



Shire of Dardanup

APPENDICES

PART 2

ORDINARY MEETING

To Be Held

Wednesday, 17 July 2019
Commencing at 5.00pm

At

Shire of Dardanup
ADMINISTRATION CENTRE EATON
1 Council Drive - EATON

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11 April 2019

Our Ref: 01-003-02-0003 MD

Mr André Schönfeldt
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Dardanup
DX 69286, 1 Council Drive
EATON WA 6232

Dear André

Notice of Annual General Meeting 2019

The Annual General Meeting for the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) will be held on **Wednesday 7 August 2019** as part of the Local Government Convention. The meeting will be held at the Perth Convention Exhibition Centre, 21 Mounts Bay Road, Perth.

Notice of the Annual General Meeting is enclosed, together with general information on the meeting and guidelines for the preparation and submission of motions. Also attached is the Voting Delegates Form.

Please note that the closing date for submissions of motions is **Tuesday 4 June 2019**. Any motions proposing alterations or amendments to the Association's Constitution must be received by **Friday 10 May 2019** in order to satisfy the 60 day constitutional notice requirements.

The 2019 Local Government Convention is the premier event for Elected Members and Officers within Local Government. The Association's Annual General Meeting, as an integral part of this event, is a critical forum for mobilising the views of Western Australian Councils, confronting emerging issues and developing directions forward for our sphere of government.

Please return the enclosed Voting Delegates Form by Friday 5 July 2019.

For enquiries, please contact Margaret Degebrod, Executive Officer Governance on 9213 2036 or via email mdegebrod@walga.asn.au.

Yours sincerely

Nick Sloan
Chief Executive Officer

Enc: Notice of 2019 AGM and Voting Delegate Form



AGENDA

Annual General Meeting

Wednesday 7 August 2019

Perth Convention Exhibition Centre Perth

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AGENDA

WALGA

Annual General Meeting

to be held at the
Perth Convention Exhibition Centre
21 Mounts Bay Road, Perth
Riverside Theatre (Level 2)

Wednesday 7 August 2019
at 1.30 pm

1. Meeting Program

- 1.30pm** **Welcome address by WALGA President, followed by Welcome to Country and the National Anthem**
- 1:45pm** **Announcement of Local Government Honours for:**
- Life Membership
 - Eminent Service Award
 - Long and Loyal Service Award
 - Local Government Merit Award
 - Local Government Distinguished Officer Awards
- Recipients are invited on to stage for presentation and group photograph
- 2:05pm** **Presentation of Local Government Diploma and Scholarships**
- 2:15pm** **Presentation of Local Government Diploma Alumni Pins**
- 2:20pm** **Anzac Day Awards**
- 2:30pm** **Most Accessible Community Awards**
- 2:35pm** **LGIS Report to the AGM**
- 2:40pm** **Introduction of WALGA State Council by Nick Sloan**
- 2:50-3:20pm** **Afternoon Refreshments in Riverside Theatre Foyer**
- 3:20pm** **Cr Lynne Craigie OAM, President, WALGA – Annual Report**
- 3:30pm** **Address from Hon David Templeman MLA, Minister for Local Government; Heritage; Culture and the Arts**
- 3:40pm** **Address from Hon. Liza Harvey MLA, Leader of the Opposition**
- 3:50pm** **Address from Mayor David O’Loughlin, President, Australian Local Government Association**
- 4:00pm** **AGM Business Session Commences:**
- Attendance, Apologies and Announcements;
 - Confirmation of Minutes from last AGM (Attachment 2);
 - Adoption of Annual Report;
 - Consideration of 2018/2019 Financial Statements; and
 - Consideration of Executive and Member Motions
- 5:15pm** **Close of Annual General Meeting**



1.1 Annual General Meeting – Order of Proceedings

Record of Attendance and Apologies

Announcements

Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the 2018 WALGA Annual General Meeting are contained within this AGM Agenda.

DRAFT MOTION:

That the Minutes of the 2018 Annual General Meeting be confirmed as a true and correct record of proceedings.

2.0 Adoption of Annual Report

DRAFT MOTION:

That:

- 1. The 2019 Annual Report be received; and,**
- 2. The 2018/19 Financial Statements be received.**

3.0 Consideration of Executive and Member Motions

As per motions listed.

4.0 Closure



3. Consideration of Executive and Member Motions

3.1 Coastal Erosion

Shire of Gingin Delegate to move:

MOTION

That **WALGA** advocate to the Federal and State Governments with respect to the importance of responding to the increasing challenges faced by Coastal Councils, and develop policy initiatives to include:

1. Introduction of a national funding formula to provide the resources necessary to manage and maintain the coast effectively on behalf of all Australians, including the funds needed to increase the adaptive capacity of Councils to address climate impacts.
2. Allocation of additional Financial Assistance Grants to address coastal hazards, and broadening of the range of 'disabilities' listed under Financial Assistance Grants to include factors such as the vulnerability of coastal areas and communities to coastal hazards.
3. Development of an intergovernmental agreement on the Coastal Zone that will provide a co-ordinated national approach to coastal governance through and in cooperation with Australian state, territory and local governments and clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each tier of government in relation to coastal zone management.
4. Creation of a National Coastal Policy, the basis of which is formed by the intergovernmental agreement on the Coastal Zone, that outlines the principles, objectives and actions to be taken to address the challenges of integrated coastal zone management for Australia.
5. An increase in funding for Australian climate science research programs conducted by CSIRO and other research bodies, including the restoration of funding for the National Climate Change Adaption Research Facility or establishment of a similar body, and continuing support for *CoastAdapt*. This is essential to ensure that appropriate guidance in responding to coastal hazards is accessible by Australia's coastal Councils so that coastal communities and assets are adequately prepared to address the adverse effects of climate change impacts.

IN BRIEF

- WALGA advocate for more resources to be provided to Coastal Councils to manage coastal hazards.
- Intergovernmental Agreement to develop a coordinated national approach to Coastal Issues.

MEMBER COMMENT

Many Western Australian Local Governments attended the Australian Coastal Councils Conference in NSW earlier this year. From this conference it was clear that other State Governments are working more closely with Local Governments to provide guidance, advice and funding to help manage coastal hazards, including storm erosion, shoreline recession and coastal inundation.

This conference also clearly outlined the fact that there is no coordinated Federal, State and Local Government Policy outlining clear responsibilities, which essentially leaves Councils in a very uncertain situation with respect to how to deal with the coastal issues that they face.

The estimated cost of coastal hazards is unprecedented and yet there is no clear direction at the Commonwealth level as to responsibilities or action plans. In nearly all instances it is being



advised/proposed that retreat is the preferred method of dealing with coastal hazards, yet the financial cost of this option eclipses the cost of performing minor works to alleviate the issue for the short to medium term.

Without entering into a debate about sea-levels rising, we all acknowledge that the climate is changing and all coastal Councils in WA are being affected in some way or another that is directly impacting their residents and ratepayers. It should be noted that this matter will not only affect coastal Councils but other Council that will be affected by the ingress of water such as those located on coastal estuaries.

As such, it is requested that WALGA, whilst continuing to work in this space, has a strong focus on the recommendation above which will provide coastal Councils with the necessary support, tools, advice, resources and financial backing to work through these issues in a coordinated manner.

WALGA SECRETARIAT COMMENT

In 2013 the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) adopted a significantly revised *State Planning Policy 2.6: State Coastal Planning Policy*. This policy was revised largely in response to a growing scientific consensus that increasing sea levels and storm intensities will cause more frequent coastal inundation, storm erosion and shoreline recession in coastal areas. A recent report published by the [Climate Council](#) emphasises these challenges.

In particular, the revised state coastal policy introduced new policy measures which require Local Governments to:

- a) Show due regard to coastal hazards when assessing new development proposals, or making or amending a new planning scheme
- b) Prepare strategies (Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plans) to preserve public interests in coastal areas, and
- c) Inform landholders of coastal hazard risks.

WALGA has been working with its members for a number of years to help Local Governments meet these responsibilities. Key activities include:

- Preparation of *Local Government and Coastal Land Use Planning: Discussion Paper* (2014)
- Preparation of *Disclosing Hazard Information: The Legal Issues* (2017)
- Establishment of the Local Government Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Planning (CHRMAP) forum, which meets every three months to discuss common issues with member officers and progress key actions
- Submissions to the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage on the Draft Planned and Managed Retreat Guidelines (2017) and CHRMAP Guidelines (2019), and
- Preparation of *Local Government Coastal Hazard Planning Issues Paper* (in draft).

It is the secretariat's view that the requested advocacy activities, outlined in this motion, generally align with and are complementary to, the direction being pursued by members through the Local Government CHRMAP forum to seek additional resources and pursue collaborative approaches with other levels of government to manage coastal hazard risk.

The motion also aligns with:

1. Recommendations made by a [Commonwealth Government parliamentary inquiry](#) in 2009
2. Advocacy being pursued by the [Australian Coastal Councils Alliance](#)
3. WALGA's climate change advocacy, outlined in WALGA's [Policy Statement on Climate Change](#), adopted by WALGA State Council in 2018, and
4. The State Government's intent to formulate a new [climate change policy](#)



3.2 Department of Housing Leasing Residential Property to Charitable Organisations

City of Kwinana Delegate to move:

MOTION

WALGA advocate to the Minister for Housing to:

1. Cease the policy of the Department of Housing leasing their housing assets to charitable/not for profit organisations who are then eligible for charitable Local Government rate exemptions; or
2. Provide Local Governments with a rate equivalent payment annually as compensation for the loss of rates income; or
3. Include in the lease agreements with charitable institutions that they must pay Local Government rates on behalf of the Department of Housing recognising the services Local Government provides to its tenants.

IN BRIEF

- Department of Housing policy and practice to lease housing assets, to not for profit organisations is eroding Local Governments' rate base.

MEMBER COMMENT

The Department of Housing contribute to Local Government rates and do not receive the charitable rate exemption outlined in the *Local Government Act 1995*. It should be noted however that land that is held by the Crown and used for public purposes, is not rateable in accordance with section 6.26(2)(a)(i) of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

The Department of Housing own a large residential housing portfolio in Kwinana and have been paying local government rates for the tenants to access services (such as Library, crèche services, Zone Youth Space, roads and footpaths, parks and reserves) and programs (through the Community Centres, Zone, Library, free events). The standard of services and programs that the City offer is in line with community expectations. A reduction in rate revenue, which is predominantly the revenue source that funds these services, will increase the cost burden onto the remaining ratepayers to pay for these services and programs or result in a reduced standard of service to the community.

Prior to May 2019, the Department of Housing had 13 properties that were exempt from rates due to the Department of Housing leasing these properties to charitable/not for profit organisations, which is estimated to cost the City around \$20,000 annually in lost rate revenue. At the 8 May 2019 Ordinary Council Meeting, Council approved rate exemptions for another 31 Department of Housing properties as a result of these being leased to charitable/not for profit organisations, which is estimated to result in approximately an additional \$85,000 annually in lost rate revenue.

City Officers have undertaken a preliminary review of the types of properties that the Department of Housing own and has estimated that there are 338 residential properties that could be leased to charitable/not for profit organisations. If the Department of Housing entered into an agreement with a charitable organisation to manage these 338 properties and they applied for a rate exemption, the estimated annual loss of rate revenue is \$585,000.

Overall, the potential annual loss of rates revenue from the Department of Housing continuing with this business practice could be up to \$690,000. If the City maintained the same level of service, programs and capital schedule, the shortfall from the annual loss of rates revenue would equate to a 1.85% rate increase for the remaining ratepayers. A loss of this amount would be a major risk under the City's risk assessment framework.

The properties that have been granted charitable rate exemptions are still using the services and accessing programs that are being delivered, however they are not contributing towards this through



rates. Each charitable rate exemption reduces the base for rates income and therefore increases the burden on other ratepayers to fund the services provided to the community by a local government. It is recommended that WALGA advocate to the Minister for Housing the negative financial impact that this current Department of Housing policy is having on Local Governments; that exempting these residential properties from rates is increasing the burden on other ratepayers; and that users of local government services should contribute towards the cost of these, including the State Government.

The City does not receive information from the Department of Housing in regards to the plans for leasing their properties until such time that a lease is entered into. The trend over recent years is that the Department of Housing owned properties are leased to charitable and/or not-for-profit organisations without any rate equivalent payment being made for the local government's loss of rates revenue.

Every Western Australian Local Government is required to apply the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* regarding exempt properties, including those for charitable rates exemptions and are potentially facing the same issues with the Department of Housing as the City of Kwinana.

WALGA SECRETARIAT COMMENT

The issue of rate exemptions has been a high priority for the sector in the current Local Government Act Review.

This item from the City of Kwinana is consistent with the current advocacy positions of the Association.

The sectors current policy positions are as follows:

Rating Exemptions – Section 6.26

Position Statement: Request that a broad review be conducted into the justification and fairness of all rating exemption categories currently prescribed under Section 6.26 of the Local Government Act.

Rating Exemptions – Charitable Purposes: Section 6.26(2)(g)

Position Statement: Amend the Local Government Act to clarify that Independent Living Units should only be exempt from rates where they qualify under the Commonwealth Aged Care Act 1997; and either:

- amend the charitable organisations section of the Local Government Act 1995 to eliminate exemptions for commercial (non-charitable) business activities of charitable organisations; or
- establish a compensatory fund for Local Governments, similar to the pensioner discount provisions, if the State Government believes charitable organisations remain exempt from payment of Local Government rates.

Rating Exemptions – Rate Equivalency Payments

Position Statement: Legislation should be amended so rate equivalency payments made by LandCorp and other Government Trading Entities are made to the relevant Local Governments instead of the State Government.

Rating Restrictions – State Agreement Acts

Position Statement: Resource projects covered by State Agreement Acts should be liable for Local Government rates.



3.3 Motorist Taxation Revenue and Spending in WA

Shire of Manjimup Delegate to move

MOTION

To support the independent position of the RAC, that WALGA call on the State and Federal Government to:

1. Provide a fairer distribution of funding from revenue collected from Western Australian motorists (consistently a minimum of 50%) to remediate Western Australia's \$845m road maintenance backlog and tackle the increasing costs of congestion and road trauma, to deliver productivity and liveability outcomes; and
2. Hold an inquiry into road user pricing as part of a broader reform of motorist taxation that would remove revenue raising fees and charges, and / or hypothecate money collected for the provision of transport infrastructure and services.

IN BRIEF

- Fair distribution of funding from motorists to road maintenance, congestion and road safety is sought.
- An inquiry into road user pricing should be established.

BACKGROUND

A 2018 report by Acil Allen Consulting called "Motorist Taxation Revenue and Spending in WA" commissioned by the RAC reveals that over the past twelve years Western Australia has only received back on average 34 cents in every dollar of motoring taxation collected by successive Federal Governments.

Motoring taxation is collected by the Federal Government through:

- GST;
- Luxury Car Tax;
- Excise on petrol and diesel; and
- Passenger motor vehicles customs duty.

In 2016 the Western Australian Auditor General identified that Western Australia was facing an \$845M road infrastructure maintenance backlog and it is widely recognised that the condition of many metropolitan, regional and rural roads are not up to an appropriate standard. Partly supporting this position is that the Western Australian road fatality rate that is 33% higher than the national average, and that Infrastructure Australia is projecting that by 2031 Western Australia will have seven of the top ten most congested roads in Australia.

It is concerning that in 2021/22 the projection is that Western Australia motorists are expected to pay \$3.3b in motoring taxes however in the same year only \$562m is forecast to be returned to fund road and transport projects, a return of 17 cents in the dollar which is the lowest level since 2007/08.

WALGA SECRETARIAT COMMENT

The \$845m road maintenance backlog identified by the Western Australian Auditor General in 2016 relates only to Main Roads WA controlled roads. Additionally there is consistently a shortfall in the amount that Local Governments are able to invest in road maintenance and renewal compared that required to maintain the asset in current condition.

Twenty percent of revenue collected by the State Government from Motor Vehicle Licencing is currently provided to Local Governments through the State Road Funds to Local Government Agreement. The balance of this revenue is hypothecated to Main Roads WA. Under earlier agreements between State



and Local Governments up to 27% of motor vehicle licence fee revenue has been provided to Local Governments for the road network. This difference equates to \$67 million per year. Increased Federal funding for road infrastructure would not only result in higher levels of service from State roads but also create a more favourable environment for achieving higher levels of funding for Local Government roads.

Numerous inquiries into road user pricing and broad reform of motorist taxation have been completed including:

- Productivity Commission 2007 Road and Rail Freight Infrastructure Pricing
- Henry, K *et al* 2009 Australia's Future Tax System
- COAG Road Reform Plan 2013
- Heavy Vehicle Charging and Investment Reform 2014
- Harper, I. *et al* 2015 Competition Policy Review
- Infrastructure Australia 2016, Australian Infrastructure Plan

WALGA has actively contributed to these inquiries including formal submissions endorsed by State Council (for example 65.3/2011 and 249.4/2013).

Each of these inquiries conclude that the current way of funding road infrastructure is unsustainable and inefficient. Increasingly fuel efficient vehicles, and ultimately electric or hydrogen powered vehicles are undermining the revenue base from fuel excise. However, the Federal Government firmly asserts that there is no link or hypothecation of fuel excise revenue to road funding.

The Australian Government is continuing to investigate heavy vehicle road pricing reform through the Transport and Infrastructure Council, which comprises Transport, Infrastructure and Planning Ministers from all jurisdictions, Federal Ministers and the Australian Local Government Association. The current focus is on developing nationally consistent service level standards for roads to provide an evidence base for investment decisions. Studies are also underway looking at independent price regulation and establishing a forward-looking cost base.

If roads are to become a priced utility (like power or water networks) an important consideration would be sustainable funding for low traffic volume roads, all of which are the responsibility of Local Governments. There remains an important role for all levels of government to support the provision of basic road services to ensure social mobility, economic welfare, road safety and public security. Any reforms to road investment and charging arrangements must be mindful of how best to integrate roads as an economic service with roads as a community service obligation.



3.4 Biosecurity Groups (RBGs)

Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes Delegate to move

MOTION

That WALGA revokes its current policy position of not supporting the establishment and operations of Recognised Biosecurity Groups (RBGs) and that the decision on whether to support RBGs is to rest with individual Local Governments.

MEMBER COMMENT

A component of WALGA's current policy position on 'biosecurity' is that:

Local Government are not supportive of Recognised Biosecurity Groups (RBGs).

With the establishment of the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations in 2013 the State Government communicated a new policy setting, being a community coordinated approach to managing biosecurity. In Western Australia Recognised Biosecurity Groups (RBGs) were introduced as the key mechanism to deliver a community coordinated approach, and to manage widespread and established pests in WA.

The Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes recognises that when RBGs were initially being established in Western Australia the sector's preference was that the State Government maintains responsibility for the management of pests including providing assistance to land managers and establishment of a biosecurity network. However with the significant establishment of RBGs since 2013 the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes believes it is timely for WALGA to review its current policy position.

Currently there are 16 RBGs established in Western Australia with more being considered for establishment. The 16 current RBGs have a footprint across 61 local governments in Western Australia. As the RBGs are established it is therefore appropriate and at times necessary for the affected local governments to work with the RBG to ensure that the services provided by the RBG are coordinated and compatible with services, works, etc. that are provided by the local government. This working environment and partnership can be compromised by the existence of a sector-wide policy provision that states that Local Government isn't supportive of the existence of the RBG.

With 16 RBGs established and more likely to come it is unlikely that legislation is going to be amended to discontinue this approach to biosecurity management.

The Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes proposes that WALGA amend its current policy position by removing the specific part that states that the sector is not supportive of RBGs. Instead the decision on whether to support a RBG should rest with individual Local Governments.

The Blackwood Biosecurity Group (BBG) operates within the boundaries of the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes. The Shire has chosen to recognise and respect the work being done by the BBG noting that the establishment of the BBG wasn't a Shire initiative.

The choice on whether to support the activities of the BBG was a decision that solely rested with the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes. However this decision appears to have left the Shire open to

IN BRIEF

- Current WALGA policy position is that local government isn't supportive of Recognised Biosecurity Groups (RBGs).
- Since development of this policy position 16 RBGs have been established in Western Australia, covering land within 61 separate local governments.
- Individual local governments can be discouraged from trying to work with the RBG in its area due to the current sector policy provision.
- It is timely to review the current policy position.



criticism within the sector. In recent times, at various meetings where the subject of RBGs has been on the agenda, including those with WALGA representatives in attendance, there was a view expressed by some that by supporting the BBG the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes is acting in contradiction of a sector policy provision, is therefore weakening the sector's position and could be seen to be encouraging the extension of RBGs or the establishment of more RBGs in Western Australia.

The Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes respects the rights of individual Local Governments to oppose the establishment of, or continuation of a RBG within their areas.

The WALGA policy position on biosecurity groups was determined before the growth in the number of RBGs in Western Australia and therefore it is timely to review that position. All other components of the WALGA policy position on 'biosecurity' can be retained.

SECRETARIAT COMMENT

Correspondence received in May 2019 from the Minister for Agriculture has indicated that the review of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act (2007)* will occur in the second quarter of 2020.

It is envisaged that the current Policy Position will be reviewed in response to any proposed changes to the Act. The policy review will include the provision of a discussion paper on any potential changes to the Act, and a series of workshops for members across the State in order for members, the WALGA zones, and ultimately State Council, to make their respective determinations.

That said, the change proposed by the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes asserts the primacy of each member to make its own decisions, in accordance with its community's desires and expectations.



3.5 WALGA Members Support for Waste to Energy

Shire of Dardanup Delegate to move:

MOTION

That WALGA continue to support Western Australia's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 and seek firm commitments from the State Government about how the waste avoidance, resource recovery and diversion from landfill targets will be achieved, including local options for reprocessing, recycling and waste to energy.

In particular these commitments should clearly indicate how the State Government will cease the proliferation of landfills in the non-metropolitan areas which are predominantly taking metropolitan waste or waste generated elsewhere in the state including mining and construction camps. These commitments should encourage alternative options and outline what incentives the Government will put in place to reduce, and eventually eliminate, our reliance on landfill.

IN BRIEF

- Seeking support for the Waste Strategy: Western Australia's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 from WALGA Members.
- To seek firm commitments from the State Government as to how it will be achieved, including alternative options and incentives to reduce and eventually eliminate reliance on landfill.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030

http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/media/files/documents/Waste_Avoidance_and_Resource_Recovery_Strategy_2030.pdf

Attachment 2 – Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Action Plan 2030

http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/media/files/documents/Waste_Avoidance_and_Resource_Recovery_Strategy_2030_Action_Plan.pdf

Attachment 3 – Waste to Energy Position Statement

https://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/media/files/documents/W2E_Position_Statement.pdf

Attachment 4 – WALGA Waste to Energy Discussion Paper for Local Government

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/7ihc97m8p056nk1/Attachment%20-%20W2E%20Discussion%20Paper%20FINAL.pdf?dl=0>

MEMBER COMMENT

- Currently the Strategy sets Targets for these outcomes but does not include a firm plan of how the State Government is going to actually implement and achieve these Targets. The Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Action Plan 2030 ([Attachment 2](#)) also does not provide clarity or concrete actions or incentives to address these targets.
- Building on and updating the first Western Australian Waste Strategy: Creating the Right Environment published in 2012, earlier this year (2019) the State Government released the West Australia's Waste Strategy (Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030). Previous State Government Targets have included goals of towards zero waste to landfill by 2020. This may no longer be achievable, however there has been positive trends in waste figures as included in Table 1 on page 9 of the Waste Strategy:



Table 1: Changes in waste generation and landfill in Western Australia, 2010–11 and 2014–15 (Hyder, 2013 & ASK Waste Management, 2017)

	2010–11	2014–15	Percentage change
Generation – total	6.53 million tonnes	6.23 million tonnes	↓5%
Generation – per capita	2,764 kilograms	2,437 kilograms	↓12%
Waste to landfill	4.49 million tonnes	3.61 million tonnes	↓20%
Resource recovery	2.04 million tonnes	2.62 million tonnes	↑28%

- Increases in FOGO and other recycling efforts have improved resource recovery significantly up 28%, whilst per capita generation is down 12%. The knock on effect is that there was a fifth (20%) less waste going to landfill in 2014/15 than in 2010/11. However, there have been questions raised regarding the accuracy of this data and the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation are going to require mandatory reporting by Local Government and industry to address this issue. Even given questions about the data, there is still more than 3.6 million tonnes of waste going to landfill every year.

- To reduce this the Waste Strategy 2030 sets out the following targets:

VISION	<i>Western Australia will become a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.</i>		
OBJECTIVES	Avoid Western Australians generate less waste.	Recover Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.	Protect Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.
TARGETS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2025 – 10% reduction in waste generation per capita 2030 – 20% reduction in waste generation per capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2025 – Increase material recovery to 70% 2030 – Increase material recovery to 75% From 2020 – Recover energy only from residual waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2030 – No more than 15% of waste generated in Perth and Peel regions is landfilled. 2030 – All waste is managed and/or disposed to better practice facilities

Source: Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 page 6

- If these targets are achieved it would result in the following:
 - Total waste generated in 2030 reduced by 20% from 2014/15 figures to 4.98 million tonnes per annum.
 - Only 15% of total waste generated is landfilled (acknowledging that the target is only set for Perth and Peel), the total waste to landfill across the state will be 0.75 million tonnes.
 - Resource recovery is increased to 75%, resulting in 3.74 million tonnes being recovered.
 - That leaves 0.5 million tonnes potentially available for Waste to Energy – which the Strategy notes should only be generated from ‘residual waste’. The alternative is that waste to landfill will increase to 1.25million tonnes per annum.
- Whilst the targets are clear, the plan about how this will be implemented is yet to be developed and Local Government and industry will need long term certainty to invest to achieve these targets. The Shire of Dardanup is therefore asking WALGA members to support WALGA to advocate to the State Government for more specific and firm commitments to divert waste from landfill through local options for reprocessing, recycling and waste to energy.
- In this regard, the Waste Authority recognises the benefits in siting waste infrastructure close to the source of waste generation. Benefits include reduced transport impacts from the movement of waste, such as greenhouse impacts, traffic congestion and community amenity (Waste Authority’s



Waste to Energy Position Statement, 2013 - [Attachment 3](#)). It is therefore important that **local options** for reprocessing, recycling and waste to energy are considered an essential component in achieving the Waste Strategy's targets. Not taking action and continuing with the status quo will mean waste is transported hundreds or even thousands of kilometres to be disposed of in the regions, rather than being dealt with at source. By considering smaller scale local options it would provide opportunities for reduction at source and also assist communities in the regions to reduce their waste to landfill.

- Considering the above, without Waste to Energy (WtE) and significant improvements in resource recovery, there would still be 25% or 1.25million tonnes state-wide of waste being sent to landfill. According to a 2013 discussion paper ([Attachment 4](#)) prepared for WALGA by the Municipal Waste Advisory Council (MWAC), a standing committee of the Association with delegated authority to represent the Association in all matters relating to solid waste management, WtE could reduce the weight of waste by 70-80% and the volume of waste by 90%.
- The Waste Authority considers best practice WtE processes to be a preferable option to landfill for the management of residual waste but not at the expense of reasonable efforts to avoid, reuse, reprocess or recycle waste. WtE has the potential to divert substantial volumes of waste from landfill (and thereby support the delivery of Waste Strategy targets) and produce a beneficial product (Waste Authority's Waste to Energy position Statement, 2013).
- To address this it is important that options for reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill also consider smaller waste to energy plants that could be located within regional areas to reduce reliance on landfill. Initial investigations indicate that current available technologies could provide opportunities for smaller plants to be established that would use about 500kg of Municipal Solid Waste per hour or about 4,400 tonnes per annum. Such facilities could be located across regional areas and reduce waste to landfill but also provide for energy generation.
- It is recommended that the alternative options outlined in this item be incorporated into the Waste Strategy's Action Plan 2030 with specific incentives put in place by the Government to ensure we reduce, and eventually eliminate, our reliance on landfill.

SECRETARIAT COMMENT

The Shire of Dardanup should be commended for their initiative and identification of key issues such as the need to control the development of new landfills, to support the Strategy Targets, and to develop local solutions to divert material from landfill for material and energy recovery.



3.6 Membership of Development Assessment Panels

Shire of Mundaring Delegate to move:

MOTION

That WALGA investigate increasing Local Government membership in Development Assessment Panels

MEMBER COMMENT

At its meeting of 3 March 2018, the Shire of Mundaring Council resolved to:

"Advise WALGA that it recommends WALGA investigate increasing local government membership in Development Assessment Panels, rather than advocate for the introduction of Third Party Appeal Rights."

The Shire will be reconsidering its position in relation to Third Party Appeal Rights at its meeting on the 11 June 2019; its position on seeking WALGA investigate increasing local members on DAP however remains unchanged.

The Department for Planning's website states:

As a key component of planning reform in Western Australia, Development Assessment Panels (DAPs) are intended to enhance planning expertise in decision making by improving the balance between technical advice and local knowledge.

Development Assessment Panels (DAPs) comprise three technical experts in planning (one of whom chairs the meeting) and two elected members from the local government in which the DAP applies. This is not a balance and there could be various membership options that WALGA could explore, with some likely to be more palatable to the State than others.

For example, an equal number of local elected members and planning professionals on a DAP would demonstrate respect for the expertise of local members in applying planning regulations to a proposed development. It would demonstrate that local elected members have views of equal importance to those of the other Panel members.

Equal numbers of members could result in a tied vote with the Chairperson having a deciding vote. That would not diminish the importance of a balanced number of local representatives and planning experts participating in the decision making process.

DAPs are public meetings. Community members attend to take the opportunity to briefly address the Panel and to listen to the reasons why the decision is made.

Appointing additional elected member/s to DAPs means community members would have local experts and three planning experts explain how the proposed development would impact on a local area and what conditions, if any, are justifiably imposed. This would be educative for the community, strengthen transparency and increase public respect for the DAP process.

SECRETARIAT COMMENT

IN BRIEF

- DAP includes 3 experts and 2 elected members, which is considered by DoPLH as a balanced decision-making framework;
- There is a need to strengthen transparency and increase public respect for the DAP process;
- It is proposed that WALGA advocate for increasing local government membership on DAP.



The Minister for Planning initiated several amendments to Development Assessment Panels (DAPs) to improve their efficiency and operation. The majority of the changes were *"primarily administrative to ensure the system remains flexible and responsive, while more clearly communicating DAP decisions to the public"* ([Changes-to-the-DAP-system-announced.aspx](#)), and did not include changes to DAP membership.

A previous 2016 AGM resolution was for WALGA to advocate for consideration of a series of reforms, in the event that DAPs remain in place, to ensure greater accountability, transparency and procedural fairness for ratepayers through the Panel's assessment and decision making processes. One of the reforms specifically sought a change that would require equal membership on the DAP between Local Government and Appointed Specialist members with an independent chair approved by both State and Local Governments.

At the same 2016 AGM, WALGA was also requested to advocate for an independent review of the decision making within the WA planning system, looking at the roles and responsibilities of State and Local Government and other decision making agencies, Development Assessment Panels and the State Administrative Tribunal appeal process

In December 2016, two reports were presented to WALGA's State Council, one on the review of the entire planning system (Resolution 108.6/2016), followed by one on the possible improvements to the DAPs system (Resolution 109.6/2016). The report on the review of Decision Making within the WA Planning System also resolved to undertake research on third party appeals around Australia and further consult with members regarding its current policy position. The Association prepared a discussion paper which provided background on the development of WALGA's position and a review of the arguments both for and against third party appeals which was then circulated to the Local Government sector for comment and feedback during 2017.

At the May 2018 WALGA State Council meeting, it was resolved to amend the policy position to support the introduction of Third Party Appeal Rights for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels (DAPs) (Resolution 37.2/2018). The following resolutions were made: -

1. Note the results of the additional consultation with members on the possible introduction of Third Party Appeal Rights into the Planning System;
2. Based on the feedback received, amend its current policy position to support the introduction of Third Party Appeal Rights for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels;
3. Provide the State Government with the outcomes of this consultation and advocate for the introduction of Third Party Appeal Rights for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels as part of the upcoming Independent Planning Reform process; and
4. Further consult with members to provide more clarity on the exact details of the criteria that would need to be established, before any system of Third Party Appeals for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels is implemented by the State Government.

At its May 2019 meeting (Resolution 44.4/2019), WALGA's State Council considered a 'Preferred Model' and resolved that WALGA:

1. Continues to advocate for the State Government to introduce Third Party Appeal Rights for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels, and
2. Endorses the 'Preferred Model' as presented in the May 2019 Agenda, as the Third Party Appeals process for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels and in future give consideration to broadening Third Party Appeal Rights to other parties relating to Development Assessment Panel decisions.

The Shire of Mundaring proposal to have equal representation may achieve an actual balance between technical advice and local knowledge, as espoused as the objective of the DAP framework. This would be a beneficial improvement to the DAP system, particularly in the event that the State is unwilling to pursue any introduction of Third Party Appeal Rights to DAP decisions. The Minister for Planning has advised that Third Party Appeal rights would not be considered by the Government as it would add



unnecessary complexity and red tape to the planning framework, contrary to the intent of the current planning reform process.



3.7 Review of the *Mining Act 1978*

Shire of Dundas Delegate to move

MOTION

That:

1. **WALGA requests that the Hon. Bill Johnston, Minister for Mines and Petroleum, undertakes a review of the outdated *Mining Act 1978* and that the revision address FIFO and DIDO, and its impact on local communities; and**
2. **The Mining application process includes a mandatory MOU with the Local Government which would be overseen by the Auditor General to ensure fairness to the Community by having the mining company contribute to local infrastructures as a Legacy project.**

IN BRIEF

- FIFO and DIDO to be limited in a reviewed Mining Act, similar to the Stronger Resource Communities Act in Qld <https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/whole/pdf/inforce/current/act-2017-028>
- That an MOU with Councils is addressed as a compulsory part of the mining application process
- That the MOU forms part of the Audit process of the relevant Local Government

MEMBER COMMENT

As a Local Government we have felt and seen the impact of mine closures and factors out of our control and how this can devastate a small community; This has significant flow on effects from lack of volunteers to support fighting bush fires in our 95,000 square kilometres of currently unmanaged, UCL land, lack of volunteers to support St Johns Ambulance services, to reducing the capacity of our school through a steady decline in numbers. Businesses have closed, as have Government Departments as the population declines.

We are not advocating a total elimination of FIFO and DIDO as this would be an unrealistic approach.

We seek the Minister's support as a matter of urgency to make our small communities sustainable.

SECRETARIAT COMMENT

The Association provided an interim submission to the Education and Health Standing Committee Inquiry into mental health impacts of FIFO work in October 2014. This inquiry was in response to the suicides of nine FIFO lives in the Pilbara region of WA.

The submission reinforced support for the implementation of the key recommendations of the 2013 House of Representatives Standing Committee Senate Inquiry report, *Cancer of the bush or salvation for our cities*. That Inquiry recommended research to be undertaken by the Commonwealth Government to determine the socio economic impact of FIFO work practices, accurate measurement of the impact of FIFO on existing infrastructure and services, and strategies to address current inequities in infrastructure and sustainability of regional medical services health service delivery.



3.8 Financial Assistance Grant

Shire of Dundas Delegate to move

MOTION

That WALGA requests the Hon. Minister of Local Government and Communities David Templeman to assist all Local Governments to Lobby the Federal Government to retain the Financial Assistance Grant at one percent of the of Commonwealth Taxation Revenue.

MEMBER COMMENT

The Shire of Dundas feels the current funding arrangements for Local Government are no longer fit for purpose.

The roles and responsibilities of Local Government has grown significantly. The main funding available from the Australian Government (the Financial Assistance Grants) has consistently declined from a level equal to 1% of Commonwealth Taxation Revenue (CTR) in 1996 to just 0.55% of CTR today.

The Australian Government collects approximately 82% of Australia's tax revenue and is responsible for just one tenth of Australia's public infrastructure assets.

Local councils raise 3.6% of taxes and are responsible for 33% of public infrastructure, including 75% of Australia's roads

3.6% of the tax take is not adequate funding to unlock the potential of our communities. The decline in the Financial Assistance Grants funding has left local councils worse off struggling to meet increasing demand on local infrastructure and services and impacting their ability to build and maintain essential infrastructure to the higher standard required today.

The result is increased pressure on rates and council budgets, making it harder to maintain community services and infrastructure.

There is a current infrastructure backlog of \$30+ billion dollars. The requirement to upgrade and renew infrastructure built during the 'baby boom' and rapid growth periods in the 60s and 70s is becoming a major problem. New infrastructure is also required to meet the needs of the growing population and to meet productivity and safety requirements.

There are also increasing community expectations related to the type and standards of services available to local communities. This is placing pressure on local governments particularly when they are required to provide services previously provided by the other spheres of government. This is particularly the case in thin markets such as rural and regional areas where, if federal or state governments withdraw services, local government must step in or no one will, as we have seen in recent years.

SECRETARIAT COMMENT

WALGA supports the need for a review of the Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs) system, from the perspective of growing the overall size of the pool.

IN BRIEF

- Acknowledges the importance of federal funding through the Financial Assistance Grants program for the continued delivery of council services and infrastructure;
- Expresses its concern about the decline in the value of Financial Assistance Grants funding at the national level from an amount equal to around 1% of Commonwealth Taxation Revenue in 1996 to a current figure of around 0.55%.; and
- Calls on all political parties contesting the 2019 Federal Election and their local candidates to support the Australian Local Government Association's call to restore the national value of Financial Assistance Grants funding to an amount equal to at least 1 % of Commonwealth Taxation revenue and therefore to provide a Fairer Share of Federal funding for our local communities.



WALGA has consistently supported advocacy, through ALGA and other channels, for increases in funding from the Commonwealth Government to Local Government through Financial Assistance Grants. WALGA continues to work with ALGA to advocate to increase FAGS funding to 1% of taxation revenue.

ALGA's number one priority in their Federal Election advocacy strategy was to restore Financial Assistance Grant funding to one percent of Commonwealth taxation revenue. This remains an ongoing area of advocacy for ALGA.



3.9 Third Party Appeal Rights

City of Bayswater Delegate to move:

MOTION

1. That there be an amendment to the Third Party Appeals Process Preferred Model, being that third parties in addition to Local Governments are able to make an appeal.
2. That there be an amendment to the Third Party Appeals Process Preferred Model, being that third parties are able to appeal decisions made by the Western Australian Planning Commission and the State Administrative Tribunal, in addition to Development Assessment Panels.

IN BRIEF

- Further amendments proposed to the Preferred Model for Third Party Appeals Process

MEMBER COMMENT

The Council has taken a particularly strong stand on this important issue and it is requested that this matter be given further consideration.

SECRETARIAT COMMENT

At its May 2019 meeting, WALGA's State Council considered a 'Preferred Model' and resolved that WALGA:

1. Continues to advocate for the State Government to introduce Third Party Appeal Rights for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels, and
2. Endorses the 'Preferred Model' as presented in the May 2019 Agenda, as the Third Party Appeals process for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels and in future give consideration to broadening Third Party Appeal Rights to other parties relating to Development Assessment Panel decisions.

(Resolution 44.4/2019)

The above resolution was sent to the Minister for Transport: Planning with a copy of the proposed model (as attached).

The May 2019 Agenda item sought to finalise a 'Preferred Model' for appeals on Development Assessment Panel decisions. WALGA's State Council considered several alternative WALGA Zone resolutions, as several Zones proposed alternative 'Preferred Models' for decisions made by DAPs, preferred types of Third Party Appeals and one Zone indicated its opposition to any Third Party Appeals model being introduced, as follows: -

SOUTH METROPOLITAN ZONE

That the Position Statement be referred back to WALGA officers to provide an evidence case to support the need for change, the expected benefits, and an analysis of the implications of change in terms of cost, resource and timeframes by utilising the experience of other States where third party appeals exist and applying that to the system proposed.



GREAT SOUTHERN COUNTRY ZONE

That the Zone opposes Third Party Appeals in relation to Item 5.2 in the May 2019 WALGA State Council Agenda.

EAST METROPOLITAN ZONE

That there be an amendment to the Preferred Model, being that third parties are able to appeal decisions made by the Western Australian Planning Commission and the State Administrative Tribunal, in addition to Development Assessment Panels.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN ZONE

That WALGA:

1. Continues to advocate for the State Government to introduce Third Party Appeal Rights for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels; and
2. Endorses the original December 2018 'Preferred Model' as the third party appeals process for decisions made by the Development Assessment Panels with the following amendments:
 - a. DOT POINT 1 "which could possibly be expanded later if it proves to be beneficial" to be removed
 - b. DOT POINT 4 to be replaced with "Other affected parties would be able to appeal a DAP decision"

Based on the formal resolutions received and members discussions at Zone meetings, there were a range of options available for State Council to consider at its meeting in May: -

1. Not adopt a Preferred Model until more information on cost and resource implications is provided;
2. Adopt the Preferred Model as presented in the May 2019 Agenda;
3. Adopt the Preferred Model as presented in the May 2019 Agenda, with the amendments suggested by the East Metropolitan Zone, ie ability to appeal decisions made by the Western Australian Planning Commission and the State Administrative Tribunal, in addition to Development Assessment Panels;
4. Adopt the Preferred Model as circulated to members in December 2018;
5. Adopt the Preferred Model as circulated to members in December 2018, with the amendments suggested by the Central Metropolitan Zone;
6. Adopt the Preferred Model with different amendments (any amendments discussed by State Council);
7. Not adopt any Preferred Model but still advocate for Third Party Appeal Rights for DAPs decisions
8. Adopt a different Third Party Appeal model (ie wider than just for DAPs);
9. Consult the sector again on what model of Third Party Appeal rights is considered acceptable given the wide range of views;
10. Return to the pre-May 2018 position, where any Third Party Appeal rights are not supported

The preferred approach by State Council was to adopt the Preferred Model as presented in the May 2019 Agenda, as it would provide the starting point for discussion with the State Government about the introduction of Third Party Appeals for Development Assessment Panel decisions.

WALGA provided this position to the Minister for Transport; Planning and the Minister's response was as follows:

I note WALGA's State Council endorsed Preferred Model on this matter, however I maintain concerns regarding the unnecessary complexity and red tape third party appeal rights would add to the planning system, which is contrary to the objectives of the Government's commitment to planning reform.



The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage received 254 submissions in response to the Green Paper, including many which confirmed the issues and views identified in the Green Paper regarding the current DAP system.

An Action Plan for planning reform which contains a program of initiatives to address the concerns identified by the Green Paper and submissions is currently being finalised by the Department for consideration by Government.

I will make announcements regarding the content of the Action Plan and reform initiatives in the near future.



Preferred Model

Third Party Appeal Rights for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels

Benefits of Third Party Appeal Right for decisions made by Development Assessment Panels

- Only Local Governments will be able to challenge and seek review of DAP decisions that are made contrary to the recommendations of the Responsible Authority Report (RAR) or Council position.
- In future, possible consideration to a broadening of Third Party Appeal Rights to other parties relating to Development Assessment Panel decisions.
- Local Government would be able to appeal a DAP decision and defend the merits of their policies and defend the enforceability of their conditions.
- More transparent process in both decision making and condition setting, resulting in more accountable DAP members.

- Would allow for an appeal to be made on the conditions of approval or refusal
 - i) that may have been removed from a RAR; or
 - ii) added to the decision, particularly where no liaison has occurred with the Local Government for clearing or enforcing the condition; or
 - iii) applied inappropriately i.e. the condition would change the intent or design of the development and therefore a new application should have been lodged.

- Limits appeal rights to larger, more complex applications and would filter out 'smaller' impact applications which could potentially overburden the system.
- Provides the opportunity for additional information to be included in the appeal process, particularly if information was not received before the DAP meeting.
- Provides the ability to challenge any new information being presented at the DAP meeting without the Local Government being able to undertake any assessment of the new information (unassessed revised plans are currently being lodged and approved at meetings).
- Able to appeal the 'Deferral' process being over utilised, i.e. DAPs are tending to defer applications multiple times rather than making a decision to approve or refuse the proposal.
- Can give the Local Government more confidence that the developer will provide a fully complete application and discuss the application with the Local Government first, rather than relying on the DAP to condition the proposal requiring additional critical information.



Appellants in a Third Party Appeal

Should be for

- A Local Government where DAP has gone against the position of Council itself; or
- A Local Government where DAP has gone against the Responsible Authority Report (RAR)

Local Government makes a submission

- SAT would need to ensure that appeals are made on valid planning grounds and are not made for commercial or vexatious reasons.
- The existing Directions Hearing process could be used to see if the appeal has reasonable planning merit, which would assist in providing clarity on what constitutes a valid planning consideration and what would be an invalid planning consideration. The Directions Hearing could consider the appellant's justification for submitting the appeal, in particular, whether the grounds of appeal are supported by documentary evidence or other material (a similar process for justifying the lodgement of an appeal already exists through Section 76 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*).
-
- ** Will need to discuss with SAT the definition of 'valid planning grounds' to determine whether the submission has reasonable grounds for appeal**

What can be appealed?

- DAP applications that are compulsory over \$10 million for JDAPs and \$20 million for City of Perth DAP; or
- DAP applications in the optional threshold \$2m – 10m for JDAPs and in the City of Perth \$2 million - \$20 million; or
- DAP applications seeking amendments to approvals *i.e.* Form 2 applications proposing a change to the development application, and including applications for an extension of time

Timeframe to lodge an appeal

- As per the existing timeframe, an appeal on a decision made by a Development Assessment Panel should be lodged within 28 days of the decision being made public, ie publishing of the DAP minutes.
- Local Governments would need to determine within their own organisation what process to follow in order to decide whether or not to lodge an appeal against a DAP decision. In many cases this may require a Special Council meeting to determine this.

Costs

- Any Local Government would need to cover their costs of initiating the appeal, attending SAT directions, mediation and hearings, and costs could also include obtaining expert advice.

Appeals Process





Attachment 1 Minutes Annual General Meeting 2018

Minutes

Annual General Meeting

Perth Convention Exhibition Centre
Perth

Wednesday, 1 August 2018



Minutes

**Annual General Meeting
of the
Western Australian
Local Government Association**

held at the
**Perth Convention Exhibition Centre
21 Mounts Bay Road, Perth
Riverside Theatre (Level 2)**
on
**Wednesday 1 August 2018
at 1.30 pm**



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Annual General Meeting – 2018

Apologies

- Shire of Denmark
- Shire of Irwin
- Shire of Ngaanyatjaraku
- Shire of Three Springs
- City of Vincent
- Mayor Phil Angers, Town of Cottesloe
- Mr John Giorgi, Town of Cambridge

1.0 Confirmation of Minutes

RESOLUTION:

Moved: Cr Denese Smythe (York)
Seconded: Cr Chris Mitchell (Broome)

That the Minutes of the 2017 Annual General Meeting be confirmed as a true and correct record of proceedings.

CARRIED

2.0 Adoption of President's Annual Report

RESOLUTION:

Moved: Mayor Tracey Roberts (Wanneroo)
Seconded: President Cr Karen Chappel (Morawa)

That the President's Annual Report for 2017/2018 be received.

CARRIED

3.0 WALGA 2017/2018 Financial Statements

RESOLUTION:

Moved: Cr Kevin Trent (York)
Seconded: Cr Julie Brown (Gosnells)

That the WALGA Financial Statements for 2017/2018 be received.

CARRIED

4.0 Consideration of Executive and Member Motions

As per motions listed.

5.0 There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 4:38pm.

4. Consideration of Executive and Member Motions

4.1 Proposal to Amend the Association Constitution

SPECIAL MAJORITY REQUIRED

MOTION:

Moved: President Cr Karen Chappel (Morawa)

Seconded: Mayor Carol Adams (Kwinana)

1. That Clause 18 and Clause 19 of the Association Constitution be amended as follows:
 - I. Clause 18, sub-clause (1) be amended with the addition of the underlined words, as follows:
 - (1) Following determination of the election of the President pursuant to clause 17 of this Constitution, the State Council shall elect a Deputy President from amongst its metropolitan and country representatives, provided the Deputy President represents the alternate constituency to the President elected pursuant to clause 17.
 - II. Clause 19 be amended with the addition of the underlined words and the deletion of the strikethrough words, as follows:
 - (1) If the office of the President becomes vacant or if for any other reason the President is unable to take or hold office at a period which exceeds six months from the date of the next scheduled election for that office, then the State Council shall meet to elect from among their number a President who, subject to this Constitution shall hold the office of President for the balance of the term of the President replaced.
 - (2) Where a vacancy occurs in the office of President at a period which is six months or less from the date of the next scheduled election for that office, the State Council may convene a meeting to elect from among their number a President who, subject to this Constitution, shall hold the office of President for the balance of the term of the President replaced, or the State Council may in its discretion, determine that the vacancy be filled by the Deputy President until the date of the next scheduled election.
 - (3) An election pursuant to sub-clause 19(1) or sub-clause 19(2) shall cause the office of Deputy President to be declared vacant immediately prior to the conduct of the election.
 - (4) Following an election pursuant to sub-clause 19(1) or sub-clause 19(2) an election pursuant to Clause 19(5) will be conducted for the office of Deputy President from amongst representatives of the alternate constituency to that of the President just elected.
 - ~~(3)~~(5) If the office of Deputy President becomes vacant or if for any other reason the Deputy President is unable to take or hold office, then the State Council

IN BRIEF

- A number of Constitutional amendments proposed by State Council as well as some technical clarifications.
- Proposed amendments endorsed by State Council in May 2018.

shall meet to elect from among their number a Deputy President who shall hold the office for the balance of the term of the Deputy President replaced, provided the Deputy President represents the alternate constituency to that of the President.

- (4)(6) A State Council representative elected to fill a vacancy of President or Deputy President pursuant to clause 48 19 shall still be eligible for election to a subsequent two (2) full consecutive terms.
2. That Clause 17A – Rotation of Presidency be added to the Association Constitution, as follows:
- 17A – Rotation of Presidency
1. At an election for the position of President conducted under sub-clause 17(2), only the incumbent President, subject to complying with sub-clause 17(5), or State Councillors from the alternate constituency to the incumbent President will be eligible to be elected.
 2. At an election for the position of President conducted under Clause 19, only State Councillors from the alternate constituency to the incumbent President will be eligible to be elected.
3. That Clause 20 of the Association Constitution be amended with the addition of the underlined words as follows:
A person shall cease or be disqualified from being a representative or deputy representative on the State Council, or from being President or Deputy President of the Association, or from attending State Council in an ex-officio capacity, if that person:
4. That sub-clause 20(j) of the Association Constitution be amended with the addition of the underlined words and the deletion of the strikethrough words as follows:
- (j) Is a Councillor that has been suspended by the Minister for Local Government under Part 8 of an Ordinary Member that has been peremptorily suspended under Section 8.15C(2) of the Local Government Act 1995.
5. That sub-clause 10(2) of the Association Constitution be amended with the addition of the underlined words as follows:
- (2) Each representative on the State Council shall be entitled to exercise one (1) deliberative vote on any matter considered by the State Council provided that this clause shall not apply to any ex-officio members of the State Council. The President shall exercise a casting vote only, in the event of there being an equality of votes in respect of a matter considered by the State Council but excluding an election held in accordance with Clause 16 in which the President is entitled to a deliberative vote only.
6. That sub-clauses 2(1), 5(7)(a), 9(1)(d), and 31(4)(b) be amended as follows:
- I. That the following strikethrough words be replaced with the following underlined words in sub-clause 2(1):



~~“Local Government Managers Australia” means the Western Australian Division of the Local Government Managers Australia (LGMA), which body is incorporated under the Victorian Companies Act 1961.~~

“Local Government Professionals Australia WA” means the Western Australian Division of Local Government Professionals Australia.

- II. That sub-clause 5(7)(a) of the Association Constitution relating to Associate Members of WALGA be amended with the words “Local Government Managers Australia (LGMA)” to be replaced with the words “Local Government Professionals Australia WA”.
 - III. That sub-clause 9(1)(a) of the Association Constitution relating to ex-officio members of State Council be amended to replace the words “Local Government Managers Australia (LGMA)” with the words “Local Government Professionals Australia WA”.
 - IV That sub-clause 31(4)(b) of the Association Constitution relating to a dispute resolution panel be amended by replacing the word “LGMA” with the words “Local Government Professionals Australia WA”.
7. That sub-clause 14(4a)(h) be amended with the addition of the underlined words and the deletion of the strike through words as follows:
- (h) Is a Councillor that has been suspended by the Minister for Local Government under part 8 of an Ordinary Member that has been ~~peremptorily suspended under Section 8.15C(2)(c) of the Local Government Act 1995.~~

CARRIED BY SPECIAL MAJORITY

SECRETARIAT COMMENT

This item proposes a number of amendments to WALGA’s Constitution that have been raised or identified since the last governance review and amendments to WALGA’s Constitution in 2016.

Amendment of the Constitution involves a two-step process, as detailed in Clause 29 of the Constitution, as follows:

The Constitution of the Association may be altered, added to or repealed by:

- (1) *A resolution at any meeting of the State Council on the receipt of a special majority of not less than 75% of representatives as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by their deputy representatives; and*
- (2) *A resolution at an Annual General Meeting or Special General Meeting passed by a majority of not less than 75% of delegates as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or duly authorize a proxy vote to be exercised on their behalf, provided that:*
 - a. *75% of Ordinary Members who are eligible to vote are present or represented; and,*
 - b. *The Chief Executive Officer has given not less than sixty (60) days notice of any proposal to alter, add or repeal the Constitution to all Ordinary Members.*

The proposed amendments were endorsed by a Special Majority at the 4 May 2018 meeting of State Council. Endorsement by a Special Majority at the Annual General Meeting is required for the amendments to come into effect.

This report considers seven issues put forward for Constitutional Amendment, with each issue corresponding to the numbered recommendations, as follows:

1. President and Deputy President – Metropolitan and Country Representation
2. President and Deputy President – Rotation of Presidency between Metropolitan and Country constituencies
3. State Councillor Eligibility – Ex-officio Members
4. State Councillor Eligibility – Ministerial Suspension of Council or Councillor
5. Election Procedure – Confirmation that the WALGA President is entitled to vote in elections for the positions of President and Deputy President
6. Change of Name – Local Government Professionals Australia WA
7. Zone Delegate Eligibility – Ministerial Suspension of Council or Councillor

Issue 1 – President and Deputy President: Metropolitan and Country Representation

An emerging issue was raised at the March 2018 meeting of State Council in relation to the representation of both the Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan constituencies in the positions of President and Deputy President of WALGA.

Following consideration of this issue, State Council resolved as follows:

That an item for decision be prepared for the May 2018 State Council agenda to provide consideration to proposed amendments to the WALGA Constitution and Corporate Governance Charter to ensure representation from both Metropolitan and Country constituencies for the President and Deputy President positions.

Since the formation of WALGA as the single Local Government association in 2001, there has been a convention that the President and Deputy President would be elected from opposite constituencies. That is, if the President is from the country constituency, the Deputy President would be elected from the metropolitan constituency and vice-versa.

This convention has not been challenged or broken in the 17 years since WALGA's formation, although it is possible that State Council could elect a President and Deputy President from the same constituency.

The argument in favour of this Constitutional amendment is that it would ensure that the Deputy President is drawn from the alternate constituency from that of the President, ensuring representation for both constituencies.

The argument against this Constitutional amendment is that it reduces the decision-making function of State Council to elect the 'best person for the job' and, as the convention has not been broken since WALGA's formation, it may not be an issue that requires regulation via Constitutional amendments.

To effect the change, amendments are required to Clause 18 – Deputy President, and to Clause 19 – Vacancy: President and Deputy President.

The following amendment is proposed to Clause 18 – Deputy President, by adding the underlined text as follows:

- (1) Following determination of the election of the President pursuant to clause 17 of this Constitution, the State Council shall elect a Deputy President from amongst its



metropolitan and country representatives, provided the Deputy President represents the alternate constituency to the President elected pursuant to clause 17.

- (2) The Deputy President shall be elected by the State Council at the first Ordinary Meeting of State Council of an even numbered year. The Deputy President's term shall commence from the date of election and shall conclude on the day of the first Ordinary Meeting of State Council of the following even numbered year.
- (3) Prior to expiration of a term of office, a Deputy President may seek re-election for a consecutive term.
- (4) Where a Deputy President seeks and is re-elected for a consecutive term, that person shall not hold office beyond two (2) full consecutive terms.

The proposed amendment above would sufficiently address the issue for regular, end-of-term elections following the election of a new State Council.

However, where a vacancy arises in the office of President, the election of a replacement President would need to ensure that metropolitan and country representation remains in the two positions. Ensuring continued representation of both constituencies in the event of a casual vacancy in the office of President could be addressed in one of two ways, both of which have pros and cons.

Either:

- A. The replacement President must be drawn from same constituency as the current President. That is, if the WALGA President is from the country constituency, election of the replacement President for the balance of the President's term must be drawn from the country constituency.

Or:

- B. The office of Deputy President is declared vacant at the time the election for President is held. This would enable State Council to elect a President from amongst all members with the subsequent election for Deputy President being limited to the alternate constituency.

Option A – Replacement President from the same constituency – limits the options of State Council in electing a President to half of State Council, the half representing the same constituency as the departing President. While this may be appropriate in some circumstances, it does not necessarily provide State Council with the ability to elect the 'best person for the job'. Secondly, the Deputy President may be an appropriate candidate for the position of President, but would be unable to nominate for the position under this scenario unless they resigned from the position of Deputy President.

Option B – Office of Deputy President declared vacant at election of President – addresses the issues with Option A outlined above in that State Council would be able to elect a President from amongst all State Councillors, including the Deputy President who may be suitable. However, it may not be considered appropriate that the Deputy President loses office due to the resignation or inability of the President to continue in the role.

On the basis that electing a President from amongst all State Councillors is considered the most important criteria, amendments in accordance with Option B have been drafted to Clause 19 – Vacancy: President and Deputy President – by adding the underlined text and amending the numbering as follows:

- (1) If the office of the President becomes vacant or if for any other reason the President is unable to take or hold office at a period which exceeds six months from the date of the next scheduled election for that office, then the State Council shall meet to elect from

among their number a President who, subject to this Constitution shall hold the office of President for the balance of the term of the President replaced.

- (2) Where a vacancy occurs in the office of President at a period which is six months or less from the date of the next scheduled election for that office, the State Council may convene a meeting to elect from among their number a President who, subject to this Constitution, shall hold the office of President for the balance of the term of the President replaced, or the State Council may in its discretion, determine that the vacancy be filled by the Deputy President until the date of the next scheduled election.
- (3) An election pursuant to sub-clause 19(1) or sub-clause 19(2) shall cause the office of Deputy President to be declared vacant immediately prior to the conduct of the election.
- (4) Following an election pursuant to sub-clause 19(1) or sub-clause 19(2) an election pursuant to Clause 19(5) will be conducted for the office of Deputy President from amongst representatives of the alternate constituency to that of the President just elected.
- ~~(3)~~(5) If the office of Deputy President becomes vacant or if for any other reason the Deputy President is unable to take or hold office, then the State Council shall meet to elect from among their number a Deputy President who shall hold the office for the balance of the term of the Deputy President replaced, provided the Deputy President represents the alternate constituency to that of the President.
- ~~(4)~~(6) A State Council representative elected to fill a vacancy of President or Deputy President pursuant to clause 48 19 shall still be eligible for election to a subsequent two (2) full consecutive terms.

Issue 2 – Rotation of Presidency between Metropolitan and Country Constituencies

Similar to issue 1, above, the Governance and Organisational Services Policy Team of State Council considered the issue of the Presidency of the Association being rotated between the Metropolitan and Country constituencies.

Again, this has been managed since WALGA's formation in 2001 by convention. When a President has retired or stepped down from the role, a representative from the other constituency (often the serving Deputy President) has been elected to the Presidency.

The Governance and Organisational Services Policy Team of State Council requested that the issue of rotating the Presidency between the constituencies on a formal basis through Constitutional amendments be considered.

The Policy Team resolved:

That an item for decision be prepared for the May 2018 State Council agenda to provide amendments to the WALGA Constitution and Corporate Governance Charter to cover the following issues:

- *That the position of WALGA President transfers between the two constituencies following the completion of the incumbent's entitlement to be elected for two full consecutive terms.*

Similar to Issue 1, above, implementation of this concept through Constitutional amendment has pros and cons. While, an amendment of this nature would ensure rotating representation of metropolitan and country constituencies in the office of President, it could also limit State Council's prerogative to elect the 'best person for the job'.

This proposal raises a number of scenarios that are not necessarily simple to deal with through Constitutional amendments. For instance, depending on the amendments to the Constitution, issues could arise if a President resigns part way through a term, or even if a President only completes one two-year term.

For example, if a President from the metropolitan constituency resigned after one two-year term, there would be three possible scenarios:

1. The country constituency could then have a claim to the Presidency as it would be the country's turn and only State Councillors from the country constituency would be eligible to be elected;
2. A replacement President could be elected from the metropolitan constituency as the metropolitan constituency had only held the Presidency for two years (the newly elected President may then expect to be re-elected for a second term, lengthening the reign of the metropolitan constituency to six years, thereby causing further issues); or,
3. State Council could elect a President from either constituency, as per current arrangements.

One option could be to only 'force' the rotation of the Presidency once the President has completed two terms, however this could create an issue if a President resigned part way through their second term as the replacement President would then be 'entitled' to two terms before a constitutionally enforceable rotation of the Presidency.

In the interest of simplicity it is suggested that a new Clause 17A be added to the Constitution to ensure rotation of the office of Presidency no matter the length of time served by the President:

17A – Rotation of Presidency

3. At an election for the position of President conducted under sub-clause 17(2), only the incumbent President, subject to complying with sub-clause 17(5), or State Councillors from the alternate constituency to the incumbent President will be eligible to be elected.
4. At an election for the position of President conducted under Clause 19, only State Councillors from the alternate constituency to the incumbent President will be eligible to be elected.

This would mean, at any election for President, only the incumbent President or State Councillors from the alternate constituency would be eligible to nominate. If the President has retired or has completed two full terms (as per sub-clause 17(5)), only State Councillors from the alternate constituency would be eligible to nominate and be elected.

Issue 3 – State Councillor Eligibility: Ex-officio Members

At the July 2017 State Council meeting, an emerging issue was considered in relation to the continuing eligibility of to serve on State Council following a serious breach of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

State Council resolved as follows:

That:

1. *The issue of amending the Constitution relating to State Councillor, ordinary or ex officio, eligibility be considered by the Governance Policy Team;*
2. *The Policy Team to consider the implications of amending the Constitution so that if any State Councillor, ordinary or ex officio, is found guilty of a serious breach of the Local Government Act 1995, as amended, that person will become ineligible to become or continue as a State Councillor, ordinary or ex officio.*

As per State Council's resolution above, the Governance and Organisational Services Policy Team considered this issue at their March 2018 meeting and resolved as follows:

That an item for decision be prepared for the May 2018 State Council agenda to provide amendments to the WALGA Constitution and Corporate Governance Charter to cover the following issues;

- *That if any State Councillor, ordinary or ex officio, is found guilty of a serious breach of the Local Government Act 1995, as amended, that person will become ineligible to become or continue as a State Councillor, ordinary or ex officio.*

Clause 20, sub-clause (e) disqualifies a representative or deputy representative from serving on the State Council if that person is convicted of an offence under the *Local Government Act 1995*.

To give effect to the Policy Team's recommendation, an amendment is required to clarify that Clause 20 of the Constitution also applies to ex-officio members, with the addition of the underlined text, as per below:

A person shall cease or be disqualified from being a representative or deputy representative on the State Council, or from being President or Deputy President of the Association, or from attending State Council in an ex-officio capacity, if that person:

- (a) Dies;
- (b) Ceases to be a Councillor of the Ordinary Member;
- (c) Resigns the position by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to the Chief Executive Officer, and such resignation is accepted;
- (d) Is a member of State or Federal Parliament;
- (e) Is convicted of an offence under the *Local Government Act 1995*;
- (f) Is permanently incapacitated by mental or physical ill-health;
- (g) Is absent from more than 3 consecutive State Council meetings;
- (h) Is a member of a Local Government that ceases to be a member of the Association;
- (i) Is the subject of a resolution passed by the Zone from which that person was originally elected terminating his or her appointment as a representative or deputy representative of that Zone, except where that person is the subject of any resolution consequent upon his or her being elected President of the Association and in pursuance of sub-clause 17(4); or,
- (j) Is a Councillor of an Ordinary Member that has been peremptorily suspended under Section 8.15C(2)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

Issue 4 – State Councillor Eligibility: Ministerial Suspension of Council or Councillor

A further issue relating to State Councillor eligibility relates to the suspension of Councils and the proposed amendment to the *Local Government Act 1995* to enable the Minister for Local Government to stand down an individual Elected Member.

Currently sub-clause 20(j) of the Constitution states that a State Councillor will not be eligible to be elected or to continue on State Council if "a Councillor of an Ordinary Member that has been peremptorily suspended under Section 8.15C(2)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1995*."

It is the opinion of the secretariat that sub-clause 20(j) is too specific as Councils can also be suspended under Section 8.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*. Further, if the *Local Government Amendment (Suspension and Dismissal) Bill 2018* passes the Parliament, as expected, the Minister for Local Government will also have the power to suspend individual Elected Members.

It is therefore recommended that sub-clause 20(j) be amended to clarify that a State Councillor who is suspended or stood down by the Minister using various sections of the *Local Government Act 1995* is not eligible to be elected to, or continue on, State Council, as follows:

A person shall cease or be disqualified from being a representative or deputy representative on the State Council, or from being President or Deputy President of the Association if that person:

- (a) Dies;
- (b) Ceases to be a Councillor of the Ordinary Member;
- (c) Resigns the position by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to the Chief Executive Officer, and such resignation is accepted;
- (d) Is a member of State or Federal Parliament;
- (e) Is convicted of an offence under the Local Government Act 1995;
- (f) Is permanently incapacitated by mental or physical ill-health;
- (g) Is absent from more than 3 consecutive State Council meetings;
- (h) Is a member of a Local Government that ceases to be a member of the Association;
- (i) Is the subject of a resolution passed by the Zone from which that person was originally elected terminating his or her appointment as a representative or deputy representative of that Zone, except where that person is the subject of any resolution consequent upon his or her being elected President of the Association and in pursuance of sub-clause 17(4); or,
- (j) Is a Councillor that has been suspended by the Minister for Local Government under Part 8 of an Ordinary Member that has been peremptorily suspended under Section 8.15C(2)(c) of the Local Government Act 1995.

Issue 5 – Election Procedure – Confirmation that the WALGA President is entitled to vote in elections for the positions of President and Deputy President

Another clarification that has arisen is to confirm that the incumbent President is entitled to vote in elections for President and Deputy President of WALGA.

The Constitution is clear that the President does not exercise a deliberative vote on matters before State Council (but does have a casting vote if there is an equality of votes), but the Constitution is silent on whether the President is entitled to vote in elections. It has been standard operating practice that the President has voted in elections for the position of President and Deputy President.

Clause 10 – Proceedings of State Council, sub-clause (2) relates to the President's voting and it is proposed that it be amended with the addition of the underlined words, as follows to make clear that the President may vote for office bearer positions:

- (2) Each representative on the State Council shall be entitled to exercise one (1) deliberative vote on any matter considered by the State Council provided that this clause shall not apply to any ex-officio members of the State Council. The President shall exercise a casting vote only, in the event of there being an equality of votes in respect of a matter considered by the State Council but excluding an election held in accordance with Clause 16 in which the President is entitled to a deliberative vote only.

Issue 6 – Change of Name – Local Government Professionals Australia WA

Following the change of name of the Local Government Managers Australia (LGMA) to Local Government Professionals Australia WA it is proposed that the following sub-clauses be amended to reflect the name change:

- 2(1)
- 5(7)(a)
- 9(1)(d)
- 31(4)(b)

Issue 7 – Zone Delegate Eligibility: Ministerial Suspension of Council or Councillor

Similar to Issue 4 above, this amendment proposes that sub-clause 14(4a)(h) be amended to clarify that a Zone delegate who is suspended or stood down by the Minister using various sections of the *Local Government Act 1995* is not eligible to be elected to, or continue on, the Zone, as follows:

- (4a) The term of a person who is a delegate of a member of a Zone expires when the person:
- (a) dies;
 - (b) ceases to be a Councillor of the Ordinary Member;
 - (c) resigns the position by notice in writing given to the Ordinary Member who elected or appointed the person as its delegate and the resignation is accepted;
 - (d) becomes a member of State or Federal Parliament;
 - (e) is convicted of an offence under the *Local Government Act 1995*;
 - (f) is permanently incapacitated by mental or physical ill-health;
 - (g) is the subject of a resolution passed by the Ordinary Member who appointed the person as its delegate terminating their appointment as the delegate of that Ordinary Member; or
 - (h) Is a Councillor that has been suspended by the Minister for Local Government under part 8 of an Ordinary Member that has been peremptorily suspended under Section 8.15C(2)(e) of the Local Government Act 1995.

4.2 Roadside Vegetation - Regulatory Amendments

MOTION:

Moved: President Cr David Lovelock (Victoria Plains)

Seconded: Cr Pauline Bantock (Victoria Plains)

That the *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* be amended to permit clearing or reduction of vegetation:

1. Within 30m of all farm driveways/gates/entrances; and,
2. On road bends and intersections obstructing 'line of sight', be cleared.

IN BRIEF

- Motion for regulatory amendments to enable clearing of vegetation close to driveways, road bends and intersections;
- With a view to improving road safety.

CARRIED

MEMBER COMMENT

Drivers in country area face multiple issues on the roads, not the least of which is entry onto Shire controlled roads from property entrances and side roads. The issues exist not just for the driver on the continuing road, but for the driver attempting to enter.

Sight distances are often obscured, and in hilly terrain or where the road being entered does not provide a reasonable merging distance, entry can be problematic. This is made worse where the roads have curves or crests close to the entry point.

The issues are even worse for slow moving traffic joining a road that has a 110km/hr limit, such as school buses and heavy transport, often requiring the continuing vehicles to brake for a vehicle that has joined the continuing traffic when all indications were that it was safe and appropriate to do so.

The *Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004* are inadequate.

- Schedule 2 of the Regulations addresses clearing for crossovers from a property, but limits the clearing to what has been previously cleared within the previous 10 years.
- Schedule 3 applies to the maintenance of infrastructure.

The Shire is of the opinion that the proposed change to the Regulations would add significantly to road safety.

4.3 GST Revenue Distribution Share for WA

MOTION:

Moved: President Cr Brian Piesse (Donnybrook-Balingup)

Seconded: Cr Tony Pratico (Bridgetown-Greenbushes)

That WALGA adopts a policy and position as the representative of the WA Local Government section to persistently seek and advocate for an increase of the GST distribution share back to Western Australia.

IN BRIEF

- WA is underrepresented in the amount of GST share received
- Seeking WALGA's support to advocate for an increase to the GST distribution for WA

CARRIED

MEMBER COMMENT

At the Ordinary Meeting on 23 May 2018, the Shire of Donnybrook Balingup Council resolved to support the above motion and present it to the Western Australian Local Government for consideration at the 2018 Annual General Meeting of the Western Australian Local Government Association.

In comparison to other states and territories, Western Australia is underrepresented in the amount of GST revenue share received and remains the only state or territory that receives less than half of the GST it generates. This, in effect, is depriving Western Australia of much needed funds for infrastructure and development.

GST breakdown state by state 2018-19

State	GST share per dollar	GST share %	Total GST distribution \$m
VIC	98c	25.6	\$16,830
WA	47c	4.9	\$3,255
NSW	85c	27.4	\$18,030
SA	\$1.47	10.3	\$6,751
Tas	\$1.77	3.7	\$2,434
ACT	\$1.18	2.0	\$1,298
NT	\$4.26	4.2	\$2,755
Qld	\$1.09	22.0	\$14,447

4.4 Rural, Regional and Remote Community State Government Funding Cuts

MOTION:

Moved: Cr Ken Seymour (Moora)

Seconded: Cr Steven Carter (Dalwallinu)

That WALGA express its deep concern to the W.A State Government regarding the continued attack on rural, regional and remote communities in W.A through reducing funding to critical services and infrastructure programs, cuts that disproportionately discriminate against already disadvantaged communities across W.A.

IN BRIEF

- Concern regarding funding cuts, particularly to education services and infrastructure, affecting rural communities.

CARRIED

MEMBER COMMENT

In December 2017, Shire of Moora was advised by the Department of Education Director General, Sharyn O'Neill that the Moora Residential College would close at the end of the 2018 school year. The State Government of W.A cited reasoning of commitment to budget repair measures to deliver sustainable growth and an operating surplus by 2020/2021.

Notwithstanding the immediate effect on the Moora community and wider region because of the decision to close the Moora Residential College, the Shire of Moora is extremely concerned with the State Governments continued attack on rural, regional and remote W.A. communities, many of which are already at serious disadvantage because of isolation and population decline.

As an example, access to education and health infrastructure and services are important to rural, regional and remote communities and greatly enhances their ability to attract residents, workers and businesses.

Access to the full range of health services (including GP's, acute and high care hospital, allied health, aged care, dental care) and educational services (K-12, Childcare, TAFE) becomes a major decision factor for anyone looking to move to a rural, regional and remote community. In the case of Moora, the existing infrastructure and services, including the current education offered at the Central Midlands Senior High School, has featured prominently in many local resident's decision to move to the area. This resonates across many W.A communities.

Funding reductions to key areas of services and infrastructure such as education, health, transport and sewerage augurs to further erode and put at risk fair and equitable access to the very basics of amenity and lifestyle in rural, regional and remotes areas of W.A many of which are experiencing continued population, service and infrastructure decline.

4.5 A **MATTER OF SPECIAL URGENT BUSINESS: Proposed Amendments to *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015***

MOTION:

Moved: Mayor Penny Taylor (Subiaco)
Seconded: Cr Julie Matheson (Subiaco)

That the members agree that the following item of Special Urgent Business relating to Proposed Amendments to *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* be considered.

Voting Requirement: ABSOLUTE MAJORITY

CARRIED BY ABSOLUTE MAJORITY

4.5 B **Proposed Amendment to *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015***

MOTION:

Moved: Mayor Penny Taylor (Subiaco)
Seconded: Cr Julie Matheson (Subiaco)

That the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) advocate to amend:

1. Schedule 2, Part 7, Clause 61 (e) of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* to allow Local Governments to remove reference to 'a single house' from the exemption of requiring development approval; and
2. The *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* to permit Local Governments to introduce a requirement into their local planning scheme to require development approval to be issued prior to a development application for demolition of a single house being determined.

LOST

Attachment 2: Action Taken on Resolutions of the 2018 AGM

**Action Taken on Resolutions of the
2018 Annual General Meeting**

4.1 Proposal to Amend the Association Constitution

8. That Clause 18 and Clause 19 of the Association Constitution be amended as follows:

I. Clause 18, sub-clause (1) be amended with the addition of the underlined words, as follows:

(2) Following determination of the election of the President pursuant to clause 17 of this Constitution, the State Council shall elect a Deputy President from amongst its metropolitan and country representatives, provided the Deputy President represents the alternate constituency to the President elected pursuant to clause 17.

II. Clause 19 be amended with the addition of the underlined words and the deletion of the strikethrough words, as follows:

(1) If the office of the President becomes vacant or if for any other reason the President is unable to take or hold office at a period which exceeds six months from the date of the next scheduled election for that office, then the State Council shall meet to elect from among their number a President who, subject to this Constitution shall hold the office of President for the balance of the term of the President replaced.

(2) Where a vacancy occurs in the office of President at a period which is six months or less from the date of the next scheduled election for that office, the State Council may convene a meeting to elect from among their number a President who, subject to this Constitution, shall hold the office of

The Constitution has been amended as per the AGM resolution

Action Taken on Resolutions of the
2018 Annual General Meeting

- President for the balance of the term of the President replaced, or the State Council may in its discretion, determine that the vacancy be filled by the Deputy President until the date of the next scheduled election.
- (3) An election pursuant to sub-clause 19(1) or sub-clause 19(2) shall cause the office of Deputy President to be declared vacant immediately prior to the conduct of the election.
- (4) Following an election pursuant to sub-clause 19(1) or sub-clause 19(2) an election pursuant to Clause 19(5) will be conducted for the office of Deputy President from amongst representatives of the alternate constituency to that of the President just elected.
- ~~(3)~~(5) If the office of Deputy President becomes vacant or if for any other reason the Deputy President is unable to take or hold office, then the State Council shall meet to elect from among their number a Deputy President who shall hold the office for the balance of the term of the Deputy President replaced, provided the Deputy President represents the alternate constituency to that of the President.
- ~~(4)~~(6) A State Council representative elected to fill a vacancy of President or Deputy President pursuant to clause 48 19 shall still be eligible for election to a subsequent two (2) full consecutive terms.
9. That Clause 17A – Rotation of Presidency be added to the Association Constitution, as follows:
- 17A – Rotation of Presidency
5. At an election for the position of President conducted under sub-clause 17(2), only the incumbent President, subject to complying with sub-clause 17(5), or State

Action Taken on Resolutions of the
2018 Annual General Meeting

- Councillors from the alternate constituency to the incumbent President will be eligible to be elected.
6. At an election for the position of President conducted under Clause 19, only State Councillors from the alternate constituency to the incumbent President will be eligible to be elected.
10. That Clause 20 of the Association Constitution be amended with the addition of the underlined words as follows:
A person shall cease or be disqualified from being a representative or deputy representative on the State Council, or from being President or Deputy President of the Association, or from attending State Council in an ex-officio capacity, if that person:
11. That sub-clause 20(j) of the Association Constitution be amended with the addition of the underlined words and the deletion of the strikethrough words as follows:
(j) Is a Councillor that has been suspended by the Minister for Local Government under Part 8 of the Local Government Act 1995 ~~an Ordinary Member that has been peremptorily suspended under Section 8.15C(2) of the Local Government Act 1995~~.
12. That sub-clause 10(2) of the Association Constitution be amended with the addition of the underlined words as follows:
(2) Each representative on the State Council shall be entitled to exercise one (1) deliberative vote on any matter considered by the State Council provided that this clause shall not apply to any ex-officio members of the State Council. The President shall exercise a casting vote only, in the event of there being an equality of votes in respect of a matter considered by the State Council

Action Taken on Resolutions of the
2018 Annual General Meeting

- but excluding an election held in accordance with Clause 16 in which the President is entitled to a deliberative vote only.
13. That sub-clauses 2(1), 5(7)(a), 9(1)(d), and 31(4)(b) be amended as follows:
- I. That the following strikethrough words be replaced with the following underlined words in sub-clause 2(1):
- ~~“Local Government Managers Australia” means the Western Australian Division of the Local Government Managers Australia (LGMA), which body is incorporated under the Victorian Companies Act 1961.~~
- “Local Government Professionals Australia WA” means the Western Australian Division of Local Government Professionals Australia.
- II. That sub-clause 5(7)(a) of the Association Constitution relating to Associate Members of WALGA be amended with the words “Local Government Managers Australia (LGMA)” to be replaced with the words “Local Government Professionals Australia WA”.
- III. That sub-clause 9(1)(a) of the Association Constitution relating to ex-officio members of State Council be amended to replace the words “Local Government Managers Australia (LGMA)” with the words “Local Government Professionals Australia WA”.
- IV. That sub-clause 31(4)(b) of the Association Constitution relating to a dispute resolution panel be amended by replacing the word “LGMA” with the words “Local Government Professionals Australia WA”.

Action Taken on Resolutions of the
2018 Annual General Meeting

<p>14. That sub-clause 14(4a)(h) be amended with the addition of the underlined words and the deletion of the strike through words as follows:</p> <p>(h) Is a Councillor <u>that has been suspended by the Minister for Local Government under part 8 of an</u> Ordinary Member that has been <u>peremptorily suspended under Section 8.15C(2)(e) of the Local Government Act 1995.</u></p>	
<p>4.2 Roadside Vegetation – Regulatory Amendments</p> <p>That the <i>Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004</i> be amended to permit clearing or reduction of vegetation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Within 30m of all farm driveways/gates/entrances; and, 4. On road bends and intersections obstructing 'line of sight', be cleared. 	<p>WALGA has been working with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) in relation to Local Governments' concerns regarding the operation of the regulations of clearing of native vegetation.</p> <p>DWER has agreed to WALGA's proposal to establish a Local Government Clearing Regulation Working Group to provide strategic leadership and guidance on roadside clearing guidelines and policy, including permits and offsets.</p> <p>The first meeting of the Working Group is expected to be held in mid-July, following confirmation of the Local Government Officer nominees by State Council.</p> <p>The requested regulatory amendments identified in the resolution are important elements to be addressed through the Local Government Clearing Regulation Working Group.</p>
<p>4.3 GST Revenue Distribution Share of WA</p> <p>That WALGA adopts a policy and position as the representative of the WA Local Government section to persistently seek and advocate for an increase of the GST distribution share back to Western Australia.</p>	<p>WALGA advocated the need for GST reform to State and Commonwealth officials, and the State has been successful in securing an increased share of GST revenue for WA over the coming years.</p> <p>The changes made to the GST distribution system include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new equalisation benchmark, which will ensure that no jurisdiction's GST relativity can fall below that of NSW or Victoria. The

Action Taken on Resolutions of the
2018 Annual General Meeting

	<p>transition to this new equalisation standard will begin in 2021-22 and will take place over six years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of a GST floor, which will see no jurisdiction's GST relativity fall below 0.70 in 2022-23 and 2023-24 and then 0.75 from 2024-25 onwards. • The introduction of short-term top-up payments until 2021-22, to ensure that no jurisdiction will have a GST relativity of below 0.70. <p>The above GST reforms are estimates to provide WA an additional \$8.3 billion between 2018-19 and 2022-23.</p>
<p>4.4 Rural, Regional and Remote Community State Government Funding Cuts</p> <p>That WALGA express its deep concern to the W.A State Government regarding the continued attack on rural, regional and remote communities in W.A through reducing funding to critical services and infrastructure programs, cuts that disproportionately discriminate against already disadvantaged communities across W.A</p>	<p>Following reinstatement of much needed funds and as a result of a resolution from the September 2018 State Council meeting: <i>'That WALGA express its appreciation to the State Government for working together with Local Government for the reinstatement of funds for the School of the Air, CRC's and assistance in accessing federal funding for the Moora Residential College.'</i> Resolution 123.6/2018, correspondence was written to the Premier, Mark McGowan on 20 November 2018 thanking his Government for recognising the incredible value of reinstating much needed funds in regional Western Australia.</p> <p>Notwithstanding, the Association is still pursuing, among many other matters, equity of access in the Regional Health sphere, ensuring access to affordable GROH housing and ensuring program and cost shifting does not continue into the future.</p>

Attachment 3: AGM Association Standing Orders

1. **INTERPRETATIONS**
For the purposes of these Standing Orders, if not inconsistent with the context, the following words shall have the following meanings:
 - 1.1 **"Absolute Majority"** means: a majority of delegates of the Association whether present and voting or not.
 - 1.2 **"Association"** means: all or any part of the Western Australian Local Government Association.
 - 1.3 **"Delegate or Deputy Delegate"** means: those persons duly nominated, from time to time, to represent a Member Local Government at a meeting of the Association.
 - 1.4 **"Deputy President"** means: the Deputy President for the time being of the Association.
 - 1.5 **"Meeting"** means: an Annual or Special General Meeting of the Association.
 - 1.6 **"Member Local Government"** means: a Local Government admitted to ordinary membership of the Association in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
 - 1.7 **"President"** means: the President for the time being of the Association.
 - 1.8 **"Simple Majority"** means: a majority of the delegates from the Association that are present and voting.
2. **CONDUCT OF MEETINGS**
The proceedings and business of meetings of the Association shall be conducted according to these Standing Orders.
3. **NOTICE OF MEETING**
 - 3.1 **Annual General Meeting**
The Chief Executive Officer of the Association shall give at least ninety (90) days notice of an Annual General Meeting to all Member Local Governments, advising of the closing date for submission of motions for inclusion on the agenda.
 - 3.2 **Special General Meeting**
A Special General Meeting of the Association is to be held if a request is received by the Association President, in accordance with the requirements of the Association's Constitution. No business shall be transacted at a Special General Meeting other than that for which the Special General Meeting was called.
 - 3.3 Notice shall be given at the destinations appearing in the records of the Association.
4. **QUORUM**
 - 4.1 The Association shall not conduct business at a meeting unless a quorum is present.
 - 4.2 At any meeting of the Association greater than one half of the delegates who are eligible to vote must be present to form a quorum.
 - 4.3 The Association is not to transact business at a meeting unless a quorum is present.
 - 4.4 If a quorum has not been established within the 30 minutes after a meeting is due to begin then the Association can be adjourned –
 - (a) by the President or if the President is not present at the meeting, by the Deputy President;
 - (b) if neither the President nor Deputy President is present at the meeting, by a majority of delegates present;
 - (c) if only one delegate is present, by that delegate; or
 - (d) if no delegate is present, by the Chief Executive Officer or a person authorised by the Chief Executive Officer.
 - 4.5 If at any time during a meeting a quorum is not present, the President shall thereupon suspend the proceedings of the meeting for a period of five (5) minutes and if a quorum is not present at the expiration of that period, the meeting shall be deemed to have been adjourned and the person presiding is to reschedule it for some future time.
 - 4.6 Notice of a meeting adjourned because of absence of a quorum is to be given to all Member Local Governments.
5. **MEETINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**
The business of the Association shall be open to the public except upon such occasions as the Association may by resolution otherwise decide.
6. **ORDER OF BUSINESS**
Unless the Association should decide otherwise, the order of business at meetings of the Association, with the exception of special meetings or an adjourned meeting, shall be as follows:
 - (a) Record of attendance and apologies;
 - (b) Announcements;
 - (c) Confirmation of minutes of previous meetings;
 - (d) President's report;
 - (e) Financial report for the financial year; and
 - (f) Consideration of Executive and Member Motions.
7. **VOTING ENTITLEMENTS**
Notice will be deemed to have been delivered immediately if transmitted electronically or on the second working day after posting.



- 7.1 Each Member Local Government shall be entitled to be represented at any meeting of the Association.
- 7.2 Only eligible and registered delegates may vote.
- 7.3 A delegate shall be entitled to exercise one vote on each matter to be decided. Votes are to be exercised in person.
- 7.4 A delegate unable to attend any meeting of the Association shall be entitled to cast a vote by proxy.
- 7.5 A proxy shall be in writing and shall nominate the person in whose favour the proxy is given, which person need not be a delegate. Proxy authorisations shall be delivered to the Chief Executive Officer of the Association before the commencement of the meeting at which the proxy is to be exercised and shall be signed by the delegate or by the Chief Executive Officer of the Member Local Government that nominated the delegate.

8. SPECIAL URGENT BUSINESS

At any time during a meeting a delegate may, with the approval of an absolute majority, introduce a motion relating to special urgent business that calls for an expression of opinion from the meeting.

In presenting an item of special urgent business, a delegate shall have sufficient copies of the motion in writing for distribution to all delegates present at the meeting and, where practicable, give prior notice to the President of such intention.

9. PRESIDENT

In the construction of these Standing Orders unless the context requires otherwise, the word "President" shall in the absence of the President include the Deputy President or the delegate chosen by resolution to preside at any meeting of the Association.

10. DELEGATE AND DEPUTY DELEGATE

- 10.1 In the construction of these Standing Orders unless the context requires otherwise, the word "delegate" shall in the absence of the delegate include the deputy delegate.
- 10.2 A deputy delegate acting in the capacity of a delegate unable to attend a meeting of the Association shall exercise all rights of that delegate.

11. PRESIDENT TO PRESIDE

- 11.1 The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, but in absence of the President, the Deputy President shall preside.
- 11.2 In the absence of the President and the Deputy President, the delegates shall choose by resolution, a delegate present to preside at the meeting.

12. SPEAKING PROTOCOL

- 12.1 Only registered delegates and members of the Association's State Council shall be entitled to speak at meetings of the Association.
- 12.2 The first person that is entitled to speak at a meeting who attracts the attention of the person presiding shall have precedence in speaking.
- 12.3 Speakers are to use the microphones supplied.
- 12.4 When addressing a meeting, speakers are to:
- (a) rise and remain standing unless unable to do so by reason of sickness or disability;
 - (b) address the meeting through the person presiding;
 - (c) state their name and Local Government before otherwise speaking;
 - (d) refrain from reading comment printed in the agenda paper in support of a motion, but may identify key points or make additional comment; and
 - (e) refrain from using provoking or discourteous expressions that are calculated to disturb the peaceful current of debate.
- 12.5 Mobile phones shall not be switched on while the meeting is in session.

13. DEBATE PROCEDURES

- 13.1 A delegate moving a substantive motion may speak for –
- (a) 5 minutes in his or her opening address; and
 - (b) 3 minutes in exercising the right of reply.
- 13.2 Other speeches for or against motions are to be limited to 3 minutes unless consent of the meeting is obtained which shall be signified without debate.
- 13.3 No delegate, except the mover of a motion in reply, is to speak more than once on the same motion except by way of personal explanation.
- 13.4 As soon as the right of reply has been exercised, the motion is to be forthwith put to the vote without further comment.
- 13.5 No discussion shall take place on any motion unless it is moved and seconded. Only one amendment on any one motion shall be received at a time, and such amendment shall be disposed of before any further amendment can be received. Any number of amendments may be proposed.
- 13.6 The provisions of these Standing Orders applicable to motions apply mutatis mutandis to amendments, except that the mover of an amendment shall have no right of reply.
- 13.7 When a motion has been moved and seconded, the person presiding shall at once proceed to take a vote thereon unless a delegate opposes it or an amendment is proposed.



13.8 No more than two delegates shall speak in succession on one side, either for or against the question before the meeting, and if at the conclusion of the second speaker's remarks, no delegate speaks on the other side, the motion or amendment may be put to the vote.

13.9 Notwithstanding clause 13.7, where a composite motion is moved which embodies the core aspects of subsequent motions listed on the agenda, a delegate whose motion has been superseded shall have the opportunity to speak on the question of the composite motion before it is put.

Once a composite motion has been carried, no further debate shall be permitted in respect of the superseded motions.

13.10 At any time during a debate, but after the conclusion of a delegate's comments, a delegate who has not spoken during the debate may move, without discussion, "that the question be now put". If that motion is seconded and carried by a majority, the question shall be submitted at once to the meeting, after the mover has replied.

14. QUESTIONS

Any delegate seeking to ask a question at any meeting of the Association shall direct the question to the President.

15. POINT OF ORDER

A delegate who is addressing the President shall not be interrupted except on a point of order, in which event the delegate shall wait until the delegate raising the point of order has been heard and the question of order has been disposed of, whereupon the delegate so interrupted may, if permitted, continue.

16. MOTION - SUBSTANCE TO BE STATED

A delegate seeking to propose an original motion or amendment shall state its substance before addressing the meeting thereon and, if so required by the President, shall put the motion or amendment in writing.

17. PRIORITY OF SPEAKERS

If two or more delegates wish to speak at the same time, the President shall decide who is entitled to priority.

18. PRESIDENT TO BE HEARD

Whenever the President signifies a desire to speak during a debate, any delegate speaking or offering to speak is to be silent, so that the President may be heard without interruption.

19. WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION

A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the mover with the consent of the meeting, which shall be signified without debate, and it shall not be competent for any delegate to speak upon it after

the mover has asked permission for its withdrawal, unless such permission has been refused.

20. PRESIDENT MAY CALL TO ORDER

The President shall preserve order, and may call any delegate to order when holding an opinion that there shall be cause for so doing.

21. RULING BY PRESIDENT

The President shall decide all questions of order or practice. The decision shall be final and be accepted by the meeting without argument or comment unless in any particular case the meeting resolves that a different ruling shall be substituted for the ruling given by the President. Discussions shall be permitted on any such motion.

22. RESOLUTIONS

22.1 Except as otherwise provided in the Association Constitution and these Standing Orders, all motions concerning the affairs of the Association shall be passed by a simple majority.

22.2 Any matter considered by the Association at a Special Meeting shall not be passed unless having received an absolute majority.

23. NO DISCUSSION

Where there is no discussion on a motion, the President may deem the motion to be passed unless the meeting resolves otherwise.

24. PERMISSIBLE MOTIONS DURING DEBATE

24.1 When a motion is under debate, no further motion shall be moved except the following:

- (a) that the motion be amended;
- (b) that the meeting be adjourned;
- (c) that the debate be adjourned;
- (d) that the question be now put;
- (e) that the meeting proceed with the next item of business; or
- (f) that the meeting sits behind closed doors.

24.2 Any delegate who has not already spoken on the subject of a motion at the close of the speech of any other delegate, may move without notice any one of the motions listed in clause 24.1 (b)-(f) and, if the motion is seconded, it shall be put forthwith.

24.3 When a debate is adjourned, the delegate who moves the adjournment shall be the first to speak on the motion when the debate is resumed unless the delegate advises of no desire to speak on the motion. Where this occurs, the President shall then call for further speakers, with the exception of those delegates who have previously spoken (unless the meeting otherwise agrees).

25. RESCISSION OF RESOLUTION

25.1 At the same meeting

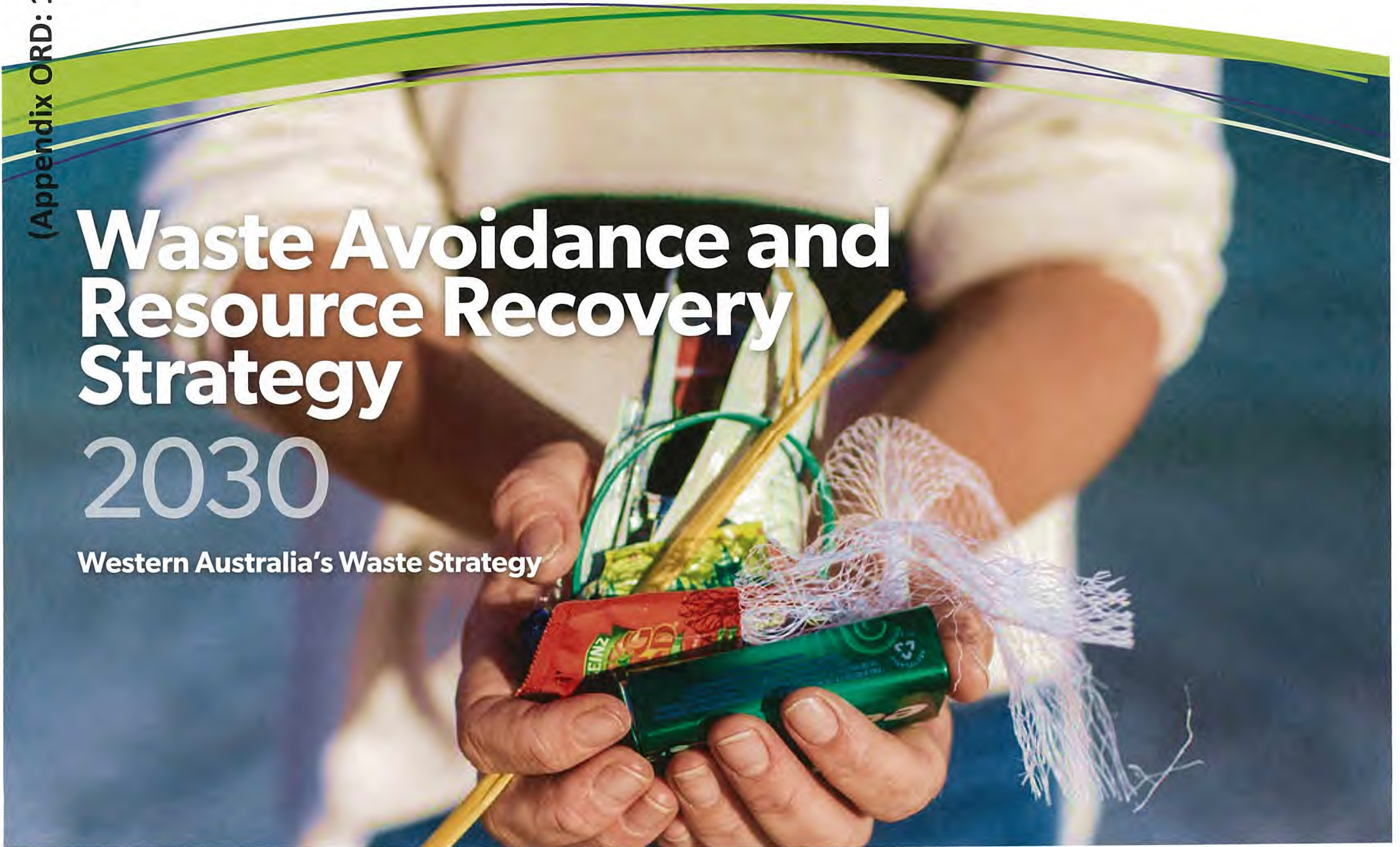


- Unless a greater majority is required for a particular kind of decision under the Standing Orders (in which event that shall be the majority required), the Association may, by simple majority at the same meeting at which it is passed, rescind or alter a resolution if all delegates who were present at the time when the original resolution was passed are present.
- 25.2 At a Future Meeting**
Unless a greater majority is required for a particular kind of decision under the Standing Orders (in which event that shall be the majority required), the Association may rescind or alter a resolution made at an earlier meeting:
- (a) by simple majority, where the delegate intending to move the motion has, through the Chief Executive Officer, given written notice of the intended motion to each delegate at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting; or
 - (b) by absolute majority, in any other case.
- 26. METHOD OF TAKING VOTES**
The President shall, in taking a vote on any motion or amendment, put the question first in the affirmative, and then in the negative and may do so as often as is necessary to enable formation and declaration of an opinion as to whether the affirmative or the negative has the majority on the voices or by a show of hands or by an electronic key pad voting system.
- 27. DIVISION**
The result of voting openly is determined on the count of official voting cards and, immediately upon a vote being taken, a delegate may call for a division.
- 28. ALL DELEGATES TO VOTE**
- 28.1** At meetings of the Association, a delegate present at the meeting when a question is put shall vote on the question.
 - 28.2** Each delegate shall be entitled to exercise one deliberative vote on any matter considered.
- 29. PRESIDENT'S RIGHT TO VOTE**
The President shall have a casting vote only.
- 30. SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS**
- 30.1** In cases of urgent necessity or whilst the Association is sitting behind closed doors, any of these Standing Orders may be suspended on a motion duly made and seconded, but that motion shall not be declared carried unless a simple majority of the delegates voting on the question have voted in favour of the motion.
 - 30.2** Any delegates moving the suspension of a Standing Order shall state the object of the motion, but discussion shall not otherwise take place.
- 31. NO ADVERSE REFLECTION ON ASSOCIATION**
A delegate shall not reflect adversely upon a resolution of the Association, except on a motion that the resolution be rescinded.
- 32. NO ADVERSE REFLECTION ON DELEGATE**
A delegate of the Association shall not reflect adversely upon the character or actions of another delegate nor impute any motive to a delegate unless the Association resolves, without debate, that the question then before the Association cannot otherwise be adequately considered.
- 33. MINUTES**
- 33.1** The Chief Executive Officer of the Association is to cause minutes of the meeting to be kept and preserved.
 - 33.2** The minutes of a meeting are to be submitted to the next Annual or Special General Meeting for confirmation.
 - 33.3** Copies of the minutes will be supplied to all delegates prior to the meeting.



Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030

Western Australia's Waste Strategy



Waste Authority
C/O Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
Prime House, 8 Davidson Terrace
Joondalup Western Australia 6027
www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au.

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Acknowledgements

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Disclaimer

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Statutory context

The Waste Authority is charged with promoting better waste management practices in Western Australia under the *Waste Avoidance and Resources Recovery Act 2007*. One of the Authority's functions under the Act is to draft, for the Minister for Environment's approval, a long term waste strategy for the whole of the State for continuous improvement of waste services, waste avoidance and resource recovery, benchmarked against best practice and targets for waste reduction, resource recovery and the diversion of waste from landfill disposal. This strategy takes a ten year and beyond view and must be reviewed at least every five years. This Strategy was approved by the Minister for Environment and replaces Western Australia's inaugural waste strategy, *Creating the Right Environment*, approved and published in 2012.

DWERDT149455



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Invitation from the Minister



Western Australia is a spectacularly beautiful place with a vibrant and growing population.

It's because of this that we all have a significant opportunity in terms of how we live our lives and the impact we have on our environment.

We can make a significant impact by acting on the waste we generate and how we manage resources from extraction through to manufacturing, use and disposal.

Right now, Western Australia is close to leading the "wrong lists". National figures from 2014–15 (the latest available as at September 2018) show Western Australia had the highest rate of waste generation *per capita*¹ in the nation, and the equal second lowest rate of resource recovery – 13 percentage points below the national rate.

We have an obligation to our current community and generations to come to generate less waste, extract more from our valuable resources and to better manage the disposal of our waste.

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 rises to address that challenge and the opportunities that better choices and better waste management present.

We will have to work hard to meet the ambitious targets set out in this Strategy and deliver against long-standing issues in the waste community. We won't, for example, be able to meet our 2025 recovery targets without all metropolitan local governments adopting a three-bin FOGO system, and I will work with those local governments to achieve this.

I acknowledge that with this comes significant environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts and opportunities associated with improved waste management.

Across Australia, the waste sector contributes more than \$10 billion a year to the economy. At the same time, materials worth hundreds of millions of dollars are lost to landfill each year (ABS, 2014).

High-performing waste and recycling systems which see materials recovered, reused and recycled can and do reduce this impact. The creation of a circular economy has the potential to harness the economic value of these materials that would otherwise be lost, and drive investment in infrastructure and jobs.

Reducing the amount of waste disposed of to landfill can also generate significant economic opportunities for the Western Australian community. It is estimated that for each 10,000 tonnes of waste recycled, 9.2 full-time equivalent jobs are created compared to only 2.8 jobs for landfill (Access Economics, 2009).

With an increasing population and our current waste management performance, maintaining the status quo is not an option.

But there is an upside; we can make waste work for us – and enjoy the environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits improved waste management can deliver.

Waste is everyone's business – individuals, households, neighbourhoods, community groups, schools, small and big businesses, local governments, waste managers, the State Government and the media.

There's a big challenge ahead of us all and this strategy is about finding a united way forward.

The McGowan Government will continue to show leadership in the waste arena for the benefit of all Western Australians now and into the future.

As WA's Environment Minister, I encourage everyone to act on waste and own your impact – whether it's in your role as a consumer, producer, waste manager or regulator.

We've made good progress in recent years and there's great momentum building.

Let's harness that commitment and energy in the years ahead and work towards a cleaner future for all Western Australians.

Hon Stephen Dawson MLC
Minister for Environment

¹ Dr Joe Pickin and Paul Randell, *Australian National Waste Report 2016*, Department of the Environment and Energy, Energy and Blue Environment Pty Ltd. Figures exclude fly-ash (a by-product of coal-fired power stations)

Introduction by the Chair



Western Australians are consciously reusing, reprocessing, recycling and avoiding waste at an increasing rate. We are generating less waste and recycling more. However, to protect our unique environment from the impacts of waste and litter, and to maximise the benefits of good waste management, more work needs to be done.

Building on and updating the first *Western Australian Waste Strategy: Creating the Right Environment* published in 2012, this strategy introduces significant transformations aimed at Western Australia (WA) becoming a circular economy, with a greater focus on avoidance as well as moving to targets for material recovery and environmental protection in addition to landfill diversion.

A circular economy means transitioning from the current take-make-use and dispose system to a material efficiency approach which aims to keep products, components and materials at their highest utility and value for as long as possible.

In 2014-15, WA's recycling rate was 48 per cent, which is lower than other mainland states.

Waste collection and processing arrangements vary considerably across WA. Long-term planning for waste processing and recycling facilities and local recovery options would benefit resource recovery and promote the most efficient use of resources assisted by economic incentives, modern regulations, compliance and enforcement.

Community engagement, acceptance and awareness is as important as the provision of physical infrastructure and collection systems. Consistency of messaging across homes, workplaces and public areas is a *key fundamental* that needs to be tailored to local recovery infrastructure and systems.

The waste management sector is in a transitional phase and will require clear direction and guidance going forward that may include more directive approaches over voluntary ones. This could be aligned with careful reinvestment of waste levy funds into programs and alternative delivery methods to support implementation of our waste strategy.

There needs to be commitment by all stakeholders of adopting best practice management and engagement and ensuring transition and waste plans are implemented in a timely manner.

The approach taken in this strategy is founded on working collaboratively across all levels of government, industry, the social enterprise sector and the community, supported by government leading by example in areas such as sustainable procurement, minimum levels of recycled content and underpinned by targets and action plans.

The focus of this strategy, including priorities and targets, is on solid waste. However, the principles and approaches in this strategy apply to waste management across WA, regardless of the type, form or source of waste.

Minimising waste and protecting our environment is important to all West Australians and with this renewed focus I am confident we will move towards a more sustainable, low-waste, circular economy.

I look forward to sharing this journey with you.

Marcus Geisler
Waste Authority Chairman

Key strategy elements

VISION	<i>Western Australia will become a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.</i>			<p>Supporting documents</p> <p>Other documents which align with or support this strategy <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030</i> include the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 Action Plan</i> 2. Waste Authority position and guidance statements 3. State Waste Infrastructure Plan 4. Annual Business Plan 5. Waste Data Strategy
OBJECTIVES	<p>Avoid <i>Western Australians generate less waste.</i></p>	<p>Recover <i>Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.</i></p>	<p>Protect <i>Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.</i></p>	
TARGETS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2025 – 10% reduction in waste generation per capita 2030 – 20% reduction in waste generation per capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2025 – Increase material recovery to 70% 2030 – Increase material recovery to 75% From 2020 – Recover energy only from residual waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2030 – No more than 15% of waste generated in Perth and Peel regions is landfilled. 2030 – All waste is managed and/or disposed to better practice facilities 	
HEADLINE STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consistent three bin kerbside collection system, which includes separation of food organics and garden organics from other waste categories, to be provided by all local governments in the Perth and Peel region by 2025 and supported by State Government through the application of financial mechanisms. • Implement local government waste plans, which align local government waste planning processes with the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030</i>. • Implement sustainable government procurement practices that encourage greater use of recycled products and support local market development. • Provide funding to promote the recovery of more value and resources from waste with an emphasis on focus materials. • Review the scope and application of the waste levy to ensure it meets the objectives of <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030</i> and establish a schedule of future waste levy rates with the initial schedule providing a minimum five year horizon. • Develop state-wide communications to support consistent messaging on waste avoidance, resource recovery and appropriate waste disposal behaviours. • Review and update data collection and reporting systems to allow waste generation, recovery and disposal performance to be assessed in a timely manner. • Undertake a strategic review of Western Australia’s waste infrastructure (including landfills) by 2020 to guide future infrastructure development. 			

Setting the direction

Waste is Australia's most rapidly increasing environmental and economic metric, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics².

Western Australian's per capita waste generation rates are higher compared to other jurisdictions, while our recovery rates are lower. This poor performance partly reflects some of the unique characteristics of WA such as our geographical size, isolation from markets, vast regional and remote areas, and a heavy reliance on mineral and resource industries. Despite this, there are significant opportunities to improve our waste and recycling practices and performance.

The Australian waste sector contributes over \$10 billion a year to the economy. Materials worth hundreds of millions of dollars are lost to landfill each year (ABS, 2014). High performing waste and recycling systems in which materials are recovered, reused and recycled can reduce this impact. The creation of a circular economy has the potential to harness the economic value of materials and drive investment in infrastructure and jobs.

Reducing the amount of waste disposed of to landfill can generate significant economic opportunities for the WA community. It is estimated that for each 10,000 tonnes of waste recycled, 9.2 full time equivalent jobs are created compared to only 2.8 jobs for landfill (Access Economics, 2009).

Most importantly, waste can have a significant impact on the environment and public health through greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, biodiversity loss and resource depletion (Environmental Protection Authority, 2015). Reducing the volume of waste generated is the best way to manage those risks. It is also critical that where waste cannot be recovered it is safely disposed.

The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* requires the development of a long-term waste strategy for the state to drive continuous improvement in waste services, waste avoidance and resource recovery; and set targets for waste reduction, resource recovery and the diversion of waste from landfill.

This new waste strategy sets a direction to guide such decisions and builds on the state's previous *Western Australian Waste Strategy: Creating the Right Environment*. It has been developed in



consultation with the WA community, industry and government and builds on the *Western Australian Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy consultation paper*. Stakeholder feedback confirmed an overall desire for WA to do more and improve its waste management performance relative to other Australian jurisdictions.

Given this need, this waste strategy has been developed to set the direction for all Western Australians and guide their decisions with regards to waste. To do this, the waste strategy includes a vision for Western Australians to strive for, which is supported by principles, objectives,

targets, priorities and strategies to provide stakeholders with clear guidance on how to align their decision making with the intent of the waste strategy's vision.

The waste strategy will also be supported by an action plan that will outline specific actions to be implemented to achieve the objectives of the strategy. The action plan will be prepared by the Waste Authority in consultation with relevant State Government agencies, for consideration by the Minister for Environment. The waste strategy will be reviewed in five years, while the action plan will be reviewed on a more regular basis.

² Pickin and Randell, 2017.

Our starting point

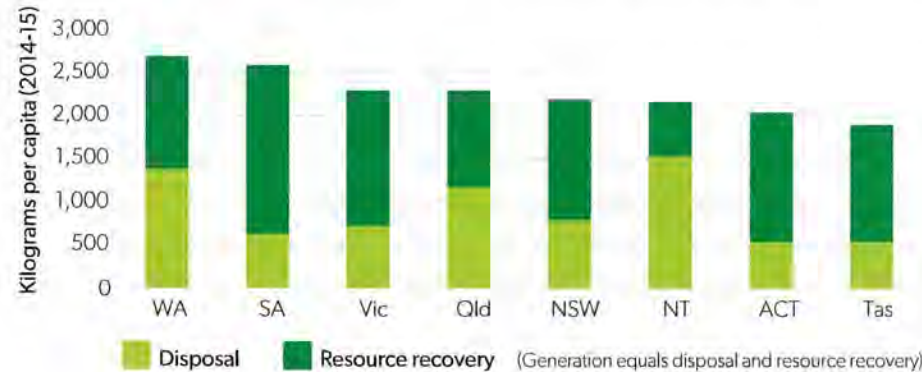
This strategy builds on Western Australia’s previous waste strategy *Creating the Right Environment*, which was introduced in 2012 and achieved significant improvements in recycling, reducing waste generation, diverting construction and demolition waste, and better managing commercial and industrial waste.

The achievements were encouraging, but not enough.

In 2014-15 Western Australians:

- generated more waste than people in other Australian states and territories (2,623 kilograms per capita per annum, all waste excluding fly ash);
- disposed of the second highest amount of waste to landfill (1,358 kilograms per capita per annum, all waste excluding fly ash); and
- had the equal second lowest rate of resource recovery (48 per cent)³.

Figure 1: Waste disposal and resource recovery by state (Pickin and Randell, 2017)



Western Australia has some challenging features when it comes to waste management but these cannot be an excuse. Our state is vast and located a considerable distance from waste end-markets, which can impact investment in waste and recycling infrastructure and overall recycling rates. This vastness also means it can be difficult to prevent environmental impacts from waste, through activities such as illegal dumping.

However, we have encouraging waste management results and momentum on which to build. In the nine years to 2014–15, total waste generation in Western Australia increased by about 20 per cent – or an average of 2.1 per cent per year³. However, our population also increased over that time and, on a per capita basis, waste generation actually decreased marginally by 0.3 per cent per year.

In terms of waste recovery over the same period, the state’s overall picture also improved – waste to landfill declined and resource recovery rose. In particular:

- resource recovery rate increased from 34 per cent to 48 per cent;
- recycling tonnages rose an average of 6.8 per cent;
- the amount of waste disposed of declined by 6 per cent, by tonnage, or an average fall of 0.7 per cent per year; and
- waste disposal in WA dropped by 24 per cent on a per capita basis, or 3 per cent per year on average, which was the nation’s largest fall in waste disposal per capita over the period⁴.

³ Pickin and Randell, 2017

⁴ ASK Waste Management, 2017

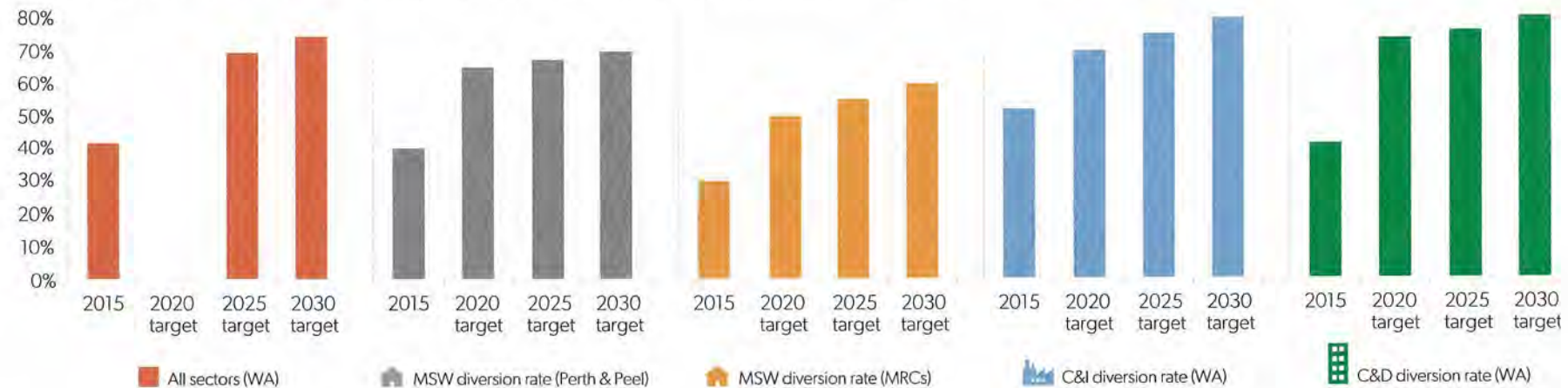
Table 1: Changes in waste generation and landfill in Western Australia, 2010–11 and 2014–15 (Hyder, 2013 & ASK Waste Management, 2017)

	2010–11	2014–15	Percentage change
Generation – total	6.53 million tonnes	6.23 million tonnes	↓5%
Generation – per capita	2,764 kilograms	2,437 kilograms	↓12%
Waste to landfill	4.49 million tonnes	3.61 million tonnes	↓20%
Resource recovery	2.04 million tonnes	2.62 million tonnes	↑28%

The 2017 *Recycling Activity Review* commissioned by the Waste Authority reported generally encouraging trends in waste management in Western Australia between 2010–11 and 2014–15. Note: National and State data differ due to hazardous waste being included in national data sets and some overlap in data collection and attribution.

The journey to becoming a circular economy will not be easy and, as shown in Figure 2, there is a substantial gap between our current performance and the performance required to achieve our waste generation and material recovery targets.

Figure 2: Material recovery performance in 2015–16 and waste strategy targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030 (ASK Waste Management 2017)





Vision

Western Australia will become a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.

As Western Australians, we live in a unique environment and we recognise its value and importance. We share a desire to be environmentally sustainable.

To be sustainable means to be a low-waste society. Waste avoidance is a priority, which means we strive to avoid the unnecessary generation of waste.

This waste strategy recognises that some level of waste generation is unavoidable and so encourages a circular economy approach, where any waste that is generated is valued as a resource that can be reused or recycled for the benefit of the Western Australian economy.

A sustainable, circular economy also means we manage waste to protect the environment. Such management needs to occur through the entire life cycle – from design and manufacture, through to use and then disposal options consistent with the waste hierarchy.

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 recognises that individuals, governments and industry all generate waste and can play an important role in avoiding waste, recycling and disposing of waste correctly to protect the environment. The waste industry has an important role to play in terms of maximising the recovery of resources and then managing the disposal of residual waste, or waste that cannot be practically recovered.

Objectives

This strategy includes three objectives to guide the Western Australian community and enable the development of a sustainable, low-waste and circular economy.

These objectives frame the priorities and strategies that will contribute to delivering on the vision:



Targets

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 provides a long-term strategy for the State for continuous improvement of waste management benchmarked against best practice.

It includes targets for waste avoidance, resource recovery and environmental protection, including the diversion of waste disposed to landfill.

Under each objective, high-level targets have been set for the state that are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART).

Targets have been set with reference to performance in other jurisdictions and knowledge about local performance and barriers.

These targets will support our move towards becoming a sustainable, low-waste and circular economy and allow progress to be monitored.

Establishing baseline data is an ongoing challenge in waste management and ensuring data is provided by key sources is an important focus of this strategy.

Improved data collection and analysis will better enable the measurement and evaluation of waste management programs and initiatives. In turn, we will

be able to ensure funding and other resources are directed where they are most needed and can be most effective.

For the purpose of this strategy, targets have been set using 2014–15 national data. This data was the latest available during the consultation and development of the strategy. More recent waste data, which became available in the *National Waste Report* in November 2018, is less accurate than the 2014–15 data, due most significantly to waste stockpiling.

Data improvement to address accuracy issues is a headline strategy in this waste strategy, and will be addressed as a priority.

Overall objectives and state targets

Avoid	Recover	Protect
<p><i>Western Australians generate less waste.</i></p>	<p><i>Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.</i></p>	<p><i>Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2025 – 10% reduction in waste generation per capita ⦿ 2030 – 20% reduction in waste generation per capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2025 – Increase material recovery to 70% ⦿ 2030 – Increase material recovery to 75% ⦿ From 2020 – Recover energy only from residual waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2030 – No more than 15% of waste generated in Perth and Peel regions is landfilled ⦿ 2030 – All waste is managed and/or disposed to better practice facilities





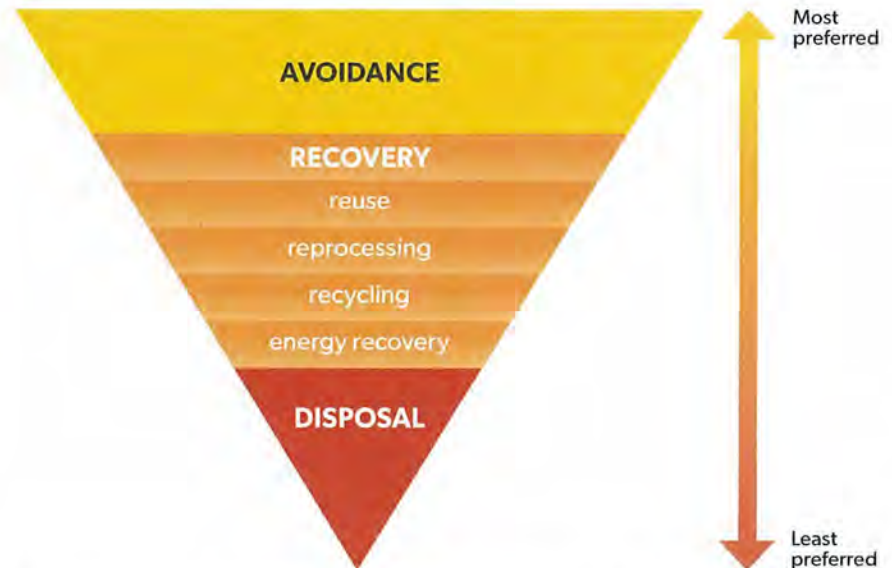
Guiding concepts

Waste hierarchy

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 applies the waste hierarchy, which is a widely accepted decision making tool which is set out in the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007. The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options in order of their general environmental desirability. The waste hierarchy is used alongside other tools (including economic, social and environmental assessment tools) to inform decision making.

Waste avoidance is the most preferred option in the hierarchy.

Figure 3: Waste hierarchy



Resource recovery options recover value from materials, thereby offsetting the environmental impacts of extracting and processing raw materials. Energy recovery is the least preferred recovery option.

Disposal is the least preferred option. Disposal generally recovers the least value from materials and delivers the least environmental benefit.





Circular economy

A circular economy builds on long-standing sustainability concepts, including life cycle thinking and resource efficiency, and it complements the waste hierarchy. A circular economy refers to the flow of both materials and energy – it moves away from the linear ‘take, make, use and dispose’ model to one which keeps materials and energy circulating in the economy for as long as possible.

A circular economy presents opportunities for increased local recycling activity. Local solutions create local jobs, and minimise the costs and impacts of unnecessary transport.

Local solutions are particularly important in a state as large as WA where access to markets is limited, and transport costs and impacts are high. WA has an opportunity to benefit from greater local recycling activity. If local recycling options are not available, solutions within Australia will be preferred.

Figure 4: Current waste approach versus circular economy

Current approach	Circular economy
	
<p>Linear flow of materials – ‘take, make, use and dispose’ model.</p>	<p>Circular flow of materials – materials sorted and retained in the economy for as long as possible.</p>
<p>Limited use of renewable materials and energy.</p>	<p>Preference for renewable materials and energy.</p>
<p>Significant volumes of materials disposed of and lost to the economy. Loss of embodied materials, energy and water.</p>	<p>Materials recovered as high up the waste hierarchy as possible. Embodied materials, energy and water retained in the economy. Organic materials re-enter and regenerate the environment safely (for example, as compost).</p>
<p>Materials managed locally and globally.</p>	<p>Preference to manage materials locally to reduce the costs and impacts of transport, and to provide local employment and investment opportunities.</p>
<p>Economic value of materials, employment and investment not fully accounted for.</p>	<p>Economic value of materials, employment and investment accounted for.</p>
<p>Limited focus on life cycle thinking.</p>	<p>Products designed and manufactured to minimise environmental impact through whole of life.</p>

Behaviour change – knowledge, enabling infrastructure, incentives

Building on the Western Australian Waste Strategy: *Creating the Right Environment* (2012), *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030* aims to change behaviour through a combination of strategies grouped around knowledge, enabling infrastructure and incentives.

Knowledge plays an important role in getting individuals and organisations started on behaviour change, but it is only a start. Knowledge needs to be complemented with the incentives and practical support individuals and organisations need to act on their decision to change behaviours.

Access to appropriate enabling infrastructure is critical in allowing individuals and organisations to engage with waste management options to improve their effectiveness and efficiency. Enabling infrastructure includes the physical facilities necessary to manage waste, as well as the organisational structures of government and legislation applying to individuals and organisations.

Appropriate knowledge and enabling infrastructure can assist in removing barriers to behaviour change, and incentives can provide a driving force for change. Incentives can be positive, such as funding, or negative, such as penalties and compliance actions.





Our principles

Five key principles, aligned with legislation, guide the thinking behind *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030* and will drive future decision making.

Shared responsibility and partnership – owning your impact

The state's environmental resources belong to all Western Australians and we all have a role to play in protecting them. The State Government will lead by example by working collaboratively with the community, industry and governments to improve waste management outcomes.

We will support product stewardship and extended producer responsibility as part of our approach to shared responsibility.

Innovation and growth

Western Australia will encourage, embrace and celebrate innovation in all forms that enables and expands our waste management capacity and know-how.

Better practice

Western Australians will pursue better practice approaches in waste management that takes into account the full costs, benefits and impacts of waste management decisions.

This strategy will inform priorities for developing better practice approaches to waste and recycling services. Better practice will be outcome-focussed, evidence-based, informed by performance achieved in other jurisdictions, developed in consultation with key stakeholders, and set out in guidelines that are framed to reflect the varying resources and capacities of the users of those guidelines. We will stay abreast of national and international best practice and responsibly measure, evaluate and benchmark our own performance against it.

Better practice guidelines will inform stakeholders, such as waste managers and local governments, about preferred systems to achieve the targets in

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030. Local government waste plans will have regard to better practice guidelines published or referenced by the Waste Authority.

When better practice waste management is promoted by State Government, stakeholders will adjust practices to meet or exceed this new benchmark.

Waste as a resource

Western Australians will adopt and implement the waste hierarchy, avoiding the generation of waste where possible, maximising the recovery of waste that is generated, and protecting the environment from the impacts of disposal.

Intergenerational equity

Western Australians will make waste management decisions which ensure the health, diversity and productivity of our environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations.





Our approach

Using your influence – owning your impact

As individuals, we make decisions in different roles and have different spheres of influence when avoiding and recovering waste and also when protecting the environment from the impacts of disposal.

In our different spheres of influence we can have a greater or lesser impact on what resources or materials are used, how long they stay in circulation, what waste is generated, what resources are recovered and, ultimately, the method of disposal and the impact that has on our environment.

An individual or single household can make positive choices to contribute to the circular economy. For example, being informed about how to source separate recyclables and purchasing recycled products for use in the home. When individuals act collectively, in our neighbourhoods, schools and community groups, there is an even greater potential to make a difference.

As manufacturers, industry can make significant contributions to the circular economy through shifts to more sustainable design and manufacturing methods, and enabling greater resource recovery. As waste managers, the sector can innovate to improve waste management outcomes and better protect the environment.

Local, State and Commonwealth governments can influence, educate and inform – and can also be significant consumers whose purchasing decisions and procurement policies can have very positive impacts and influence. They have important legislative and regulatory roles and develop and implement strategies. Australia is also part of global action on waste management.

Local solutions and markets

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 places a focus on identifying and prioritising local market solutions for those recyclable materials traditionally exported from the state. Local markets for large volume wastes, such as construction and demolition waste and organic waste lend themselves to being managed close to the source of generation for economic and environmental reasons. This is an example of the circular economy approach in action, supporting local innovation and local jobs.

For other priority materials such as plastics, it is not as straightforward to identify local reuse options across the state that make sense locally. This strategy places an increased focus on promoting procurement decisions that preference local markets and play a role in supporting the development of a remanufacturing industry within Western Australia, along with the employment and investment it can bring to the state.

Attracting investment into local reuse options requires a degree of certainty which has not been present under standard market conditions in Western Australia. This will rely on procurement decisions recognising the benefits that local reprocessing, and the use of products made locally from recycled materials, can offer compared to national or international export options.

Waste generators and waste managers

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 recognises the roles that different individuals and organisations have in generating and managing waste. This strategy recognises entities that are primarily generators of waste (community, local and state government, and industry), and entities that are primarily managers of waste (the waste industry, including private industry and local government).

This approach allows individual strategies to better target certain groups to help avoid, recover and protect the environment from the impacts of waste. For example, community members can make better purchasing decisions with more knowledge and information, and can influence industry in its packaging and production decisions with the choices they make; industry can make decisions about more circular design and production of goods; while waste managers can embrace technology and innovation to achieve improved waste management practices.

This waste strategy recognises circumstances where resources and capacities will be limited. The action plan and supporting better practice guidance documents will be framed to reflect this.

Waste streams

Consistent with other jurisdictions, solid waste will continue to be categorised for the purpose of measurement and comparison against targets in the following three streams:

- **Municipal solid waste (MSW):** primarily waste collected from households and local governments through waste and recycling collections.
- **Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste:** waste that is produced by



institutions and businesses. It includes waste from schools, restaurants, offices, retail and wholesale businesses and industries, including manufacturing.

- **Construction and demolition (C&D) waste:** waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance, and excavation of land associated with construction activities.

These waste stream descriptions are consistent with the previous Western Australian Waste Strategy (2012), and are consistent with the way Australian jurisdictions categorise and report on waste and recycling performance. The stream descriptions are carried forward to *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030* from the previous strategy to maintain continuity and enable waste

and recycling data to be effectively benchmarked against other jurisdictions.

National context

Western Australia contributes to national strategies aimed at increasing the recovery of materials from waste, including:

- The *National Waste Policy: Less waste, more resources, 2018* and the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* support national approaches to problem wastes such as televisions, computers, paint, tyres and packaging.
- The Australian Packaging Covenant and the Environment Protection (Used Packaging Material) Measure are national programs aimed at reducing generation and encouraging the reuse and recycling of used packaging materials.

Our roles and responsibilities

Collective responsibility – waste is everybody’s business

All Western Australians generate waste, and while there are some businesses that manage our waste for us, we can all take a bit more responsibility for better managing the impacts of our own waste. Whether large or small, waste is generated by households, schools, workplaces, local government authorities, government departments, businesses and industry in large cities and remote towns around our vast state.

As a collective issue, waste demands a collective solution. To achieve this strategy’s objectives and targets, a model of collective, shared responsibility and action must be adopted.

State Government will work collaboratively with all stakeholders to guide and develop collective policies and solutions. These solutions will be founded in behavioural change campaigns and leading industry policy and practices – starting from within, through leadership in government activities that minimise waste, such as procurement policies and disposal processes.

For local governments and industry, the collective partnership approach will mean adopting best practice approaches to waste minimisation, resource recovery and appropriate waste management.

For businesses, it may mean expanding recycling programs or reviewing outdated practices and policies to reduce waste impacts. For waste managers, it will mean embracing innovation, new technologies and best practice performance in waste management. For the Western Australian community, it will mean being informed about the impact different decisions can make on waste contributions and adopting positive waste behaviours.

As every individual and group contributes to the waste problem, everybody will contribute to the solution in a range of different roles and ways:

- **Commonwealth Government** can help influence outcomes through national waste legislation, strategies and policy frameworks that fulfil obligations under international agreements. The Commonwealth Government will continue to manage and monitor compliance with international conventions, administer the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* and related schemes, and work with jurisdictions to identify and address issues that warrant nationally consistent approaches. It will also establish forums for cross jurisdictional collaboration to improve national waste policy outcomes.

- **State Government** can influence outcomes through its policies and programs, but also generates waste through its operations. As the “system steward” State Government will provide waste management leadership. It will influence waste behaviours through legislation, regulation, policies and programs that align with national approaches. Through engagement and collaboration, the government will create an environment that encourages community to adopt positive behaviour change and businesses to invest and innovate in the waste and recycling sector to move Western Australia towards becoming a circular economy. Agencies will also lead by example by committing to actions and targets in this strategy and reporting on their performance to contribute to its delivery.
- **Waste Authority** can influence outcomes through its programs. Established under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*, the authority will provide waste management advice to Government and waste management leadership to the community. It will lead the delivery of this strategy by coordinating stakeholder commitment and collaboration on strategies,

administering the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account (fund), publishing position statements, and preparing annual business plan objectives, priorities and programs that align with this waste strategy.

- **Local governments and regional councils** are primarily waste managers that provide household waste collection and recycling services, manage and operate landfill sites, and deliver education and awareness programs. Local governments and regional councils will provide information, infrastructure and incentives that encourage behaviour change and they will plan for the management of waste within their districts. The issues faced by local governments vary, particularly between metropolitan and regional areas, so there will be a need to identify local, fit-for purpose solutions that reflect better practice, align with this strategy and support a move towards becoming a circular economy. Local governments also generate waste resulting from the range of services provided to the community and can influence purchasing and practices to increase avoidance and recovery and maximise protection of the environment.

One of the headline strategies of this waste strategy is the implementation of local government waste plans. Waste plans will bring together the many different aspects of local government waste management, and provide local governments with a mechanism that aligns their waste services and contracts with the waste strategy and better practice. Waste plan requirements will be developed by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation in collaboration with the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries and the Western Australia Local Government Association. Guidance and templates will be provided to assist local governments in developing and reporting on their waste plans. Waste plan requirements and guidance will be developed in consultation with local governments and designed to reflect the varying resources, capacities and issues faced by local governments.

- **Business and industry** are primarily waste generators that can make decisions to reduce the generation of waste (e.g. by using reduced packaging) and increase recyclability. The business community often deals with large volumes of waste, as well as harmful types of waste, which requires responsible management.

- **Waste industry** is primarily the manager of waste and is responsible for waste management services including collection, sorting, processing (i.e. reuse or safe disposal). Waste managers can also play a key role in providing information to the community. The waste industry will be relied on to make informed infrastructure and technology investment decisions that meet waste and recycling market needs and move the state toward becoming a circular economy.
- **Community, individuals and households** are primarily waste generators who make decisions about purchasing and waste disposal. The community has a key role to play to avoid waste and then properly recover and manage waste once it is generated. Decisions by these individuals and groups regarding the purchasing of products or services can have a significant influence on the behaviour of many other entities.



Opportunities and focus materials

Opportunities to avoid and recover waste and protect the environment through its responsible management exist for all materials and arise in many different situations. Even the smallest changes in behaviour at a personal level contribute to overall improvements in waste outcomes.

This strategy also identifies focus materials, which will be the focus of actions and measurement under this waste strategy. Significant improvements will need to be made for each of these focus materials if we are to meet the targets in *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030*.

Construction and demolition waste

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste makes up around half of Western Australia's waste stream and represents around 45 per cent of material recovered for recycling. C&D waste represents a significant opportunity for waste

avoidance and material recovery. As a waste generator, the construction industry can play a role in avoiding the amount of waste generated – for example through more efficient building processes – while waste managers can maximise recovery of waste that is generated.

Organics: food organics and garden organics

Organic material, including food waste, represents nearly 20 per cent of material recovered for recycling. The National Food Waste Strategy estimates that over 5.3 million tonnes of food that is intended

for human consumption is wasted from households and the commercial and industrial sectors each year. Food waste disposed to landfill generates greenhouse gases, reduces landfill capacity, and represents a loss of valuable organic material which could otherwise be recovered for productive use.

Metals: steel, non-ferrous metals, packaging and containers

Metals represent around 20 per cent of material recovered for recycling by weight. Metals are a high value commodity with significant embodied energy. While recovery rates are relatively

high compared to other materials, it is important to ensure these materials are only used where necessary and that as much value and embodied energy as possible is recovered from them.

Paper and cardboard: office paper, newspaper and magazines

Paper and cardboard represent around 10 per cent of material recovered for recycling. Paper and cardboard is a high value commodity. When disposed to landfill, paper and cardboard generates greenhouse emissions and represents a loss of economic value.



Glass: packaging and containers

Glass packaging and containers contain significant embodied energy which is lost if disposed to landfill. Glass that is inappropriately disposed (littered or dumped) can also present direct risks and impacts to the environment and human health.

Plastics: packaging and containers

Plastic makes up a significant proportion of packaging materials in our waste stream. There are significant opportunities to avoid plastics, and in particular, single use plastics. Plastic is a high value commodity, particularly where contamination rates are low. Disposal to landfill represents an economic loss, and inappropriate disposal into the environment (litter and dumping) can result in significant harm to the environment and wildlife.

Textiles: clothing and other fabric-based materials

Textiles contain valuable materials and significant embodied energy. When disposed to landfill or illegally dumped, textiles represent a loss of resources and can negatively impact the environment.

Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste is described as unwanted products that are corrosive, flammable, toxic or reactive and present a potential risk to human health and the environment. Hazardous waste represents only a small percentage of the total waste stream, however it presents significant risks if not well managed. Opportunities exist to avoid hazardous waste through consumer purchasing decisions, and collect hazardous waste for recovery or safe disposal using best practice service infrastructure.



(Appendix ORD: 12.13C)



Our objectives, targets and strategies

Objective 1: Avoid Western Australians generate less waste

The waste hierarchy places waste avoidance at the forefront of approaches for managing waste. This waste strategy reflects that priority and recognises that reducing the amount of waste generated in our state requires significant and sustained behaviour change by government, industry and households if this objective is to be achieved.

National data for 2014–15 indicate that Western Australians generate more waste per capita than the national average and that generation per capita has remained static between 2010–11 and 2014–15*. This is in spite of past efforts to reduce waste generation and it suggests that reducing our generation rate will be very challenging.

This waste strategy first aims to close the gap between our current generation rate and the national average. Given our unique characteristics relative to other jurisdictions (particularly in relation to our geography and economy), reducing our generation of waste to this level will be challenging, but is achievable. Once achieved, our per capita generation rates can then be benchmarked against the nation’s best performing jurisdictions.

Waste avoidance is driven in a large part by purchasing behaviour; it relies on high levels of awareness and motivation by consumers, both individuals and organisations, about how to reduce the impacts of purchasing decisions.

Education and incentives are critical to increase awareness of waste avoidance and to support waste avoidance behaviours.

Waste avoidance can also be pursued through the product design and manufacturing phase. Industry has an opportunity to reduce the amount of material used in products to avoid generating waste, often in response to consumer demand. For example, there are significant opportunities across the packaging sector to avoid some wastes altogether or to minimise their use.

AVOID TARGETS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2025 – Reduction in waste generation per capita by 10% (from 2014/15 generation rate) ⦿ 2030 – Reduction in waste generation per capita by 20% (from 2014/15 generation rate) 		
Waste generators		Waste managers**
Community	Government and industry	Waste industry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2025 – Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 5% ⦿ 2030 – Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 10% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ Reduction in C&D waste generation per capita by 15% by 2025, 30% by 2030 ⦿ Reduction in C&I waste generation per capita by 5% by 2025, 10% by 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2030 – All waste is managed and/or disposed using better practice approaches

* 2016–17 national data has not been used in this strategy. WA reportedly has significant waste stockpiling that is not reflected in the 2016–17 data but accurate assessment of this stockpiling is not yet available. Data improvement to address accuracy issues is a headline strategy in this waste strategy and will be addressed as a priority.

** Includes local government, private industry and state entities.



Focus materials

Achieving the avoidance targets will require an emphasis on the waste materials that, by weight, currently make up more than 90 per cent of the waste Western Australian's generate:

- **Construction and demolition materials:** concrete, asphalt, rubble, bricks, sand and clean fill
- **Organics:** food organics and garden organics
- **Metals:** steel, non-ferrous metals, packaging and containers
- **Paper and cardboard:** office paper, newspaper and magazines
- **Glass:** packaging and containers
- **Plastics:** packaging and containers
- **Textiles:** clothing and other fabric-based materials

Table 2: Avoid strategies

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
KNOWLEDGE	Coordinate consistent state-wide communication, engagement and education on waste avoidance behaviours with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
	Investigate, develop and publish, in collaboration with stakeholders, locally relevant actions for reducing waste generation with an emphasis on focus materials.	Waste Authority	✓	✓		✓	✓	2
	Lead collaboration between State Government agencies on actions that reduce the waste generation with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government		✓	✓			3
	Coordinate communications and education that leads to food organics and garden organics waste reduction behaviour change.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
	Collaborate with decision-makers and opinion leaders to explore opportunities arising from circular economy approaches and communicate them publicly.	Waste Authority		✓	✓	✓	✓	5
ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE	Develop mechanisms and platforms that enable the community to adopt avoidance behaviours, and explore reuse and low-waste alternatives.	State Government	✓	✓	✓			6
INCENTIVES	Provide support to community, government and industry initiatives that lead to waste avoidance and contribute to waste strategy targets with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7
	Introduce regulations to prevent unnecessary waste generation.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		8

* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.



(Appendix ORD: 12.13C)

Objective 2: Recover

Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste

Where waste generation is unavoidable, efforts should be made to recover more value and resources from waste. Consistent with the waste hierarchy and circular economy approaches, material recovery is preferred over energy recovery. Energy recovery is preferable to landfill disposal but should only be applied to residual waste once better practice source separation approaches have been exhausted.

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 supports the recovery of more valuable resources from the waste stream by applying a combination of strategies relating to knowledge, enabling infrastructure and incentives to encourage behaviour change by waste generators and waste managers.

The Waste Authority will produce better practice guidelines and encourage the sector to implement better practice

through mechanisms such as local government waste plans. Implementation of food organics and garden organics (FOGO) systems are a priority in this strategy, which will increase the recovery of material collected through kerbside services. Implementation of FOGO systems will be supported by State Government through the application of financial mechanisms to make it a cost competitive option for local governments.

RECOVER TARGETS

- ⦿ 2025 – Increase material recovery to 70%
- ⦿ 2025 – All local governments in the Perth and Peel region provide consistent three bin kerbside collection systems that include separation of FOGO from other waste categories
- ⦿ 2030 – Increase material recovery to 75%
- ⦿ From 2020 – Recover energy only from residual waste

Waste generators		Waste managers*
Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2020 – Increase MSW material recovery to 65% in the Perth and Peel regions, 50% in major regional centres ⦿ 2025 – Increase MSW material recovery to 67% in the Perth and Peel regions, 55% in major regional centres ⦿ 2030 – Increase MSW material recovery to 70% in the Perth and Peel regions, 60% in major regional centres 	Government and industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ C&I sector – Increase material recovery to 70% by 2020, 75% by 2025, 80% by 2030 ⦿ C&D sector – Increase material recovery to 75% by 2020, 77% by 2025, 80% by 2030 	Waste industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2030 – All waste facilities adopt resource recovery better practice

* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.



to households in urbanised areas is an example of where consistent systems, including three bin food organics and garden organics (FOGO) systems, can improve messaging to the community about how to recycle effectively and lead to better practice outcomes across large urbanised populations. Consistent collections also provide opportunities for service providers to establish processing options for clean and consistent streams of materials, which can reduce costs and improve product quality and therefore access to markets.

Energy recovery

Resource recovery includes the recovery of energy from waste. However, energy recovery is considered to be the least preferred of all resource recovery options in the waste hierarchy as it merely releases embodied energy but does not preserve the material for reuse. For this reason, the waste strategy identifies that only residual waste (waste which remains following the application of better practice source separation and recycling systems) is to be used for energy recovery. Where better practice guidance is not available, an entity's material recovery performance will need to meet or exceed the relevant stream target (depending on its source - MSW, C&I or C&D) for the remaining non-recovered materials to be considered residual waste under this waste strategy.

Focus materials

In working towards these targets, this strategy focuses on the reuse, reprocessing and recycling of the following materials that present the greatest potential for increased recovery:

- **Construction and demolition materials:** concrete, asphalt, rubble, bricks, sand and clean fill
- **Organics:** food organics and garden organics (FOGO)
- **Metals:** steel, non-ferrous metals, packaging and containers
- **Paper and cardboard:** office paper, newspaper and magazines
- **Plastics:** packaging and containers

These focus materials reflect overall state priorities, however, it will be appropriate to consider local circumstances to increase recovery in different parts of Western Australia, and particularly between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. Local circumstances include factors such as

access to processing infrastructure and access to markets for recycled products. *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030* encourages the adoption of solutions that reflect local circumstances and contribute to the overarching targets.

Just as local approaches based on local circumstances can lead to unique solutions, consistent services where similar conditions exist can lead to more efficient service delivery. Consistency in the provision of kerbside services

Table 3: Recover strategies

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
KNOWLEDGE	Investigate options to recover and promote related local markets through State Government procurement actions with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government			✓			9
	Develop and publish better practice guidance and standards for waste-derived products to build confidence in recycled products and ensure protection of the environment.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10
	Maintain a communications toolkit for local government on consistent messaging for better practice kerbside service delivery.	Waste Authority	✓	✓			✓	11
	Develop education and engagement resources to communicate the benefits of resource recovery and the use of recycled products, and to minimise contamination in collection systems.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12
	Develop and publish better practice guidance to support increases in recovery with an emphasis on focus materials.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13
	Identify and implement options for collaboration between industry and the State Government to support market development and recovery with an emphasis on focus materials.	Waste Authority			✓	✓	✓	14
	Investigate and improve reporting on material that is reused (as distinct from recycled) to better monitor the state's move toward becoming a circular economy.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE	Establish mechanisms, including funding approaches to support investments in local infrastructure for recovery with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government					✓	16
	Develop and support measures to establish and maintain product stewardship schemes aligned with the State's waste priorities, commencing with a container deposit scheme.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	17

* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

Table 3: Recover strategies continued

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
INCENTIVES	Provide funding to local governments to introduce better practice services and extend the Better Bins program to include FOGO (food organics and garden organics services).	Waste Authority	✓	✓			✓	18
	Provide funding to promote the use of priority recycled products and support the establishment of local markets with an emphasis on focus materials.	State Government		✓	✓	✓	✓	19
	Support community, government and industry initiatives that promote resource recovery in the Perth and Peel regions, major regional centres and remote areas through grant programs.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20
	Develop a legislative framework to encourage the use of waste derived materials, including product specifications, to build confidence in recycled products, increase their demand and develop relevant markets while protecting the environment.	State Government		✓	✓	✓	✓	21
	Implement sustainable government procurement practices that encourage greater use of recyclable and recycled products and support local market development.	State Government		✓	✓	✓		22

* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

**Objective 3:
Protect**

Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly

The transport, storage, processing and disposal of waste all have the potential to directly impact the environment.

Certain wastes, such as hazardous materials or materials that are commonly littered or dumped, can also pose significant risks to public health and the environment. Poorly managed waste infrastructure (including landfills and recycling facilities) and services, as well as adverse waste behaviours, all increase the risk of negative impacts on public health and the Western Australian environment.

In the event waste cannot be avoided, it is important that waste management systems – including recycling and disposal (landfill) facilities – protect the environment from the negative impacts of waste by adopting better practice.

Waste managers face different waste management challenges and have varying capacities to address these challenges. For example, better practice approaches in remote areas are likely to vary substantially to those in metropolitan areas, due to differences in populations,

infrastructure, resources and market access. Better practice guidance developed under this strategy will reflect these differences.

Litter and illegal dumping can significantly damage our environment. It is important that waste enters the correct waste management system so that it can be properly managed by better practice facilities, and is not littered or dumped in the environment.

PROTECT TARGETS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2030 – No more than 15% of Perth and Peel regions’ waste is disposed to landfill ⦿ 2030 – All waste is managed by and/or disposed to better practice facilities 		
Waste generators		Waste managers*
<p>Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2030 – Move towards zero illegal dumping ⦿ 2030 – Move towards zero littering 	<p>Government and industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2030 – Move towards zero illegal dumping 	<p>Waste industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ 2030 – No more than 15% of Perth and Peel regions’ waste is disposed to landfill ⦿ 2030 – All waste facilities adopt environmental protection better practice

* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.



Priority areas

In working towards achieving these targets, Western Australia should focus on behaviours and materials that provide the greatest potential to protect the environment including:

- the transport, storage, processing and disposal of waste;
- problem wastes, including hazardous materials;
- poorly managed waste infrastructure, including landfills, recycling facilities and services;
- taking action early in a waste material's life cycle; and
- giving priority to reflect the risk posed by a waste material.

National priorities

The management of some types of waste require an international approach. Initiatives that are the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government and to which WA contributes include the Basel Convention, an international treaty to reduce the movement of hazardous waste between countries with a view to protecting public health and the environment, and the Minamata Convention on Mercury, a global treaty to protect public health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury.

Table 4: Protect strategies

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
KNOWLEDGE	Identify the data that is required to quantify and measure illegal dumping activity, collect the identified data on an ongoing basis and use the collected data to better target illegal dumping monitoring and enforcement activities.	State Government		✓	✓		✓	23
	Deliver a community engagement and education campaign to raise awareness of illegal dumping and its impacts.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		24
	Investigate, document and publish options for avoiding waste plastic.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓		25
	Review and report on approaches to the management of hazardous waste including controlled and liquid waste.	State Government				✓	✓	26
	Assess existing recovery facility and landfill siting and management practices and publish information to guide achievement of better practice approaches.	Waste Authority					✓	27
ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE	Work with land owners and managers to build their capacity to tackle illegal dumping.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		28
	Investigate and report on the role of funding approaches to drive the uptake of better practice approaches at waste management facilities.	Waste Authority		✓			✓	29
INCENTIVES	Support local governments to safely collect and manage hazardous materials generated by households that present a significant risk to public health and the environment.	State Government	✓	✓			✓	30
	Provide relevant funding and guidance to prevent the illegal dumping of waste at charitable recycler waste collection sites.	State Government					✓	31

* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

Table 4: Protect strategies continued

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
INCENTIVES	Implement the litter prevention strategy to reduce littering and manage its impacts.	Keep Australia Beautiful Council	✓	✓	✓	✓		32
	Detect, investigate and prosecute illegal dumping.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		33
	Review and update the regulatory framework for waste to ensure it is appropriate and reduces the environmental impacts and risks from waste management.	State Government					✓	34
	Revise and publish waste classifications and definitions to reflect current knowledge to ensure waste materials are managed according to their risk and are treated and/or disposed of appropriately.	State Government			✓		✓	35
	Develop and revise legislative frameworks to encourage the use of waste derived materials and build confidence in recycled products.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		36

* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

Foundation strategies

that apply to multiple objectives

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 includes strategies which support multiple objectives and underpin the delivery of this waste strategy. These are referred to as foundation strategies.

Foundation strategies include:

- information and data – to provide high quality information to the community, government and industry to inform decision making.
- regulation and policy – to provide a level playing field and deliver efficient and effective waste management outcomes.

- education – to underpin behaviour change approaches for avoid, recover and protect, for waste generators and waste managers.
- planning – to provide support and guidance for waste services planning as well as infrastructure and land use planning.

The waste levy will continue to play a key role by providing a disincentive to dispose of waste, and by generating revenue to fund programs which

support the waste strategy. Reflecting this, a key foundation strategy is for the scope and application of the waste levy to be reviewed to ensure it meets the objectives of *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030*, and to establish a schedule of future waste levy rates.

The range of strategies, both new and ongoing, that will allow Western Australians to achieve outcomes against all three objectives of the waste strategy are presented below.

Table 5: Foundation strategies

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
INFORMATION AND DATA	Review and update data collection and reporting systems to allow waste generation, recovery and disposal performance to be assessed in a timely manner.	State Government		✓	✓	✓	✓	37
	Collaborate with industry to develop a data strategy that includes actions to improve waste data collection, management and reporting, and guides their implementation.	State Government Waste Authority		✓	✓	✓	✓	38
	Investigate and report on the application of the circular economy in WA, including opportunities and barriers implementation.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	39

* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

Table 5: Foundation strategies continued

Strategy description		Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					Waste industry	#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*		
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry		
INFORMATION AND DATA	Collaborate with the Commonwealth Government to develop local approaches to implementing the National Food Waste Strategy.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	40	
	Provide support to local governments, recyclers and landfill operators for reporting under amendments to the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008</i> .	State Government		✓			✓	41	
	Develop state-wide waste communications to support consistent messaging on waste avoidance, resource recovery and appropriate waste disposal behaviours.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓		42	
ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION	Recognise and reward the adoption of positive behaviours, practices and innovation that contribute to reduced waste generation, increased resource recovery and protection of the environment.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	43	
REGULATION AND POLICY	Investigate options for developing a 'needs based' approach to the approval of new landfills and other waste infrastructure.	State Government					✓	44	
	Contribute to national waste policy and programs aimed at waste avoidance, resource recovery and environmental protection.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	45	
	Review the scope and application of the waste levy to ensure it meets the objectives of Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 and establish a schedule of future waste levy rates with the initial schedule providing a minimum five year horizon.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	46	

* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

Table 5: Foundation strategies continued

	Strategy description	Lead stakeholder	Strategy application					#
			Waste generators				Waste managers*	
			Community	Local government	State Government	Industry	Waste industry	
REGULATION AND POLICY	Review and revise regulations and policies to achieve a level playing field for industry which ensures entities that are compliant and apply best practice are not disadvantaged.	State Government		✓	✓	✓	✓	47
	Implement local government waste plans which align local government waste planning processes with the waste strategy.	State Government	✓	✓				48
	Lead and support initiatives that bring together agencies, local governments, industry and community to assist knowledge exchange and strategic waste planning.	Waste Authority	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49
PLANNING	Undertake a strategic review of Western Australia's waste infrastructure (including landfills) by 2020 to guide future infrastructure development.	State Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50

* Includes local government, private industry and state entities.

Next steps

Supporting documents

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 Action Plan

This strategy is supported by an action plan which outlines specific actions to be implemented to achieve the objectives of the strategy.

The initial action plan has been prepared by the Waste Authority in consultation with relevant State Government agencies, and was approved by the Minister for Environment. Stakeholder consultation will be undertaken in the preparation of subsequent action plans.

Waste Authority Position and Guidance Statements

The Waste Authority publishes position statements from time to time. Position statements formalise the views of the Waste Authority and may be used to inform decisions relevant to the Waste Authority's role in implementing the strategy.

Better Practice Guidance

The Waste Authority recognises the importance of developing better practice guidelines, measures and reporting frameworks and supporting their adoption. The Waste Authority will publish better practice guidance from time to time, which sets out high-performing systems and outcomes benchmarked against comparable jurisdictions.

State Waste Infrastructure Plan

A state waste infrastructure plan will be developed together with key stakeholders to guide the planning and decision making for the establishment and maintenance of critical infrastructure. This will include the type and capacity of additional infrastructure that will be needed to meet the targets in this strategy, the areas in which infrastructure may be best located and forecast dates for when it is needed.

Annual Business Plan

The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (WARR Act) requires the Waste Authority to prepare a draft business plan to be submitted to the Minister each year. The business plan sets out objectives and priorities for government funding for the next five financial years, and must be consistent with this strategy.

Waste Data Strategy

A waste data strategy will guide the ongoing development of data definitions, collection mechanisms, management and reporting requirements to ensure progress on *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030* can be monitored appropriately and that any revision of approach is based on sound information.

Measuring progress

The Waste Authority will be responsible for evaluating *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030*, including progress towards objectives and targets. The Waste Authority will publish annual reports against its business plan, and coordinate reports on behalf of the Minister against the outcomes of the action plan.

Strategy updates

As Western Australia implements this waste strategy, new opportunities and priorities may be identified which may warrant a review of the scope and focus of the strategy. The WARR Act requires that the waste strategy be reviewed for currency at least every five years, including a full public consultation process. Minor amendments to the waste strategy can be made by the Waste Authority subject to the approval of the Minister.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Better practice	Better practice refers to practices and approaches that are considered by the Waste Authority to be outcomes-focussed, effective and high performing, which have been identified based on evidence and benchmarking against comparable jurisdictions. Better practice will be supported by the Waste Authority through the development of better practice guidelines, measures and reporting frameworks, which will be developed to reflect the different capacities and challenges faced by waste generators and managers. Better practice is synonymous with the term best practice, but captures the dynamic nature of best practice.
Circular economy	An alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible – extracting the maximum value from them while in use, then recovering and reusing products and materials. Three core principles underpin a circular economy – design out waste and pollution; keep products and materials in use; and regenerate natural systems.
Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste	Waste produced by institutions and businesses, including schools, restaurants, offices, retail and wholesale businesses and industries, including manufacturing.
Construction and demolition (C&D) waste	Waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance, and excavation of land associated with construction activities.
Drop-off facility	Site where residents can bring their waste or recyclables for disposal.
Embodied energy	Embodied energy is the energy used to produce a material substance (such as processed metals or building materials), taking into account energy used at the manufacturing facility, energy used in producing the materials that are used in the manufacturing facility, and so on.
Food organics and garden organics (FOGO)	Food organics include waste food, inedible food, and parts of food that are not consumed and/or are considered undesirable (such as seeds, bones, coffee grounds, skins and peels). Garden organics include organic wastes that arise from gardening and maintenance activities, such as lawn clippings, leaves, cuttings and branches. FOGO can also include other organic wastes that may be compatible with FOGO collections and can include items such as paper and cardboard.

Term	Definition
Household hazardous waste	Products used in and around the home that have at least one hazardous characteristic (flammable, toxic, explosive or corrosive).
Hazardous waste	Waste that, by its characteristics, poses a threat or risk to public health, safety or the environment.
Illegal dumping	Premeditated littering where people go out of their way to dump waste in public places illegally, typically for commercial benefit or to avoid disposal fees.
Kerbside collection	A regular containerised service that collects waste from a residents' kerbside.
Litter	Waste that is left in public places and not deposited into a bin.
Litter Prevention Strategy	Litter Prevention Strategy for Western Australia 2015–2020.
Liquid waste	Wastes that are not solid or gaseous. May refer to sludges and slurries, or other liquids discharged to sewer. May also refer to waste water.
Major Regional Centre	Major Regional Centres: The cities of Albany, Busselton, Bunbury, Greater Geraldton and Kalgoorlie-Boulder, which are local governments outside the Perth and Peel region that have both a relatively large population and reasonable access to markets. Other major regional centres may be identified by the Waste Authority during the life of the waste strategy.
Municipal solid waste (MSW)	Waste primarily collected from households and local governments through waste and recycling collections.
Organic waste	Waste materials from plant or animal sources, including garden waste, food waste, paper and cardboard.
Perth and Peel region	The Perth region, or Perth metropolitan region, is the area defined by the Metropolitan Region Scheme. The Peel region is the area defined by the Peel Region Scheme. Municipal solid waste targets are set for the Perth and Peel region to reflect current urbanisation trends and to align with waste infrastructure servicing and planning needs.

Term	Definition
Product stewardship	Product stewardship is an approach to managing the impacts of different products and materials. It acknowledges that those involved in producing, selling, using and disposing of products have a shared responsibility to ensure that those products or materials are managed in a way that reduces their impact, throughout their life cycle, on the environment and on public health and safety.
Residual waste	Waste that remains after the application of a better practice source separation process and recycling system, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in section 5 of the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i> (WARR Act). Where better practice guidance is not available, an entity's material recovery performance will need to meet or exceed the relevant stream target (depending on its source - MSW, C&I or C&D) for the remaining non-recovered materials to be considered residual waste under this waste strategy.
Resource recovery	The process of extracting materials or energy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste.
Vergeside service	Local government services that collect a range of materials from the verge for recovery or disposal.
Waste avoidance	Refers to the prevention or reduction of waste generation, or the prevention or reduction of the environmental impacts (for example toxicity) of waste generation.
Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Account	In accordance with the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i> (WARR Act), each year the Minister for Environment must allocate not less than 25 per cent of the forecast levy amount to the WARR Account. Funds in the WARR Account are applied to programs for the management, reduction, reuse, recycling, monitoring or measurement of waste and to support implementation of the Waste Strategy.
Waste diversion	The act of diverting a waste away from landfill for another purpose such as re-use or recycling.

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Waste Authority





Waste Authority

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy Action Plan

2030

Western Australia's Waste Strategy



Introduction

The Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy: 2030 (the waste strategy) is Western Australia's strategy to move our State towards becoming a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste. It encourages Western Australians to work towards three objectives – avoid, recover and protect – and sets targets that underpin these objectives.

The waste strategy also sets a number of high level strategies which indicate the types of activities that need to be pursued to achieve these targets.

This action plan clarifies the specific actions, timelines, lead responsibilities and collaborations that will be progressed to achieve the objectives of the waste strategy.

Priority actions for the 2018-19 and 2019-20 financial years include:

- Develop a plan for the roll out of Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) systems in Perth and Peel, and update the Better Bins funding program to support three bin FOGO adoption.
- Review the State Supply Commission's Sustainable Procurement Policy and Disposal of Goods Policy to reduce waste, increase recycling and increase use of recycled products through procurement.
- Pilot the use of 25,000 tonnes of recycled construction and demolition (C&D) waste as road base under the Roads to Reuse trial and, subject to trial success and funding support, use over 100,000 tonnes of recycled C&D material on selected projects.
- Provide relevant local governments with written notice of the requirement to develop waste plans and develop supporting model plans and guidance in consultation with local governments.
- Maintain, update and review the Own Your Impact initiative with a focus on achieving household behaviour change.
- In consultation with relevant stakeholders, undertake a review of the scope and application of the waste levy to ensure it meets the objectives of the waste strategy.
- Establish a schedule of future waste levy rates that provides a minimum five year projection.
- Undertake an audit of existing waste infrastructure and a needs analysis to determine the waste infrastructure required to meet the objectives and targets in the waste strategy.
- Develop, release and implement a waste data strategy.
- Implement new waste data reporting requirements and guidance under amendments to the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008*, and implement a supporting online reporting system by 2020.
- Establish a recycling infrastructure support program and identify priority areas for funding to support adoption of waste avoiding practices and/or resource recovery.
- Identify, communicate and support better practice approaches to avoidance, recovery and disposal covering all waste generators and streams.

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 – key elements

VISION	<i>Western Australia will become a sustainable, low-waste, circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.</i>			Supporting documents Other documents which align with or support this strategy <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030</i> include the: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 Action Plan</i> 2. Waste Authority position and guidance statements 3. State Waste Infrastructure Plan 4. Annual Business Plan 5. Waste Data Strategy
OBJECTIVES	Avoid <i>Western Australians generate less waste.</i>	Recover <i>Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.</i>	Protect <i>Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.</i>	
TARGETS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2025 – 10% reduction in waste generation per capita 2030 – 20% reduction in waste generation per capita 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2025 – Increase material recovery to 70% 2030 – Increase material recovery to 75% From 2020 – Recover energy only from residual waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2030 – No more than 15% of waste generated in Perth and Peel regions is landfilled. 2030 – All waste is managed and/or disposed to better practice facilities 	
HEADLINE STRATEGIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consistent three bin kerbside collection system, which includes separation of food organics and garden organics from other waste categories, to be provided by all local governments in the Perth and Peel region by 2025 and supported by State Government through the application of financial mechanisms. Implement local government waste plans, which align local government waste planning processes with the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030</i>. Implement sustainable government procurement practices that encourage greater use of recycled products and support local market development. Provide funding to promote the recovery of more value and resources from waste with an emphasis on focus materials. Review the scope and application of the waste levy to ensure it meets the objectives of Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 and establish a schedule of future waste levy rates with the initial schedule providing a minimum five year horizon. Develop state-wide communications to support consistent messaging on waste avoidance, resource recovery and appropriate waste disposal behaviours. Review and update data collection and reporting systems to allow waste generation, recovery and disposal performance to be assessed in a timely manner. Undertake a strategic review of Western Australia’s waste infrastructure (including landfills) by 2020 to guide future infrastructure development. 			

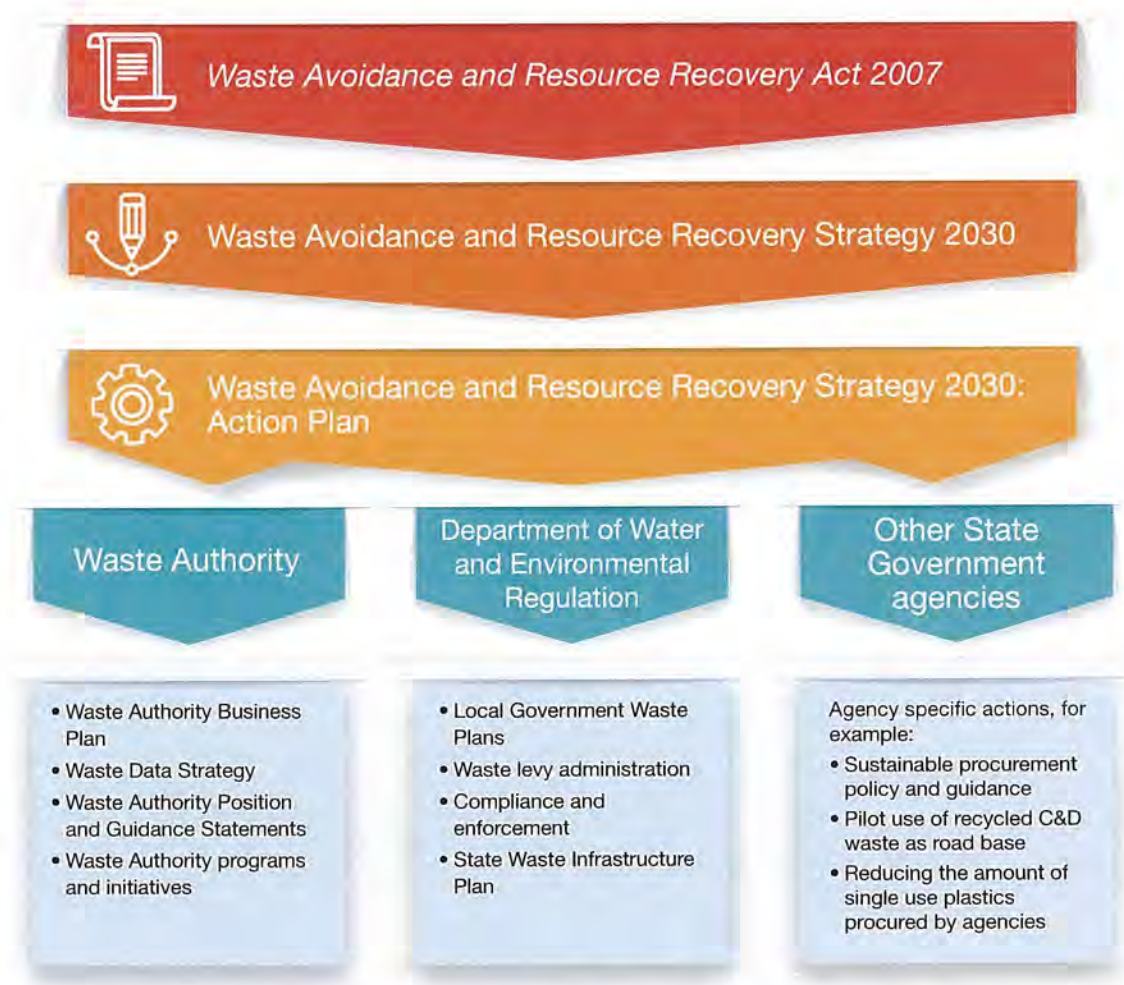
Role of the action plan

This action plan has been prepared in consultation with State Government agencies. It is one of the documents that supports the waste strategy.

The intent of the action plan is to prioritise actions to deliver against the high level strategies outlined in the waste strategy.

The action plan provides information about the timing of actions, the different aspects of their implementation, and the waste strategy objectives and strategies to which they relate. It also outlines who will lead specific actions, including the Waste Authority, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) and other State Government agencies.

Each action in the action plan directly relates to one or more of the 50 strategies outlined in the waste strategy. However, not every strategy outlined in the waste strategy is addressed in this action plan as its focus is the highest priority strategies. The action plan will be reviewed annually.



Key supporting documents, actions and activities

The action plan will be a key reference document for the Waste Authority, to monitor the progress of the Waste Strategy, to inform allocation of resources from the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Account (WARR Account) and inform its provision of advice to the Minister for Environment.

The waste strategy will be reviewed in five years, while the action plan will be reviewed at least annually. The progress of the action plan will be reported on annually, in the Waste Authority Annual Report (for actions led by the Waste Authority) and in the DWER Annual Report (for actions led by DWER as well as other State Government agencies).

Delivery of the action plan will be supported by an evaluation framework, which will guide the evaluation of actions. The framework will allow the degree to which actions are meeting the intent of the waste strategy to be evaluated and potential improvements to be identified. The framework will ensure an approach to evaluation that is consistent, transparent, consultative and evidence based.





Actions

The action plan is organised according to the eight headline strategies included in the waste strategy. These are:

1. *Develop state-wide communications to support consistent messaging on waste avoidance, resource recovery and appropriate waste disposal behaviours.*
2. *A consistent three bin kerbside collection system, which includes separation of food organics and garden organics from other waste categories, to be provided by all local governments in the Perth and Peel region by 2025 and supported by State Government through the application of financial mechanisms.*
3. *Implement sustainable government procurement practices that encourage greater use of recycled products and support local market development.*
4. *Implement local government waste plans, which align local government waste planning processes with the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030.*
5. *Review the scope and application of the waste levy to ensure it meets the objectives of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 and establish a schedule of future waste levy rates with the initial schedule providing a minimum five year horizon.*
6. *Undertake a strategic review of Western Australia's waste infrastructure (including landfills) by 2020 to guide future infrastructure development.*
7. *Review and update data collection and reporting systems to allow waste generation, recovery and disposal performance to be assessed in a timely manner.*
8. *Provide funding to promote the recovery of more value and resources from waste with an emphasis on focus materials.*

Each headline strategy is associated with actions which represent specific deliverables that have an associated delivery time frame. These are presented as a table, together with the action's lead agency and the strategy and objective which the action addresses.

The timeframes are identified as follows:

- **Ongoing:** activities which are currently under way and/or which will be continuously undertaken
- **Short term:** activities to commence within the next 1-2 years
- **Medium term:** activities to commence within the next 3-5 years
- **Long term:** activities to commence in more than five years.

01

Develop state-wide communications to support consistent messaging on waste avoidance, resource recovery and appropriate waste disposal behaviours.

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
Waste Authority	<p>1.1 WasteSorted communications toolkit Build on and maintain the existing local government communications toolkit for consistent messaging relating to better practice kerbside service delivery and to support FOGO implementation in Perth and Peel.</p>	Ongoing				
DWER	<p>1.2 Own Your Impact Maintain and enhance the Own Your Impact program to ensure that it is providing targeted up to date information and guidance to the community on key waste strategy initiatives. This will include delivery of key near-term campaigns prior to a subsequent behaviour change campaign.</p>	Short term				
	<p>1.3 Major behaviour change program Develop a business case and subsequently implement a major long-term behaviour change campaign covering social marketing, media, education and engagement, informed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social research to determine initial program focus based on community readiness and expectations and waste strategy priorities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ food and garden organics waste ◦ recycling contamination in kerbside collection systems ◦ awareness of the benefits of recycling and using recycled products ◦ impacts of illegal dumping • staged program design by specialist behavioural change and social marketing expertise. • timing of potential future regulatory change and infrastructure provisions, to better enhance community behaviour change that is led by State Government. 	Short-long term	✓ 1, 4, 5, 6	✓ 11, 12	✓ 24	✓ 42

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
Dept. of Local Govt., Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC)	1.4 Environmental education Provide waste and other environmental education opportunities at state owned infrastructure, consistent with the waste strategy.	Medium term	✓ 1, 4, 5, 6	✓ 11, 12	✓ 24	✓ 42
	1.5 Perth Cultural Centre demonstration project Deliver a sustainability demonstration project at the Perth Cultural Centre.	Short term				
	1.6 Support local government waste management Support local government to improve waste management through innovation and education.	Medium term				
Waste Authority	1.7 Guidance: Household Hazardous Waste Program In consultation with key stakeholders, review, update and publish <i>Guidelines for the design and operation of facilities for the acceptance and storage of household hazardous waste</i> , to support the Household Hazardous Waste Program.	Short term				
	1.8 Update Waste Authority Position Statements Review and update Waste Authority Position Statements on waste to energy and the waste hierarchy.	Short term	✓ 2	✓ 10, 13	✓ 25, 26, 30	✓ 30
	1.9 Better practice uptake In consultation with all relevant stakeholders, identify better practice priorities and develop, trial and publish relevant better practice guidance documents, and encourage their adoption.	Short-medium term				
DWER	1.10 Better practice local government waste services Develop and publish better practice guidance for food organics and garden organics (FOGO) kerbside services, vergeside waste collection services and drop-off facilities to support local government development of waste plans and their adoption of better practice.	Short-medium term				
	1.11 Managing waste in regional/remote communities In consultation with relevant State Government agencies, local government and communities, develop pragmatic guidelines for the design, maintenance and management of waste services and infrastructure in regional/remote communities, including Aboriginal communities.	Short-medium term				

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
Waste Authority	<p>1.12 Waste Wise Schools (WWS) expansion</p> <p>Continue to extend the WWS program with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing more high school resources to provide more motivation for high schools to engage with the WWS program and increase their diversion of waste from landfill. extending the WWS program to more schools in regional areas through the establishment of regional partnerships to meet demand for face to face school support in regional areas. 	Medium term				
DLGSC	<p>1.13 Better Bins at sporting and cultural venues</p> <p>Require use of Better Bins infrastructure (where appropriate) and messaging in sporting and cultural venues.</p>	Medium term	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water Corporation	<p>1.14 Reduce waste from wastewater management</p> <p>Continue research and implementation of better practice actions aimed at recovering resources and removing waste/pollutants from wastewater, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross Pollutant Trap, and safety screens/trash racks on Perth drains Research into recovery of struvite from wastewater and magnesium from seawater desalination brine Research into self-supply of carbon dioxide Research with Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology for microplastics analysis. 	Ongoing	2	10, 13	25, 26, 30	30

02

A consistent three bin kerbside collection system, which includes separation of food organics and garden organics from other waste categories, to be provided by all local governments in the Perth and Peel region by 2025 and supported by State Government through the application of financial mechanisms.

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
Waste Authority	2.1 FOGO Position Statement Develop a Waste Authority Position Statement on Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO).	Short term				
	2.2 Revise Better Bins with a FOGO focus Review and update the Better Bins funding program and better practice guidelines for kerbside collection to include, and support the adoption of, three bin FOGO collection systems.	Short term		✓		
	2.3 Plan for three bin FOGO system roll out In consultation with local government, develop a plan for the phased introduction of three bin FOGO kerbside collection systems in Perth and Peel, including coverage requirements, processing and infrastructure needs, market scoping and development, mechanisms for transition from non-FOGO two and three bin services, and flexibility to allow for contractual transition.	Short term		18		
	2.4 Implement three bin FOGO system Implement three-bin FOGO systems across local governments in the Perth and Peel region, with funding support through the revised Better Bins program.	Short-medium term				

03

Implement sustainable government procurement practices that encourage greater use of recycled products and support local market development.

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
DWER	3.1 Identify options and priority actions to reduce waste through procurement In consultation with industry and State Government, identify priority sustainable government procurement measures, reporting requirements and policies, and engage with State Government agencies and obtain commitment to these within negotiated timeframes.	Short term				
	3.2 Implement reducing waste through procurement program Lead collaboration between State Government agencies and industry to implement sustainable government procurement measures and policies.	Short-medium term				
Department of Finance (DoF)	3.3 Develop better practice procurement framework Work with DWER to review the State Supply Commission’s Sustainable Procurement Policy and Disposal of Goods Policy to reduce waste, increase recycling and increase use of recycled products in goods and services procurement; and incorporate any new requirements into relevant guidance materials. Such work may seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline existing guidance materials; Draw upon DWER and other agencies’ experience to incorporate examples of better practice; and Develop a communications plan for the updated documents. 	Short term	✓ 3	✓ 9, 22		
	3.4 CUA update Review all relevant State Government Common Use Agreements as they fall due for renewal, to promote opportunities for agencies to reduce their purchase of disposable plastic based products and increase their purchasing of recycled and low-waste products.	Short-medium term				
	3.5 Mandatory requirements: Government construction projects Work with DWER to review current practices for recycled content use, including the recycling of DoF construction and demolition waste, and undertake research to establish a baseline and set appropriate targets.	Long term				
	3.6 Reporting protocol Establish a reporting protocol including thresholds for reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal.	Medium term				

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
Department of Communities (DoC)	3.7 DoC construction project targets Work with industry to establish targets for recycling and recycled material content to be used in construction projects over thresholds (to be determined).	Short-medium term				
	3.8 DoC project tendering Include in tender documentation provisions for consideration of waste avoidance and resource recovery.	Short-medium term				
Dept. of Local Govt., Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC)	3.9 DLGSC recycled content for building projects Require the use of recycled content and reporting for building projects/grants over certain thresholds (to be determined).	Short-medium term	✓ 3			
	3.10 DLGSC single use plastics Avoidance of single use plastics at all state owned culture and sport venues and advocacy for this at state sporting facilities managed by others.	Short-medium term		✓ 9, 22		
Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA)	3.11 Roads to reuse trial In 2019, MRWA will work with the Waste Authority and DWER to pilot Roads to Reuse on the Kwinana Freeway Northbound Widening Project from Russell Road to Roe Highway or a similar project, using approximately 25,000 tonnes of recycled construction and demolition (C&D) waste as road base.	Short term				
	3.12 Use of recycled C&D – 2019 Subject to ongoing DWER independent audit testing, MRWA to use over 100,000 tonnes of crushed recycled concrete on selected projects in 2019, with access to Roads to Reuse program funding as appropriate.	Short term				
	3.13 Use of recycled C&D – 2020 Subject to ongoing independent audit testing by DWER or the Waste Authority, MRWA to use over 200,000 tonnes of crushed recycled concrete on selected projects in 2020, with access to Roads to Reuse program funding as appropriate.	Short term				

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA)	<p>3.14 Use of recycled C&D – beyond 2020</p> <p>MRWA continue to work closely with DWER and the Waste Authority to aim to double these targets, whilst ensuring that independent audit testing and firm action achieve full compliance with maximum permissible limits of contaminants.</p>	Medium term		✓		
	<p>3.15 Use of crumbed scrap tyre rubber for asphalt projects</p> <p>MRWA to develop and implement alternative crumbed scrap rubber bituminous binders to double usage by MRWA and local governments to over 1200 tonnes per year by 2021.</p>	Short term		9, 22		



04

Implement local government waste plans, which align local government waste planning processes with the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030.

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
DWER Dept. of Local Govt., Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC)	4.1 Develop waste plan support and guidance In consultation with local government, develop model plans and guidance to support the development of local government waste plans that are consistent with the waste strategy and form part of the local government integrated planning process.	Short term				✓ 48
DWER	4.2 Notify local governments of waste plan requirements Provide relevant local governments with written notice of the requirements to develop waste plans.	Short term				
	4.3 Support local governments to meet waste plan requirements Provide local governments with support and assistance to meet ongoing waste plan preparation, review and reporting requirements.	Short-medium term				



05

Review the scope and application of the waste levy to ensure it meets the objectives of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 and establish a schedule of future waste levy rates with the initial schedule providing a minimum five year horizon.

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
DWER	5.1 Waste levy review In consultation with relevant stakeholders, undertake a review of the scope and application of the waste levy to ensure it meets the objectives of the waste strategy.	Short term				
	5.2 Schedule of levy rates Establish a schedule of future waste levy rates that provides a minimum five year projection.	Short term				✓ 46
	5.3 Amend WARR Levy Regulations Update the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Regulations 2008</i> to reflect any changes to the scope and application of the waste levy.	Medium term				
	5.4 Litter Strategy Implement the litter prevention strategy to reduce littering and manage its impacts in partnership with the Keep Australia Beautiful Council (KABC).	Ongoing				
	5.5 Illegal dumping strategies Implement actions to protect the environment from the impacts of illegal dumping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with land owners/managers to build their capacity to tackle illegal dumping detect, investigate and prosecute illegal dumping. 	Short-medium term			✓ 28, 32, 33, 34	✓ 47
	5.6 Improved regulatory framework for waste Review and update the regulatory framework for waste to ensure it is appropriate, reduces the environmental impacts and risks from waste management, and facilitates adequate processing facilities to process collected materials.	Short-medium term				
	5.7 Improved regulatory compliance Review regulations and policies to create a reasonable risk of enforcement and ensure that entities that are compliant and apply better practice are not disadvantaged.	Medium term				
	5.8 Improved levy compliance Develop and implement mechanisms to reduce levy evasion and stockpiling of waste.	Medium term				

06

Undertake a strategic review of Western Australia’s waste infrastructure (including landfills) by 2020 to guide future infrastructure development.

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
DWER	<p>6.1 State waste infrastructure audit Undertake an audit of existing waste infrastructure and a needs analysis to determine the waste infrastructure required to meet the objectives of the waste strategy.</p>	Short term				
	<p>6.2 State Waste Infrastructure Plan In consultation with State Government agencies, local government, and the waste industry, develop the State Waste Infrastructure Plan which addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> different waste infrastructure options and technologies available to meet the objectives of the waste strategy land use planning instruments and issues environmental, planning and licence approvals processes. 	Short-medium term		✓ 16	✓ 27	✓ 44, 49, 50
	<p>6.3 Guidance for waste infrastructure planning Work with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage to develop the planning instruments and guidance for local government and developers necessary to facilitate appropriate siting and design of waste facilities (including landfills).</p>	Medium term				
	<p>6.4 Options for improving waste infrastructure planning Investigate options for developing a ‘needs based’ approach to planning, environmental and licensing approval of new landfills and other waste infrastructure that supports a State Waste Infrastructure Plan, in consultation with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.</p>	Medium-long term				

07

Review and update data collection and reporting systems to allow waste generation, recovery and disposal performance to be assessed in a timely manner.

Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
Waste Authority	<p>7.1 Waste Data Strategy Develop, release and implement the Waste Data Strategy.</p>	Ongoing				
DWER	<p>7.2 Mandatory reporting of waste and recycling data Implement new reporting requirements under amendments to the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008</i> and develop reporting guidance to provide support to local governments, recyclers and landfill operators.</p>	Short term				
	<p>7.3 Online system for waste reporting Implement an online reporting system for waste data by 2020.</p>	Short term				
	<p>7.4 Improved waste data Review and update waste data reporting systems and methodology, and develop new metrics, in order to improve data accuracy and eliminate identified gaps in waste data. Initial focus will be on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring progress towards achieving objectives and targets of the waste strategy • monitoring and prosecuting illegal dumping • materials that are reused • waste tracking and stockpiling • focus materials • measuring the impact of communication initiatives, including those focused on kerbside recycling 	Short-Medium term		✓ 15	✓ 23	✓ 37, 38, 41
Dept. of Local Govt., Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC)	<p>7.5 MyCouncil: Reporting waste data In collaboration with DWER, report local government waste data on the MyCouncil website to provide increased transparency around local government waste and recycling performance and encourage benchmarking and improved performance.</p>	Short term				

08

Provide funding to promote the recovery of more value and resources from waste with an emphasis on focus materials.

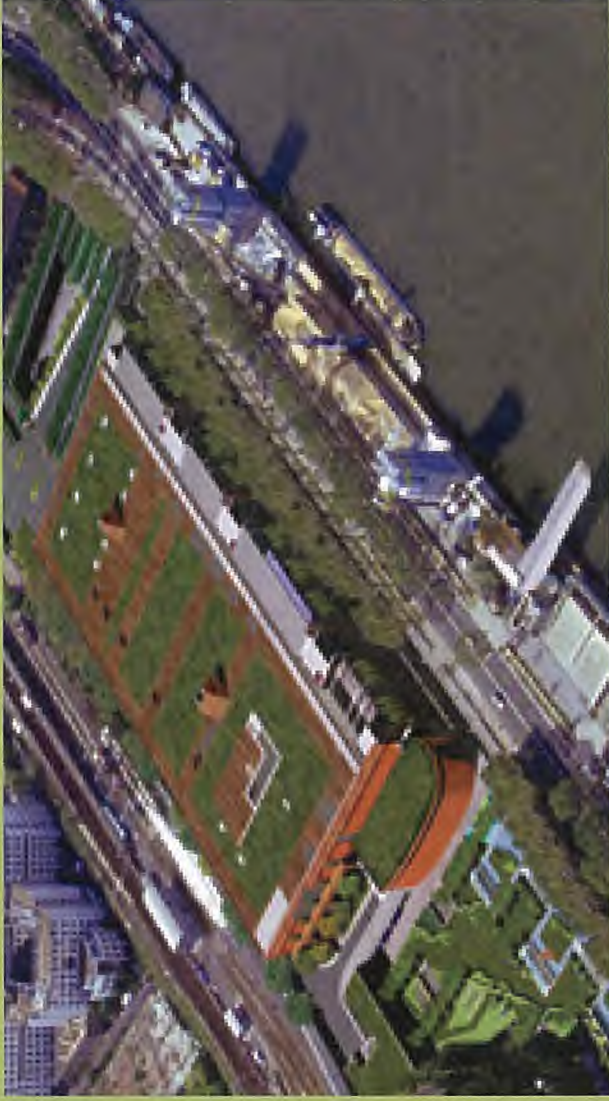
Lead	Actions	Timing	Waste strategy objective and strategy number			
			Avoid	Recover	Protect	Foundation
DWER	<p>8.1 Product stewardship Develop, support and implement measures to establish and maintain product stewardship schemes aligned with the State’s waste priorities, including implementation of a container deposit scheme and working with the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation.</p>	Ongoing				
Waste Authority	<p>8.2 Facilitate waste avoidance and recovery Identify priority areas of need for funding, and establish a funding program(s) to support adoption of waste avoiding practices and behaviour and/or the recovery of resources from waste, with an emphasis on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus materials • reuse and low-waste alternatives • community, government and industry initiatives that lead to waste avoidance and resource recovery • increasing the uptake of better practice approaches 	Short term	✓ 6, 7	✓ 16, 17, 19	✓ 29	✓ 43
	<p>8.3 Infrastructure support program Develop and implement a recycling infrastructure support program that delivers funding and other support for the development of local resource recovery infrastructure.</p>	Short term				
	<p>8.4 Reprocessing feasibility research Consider medium to long term options for reprocessing in Western Australia, taking into account known standards, technologies, viabilities and potential barriers.</p>	Short term				

(Appendix ORD: 12.13D)



Waste Authority

DWERDT149456



WASTE AUTHORITY

Waste to Energy Position Statement

(Thermal Treatment)

MAY
2013



In April 2013, the Environmental Protection Authority and the Waste Authority provided advice to the Minister for Environment on the environmental and health performance of waste to energy (WtE) technologies. The advice was provided under Section 16e of the *Environment Protection Act 1986* and contained recommendations relating to waste to energy in Western Australia.

This WtE Position Statement complements the Section 16e advice and presents additional matters of interest for the Authority that are outside the scope of that advice. The Position Statement addresses WtE in the context of the Authority's efforts to reduce waste to landfill and increase resource recovery in Western Australia.

This WtE Position Statement focuses on the thermal treatment of waste with energy recovery and does not directly consider other forms of waste management that use mechanical and biological treatment to produce energy or fuels.



Waste Generation in Western Australia

Waste generation in Western Australia is growing, largely as a result of increasing population and economic growth. In 2011/12 it was estimated that total solid waste generation in the Perth and Peel regions was 5.23 million tonnes, increasing to 5.6 million tonnes in 2014/15 and 6.1 million tonnes in 2019/20.

Legislation and Policy

The Western Australian Government is committed to reducing waste and increasing resource recovery. The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* (WARR Act) and the Western Australian Waste Strategy '*Creating the Right Environment*' are the key legislative and policy documents that support this commitment.

The WARR Act establishes the Waste Authority and its functions, including a requirement for the Waste Authority to prepare a waste strategy for Western Australia.

The Western Australian Waste Strategy aims to move the State to a low waste society. The strategy contains landfill diversion targets for the three main waste streams:

- Municipal Solid Waste: 65% diversion of metropolitan waste from landfill by 2020 (50% diversion from major regional centres)
- Construction and Demolition Waste: 75% diversion from landfill by 2020
- Commercial and Industrial Waste: 70% diversion from landfill by 2020



The Waste Hierarchy

A waste hierarchy is set out in Section 5 of the WARR Act and the Waste Authority supports its application.

The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options in order of their general environmental desirability. It is developed from a life cycle viewpoint, and is consistent with approaches to risk management. Generally, the higher waste is managed up the hierarchy, the lower the impact – and therefore risk - to the environment and communities.

The waste hierarchy, or variations thereof, is internationally recognised as a best practice waste management tool. It is a key feature of the EU Waste Framework Directive, and is applied by the US EPA.

The waste hierarchy places energy recovery ahead of disposal.

The waste hierarchy is intended to be used alongside other assessment tools such as cost benefit analysis to help guide decision making.

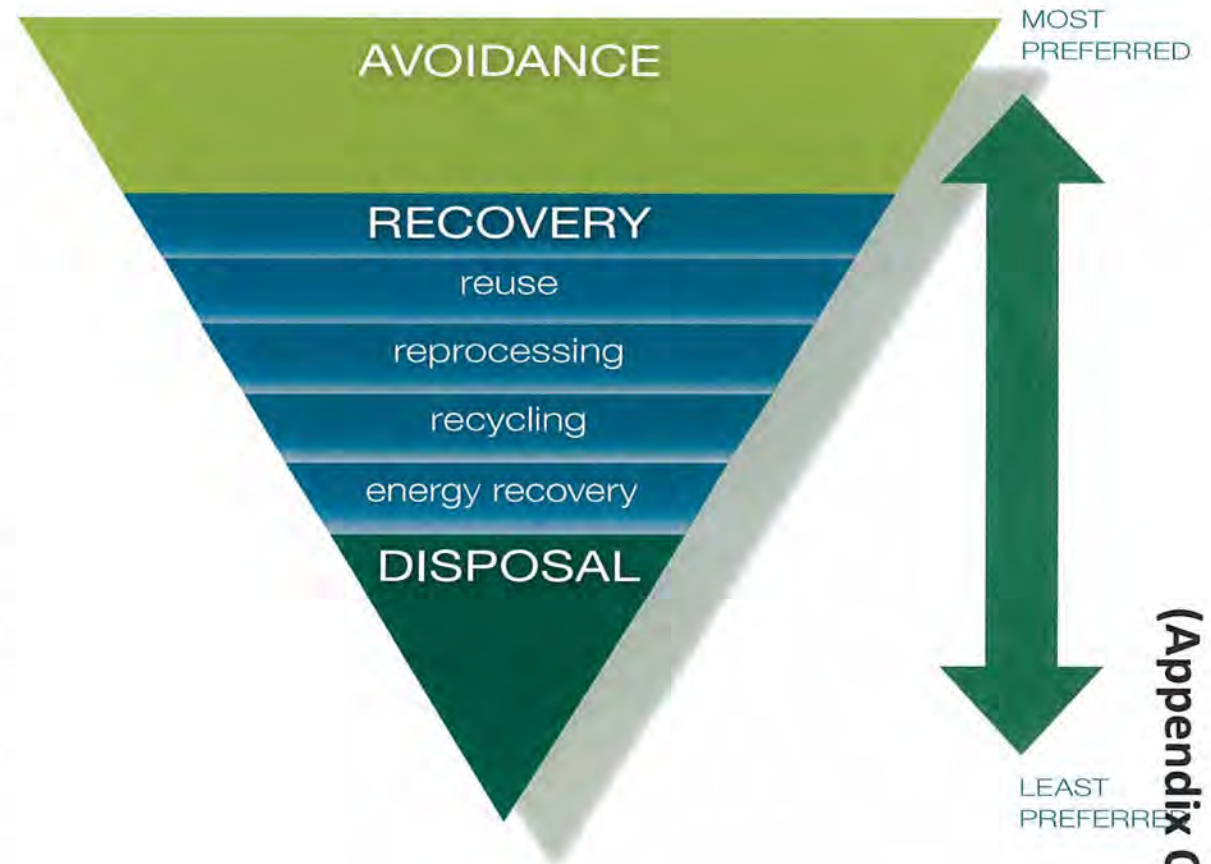


Figure 1 Waste hierarchy based on the WARR Act

No single waste management process or technology is suitable for all waste streams and all circumstances. In order to deliver the objectives and targets in the Waste Strategy, there is a need to utilise a range of waste management processes and technologies along different points of the waste hierarchy.

Energy recovery is a recognised option at the lower end of the waste hierarchy, which may be suitable for residual waste. Energy recovery is more favourable than disposal to landfill, but less favourable than the options of avoidance, re-use, reprocessing and recycling.

Residual waste generally refers to material that is left over after processing (through a processing facility and/or a source separation system), and which would otherwise be sent to landfill. The composition of residual waste streams may vary from region to region and over time, depending on the availability of recycling and recovery options.

Considerable volumes of residual waste are currently being disposed to landfill. The Waste Authority considers best practice WtE processes to be a preferable option to landfill for the management of residual waste but not at the expense of reasonable efforts to avoid, reuse, reprocess or recycle waste. WtE has the potential to divert substantial volumes of waste from landfill (and thereby support the delivery of Waste Strategy targets) and produce a beneficial product.

Waste Governance Arrangements

WtE facilities rely on a certain volume of feedstock (waste) to ensure viability over the long-term. However, long-term waste supply arrangements have the potential to undermine the application of the waste hierarchy; long-term supply arrangements can 'lock up' residual waste streams for a specific use thereby undermining the viability of future higher value waste management options (such as recycling).

The Waste Authority promotes waste management practices that are consistent with the waste hierarchy. This requires flexibility in waste collection and processing arrangements to allow waste to flow to its 'best' (highest value and lowest environmental impact) use over time. Current waste collection and processing arrangements may not readily accommodate this level of flexibility.

The Waste Authority promotes governance arrangements that accommodate flexibility in waste management and processing. Flexibility is important for ensuring that waste is managed consistently with the waste hierarchy, and can accommodate changing waste streams, technologies and processes.

Siting Considerations

The Section 16e advice recommends that *Waste to energy plants must be sited in appropriate current or future industrial zoned areas with adequate buffer distances to sensitive receptors. Buffer integrity should be maintained over the life of the plant* (Recommendation 20). The Waste Authority considers that the location of WtE facilities in industrial areas in the early stages of waste to energy processing in Western Australia is an appropriate approach, however each case must be considered on its merits and other siting options are possible, depending on the circumstances.

The Waste Authority recognises the benefits in siting waste infrastructure close to the source of waste generation. Benefits include reduced transport impacts from the movement of waste, such as greenhouse impacts, traffic congestion and community amenity.

Given the advances in pollution control technology and architectural design, the Waste Authority provides in principle support for more flexible siting arrangements for WtE facilities into the future. Flexible siting arrangements may help to reduce the overall impacts to the environment and community.

The Waste Authority also understands that WtE operations require long-term certainty. The Waste Authority supports the buffers for WtE operations being within a facility's site to help protect long-term siting. The Waste Authority encourages the development of precincts where compatible uses are incorporated into the buffer boundary of WtE facilities and would ensure that tracts of land are not locked up unnecessarily as empty buffer areas.

The Waste Authority supports appropriate siting arrangements for WtE facilities into the future to harness the benefits of locating waste facilities close to the source of waste generation. The Waste Authority also considers that WtE buffers should be contained on site or within waste management precincts to protect the site over the longer term, to maximise the utility of the buffers, and to avoid impacts on other land owners.

The Waste Authority is a co-signatory (with the Environmental Protection Authority) to the WtE advice provided to the Minister for Environment under Section 16e of the *Environment Protection Act 1986*. This position statement sets out additional matters of interest to the Authority beyond the scope of the Section 16e advice.

The waste hierarchy is set out in Section 5 of the *WARR Act 2007* and the Waste Authority supports its application. Energy recovery is preferred over disposal to landfill, and the Waste Authority agrees it can play an important role alongside other waste management options to achieve waste strategy targets and minimise environmental impacts.

The Waste Authority believes that waste to energy should only be used for genuine residual waste that could not with reasonable efforts be reused, reprocessed or recycled, and would otherwise go to landfill. The Waste Authority also supports siting arrangements for WtE facilities into the future that harness the benefits of locating waste facilities close to the source of waste generation.

Waste to energy is relatively new to Western Australia. The Waste Authority recognises there may be significant developments in waste to energy (for example, policy, regulation, technologies) into the future. The Waste Authority may review the position statement in light of these changes.

Waste to Energy Discussion Paper
April 2013



Waste to Energy Discussion Paper for Local Government

1. Status of this Paper

This Paper has been prepared by the Municipal Waste Advisory Council (MWAC) for the Western Australian Local Government Association (the Association). MWAC is a standing committee of the Association with delegated authority to represent the Association in all matters relating to solid waste management. MWAC's membership includes the major Regional Councils (waste management), and a number of Local Governments. This makes MWAC a unique forum through which all the major Local Government waste management organisations cooperate.

This Paper will be used to inform advocacy and communication on the topic of Waste to Energy.

2. Introduction

The following Discussion Paper is intended to provide guidance to Local Government on Waste to Energy technologies. It includes an overview of the available technology options, policy context and issues involving decisions on Waste to Energy. The Paper is not intended to be a detailed comparison of technologies or costs, but rather to assist Local Governments in taking a measured and evidenced-based approach to Waste to Energy technologies for the management of municipal solid waste. Under the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*, Local Government has a defined responsibility for "Local Government waste." This includes wastes generated by households, and Local Government activities. As such, this Paper will not specifically address the treatment of other waste streams by Waste to Energy technologies, although other waste streams are mentioned in some of the examples provided.

There are a number of drivers that have led to the development of this Discussion Paper. Firstly, a number of private sector Waste to Energy companies are currently going through the required approval processes to construct and operate Waste to Energy facilities in Western Australia. In conjunction with this, various Local Governments have identified that these technologies could be used to advance the alternative treatment of waste within their boundaries. Finally, there has been a historical lack of policy guidance from the State Government on this issue. This is particularly concerning given the shortfall in resource recovery infrastructure required to meet the 2015 and 2020 targets of the State Waste Strategy¹.

It should be noted that the Review on Waste to Energy Technologies, commissioned by the WA Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and Waste Authority, was released in April 2013². The findings of the Review have been used to provide advice the Environment Minister on the topic of Waste to Energy, under section 16(e) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1987*. The advice identifies the role of Waste to Energy facilities, as well as a number of recommendations that will be used to guide the uptake of this technology in Western Australia (refer to Appendix 1).

For Waste to Energy facilities it is important to consider the range of different contractual approaches that can be taken³. The type of contractual approach that a Local Government decides to take will influence the considerations a Local Government needs to make. Types of contract include:

- Local Government Own and Operate;

¹ DEC (24 October 2012). Strategic Waste Infrastructure Planning Information Session

² EPA and Waste Authority (2013). Environmental and Health Performance of Waste to Energy Technologies

³ MWAC (2009). Alternative Waste Treatment (AWT) Technology Position Paper

- Build Own Operate (BOO);
- Build Own Operate Transfer (BOOT);
- Design & Construct (D&C);
- Engineering Procurement Construction Management (EPCM);
- Alliance; and
- Joint Venture (incorporated or unincorporated).

3. Waste to Energy Technologies

3.1 What is Waste to Energy?

The term Waste to Energy, refers to a thermal treatment process in which waste materials are converted to energy. The energy is used to generate products such as heat and electricity. Other thermal technologies allow for the conversion of waste to fuels for use in the transport industry or to replace natural gas.

The broad benefits of Waste to Energy as a waste treatment option include:

- A reduction in the amount of material disposed in landfill;
- A reduction in the amount of emissions released from landfill;
- A robust market for any electricity produced; and
- A small reduction in the reliance on traditional energy sources such as coal.

The community concerns with Waste to Energy technologies include:

- Perceptions that these technologies are poor environmental performers that produce toxic emissions (including dioxins, persistent organic pollutants etc);
- Concerns there are no safe levels for emissions, coupled with distrust of monitoring measures;
- Concerns that the technology will be employed to treat toxic wastes;
- Concerns these technologies undermine recycling efforts;
- The substantial costs involved in building and operating facilities; and
- An unwillingness to have a waste treatment facility located near areas used by the public.

3.2 What are the different types of Waste to Energy Technologies?

There are two key technologies that fit within the definition of Waste to Energy; *Combustion* and *Other Thermal Treatments*. The majority of Waste to Energy technologies that use municipal waste as a feedstock, require the waste to undergo a pre-treatment phase. This can include reducing particle size, or removing recyclables and inert materials⁴ (refer to Section 4.2.1 for more information). Pre-treatment ensures a more consistent feedstock, and reduces some of the issues associated with 'tarring,' which can cause Waste to Energy facilities to experience blockages, inefficiencies and plant failures⁵.

1. Combustion^{6,7}

Description	This process involves thermally treating waste in the presence of oxygen at high temperatures, directly releasing the embedded energy in waste. Combustion temperatures are usually in excess of 800°C. Historically, this technology has been the most popular method of thermally treating waste.
Input	Pre-treated municipal waste.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Energy which can be used directly in systems requiring heat, or to generate steam for the production of electricity;- Bottom ash; and- Emissions.

⁴ Maunsell (2003). Alternatives to Landfill – Cost Structures and Related Issues

⁵ UK DEFRA (2013a). Energy From Waste. A Guide to the Debate

⁶ WSN Environmental Solutions (2005). Easy Guide to Waste Technologies

⁷ UK DEFRA (2013b). Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste

Types of systems in this category (Appendix 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fluidised bed combustion;- Moving grate combustion;- Fixed grate combustion; and- Rotary kiln.
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2. Other Thermal Treatment

Other types of thermal treatment include pyrolysis and gasification, where waste is thermally treated to generate secondary products such as gas, liquids and/or solids. These products can be used to supply the energy requirements of a range of applications⁸.

These types of thermal treatments are beginning to gain recognition as a means of managing the portions of the waste stream that have high calorific values, such as sewage sludge, agricultural wastes, timber, plastics, food waste, green waste, oily wastes, tyres and paper pulp⁹ (refer to Section 4.2.1).

Gasification¹⁰¹¹¹²¹³

Description	This process involves thermally treating waste with a reduced amount of oxygen at lower temperatures. Depending on the types of technology, this is normally above 600°C. This means the waste does not fully combust.
Input	Pre-treated municipal waste that has moisture, recyclables and inert materials removed.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Energy which can be used directly in systems requiring heat, or to generate steam for the production of electricity;- Synthesis gas (syngas) has a net calorific value in the order of 4-10MJ/Nm³ prior to 'clean up';- Bottom ash;- Tar; and- Emissions.
Types of systems in this category (Appendix 2)	There are many variations to this technology; some include plasma gasification and slagging gasification.

* Natural gas has a much higher calorific value, at 38MJ/Nm³

Pyrolysis¹⁴¹⁵¹⁶¹⁷

Description	This process is carried out in an oxygen-free or low oxygen environment, at relatively low temperatures. Depending on the specific technology used, this can range from 300-850°C.
Input	Pre-treated municipal waste that has moisture, recyclables and inert materials removed.

⁸ UK DEFRA (2013c). Advanced Thermal Treatment of Municipal Solid Waste

⁹ WSN Environmental Solutions (2005). Easy Guide to Waste Technologies

¹⁰ UK DEFRA (2013c). Advanced Thermal Treatment of Municipal Solid Waste

¹¹ New Energy (2013). Technology

¹² UK DEFRA (2013a). Energy From Waste. A Guide to the Debate

¹³ Clean Energy Council (2005). Waste to Energy. A Guide for Local Authorities

¹⁴ WSN Environmental Solutions (2005). Easy Guide to Waste Technologies

¹⁵ Joseph, S. pers. comm. (2000). BioEnergy Systems and Technology

¹⁶ UK DEFRA (2013a). Energy From Waste. A Guide to the Debate

¹⁷ Baskar, Baskar, Ranjit and Dhillon (2012). Biomass Conversion. The Interface of Biotechnology, Chemistry and Materials Science

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Energy which can be used directly in systems requiring heat, or to generate steam for the production of electricity. This technology creates less raw energy than the other processes;- Syngas which has a net calorific value in the order of 10-20MJ/Nm³ prior to 'clean up'. Syngas can be condensed to make oils and liquid fuels;- Bottom ash;- Char (can contain heavy metals); and- Emissions.
Types of systems in this category (Appendix 2)	There are a number of different pyrolysis applications, such as torrefaction and carbonisation.

4. Application

4.1 Where does Waste to Energy fit in the Waste Hierarchy?

There are a number of practical considerations that can greatly influence the final decision on which technology to employ to treat various wastes. These include the locations available to site a facility, markets for outputs, or the required capital¹⁸. However, it is important that decisions relating to the treatment of waste are made with a balance between the Sustainability Principles and the Waste Management Hierarchy.

Sustainability Principles are used in decision making to ensure that the economic, social and environmental considerations of any particular action are taken into account¹⁹.

The concept of the Waste Management Hierarchy ranks treatment options from the most to least environmentally desirable – with avoidance and minimisation of waste generation as the most desirable options and disposal as the least. In using the Hierarchy, it is important to have an understanding that the disposal options for some wastes are limited by their physical characteristics (e.g. clinical wastes).

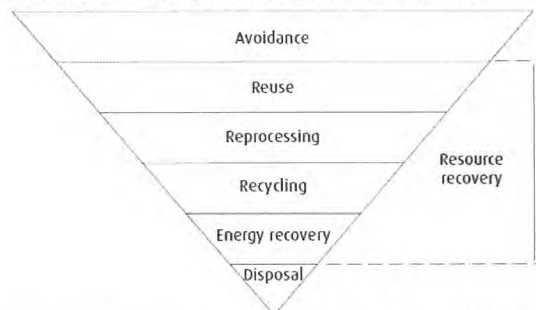


Figure 1: The Waste Management Hierarchy (EPA and Waste Authority, 2013).

In Western Australia, the place of Waste to Energy technologies within the Hierarchy is defined as “*resource recovery (including reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery)*” by the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*. This is further expanded upon in the advice provided to the Environment Minister by the EPA and Waste Authority (Figure 1)²⁰; Recommendation 5: “*The Waste Hierarchy should be applied and only waste that does not have a viable recycling or reuse alternative should be used as feedstock. Conditions should be set to require monitoring and reporting of the waste material accepted over the life of a plant.*” It should be noted that, the 2015 and 2020 metropolitan municipal waste diversion targets of the State Waste Strategy are stated as 50% and 65% respectively²¹. To achieve these targets, there is a

¹⁸ Maunsell (2003). Alternatives to Landfill – Cost Structures and Related Issues

¹⁹ WA Department of Premier and Cabinet (2004). WA State Sustainability Strategy

²⁰ EPA and Waste Authority (2013). Environmental and Health Performance of Waste to Energy Technologies

²¹ Waste Authority (2012). Western Australian Waste Strategy: “*Creating the Right Environment*”

need for significant investment in resource recovery infrastructure that will form part of an integrated waste management system.

In Australia, other jurisdictions have also provided guidance on the use of Waste to Energy as part of the Waste Hierarchy. For example, the New South Wales EPA has released a Draft Policy Statement that explicitly addresses the place of thermal technology within the Hierarchy. This direction is also consistent with the policy direction provided in Europe, where residual waste from other resource recovery processes is considered appropriate for use in Waste to Energy plants²².

"The NSW Government considers energy recovery as a complementary waste management option for the residual waste produced from material recovery processes or source separated collection systems. In order to ensure energy recovery facilities do not receive as feedstocks, waste materials for which there is an existing higher order reuse opportunity, a resource recovery criteria has been developed for energy recovery facilities²³."

4.2 What are the inputs and outputs for Waste to Energy?

The waste stream that is used in a Waste to Energy process, will determine the characteristics of the residuals and emissions that are generated as outputs.

4.2.1 Input: what do you put in?

It is imperative that Local Governments are aware of the composition and characteristics of the municipal waste that will be used in a Waste to Energy facility. The EPA and Waste Authority advice to the Environment Minister recommends that *"Waste to Energy proposals must characterise the expected waste feedstock and consideration made to its likely variability over the life of the proposal."*²⁴ The calorific value and biogenic content (i.e. the component of materials originating from biological sources) of waste materials will affect the efficiency at which a facility can operate²⁵. In Europe, the calorific value of municipal waste that has not been processed is in the order of 8-11MJ/kg²⁶, whereas waste that has undergone a process to reduce particle size or remove moisture, recyclables and inert materials, is between 12-17MJ/kg²⁷. These figures are much lower than traditional fuels such as brown coal, which has a calorific value of 22MJ/kg²⁸. Figure 2 provides a comparison of the energy available in various wastes.

²² UK DEFRA (2012). Waste Incineration Directive

²³ NSW EPA (2013). Draft Policy Statement on Energy from Waste

²⁴ EPA and Waste Authority (2013). Environmental and Health Performance of Waste to Energy Technologies

²⁵ UK DEFRA (2013a). Energy From Waste. A Guide to the Debate

²⁶ UK DEFRA (2013b). Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste

²⁷ Castaldi, Nickolas, Themelis (2010). The Case for Increasing the Global Capacity for Waste to Energy (WTE). Waste Biomass Valorization

²⁸ Municipal Engineering Foundation of Victoria (2004). Future Directions in Alternative Waste Technologies

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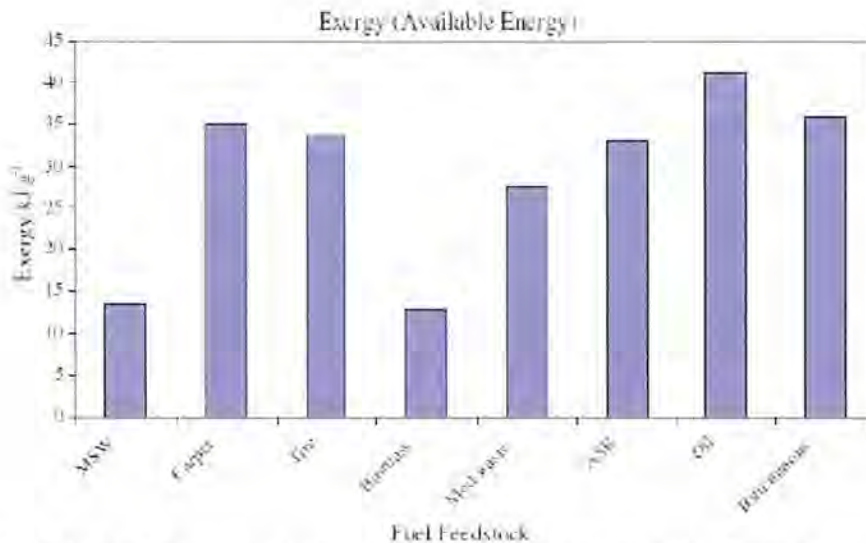


Figure 2. Available energy in several types of waste (Castaldi and Themelis 2010, Figure 10).
(Note: ASR is an acronym for Automotive Shredder Residues)

As previously discussed, Waste to Energy facilities can have the benefit of offsetting non-renewable energy sources such as coal. However, it should be noted that Waste to Energy facilities processing municipal waste in Europe, are only considered to generate partially renewable energy. This is due to the potential for materials containing fossilised carbon (for example, plastic) to enter into the treatment process²⁹. This is an important consideration for those developing facilities in Australia, given the current Government incentives and the projected linkage between the Australian and European Union Emissions Trading Schemes³⁰.

It is also important to take into consideration the likelihood of variation in the composition of waste over the life of the waste delivery contract for a facility. Recommendation 3 of the EPA and Waste Authority's advice to the Environment Minister states that "Waste to Energy proposals must demonstrate that the waste to energy and pollution control technologies chosen are capable of handling and processing the expected waste feedstock and its variability on the scale being proposed. This should be demonstrated through reference to other plants using the same technologies and treating the same waste streams on a similar scale, which have been operating for more than twelve months."³¹

Local Governments considering Waste to Energy technologies need to be aware that Waste to Energy technologies are designed to operate within defined parameters. If the parameters are not met, it is impossible for the facility to function efficiently and generate the expected outputs. This can be overcome by designing contracts with provisions for the facility operators to source material from other avenues that can be mixed with municipal waste to bring the composition back within the required parameters for the Waste to Energy facility. Another important factor for Local Governments to take into account is that Waste to Energy technologies require energy to operate. Should a facility require more energy to operate than originally intended, the energy outputs will obviously be reduced (refer to section 4.2.2).

The following *hypothetical examples* explore some of the scenarios Local Governments may encounter, in the event the points discussed in the preceding paragraphs are not adequately addressed. There are a number of different contractual arrangements a Local Government can enter into, that can assist in mitigating these types of situations.

²⁹ UK DEFRA (2013b). Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste

³⁰ Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (2012). Australia and European Commission Agree on Pathway Towards Fully Linking Emissions Trading Systems

³¹ EPA and Waste Authority (2013). Environmental and Health Performance of Waste to Energy Technologies

Example 1: Waste Composition Change

Over the life of a 20 year waste delivery contract to a Waste to Energy facility, the composition of waste gradually changes. This variation is due to changing demographics in the area, high density housing, less organic material and that residents are disposing of products that did not exist when the contract was initially agreed. The Local Government is in breach of its contractual agreement to supply waste of a certain composition, resulting in a loss of revenue from reduced energy outputs and fines for breach of contract.

Example 2: New Services

A Council resolves to introduce a three bin collection system (targeting organics) as an additional resource recovery measure to the pre-existing Waste to Energy facility. The Council is not aware that 15 years prior, the Council committed to supplying a set amount of waste to the facility annually. Introducing the third bin has a direct impact on the biogenic content and amount of material delivered to the Waste to Energy facility. This has resulted in poor performance of the plant, and a reduced capacity to secure carbon credits.

Example 3: Prolonged Facility Closure

A Waste to Energy facility experiences an unexpected technical issue with equipment that has been sourced from overseas. This results in significant down time, and closure of the facility. The Local Government supplying waste to the facility does not have a contingency plan in place to deal with the prolonged closure of the facility. The nearest available landfill that can take the material is over 100km away. Taking material this far afield causes delays to residential waste collection. The Local Government is anticipating it will have to pay high fees to send the material to landfill, as well as experiencing a loss of income from a lack of energy outputs. Additionally, there is a considerable amount of negative feedback from the public.

4.2.2 Output – what do you get out?

A key consideration in assessing the applicability of Waste to Energy technologies to the municipal waste stream is the overall efficiency of the various technologies. This is based on the amount of energy produced by a facility, net the energy required by the treatment process³². For example, a process that exports heat directly for use in another process is more efficient than a process that uses the heat to generate electricity. The following comments should only be considered as a general guide, as there are a range of technology variations that generate a variety of outputs.

As discussed in Section 4.2.1, the composition of the municipal waste that is supplied to a Waste to Energy facility can vary. This can influence how efficiently a facility operates. Using proven technology from the northern hemisphere in the southern hemisphere could result in different rates of efficiency and outputs, due to differing municipal waste feedstock characteristics, and a lack of customers requiring heat.

Electricity³³³⁴

The thermal treatment of waste is often used to generate electricity. This process involves using the heat from combusted waste materials to produce steam. The steam is used in a turbine to generate electricity. This traditional combustion system has efficiencies in the order of 15-27%. Electricity can also be generated from gasification technologies, but with less efficiency. This is due to the increased energy required to complete the process. However, it is possible to increase the rate of efficiency by also using syngas.

Heat³⁵

Heat from the combustion process is traditionally used to generate steam. Heat/gas generated from the combustion process, can also be used directly in processes and networks requiring these products. Combusting waste directly in a facility that requires heat has the potential to gain efficiencies in the order of 90%. An example of such a process, is a cement kiln. However, there can be significant challenges in getting this type of business to commit to operating for the life of the Waste to Energy facility.

³² UK DEFRA (2013a). Energy From Waste. A Guide to the Debate

³³ Castaldi, Nickolas, Themelis (2010). The Case for Increasing the Global Capacity for Waste to Energy (WTE). Waste Biomass Valorization

³⁴ UK DEFRA (2013a). Energy From Waste. A Guide to the Debate

³⁵ UK DEFRA (2013b). Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste

Combined Heat and Power³⁶

This process involves capturing and using the heat that is produced during the process of generating electricity. Employing this type of approach can result in efficiencies of over 40%, which is much higher than a facility designed to capitalise on heat prior to electricity production. However, in considering this approach an assessment of the value, demand and customer base for each of these outputs is required prior to designing a Waste to Energy facility.

Fuels³⁷

Syngas can also be processed for other uses such as a fuel directly in a gas turbine. There are a number of products that can be created from syngas that have applications in the transport industry. These include biomethane, hydrogen, ethanol, synthetic diesel and jet fuel. In determining which technology to employ, Local Governments need to be mindful that the processes required to purify syngas, depend on energy. This can affect the overall energy outputs of a facility.

There is a possibility that the pyrolysis oil generated from the Pyrolysis process could be used to make petrol and diesel. However, it is important to consider that the process required to make useful fuels with consistent properties is energy intensive.

Bottom Ash and Char^{38,39,40}

Bottom ash is defined as a residual output from the combustion process (it largely contains the non-combustible elements of the waste feedstock). In a traditional combustion process, the bottom ash is typically 20-30% of the original waste by weight, and 10% by volume. The volume of bottom ash is dependent on the technology employed, and the level of pre-treatment that occurs prior to combustion. As a result, Local Governments considering Waste to Energy technologies will need to consider what end use or method of disposal will be in place for the bottom ash. Recommendation 15 of the EPA and Waste Authority's advice to the Environment Minister states that "*bottom ash must be disposed of at an appropriate landfill unless approval has been granted to reuse this product.*"⁴¹ A reason for this, could be due to the limited markets for using this material in construction and civil engineering processes in Australia.

Slow pyrolysis technology can be used to produce bio-char that can be used to improve soils and sequester carbon.

Emissions^{42,43}

The emissions that a Waste to Energy facility generates, depends on the technology employed and the composition of material entering the facility. For unprocessed municipal waste, the composition can vary dramatically. Emissions can include sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, hydrogen chloride, mercury, and particulates. As a result, the systems required to 'clean up' and monitor the emissions can be as much as 60% of a facility's cost (refer to Section 4.3.1 for more information).

4.3 Addressing Community Concerns

A key issue for Local Governments to address in considering employing Waste to Energy technologies is how to involve the community. History demonstrates that when a community is not engaged or adequately consulted in the decision making process for a Waste to Energy proposal, there can be a significant backlash (regardless of the merits of the project). Some of the reasons there can be such a strong reaction, stem from negative experiences with the early forms of Waste to Energy technologies in other parts of the world. Concerns can range from topics such as the health of residents, the amenity of an area, or property values. The following Sections detail some of the concerns raised by communities in response to various Waste to Energy proposals, and an overview of solutions.

³⁶ UK DEFRA (2013b). Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste

³⁷ UK DEFRA (2013c). Advanced Thermal Treatment of Municipal Solid Waste

³⁸ UK DEFRA (2013a). Energy From Waste. A Guide to the Debate

³⁹ WSP (5 December 2012). Presentation to WtE Industry Event in Perth, Australia

⁴⁰ Gaunt J. and Lehmann J. (2008). Energy Balance and Emissions Associated with Biochar Sequestration and Pyrolysis Energy Production

⁴¹ EPA and Waste Authority (2013). Environmental and Health Performance of Waste to Energy Technologies

⁴² MWAC (2009). Alternative Waste Treatment (AWT) Technology Position Paper

⁴³ Clean Energy Council (2005). Waste to Energy. A Guide for Local Authorities

4.3.1 Environmental / Health Impacts

There is often a perception by communities that Waste to Energy technologies are poor performers in the area of environmental health, releasing toxic emissions that cannot be captured or monitored. As such, it is important to demonstrate that significant efforts are directed at establishing internationally recognised processes that either avoid or capture and treat emissions. Additionally, it is important to explain that these processes are regulated and monitored. Showing live time emissions monitoring, via a website, can be one method of achieving this^{44,45}.

It is also important that communities are made aware of the types of waste that will be treated in a proposed facility. It would appear that facilities recovering resources from uniform, non-hazardous wastes are more likely to gain acceptance than facilities used to treat materials such as Schedule X Pesticides.

As discussed in Section 2, the WA State Government has released its advice to the Environment Minister on Waste to Energy Technologies⁴⁶. This advice identifies that the regulatory framework established by the *Environmental Protection Act 1987* is sufficient to "minimise and manage the environmental and health risks associated with Waste to Energy plants in Western Australia." Some of these regulatory measures include an environmental impact assessment, works approval, licence and supporting conditions. It is important to understand that the advice to the Environment Minister, recommends how the regulatory framework should be applied, and "provides the basis for the EPA's assessment of current and future proposals". For example, recommendation 8 requires that "... waste to energy plants should be required to use best practice technologies and processes. Best practice technologies should, as a minimum and under both steady state and non-steady state operating conditions, meet the equivalent of the emissions standards set in the European Union's Waste Incineration Directive." There are a number of other recommendations that outline the type of monitoring regimes that are to occur, as well as the information required by proponents of Waste to Energy facilities from the EPA for the approvals process.

4.3.2 Long Term Supply Contracts – "Feeding the Beast"

Another issue Local Governments need to address is that long term waste supply contracts can be seen by communities as a disincentive to recycle or recover resources. As discussed in the UK Governments Paper on *Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste*⁴⁷, Waste to Energy technologies need to support, not compete with efforts to recycle resources. Section 4.2.1 of this Discussion Paper explores the need for Local Governments to embrace a degree of flexibility in establishing long term supply agreements, to ensure that future initiatives to decrease waste generation and increase recycling are not compromised. Clear legislative settings from the State Government are needed to ensure the community is assured that although Waste to Energy technologies can be a solution for managing waste, it is not the only solution and should form part of an integrated approach to waste management.

5. Case Studies

This section is intended to provide information on how Waste to Energy technologies have been used in Australia, and is chiefly sourced from the Clean Energy Council of Australia⁴⁸. It should be noted, that there is very little information available on combustion, gasification or pyrolysis facilities that are using municipal waste as a feedstock (refer to Appendix 3 for the indicative processing costs of various Alternative Waste Treatment facilities).

⁴⁴ Montgomery County, Maryland. www.montgomerycountymd.gov

⁴⁵ EPA and Waste Authority (2013). Environmental and Health Performance of Waste to Energy Technologies

⁴⁶ EPA and Waste Authority (2013). Environmental and Health Performance of Waste to Energy Technologies

⁴⁷ UK DEFRA (2013b). Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste

⁴⁸ Clean Energy Council (2013). Case Studies

Green Waste Processing Plant: Stapylton, QLD

Description	This facility is located within an area zoned heavy industrial land. The technology used is a Fluidised Bed Combustion system, and has a capacity of 5MW.
Owner	Green Pacific Energy.
Operator	TechComm Simulation.
Capital Costs	\$12 million (including costs for planned extensions). The funding mechanism is not readily available information.
Input	Non-native wood waste, branches and tree trimmings.
Outputs	The plant produces electricity (via steam), which is sold to Energy Australia under a long-term power purchase agreement. The plant is connected to the local Energex distribution grid. This facility saves approximately 30,000 tonnes of Green House Gas emissions annually.

Macadamia Nut Power Plant: Gympie, QLD

Description	This facility is located at the <i>Suncoast Gold Macadamias</i> processing site. The plant uses waste macadamia shells as fuel to generate steam for the production process. Remaining steam is then used to generate power for export to the grid and has a capacity of 1.5MW.
Owner	AGL Energy Services (Queensland).
Operator	Ergon Energy.
Capital Costs	\$3 million. The funding mechanism is not readily available information.
Input	Approximately 5,000 tonnes of waste macadamia nut shells annually.
Outputs	The plant produces electricity (via steam). The plant is connected to the local Energex distribution grid.

Visy Pulp and Paper Mill: Tumut, NSW⁴⁹

Description	The Paper Mill uses a mixture of plantation pine and waste paper to produce unbleached kraft pulp and brown paper. A fluidised bed combustion system turns residual waste from manufacturing operations into energy, which assists in providing the energy requirements of the Mill. This facility has a capacity of 20MW.
Owner	Visy Paper.
Costs	In total, investment has been nearly \$1 billion. The funding mechanism is not readily available information.
Input	Approximately 240,000 tonnes of renewable bio-mass fuels such as bark, woodwaste and black liquor (a residue from the pulping process) are supplied to the facility annually.
Outputs	The plant produces electricity (via steam).

⁴⁹ Visy Paper (2013). Tumut Kraft Mill

6. Conclusion

Waste to Energy technologies have a role to play as part of an integrated waste management system that has due regard for the Waste Management Hierarchy and Sustainability Principles. The process of selecting a Waste to Energy technology, needs to include a number of elements, such as robust economic modelling, variation to waste inputs and outputs, as well as markets for all outputs for the duration of a facility's life. In order to address community concerns and technical challenges, a strong legislative framework is required from the State Government, to guide the use and regulation of this technology in Western Australia. The recommendations of the EPA and Waste Authority are included in Appendix 1.

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Legislation

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007

Environmental Protection Act 1987

Appendix 1: for discussion by MWAC

Checklist of the Recommendations from the EPA and the Waste Authority's advice to the Environment Minister: *Environmental and Health Performance of Waste to Energy Technologies* (released April 2013)

Conclusions and Recommendations		MWAC response
Con. 1	Waste to energy plants have the potential to offer an alternative to landfill for the disposal of non-recyclable wastes, with the additional benefit of the immediate capture of stored energy.	Agree – MWAC notes that landfills still have a place in waste management.
Con. 2	It has been demonstrated internationally that modern waste to energy plants can operate within strict emissions standards with acceptable environmental and health impacts to the community when a plant is well designed and operated using best practice technologies and processes.	Agree
Rec. 1	Given the likely community perception and concern about waste to energy plants, a highly precautionary approach to the introduction of waste to energy plants is recommended.	Agree – MWAC suggests that a legislative framework for the use of Waste to Energy Plans is needed. The State Government also has a role to play in addressing community perceptions about the use of this technology.
Rec. 2	As part of the environmental assessment and approval, proposals must address the full waste to energy cycle - from accepting and handling waste to disposing of by-products, not just the processing of waste into energy.	Agree.
Rec. 3	Waste to energy proposals must demonstrate that the waste to energy and pollution control technologies chosen are capable of handling and processing the expected waste feedstock and its variability on the scale being proposed. This should be demonstrated through reference to other plants using the same technologies and treating the same waste streams on a similar scale, which have been operating for more than twelve months.	Agree – however, note that feedstock is likely to vary between nations.
Rec. 4	Waste to energy proposals must characterise the expected waste feedstock and consideration made to its likely variability over the life of the proposal.	Agree.
Rec. 5	The waste hierarchy should be applied and only waste that does not have a viable recycling or reuse alternative should be used as feedstock. Conditions should be set to require monitoring and reporting of the waste material accepted over the life of a plant.	MWAC strongly supports this recommendation. However notes that a triple bottom line approach should also be taken in decision making in this area.
Rec. 6	Waste to Energy operators should not rely on a single residual waste stream over the longer term because it may undermine future recovery options.	Agree – but question the ability of the EPA to enforce.
Rec. 7	Regulatory controls should be set on the profile of waste that can be treated at a waste to energy plant. Plants must not process hazardous waste.	Agree – and request information on the waste profile.
Rec. 8	In order to minimise the discharge of pollutants, and risks to human health and the environment, waste to energy plants should be required to use best practice technologies and processes. Best practice technologies should, as	Agree – however need to ensure that there is clear guidance in WA for operators.

	a minimum and under both steady state and non-steady state operating conditions, meet the equivalent of the emissions standards set in the European Union's Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC).	
Rec. 9	Pollution control equipment must be capable of meeting emissions standards during non-standard operations.	Agree.
Rec. 10	Continuous Emissions Monitoring must be applied where the technology is feasible to do so (e.g. particulates, TOC, HCl, HF, SO ₂ , NO _x , CO). Non-continuous air emission monitoring shall occur for other pollutants (e.g. heavy metals, dioxins and furans) and should be more frequent during the initial operation of the plant (minimum of two years after receipt of Certificate of Practical Completion). This monitoring should capture seasonal variability in waste feedstock and characteristics. Monitoring frequency of non-continuously monitored parameters may be reduced once there is evidence that emissions standards are being consistently met.	Agree. MWAC suggests that monitoring requirements during the initial stages of the project should be more prescriptive.
Rec. 11	Background levels of pollutants at sensitive receptors should be determined for the Environmental Impact Assessment process and used in air dispersion modelling. This modelling should include an assessment of the worst, best and most likely case air emissions using appropriate air dispersion modelling techniques to enable comparison of the predicted air quality against the appropriate air quality standards. Background monitoring should continue periodically after commencement of operation.	Agree.
Rec. 12	To address community concerns, proponents should document in detail how dioxin and furan emissions will be minimised through process controls, air pollution control equipment and during non-standard operating conditions.	Agree.
Rec. 13	Proposals must demonstrate that odour emissions can be effectively managed during both operation and shut-down of the plant.	Agree – MWAC suggests that requirements for odour monitoring be more prescriptive.
Rec. 14	All air pollution control residues must be characterised and disposed of to an appropriate waste facility according to that characterisation.	Agree.
Rec. 15	Bottom ash must be disposed of at an appropriate landfill unless approval has been granted to reuse this product.	Agree – MWAC suggests that the type of landfill appropriate for disposal be clearly identified.
Rec. 16	Any proposed use of process bottom ash must demonstrate the health and environmental safety and integrity of a proposed use, through characterisation of the ash and leachate testing of the by-product. This should include consideration of manufactured nanoparticles.	Agree
Rec. 17	Long term use and disposal of any by-product must be considered in determining the acceptability of the proposed use.	Agree.
Rec. 18	Standards should be set which specify the permitted composition of ash for further use.	Agree – but request information on the standards.
Rec. 19	Regular composition testing of the by-products must occur to ensure that the waste is treated appropriately. Waste by-products must be tested	Agree – but need to ensure that the variability of existing feedstock is taken into account.

	whenever a new waste input is introduced.	
Rec. 20	Waste to energy plants must be sited in appropriate current or future industrial zoned areas with adequate buffer distances to sensitive receptors. Buffer integrity should be maintained over the life of the plant.	Agree – However, MWAC believes that steps must be taken to ensure the integrity of the buffers for these plants.
Rec. 21	For a waste to energy plant to be considered an energy recovery facility, a proposal must demonstrate that it can meet the R1 Efficiency Indicator as defined in WID.	Agree – however this will be determined by the feedstock.

Appendix 2

Description of design variations for Waste to Energy technologies

Fluidised bed combustion: this technology involves feeding fragmented fuel particles onto a bed of coarse sand particles in a combustion chamber. Air (or oxygen) passes up through holes in the bed⁵⁰. The velocity of the air is controlled so that the particles are fluidised in the air above the bed, resulting in a transfer of energy (heat). The air velocity is influenced by the size of the fuel particles, density and pressure drop across the bed. If the air velocity increases, the bed can become turbulent, and begin to circulate⁵¹. This approach can be utilised in both atmospheric and pressurised systems⁵². In summary, designs include:

- Bubbling Fluidized Bed Combustion; and
- Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion.

Moving grate combustion: this process has a grate/s that continually moves waste through a combustion chamber, and discharges bottom ash at the end of the process. There are a number of different design types within this category. These include:

- Forward reciprocating;
- Reverse reciprocating;
- Roller; and
- Horizontal.

Fixed grate combustion: this process consists of a series of fixed grates for each stage of the process (i.e. drying, combustion and burn-out), with the waste mechanically moved through each stage⁵³.

Rotary kiln: this type of technology covers a range of facilities, from those that completely rotate the waste through the kiln to others that function in an oscillating motion⁵⁴.

⁵⁰ Baskar, Baskar, Ranjit and Dhillon (2012). Biomass Conversion. The Interface of Biotechnology, Chemistry and Materials Science

⁵¹ Baskar, Baskar, Ranjit and Dhillon (2012). Biomass Conversion. The Interface of Biotechnology, Chemistry and Materials Science

⁵² US Department of Energy (2013). Combustion - Fluidized-Bed Combustion.

⁵³ UK DEFRA (2013b). Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste

⁵⁴ UK DEFRA (2013b). Incineration of Municipal Solid Waste

Appendix 3 Indicative Comparison of Various Alternative Waste Treatment (AWT) Processing Costs⁵⁵

The following table is intended to provide *indicative* processing fees for various types of AWT facilities. In viewing these figures, it is important to have an understanding that the costs largely depend on the specific technology used, and the contractual arrangements that are in place for supplying material to the facilities (refer to Section 2).

Technology	Processing fee (\$AUD)	Number of Facilities
MBT	180+	200+
Anaerobic Digestion	200+	100+
Organic Compost	70+	1000+
Dry Recycling	50+	5,000+
Energy-from-Waste	250+	1,000+
Processed Engineered Fuel / SRF	150+	500+
Gasification ¹	500+	<10
Pyrolysis ²	-	0
Biochar ³	-	0

¹ \$1 billion investment written off 1995-2005. In Japan the gate fee is \$500 p/t.

² \$1 billion investment written off.

³ Commercially unproven.

⁵⁵ WMAA (2011). Issue 41, Inside Waste. Procuring Sustainable Advanced Resource Recovery Technologies for Councils

SHIRE OF DARDANUP

MINUTES OF THE SHIRE OF DARDANUP, DARDANUP TOWNSCAPE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY 25 JUNE 2019, AT SHIRE OF DARDANUP – DARDANUP OFFICE, 3 LITTLE STREET COMMENCING AT 3.00PM.

1 DECLARATION OF OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS

The Presiding Officer, Director Engineering & Development Services, Mr Luke Botica declared the meeting open at 3.11pm, welcomed those in attendance and referred to the Acknowledgement of Country; Emergency Procedures, the Disclaimer and Affirmation of Civic Duty and Responsibility on behalf of Councillors and Officers:

Acknowledgement of Country

The Shire of Dardanup wishes to acknowledge that this meeting is being held on the traditional lands of the Noongar people. In doing this, we recognise and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to the life of this region by recognising the strength, resilience and capacity of Wardandi people in this land.

Affirmation of Civic Duty and Responsibility

Councillors and Officers of the Shire of Dardanup collectively declare that we will duly, faithfully, honestly and with integrity fulfil the duties of our respective office and positions for all the people in the district according to the best of our judgement and ability. We will observe the Shire's Code of Conduct and Standing Orders to ensure efficient, effective and orderly decision making within this forum.

Committee members acknowledge that only the Chief Executive Officer or a member of the Shire of Dardanup staff appointed by the Chief Executive Officer is to have contact with consultants and suppliers that are appointed under contract to undertake the development and implementation of projects.

The exception to this Policy is when there is a meeting of the committee or working group with the consultant and the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Executive Officer's representative is present.

Members of committees acknowledge that a breach of this Policy may result in a request to Council to have them removed from the committee.

Emergency Procedure

In the event of an emergency, please follow the instructions of the Chairperson who will direct you to the safest exit route. Once outside, please proceed to the Assembly Area points located to the western side of the front office car park near the skate park and gazebo where we will meet (and complete a roll call).

2. RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED

2.1

Attendance

Cr. P R Perks	-	Elected Member
Cr. J Dow	-	Elected Member
Cr. P Robinson	-	Elected Member
Mrs Jeanette Thomas	-	Community Member
Mrs Lisa Ferris	-	Community Member
Mr Ralph Keegan	-	Community Member
Mr Luke Botica	-	Director Engineering & Development Services
Mr Mick Saunders	-	Manager Assets
Mrs Peta Nolan	-	Executive Governance Officer

2.2

Apologies

Mr Brenton Scambler	-	Manager Development Services
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2.2

Advisor

Ms Lee Holben	-	Manager Community Services [3.20pm]
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3. ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON & DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON
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3.1

Election of Chairperson

Nominations for the position of Chairperson are to be given to the Director Engineering & Development Services, Mr Luke Botica who will be the Presiding Officer for the election [forms available from the Presiding Officer].

The position of Chairperson will expire on 19 October 2019 being the date of the next ordinary election Local Government Act 1995 2.28(2) Item 12.

The nominee is to accept the nomination to the position of Chairperson.

If more than one person is nominated, voting is to be conducted by secret ballot, with the candidate that receives the greater number of votes being elected.

Discussion:

Cr. P R Perks was nominated for the position of Chairperson by Cr. P Robinson.

As there were no other nominations Cr. P R Perks was declared as Chairperson.

Cr. P R Perks assumed the Chair.

3.2

Election of Deputy Chairperson

Nominations for the position of Deputy Chairperson are to be given to the Chairperson in writing [forms available from the Presiding Officer].

The position of Deputy Chairperson will expire on 19 October 2019 being the date of the next ordinary election Local Government Act 1995 2.28(2) Item 12.

The nominee is to accept the nomination in writing to the position of Deputy Chairperson.

If more than one person is nominated, voting is to be conducted by secret ballot, with the candidate that receives the greater number of votes being elected.

Discussion:

Cr. P Robinson was nominated for the position of Deputy Chairperson by Cr. J Dow.

Cr. P Robinson accepted the nomination.

As there were no other nominations Cr. P Robinson was declared as Deputy Chairperson.

4. PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

None.

5. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

5.1 Dardanup Townscape Committee Meeting Held 24 March 2016

**OFFICER RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION
& DARDANUP TOWNSCAPE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION**

DTC 01-19 MOVED - Cr. P R Perks SECONDED - Cr. P Robinson

THAT the Minutes of the Dardanup Townscape Committee Meeting held on 24 March 2016, be confirmed as true and correct subject to the no corrections.

CARRIED

6. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MATTERS FOR WHICH MEETING MAY BE CLOSED

None.

7. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

None.

8. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Discussion:

Chairperson, Cr. P R Perks asked the Committee and staff if there were any Declarations of Interest to be made.

There were no Declarations of Interest made.

9. REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
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9.1 *Title: Dardanup Townsite Community Facilities Plan – Update*

Reporting Department: Engineering & Development Services

Reporting Officer: Mr Mick Saunders – Manager Assets Development Services

Background

The Dardanup Townsite Community Facilities Plan (DCFP) was endorsed by Council at its meeting held on 21 November 2018 and the following resolution (Res 367-18) was made:-

THAT Council adopt the Dardanup Community Facilities Plan as presented with the following modifications:

1. *Dardanup Central Fire Station (No. 5 on the legend) be shown as “subject to further investigation;” and*
2. *The old Dardanup Depot site (No. 1 on the legend) be confirmed to be cleared including the demolition of the shed as adopted in the Asset Management Plan and the Corporate Business Plan.*

The DCFP outlines a prioritized and staged approach to the provision of community facilities over the short, medium and long term, accounting for community needs and population growth facilitated by land development.

The DCFP is attached at (Appendix DTC 9.1). for the Committees information.

Legal Implications - None.

Strategic Community Plan

- Strategy 1.3.3 - Maximise Shire grant funding. (Service Priority: Flagship)
- Strategy 2.3.1 - Continue to implement integrated environmental, social and land use planning which meets diverse community needs. (Service Priority: Very High)
- Strategy 2.5.1 - Develop, review and implement Townscape Plans. (Service Priority: High)

Environment - None.

Precedents - None.

Budget Implications -

Any facility, whether existing or proposed, imposes significant budget implications upon the Shire. It should be noted that any single facility that is provided, is done so at the expense of another, either within the Dardanup townsite, or elsewhere within the Shire.

The intent of the DCFP is to provide facilities that meet community expectations, serve multiple purposes and user groups and also have the greatest chance of attracting grant funding.

As such, although the DCFP has substantial budget implications, it has been created in order to assist the Shire manage and minimise the implications, whilst still delivering a high level of service to the community.

Risk Assessment - Low.

Officer Comment -

In order to deliver the outcomes of the DCFP it is important to work through the actions as identified in the Plan as prioritised by the community. Many of the outcomes below require technical expertise and Shire staff will work through the items to identify project delivery and budget requirements to present to Council for consideration.

Various Committee members have requested items to be placed on the agenda for consideration. Many of these requests are aligned to the outcomes of the DCFP and are highlighted below.

The outcomes of the DCFP identified the following priorities in the short, medium and long term:-

Short Term

1. *Remove Depot buildings and integrate Depot site with Precinct (work commenced – see DCFP Master Plan) - (\$53K in current budget)*
2. *Enhanced cycle and pedestrian linkages*
3. *Landscaping of Civic Precinct - \$125K in 21/22 for Landscaping of the Civic Precinct in the proposed 2019 Parks & Reserves AMP.*
4. *Toilets at Wells Recreation Park (\$129K In current budget)*
5. *Fire Brigade upgrade*
6. *Entry statements and signage (to reduce speed and improve wayfinding)*
7. *Car parking sealing and repairs*
8. *Pedestrian crossing over railway line into town*
9. *Hall improvements; toilet, kitchen and lesser hall - (\$35K for design in 21/22, \$246K hall upgrade in 23/24)*
10. *Wells Club room upgrades - (\$10K in 19/20 for access ramp & upgrade to fire rated entry door, \$71K for design in 25/26, \$600K for building extensions in 26/27)*

Medium Term

11. *Shire office improvements - (\$259K in 21/22 for library extension, \$700K in 21/22 for building renovations)*
12. *Hard Court maintenance - (\$3K every 4 years for surface maintenance, \$142K for surface renewal in 26/27)*
13. *Don Hewison upgrades and building maintenance - (\$560K in 27/28 for upgrade and expansion to car park)*
14. *Wells Recreation additional parking - (\$600K for carpark extensions in 27/28)*

15. *Improved active recreation facilities for youth*
16. *Improve picnic facilities Carramar/Civic*
17. *Toilets at Civic Precinct*

Long Term

18. *Integrate Community Centre into the Civic Precinct*
19. *Junior oval south of primary school*
20. *Expand Wells to include additional playing fields and additional lighting, spectator bank/music shell*
21. *Full repair of hard courts, 2 additional tennis courts,*
22. *Toilets Commercial Precinct at Charlotte Street*

It should be noted that there is further planning work to be undertaken in regards to the Civic Precinct. This includes the development of project scopes for the Dardanup Central Bushfire Brigade building, the Shire office and library, and the Dardanup Community Centre. The outcome of this work may shift some of the timing of the various projects within the Civic Precinct.

A request has been received from Cr Dow, based on feedback from some residents, for the consideration for a Dardanup Community Garden. This project has not been identified in the abovementioned list of priorities however should the community wish to establish such a facility, it is recommended that there would need to be a community leader and committee formed by residents to investigate the development of the project and identify community support and need.

For Information.

Discussion:

Manager Assets, Mr Mick Saunders advised that some of the items in the DCFP Report as highlighted above will require further planning eg. skate park upgrade – consultation is needed with the community to design the facility.

Cr. P R Perks asked what the timeline for short, medium and long term are. Mr M Saunders advised that short term would be considered 1-5 years dependant on funding. Medium term would be 5-10 years and long term beyond 10 years.

Note: Ms Lee Holben joined the meeting (3.20pm)

Director Engineering & Development Services, Mr Luke Botica advised that each year the Council reviews and adopts 10 year plans which sets out the works program. Some of the projects are reliant on developer funding and this applies to some of the Dardanup townscape projects. Development has been very slow and therefore funding is limited.

Community member, Ms Lisa Ferris stated that if we improve the facilities, development will flow.

Mr L Botica advised that at current rates of development it will take up to 15-20 years to obtain the necessary developer funding.

Mr L Botica further advised that the Shire will also be looking at State Government funding including applications to Sport and Recreation or Lotteries West.

Cr J Dow asked about Item 1 – Depot Shed – Mr L Botica advised that the shed is currently in the process of being removed. This project was advertised for tenders however there was no interest received.

Community member, Mr Ralph Keegan stated that the community does not know about this project. Mr R Keegan suggested that the shed could be taken by a resident.

Cr. P R Perks asked if there is an opportunity for the Shire to advertise this within the community.

Mr L Botica advised that arrangements have already been made for the demolition and that there are regulations and requirements that the Shire needs to satisfy when demolishing such a building. Once the shed goes the concrete will need to be removed followed by a clean up before returning the area to grass.

Ms L Ferris advised that there is community interest in keeping the shed. Mr L Botica advised that the shed is not safe for community use and that the Building Regulations would need to be adhered to in the consideration of this facility.

Cr. P Robinson advised that at the DCFP workshops the community was very clear that the shed was to go.

Cr. P Robinson reiterated that the Shire is required to work within their regulatory responsibilities.

Mr L Botica confirmed that if the shed was kept there is a lot of work to be done requiring a lot of money.

Mr R Keegan queried Item 6 - Entry Statement and Signage.

Mr M Saunders advised that there is a working group looking at directional signage in the Ferguson Valley as well as a design project for the first section of Ferguson Road. The design of the road will assist with lowering speeds.

Cr J Dow advised that she understood that the entry statement will be placed on the Boyanup/Picton Road entry point coming from Boyanup.

Manager Community Services, Ms Lee Holben advised that the Shire Landscape Design Officer is working on a Signage Policy for the whole of Shire.

Mr L Botica advised that this project has commenced and staff are currently revisiting the themes for the Towns to include in the Policy.

Community member, Ms Jeanette Thomas requested that the Shire consider a pathway from Carramar Park to the public toilets to improve access for the elderly and families.

Mr L Botica advised that, as an outcome from the DCFP, there will be considerable planning undertaken by Shire staff in consultation with the community. There are considerations for the Fire Brigade Building location, the Administration Building upgrades and the Community centre. The toilet facilities and access will be considered within this process.

9.2 Title: Ferguson Road Upgrade - Concept Plan

Reporting Department: Engineering & Development Services
Reporting Officer: Ms Stella Botte - Senior Engineering Technical Officer - Design

Overview

The Shire of Dardanup is currently designing upgrade works to Ferguson Road, from 0.06SLK (the intersection of Charlotte Street and Ferguson Road) to SLK 0.65 (the intersection of Recreation Road and Ferguson Road). The design is at Concept stage and the Concept is presented herewith to the Dardanup Townscape Committee for review and comment.

Background

The Shire has been successful in securing funding under the Regional Road Group for the upgrade of Ferguson Road from SLK 0.00 to SLK 0.27. The project is a staged project with a budget of \$30,000 in 2018 / 2019 for design and \$411,000 in 2019 / 2020 for construction. The purpose of the Regional Road Group Funding is to reconstruct the failed pavement and seal. During the design phase, the Shire is taking the opportunity to address safe pedestrian movements, bus movements, parking at the Our Lady of Lourdes School and pathway access from the Our Lady of Lourdes School to Wells Recreation Reserve.

The objectives of the Project are to reduce the traffic speeds within the Project Area. A lower speed environment is aimed to be created from the design works through a more constrained urban streetscape appearance and with reduced width traffic lanes.

The project entails two stages. The first stage (Stage 1) of construction is for the Section 0.00 SLK – 0.27 SLK. The design will allow for an interim tie-in point at this location. Stage 2 encompasses the section from 0.27 SLK - SLK 0.94.

Legal Implications - None.

Strategic Community Plan

Strategy 1.3.3 - Maximise Shire grant funding. (Service Priority: Flagship)

Strategy 4.2.1 - To be a visitor destination: Become a choice destination for tourists, visitors and our own residents. (Service Priority: Very High)

Strategy 2.5.1 Develop, review and implement Townscape Plans. (Service Priority: High)

Strategy 4.1.4 - To provide essential infrastructure: Facilitate the provision of essential services and infrastructure to support the growing community and local economy. (Service Priority: High)

Environment

Shire staff have been working the designs to retain the existing trees located both within the existing median and the verge. There are numerous trees located within the northern verge of Ferguson Road as well as in the median. The concept design has managed to retain these trees.

Precedents - None.

Budget Implications

Council has the following budget allocations for the project.

2018/2019 Budget:

Description	Expenditure	Income		Net Cost to Council
		RRG	Reserve	
Road Upgrade Redesign & Preliminaries	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$0

Draft 2019/2020 Budget:

Description	Expenditure	Income		Net Cost to Council
		RRG	Reserve	
Road Upgrade - Pavement Strengthening & Improvements	\$341,466	\$131,241	\$210,225	\$0
Renewal – Reconstruct & Seal	\$111,084	\$61,856	\$49,228	\$0
Dual Use Path – Charlotte St to Oval	\$112,938	\$80,903	\$32,035	\$0
Total in 2019/2020	\$565,488	\$274,000	\$291,488	\$0

Risk Assessment - Low.

Officer Comment -

A concept design has been prepared for the works on Ferguson Road and are attached at (Appendix DTC 9.2). Key elements of the work include the following:

1. The ability for pedestrians and school children to cross Ferguson Road at key intersections safely and conveniently is very important. A new 2.0m wide shared path is to be incorporated on the northern side of Ferguson Road from Primary School to Skate Park at Recreation Road;
2. A 3.0m wide bus embayment and a drop off area adjacent to Our Lady of Lourdes Primary School is provided;
3. Incorporate an on-street ACROD disabled parking bay in close proximity to the Visitor Centre. Existing on street parking to be maintained along the southern side of Ferguson Road and the Visitor Centre;
4. Through traffic lanes to be reduced to 3.5m width. Existing medians are to be maintained and widened where possible to maintain existing street trees;
5. Drainage improvements - design of surface and underground drainage, including required pits, pipes, grates, open drain improvements;

The expected benefits of the project are:

The median island treatment and reduced traffic lanes along the western section (180m long) of Ferguson Road create a more urban streetscape encouraging a slow speed environment.

Embayed parking (including ACROD parking) and wider medians with pedestrian crossings are proposed at key locations along the project area to highlight the increased urban function and the need for a reduced speed.

Together these treatments assist to create an attractive and safe road environment in line with the posted speed limit of 60km/h. This will create an improved and appealing townscape for Dardanup.

Voting Requirements - Simple Majority.

Discussion:

Ms Jeanette Thomas asked if the project design considered the truck movements through town.

Mr M Saunders advised that this part of the road is not for RAV vehicle access. The Shire has an established route to the waste facility for these vehicles and is encouraging this route. He also advised that the Shire has been successful in negotiating with one operator agreeing not to use Ferguson Road although legally allowed to do so with as-of-right vehicles.

Mr M Saunders further advised that the road design is discouraging truck movements however will not eliminate all trucks from using this road.

Cr. P Robinson asked how works will be done?

Mr M Saunders advised that the work will done over summer to avoid school times. It is likely that there will be some road closures but Shire Staff will work towards access on one lane.

Cr. P Robinson asked why the Dardanup Townscape Committee is delegated to design the road in the resolution.

Mr L Botica advised that this is more about the Dardanup Townscape Committee to have input about the additional features eg landscaping etc.

OFFICER RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION & DARDANUP TOWNSCAPE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

DTC 02-19 MOVED - Cr. P Robinson SECONDED - Cr J Dow

THAT the Dardanup Townscape Committee recommends to Council that Council delegate authority to the Dardanup Townscape Committee to develop the plans for the Ferguson Road Project, subject to:

- 1. The Dardanup community being consulted on the plans and any comments received being considered in the development of the plans;**
- 2. The project scope being contained to within the allocated 2019-2020 budget for the project; and**
- 3. The final plans being presented to Council for adoption prior to commencing construction works.**

CARRIED

9.3 Title: Depiazzi Park Landscaping – Budget Allocation

Reporting Department: Engineering & Development Services
Reporting Officer: Mr L Botica – Director Engineering & Development Services

Background

A request has been received from a resident for the Shire to plant grass in the park next to the Bluegum Lodge.

At its meeting held on 24 January 2018 the Council was requested to consider approving a landscaping plan submitted by Access Housing (developers of Bluegum Lodge) and the implementation of the proposed landscaping works on a portion of Depiazzi Park in Dardanup, in lieu of a contribution towards public open space relevant to the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) Survey Strata Approval No. 181-17.



The Shire owns the land on which the park is allocated and is therefore ultimately responsible for its upkeep. The Shire can permit others to undertake landscaping.

It should be noted that the park was previously a reserve for which the Shire held a management order. Council had previously resolved to purchase the land for the purpose of providing the option for the adjoining over-55s development (Bluegum Lodge) to expand in future. The land recently became free-hold and is now in the Shire's ownership. The land is currently still being used as a park until such time in future that it is required for development.

At the 24 January 2018 meeting, Council made the following resolution (Res 10-18) on the matter:

"THAT Access Housing be advised that they are required to pay the public open space provision of \$39,500 due to the survey strata subdivision of Lot 56 Mitchell Way and those funds be used toward facilities in the Dardanup townsite."

Legal Implications - None.

Strategic Community Plan

Strategy 2.1.1 - To protect and preserve open spaces, natural vegetation and bushland. (Service Priority: Very High)

Strategy 2.6.1 - To provide a variety of places to live, work and play that meet the current and future needs of the community. (Service Priority: Very High)

Strategy 3.1.1 - To foster creativity in the community through our public spaces and urban environment. (Service Priority: High)

Environment -

If the Committee were to recommend the upgrade of the park consideration should be made for the existing birdlife and future opportunities for encouraging more fauna to the area using the appropriate vegetation. In recent surveys the Environment Officer has established that the area is an excellent habitat for many fauna such as Blue Wrens, Striated Pardalotes and in revegetating this area these and other species can be encouraged.

Precedents - None.

Budget Implications -

An amount of \$39,500 has been placed in the budget to be used toward facilities in the Dardanup Townsite.

Risk Assessment - Low.

Officer Comment -

As the resolution reads, the money is not isolated just for the park but toward facilities in the Dardanup townsite. The Shire will be looking at its Parks & Reserves Asset Management Plan over the next six months which will include a review of what projects are included. This park will form part of this review.

The Committee is requested to consider the request for grass to be planted at the park and whether it is supportive of such work being undertaken. To establish grass in the park it will be necessary to include reticulation with considerations of water pressure at this site. To provide the Committee with a cost for decision making this work has been estimated to be in excess of the \$39,500 allocation. Should the project proceed quotations would then be sought to finalise the project cost. The Committee should consider whether such expenditure is warranted on the understanding that in future the park may be developed into a residential development. Consideration may be given to other options that may improve the amenity and not have a significant financial impact.

It should be realised that the recommended treatment will not be implemented immediately, but will be subject to the Shire's usual project planning processes and programming.

Voting Requirements - Simple Majority

Discussion:

Mr L Botica advised that to spend cash in lieu funds the Shire is required to get approval from the Minister to ensure the money is spent in accordance with the intent of the cash in lieu.

Cr. P R Perks advised that she would rather spend these funds on the DCFP projects.

Ms L Ferris advised that this park does look untidy. It could use some native vegetation.

Cr J Dow suggested that a community garden could go there.

Cr. P Robinson advised that he thinks natives should be considered.

Cr J Dow suggested that \$10,000 or \$15,000 be spent on vegetation for the park and the remainder be spent on other facilities in the town eg. picnic settings outside the bakery.

Ms L Ferris advised that she recommended the installation of a bench along the path at Depiazzi Park.

Cr J Dow advised that we have had the \$39,500 of cash in lieu for twelve months and she believes we should use these funds as soon as possible.

Mr L Botica advised that a good use of funds would be for more substantial facilities, for example toilet facilities in Carramar Park.

OFFICER RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION

THAT the Dardanup Townscape Committee recommends to Council that Council include the landscaping upgrade of Depiazzi Park, involving the use of waterwise native plantings, in the next revision of the Shire's Parks & Reserves Asset Management Plan.

Cr J Dow recommended an alternative resolution to include park benches within the landscape upgrade.

ELECTED MEMBER RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION & DARDANUP TOWNSCAPE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

DTC 03-19

MOVED - Cr. J Dow

SECONDED -

Cr. P Robinson

THAT the Dardanup Townscape Committee recommends to Council that Council include the landscaping upgrade of Depiazzi Park, involving the use of waterwise native plantings, and park benches in the next revision of the Shire's Parks & Reserves Asset Management Plan.

CARRIED

9.4 Title: Dardanup Townsite – Street Tree & Vegetation Strategy

Reporting Department: Engineering & Development Services

Reporting Officer: Mr Luke Botica – Director Engineering & Development Services

Background

A request has been received from a Committee member, Mrs Lisa Ferris regarding street trees along Ferguson Road and several local roads in the town.

Shire staff are currently preparing an Environmental Strategy for the Shire of Dardanup that will be presented to Council for endorsement once finalised. The Strategy recognises the significance of trees and vegetation within the Shire and the Council will be asked to consider a "Greening the City" Policy, currently under development. This Policy addresses the need to protect, manage and

promote opportunities for Shire managed vegetation including street trees, verge plantings, park reserve vegetation and streetscapes, now and into the future. Such a policy will consider all aspects of appropriate planting of both trees and shrubs to maximise the benefits and minimise the more negative aspects of ongoing tree maintenance stemming from historical activities, that the Shire currently addresses.

As a result, this policy will assist with the generation of new strategic and sustainable policies, procedures and planning tools to address Street tree and verge shrub/vegetation management and issues relating to maintenance, replacement, damage or loss.

Once the Strategy has been endorsed by Council, policies, procedures, streetscape masterplans and strategies will be developed to provide a strategic and planned approach to the planting of trees and vegetation within the Shire. It will have a strong focus on planting appropriate species in the most appropriate locations to ensure such projects are planned, implemented and managed sustainably into the future.

Legal Implications - None.

Strategic Community Plan

Strategy 2.1 To protect, enhance and responsibly manage our natural environment and public open spaces

Strategy 2.1.1 - To protect and preserve open spaces, natural vegetation and bushland. (Service Priority: Very High)

Strategy 2.5.1 Develop, review and implement Townscape Plans. (Service Priority: High)

Environment -

The development of the Environmental Strategy will provide the framework for all relevant policies, planning and procedural decisions around street trees and verges in future.

Precedents -

The Shire has a street tree policy which deals with the selection of street trees when residents or developers are considering planting trees on verges and other public places. This policy does not deal with increasing the number of trees or canopies.

Budget Implications -

The planting of trees have an associated cost relating to the purchase of the tree, tree liners and other materials as well as plant and labour costs associated with the initial planting, establishment period and ongoing management and maintenance. The overall cost will depend on the extent of planting, the type of trees selected, planting locations and the maturity of the tree.

Risk Assessment - Low.

Officer Comment -

Considerable research is now available that addresses many of the benefits that street trees and vegetation can provide in urban and peri-urban environments. It is well understood that appropriately planted and well maintained street trees, shrubs and verge plantings can provide significant opportunities to a community, as well as providing other environmental, aesthetic, social and economic benefits.

A handy link on some of these benefits can be found in the WALGA position paper, link here, under Section 4.1.

<https://walga.asn.au/getattachment/Policy-Advice-and-Advocacy/Environment/Climate-Change/Climate-Change-Projects-and-Resources/Street-Trees-Guidance-Document.pdf.aspx?lang=en-AU>.

The Shire currently requires a strategic approach to managing trees and vegetation on public lands which acknowledges the challenges and provides practical, sustainable tools to encourage retention of existing and planted vegetation. The Environment Strategy is expected to address this within the context of a "Greening Policy" that focusses on providing guidance on appropriate policies, planning tools and procedures to assist with encouraging many of the benefits that trees and vegetation provides. Such tools will provide a framework to assist with the development of a Street tree and vegetation strategy for the Dardanup Townsite.

It is suggested that the Committee consider requesting Council to make provision in the its Parks & Reserves Asset Management Plan for the planting of further street trees in the Dardanup townsite.

Voting Requirements - Simple Majority

Discussion:

Cr. P Robinson advised that he hopes this strategy will include the new developments, including Roselands Estate, as they require greening.

Mr L Botica advised that this project will go through the asset management process. Staff will develop a plan for trees in each of the towns.

**OFFICER RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION
& DARDANUP TOWNSCAPE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION**

DTC 04-19 MOVED - Cr. P Robinson SECONDED - Cr J Dow

THAT the Dardanup Townscape Committee recommends to Council that Council considers the inclusion of an annual allocation for street tree planting in the next revision of the Shire's Parks & Reserves Asset Management Plan.

CARRIED

10. ELECTED MEMBER MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

None.

11. NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE

Discussion

Cr. P Robinson advised that recently the President was in Perth talking to a representative from Atco Gas. He suggested that the Shire investigate the supply of natural gas to Dardanup and Burekup.

ELECTED MEMBER RECOMMENDED ACTION 01-19:

THAT the Chief Executive Officer be requested to investigate the supply of natural gas to Dardanup and Burekup.

Discussion:

There was discussion regarding the lack of water pressure in the town.

Cr. P R Perks advised that there was a community meeting with Water Corporation whereby it was confirmed that the Shire does not own the infrastructure.

Cr. P Robinson suggested that residents contact the Hon. Mick Murray for assistance.

12. MATTERS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

None.

13. CLOSURE OF MEETING.

The Chairperson advises that the date of the next Dardanup Townscape Committee Meeting will be determined and advised.

There being no further business the Chairperson declared the meeting closed at 4.26pm.

SHIRE OF DARDANUP

MINUTES OF THE SHIRE OF DARDANUP ROADWISE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY 19 JUNE 2019, AT SHIRE OF DARDANUP – EATON ADMINISTRATION CENTRE, COMMENCING AT 3.30PM.

1	DECLARATION OF OPENING/ANNOUNCEMENT OF VISITORS
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The Chairperson Mr Ken Lowth, declared the meeting open at 3.30pm, welcomed those in attendance and referred to the Acknowledgement of Country; Emergency Procedure; the Disclaimer and Affirmation of Civic Duty and Responsibility on behalf of Councillors and Officers:

Acknowledgement of Country

The Shire of Dardanup wishes to acknowledge that this meeting is being held on the traditional lands of the Noongar people. In doing this, we recognise and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to the life of this region by recognising the strength, resilience and capacity of Wardandi people in this land.

Affirmation of Civic Duty and Responsibility

Councillors and Officers of the Shire of Dardanup collectively declare that we will duly, faithfully, honestly and with integrity fulfil the duties of our respective office and positions for all the people in the district according to the best of our judgement and ability. We will observe the Shire's Code of Conduct and Standing Orders to ensure efficient, effective and orderly decision making within this forum.

Committee members acknowledge that only the Chief Executive Officer or a member of the Shire of Dardanup staff appointed by the Chief Executive Officer is to have contact with consultants and suppliers that are appointed under contract to undertake the development and implementation of projects.

The exception to this Policy is when there is a meeting of the committee or working group with the consultant and the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Executive Officer's representative is present.

Members of committees acknowledge that a breach of this Policy may result in a request to Council to have them removed from the committee.

Emergency Procedure

In the event of an emergency, please follow the instructions of the Chairperson who will direct you to the safest exit route. Once outside, please proceed to the Assembly Area points located to the western side of the front office car park near the skate park and gazebo where we will meet (and complete a roll call).

2.	RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE PREVIOUSLY APPROVED
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2.1 Attendance

Mr Ken Lowth	-	Chairperson
Cr Patricia Perks	-	Elected Member
Cr Peter Robinson	-	Elected Member

Cr Janice Dow	-	Elected Member
Mrs Jill Cross	-	Community Member
Ms Alex Moir	-	Main Roads WA
Mr Luke Botica	-	Director Engineering & Development Services [in 3.34pm]
Mr Kal Falcone	-	Engineering Technical Officer
Mrs Peta Nolan	-	Executive Governance Officer

Observers

Ms Nicky Smith	-	Regional Road Safety Adviser
Ms Fiona Sargent	-	Main Roads WA

2.2 Apologies

None.

3. PETITIONS/DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

None.

4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

4.1 Roadwise Committee Meeting Held 11 April 2019**OFFICER RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION
& ROADWISE COMMITTEE RESOLUTION**

RW 04-19 MOVED - Cr. P R Perks SECONDED - Cr. P Robinson

THAT the Minutes of the Roadwise Committee Meeting held on 11 April 2019, be confirmed as true and correct subject to the following corrections:-

Page 4, Item 8.1 – Amend:

Mrs N Smith advised that the RYDE program has been transferred over to Investing in our Youth and Cr Lee undertook the first driving instruction.

To read:

Mrs N Smith advised that the RYDE program has been transferred over to Investing in our Youth and Cr Lee undertook the first driving supervision.

CARRIED

5. ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MATTERS FOR WHICH MEETING MAY BE CLOSED
--

None.

6. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Chairperson, Mr Ken Lowth referred to the email received from the Road Safety Commission regarding the community consultation for the next road safety strategy and advised that the invitation would be a good opportunity for regional collaboration.

Note: Mr Luke Botica joined the meeting (3.34pm)

Regional Road Safety Officer, Mrs N Smith advised that she will raise this item in her report.

7. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Discussion:

Chairperson, Mr Ken Lowth asked the Committee and staff if there were any Declarations of Interest to be made.

There were no Declarations of Interest made.

8. REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS

8.1 Title: Roadwise Road Safety Advisor – South West Report

Reporting Organisation *WALGA – Roadwise*

Reporting Officer: *Mrs Nicky Smith*

Please find attached the report provided by the Roadwise Road Safety Advisor (Appendix RW: 8.1).

For information.

Discussion:

Regional Road Safety Officer, Mrs N Smith referred to her report and confirmed that Eaton Community College are participating in the Road Safety Expo in Bunbury and will be sending their Year 10 students to participate on Friday 20 September 2019. The students will also receive an RAC Road Trauma First Aid course at the school.

Mrs N Smith will send the Road Safety Expo invite to Executive Governance Officer, Mrs Peta Nolan to distribute to members.

(Appendix ORD: 12.16)

Mrs N Smith referred to the Road Safety Council consultation. She reported that the Imagine Zero website is now available to view. It has the community consultation details included and at this stage the Road Safety Commission will come to Bunbury. The consultation will likely consist of a daytime session for Roadwise members and stakeholders and then an evening session for the community.

8.2 Title: Roadwise Strategic Action Plan – Update

Reporting Department: Engineering & Development Services

Reporting Officer: Mr Luke Botica – Director Engineering & Development Services

The Roadwise Strategic Action Plan has been updated with the progress on each action to date. The updated Strategic Action Plan is attached at (Appendix RW: 8.2).

RECEIVED.

8.3 Title: Trial 40kph in Dardanup Town

Reporting Department: Director Engineering & Development Services

Reporting Officer: Mr Luke Botica – Director Engineering & Development Services

Background -

To progress with this project the following actions were identified in the Roadwise list of actions from the last meeting:-

1. That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to provide traffic data and community statistics relating to Dardanup to Main Roads WA.
2. That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to invite the Road Safety Commission Director Strategy, Policy and Legislation to meet with Shire staff and Roadwise Committee members regarding the Trial 40kph Speed Limit in the Dardanup Townsite Project.

Legal Implications - None.

Strategic Community Plan

Strategy 3.4.1 - To enable community safety and a sense of security. (Service Priority: Very High).

Strategy 5.1.3 - To provide a safe road transport network where crashes resulting in death or serious injury are minimised. (Service Priority: High).

Environment - None.

Precedents - None.

Budget Implications - None.

Risk Assessment - Low.

Officer Comment

The Engineering & Development Services staff have recently had two of its technical officers, including the Roadwise Technical Officer, move to positions with other local authorities in Perth and therefore this project has not progressed as far as initially anticipated.

Staff have been hesitant to engage with the Road Safety Commission Director Strategy, Policy and Legislation until such time as the Committee has endorsed some parameters for the project and staff resources are available.

Shire staff can then undertake initial traffic counts prior to undertaking the trial.

For information.

Discussion:

Director Engineering & Development Services, Mr L Botica advised that a response letter has been received from the Road Safety Commission advising that there is support for the project. He also advised that part of the process is to confirm that Main Roads WA is on board with the project.

Cr. P Robinson advised that he attended a graphic illustration of what happens to the human body at various speed limits. It was a very effective display.

Mrs Jill Cross suggested that the Committee seek feedback from the community about whether there is support for the project.

Cr. P R Perks advised that we do need to gather information about the project before we consult the community.

Cr. P Robinson advised that he is not desperate for 40kph however he would like to raise the awareness and ask what speed the community is willing to accept.

8.4 Title: Regional Roadwise Group Discussion

Reporting Department: Engineering & Development Services

Reporting Officer: Mr Luke Botica - Director Engineering & Development Services

Background -

At the Roadwise Committee meeting held on 11 April 2019 the following action was endorsed:

The Chief Executive Officer be requested to present a proposal to the next meeting for the Roadwise Committee consideration of how the Dardanup Roadwise Committee can collaborate with other local governments within the region.

(Appendix ORD: 12.16)

At the Bunbury Wellington Group of Councils (BWGC) in February 2018 the Shire of Capel Chief Executive Officer put an idea to the Group regarding the formation of a Regional Roadwise Committee. The minutes of this meeting, outlining the discussions at this time as well as previous discussion of the Group, are attached at (Appendix RW: 8.4).

The BWGC resolution was considered at the Shire of Dardanup Council meeting on the 7 March 2019 and the Council endorsed the recommendation (Res 65-18) as follows:

THAT Council endorse the following recommendation from the minutes of the Bunbury Wellington Group of Councils Meeting as follows:

BUNBURY WELLINGTON GROUP OF COUNCILS RESOLUTION

The BWGC:

1. *Agrees that each local government determines their need for a Roadwise committee; and*
2. *Requests that WALGA and the Roadwise Officer provides a regional presentation on topical matters.*

Legal Implications - None.

Strategic Community Plan

Strategy 1.5.1 - Participate in and seek collaborative resource sharing opportunities. (Service Priority: High).

Strategy 3.4.1 - To enable community safety and a sense of security. (Service Priority: Very High).

Strategy 5.1.3 - To provide a safe road transport network where crashes resulting in death or serious injury are minimised. (Service Priority: High).

Environment - None.

Precedents - None.

Budget Implications - None.

Risk Assessment - Low.

Officer Comment -

In light of the abovementioned resolution of Council and in considering the ongoing success of the Dardanup Roadwise Committee this Committee has continued in its current form.

One of the disadvantages highlighted by Shire of Dardanup staff at the time was that a regional committee would be required to deal with local issues. That is, if the committee were to cover 4 or 6 local governments and one of the local governments has a local issue, e.g. a desire to reduce the speed limit on a local road, the regional committee members may not necessarily have an interest or understanding of the local issue therefore the support for a submission to Main Roads WA may not be as strong. To have a robust committee the members need to be across the issues and be interested. If there are mostly local issues being dealt with then the commitment may not be as strong.

With regard to recommendation 2 above, it is believed that there has been no further action on this item at this time.

(Appendix ORD: 12.16)

Although a Regional Roadwise Committee replacing the Local Committees was not supported there still could be advantages for the Roadwise Committees to work together on collective issues. Some of the advantages are:-

- As seen in the recent M8 the Call can W8 campaign, which was funded by the Road Safety Commission as a regional campaign it is believed that funding opportunities could be more accessible to a formalised Regional RoadWise Group.
- Local Governments throughout the South West are facing a majority of the same issues with regards to Road Safety and WALGA Towards Zero campaign.
- There could be more synergies between Local Governments and Road Safety campaigns if coordinated over the South West region. Interaction between South West Local Governments sharing ideas and rolling out programs simultaneously. This would also see a focus on regional matters, rather than only looking at Road Safety issues from a local viewpoint.
- Nicola Smith WALGA Road Safety Office South West work load will reduce and be able to focus on issues that affect the South West region in a more structured environment.

It is recommended that the Regional Road Safety Officer be requested to consider the support and opportunities of facilitating two Regional Forums per year with the aim of workshopping and discussing collective projects for the Region.

It is anticipated that with the initial commitment from other local governments and the coming together of road safety representatives an opportunity to progress the concept of regional collaboration further will be provided.

In addition, it is advised that the Shire of Dardanup has recently joined the Industry Road Safety Alliance (IRSA) and the Director Engineering & Development Services has been attending these meetings since August 2018. The IRSA provides an opportunity for the Shire to address and advocate for solutions to local issues as well as those that affect the broader membership base across the region and fellow road users.

Voting Requirements - Simple Majority.

OFFICER RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION

THAT the Roadwise Committee recommend to Council to request that WALGA seek the support of local governments within the region and facilitate two regional forums per year with the aim of workshopping and discussing collective projects amongst local governments in the South West.

Discussion:

The Committee engaged in discussion about the pros and cons of working at the regional level.

Mrs Jill Cross – the M8 the Call Can W8 project was very effective and a wonderful opportunity to collaborate. The project included sharing of resources with Bunbury.

Cr. P R Perks - how often would shared opportunities come up? Cr. P R Perks advised that we do not receive information or share information currently.

(Appendix ORD: 12.16)

Mrs N Smith - there has been some discussion around sharing resources to promote driver fatigue with a view to applying for funding to implement this campaign.

Mrs N Smith - there is a joined up approach through IRSA.

Cr. P Robinson – sought feedback from Councillors on Monday at the Regional Road Group (RRG) and the information received was that out of six Councils, there are five Committees and a further one involved in some way.

Cr. P Robinson - suggested that one workshop be held in the first instance. Cr. J Dow agreed that there should be only one a year.

Cr. J Dow - would like to see Bunbury and Dardanup amalgamate and possibly one other community. She advised that she feels that a larger group would have more effect in advocacy eg. Waterloo Road.

Mr Ken Lowth - agreed with the initial forum and also that the Dardanup Roadwise Committee continue to work locally and suggested the meetings become quarterly rather than bi-monthly.

Cr. P Robinson – suggested that the Shire request WALGA to provide advice on what would be the best approach in the region to facilitate the forum and workshops.

ELECTED MEMBER RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION

RW 05-19

MOVED -

Cr. P Robinson

SECONDED -

Cr. P R Perks

THAT the Roadwise Committee recommend to Council to request that WALGA seek the support of local governments within the region and facilitate an initial regional forum with the aim of workshopping and discussing collective projects amongst local governments in the South West.

CARRIED

8.5

Title: WA Police Update

Reporting Department: Australind Police

Reporting Officer: Sgt Mark Smith

Officer in Charge, Sgt Mark Smith will provide an update of current road safety issues in the Shire of Dardanup.

No Report.

8.6 *Title: Dardanup Roadwise Committee Action Sheet*

RW RES#	MEETING DATE.	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	ACTION	OUTCOME	STATUS
ACT 13-18	17-10-2018	Luke Botica Shire DEDS	Invite ROSMA to give a presentation for a future meeting.	No presentation times available in 2018. Request to ROSMA to be made for a meeting in 2019.	Current
ACT 02-19	11-04-2019	Luke Botica Shire DEDS	The Chief Executive Officer be requested to make arrangements for Fergus the Bull to be lit up in yellow between 6 and 12 May 2019 for National Road Safety Week	Due to time constraints this item could not be completed by shire operations staff.	Not undertaken
ACT 03-19	11-04-2019	Luke Botica Shire DEDS	That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to provide traffic data and community statistics relating to Dardanup to Main Roads	See item 8.3 of the meeting of the 19-06-2019	Current
ACT 04-19	11/04/2019	Luke Botica Shire DEDS	That the Chief Executive Officer be requested to invite the Road Safety Commission Director Strategy, Policy and Legislation to meet with Shire staff and Road wise Committee members regarding the Trial 40kph Speed Limit in the Dardanup Town site Project	See item 8.3 of the meeting of the 19-06-2019	Pending
RW 03-19	11/04/2019	Kal Falcone Shire DEDS	<p>THAT the Dardanup Roadwise Committee recommend to Council that Council:</p> <p>1. Seek support for the reduction of the speed limit on Waterloo Road from 100kph to 80kph to improve road safety, for the section starting north of Harris Road through to Ferguson Road from the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon. Mick Murray MLA • Minister for Transport • Industry Road Safety Alliance <p>2. Extends an invitation for the representatives mentioned in Item 1. above be invited to attend a site visit of the location.</p>	Item to be addressed at the Industry Road Safety Alliance 11 June 2019. Road Safety Audit to be undertaken	Current
ACT 05-19	11/04/2019	Luke Botica Shire DEDS	The Chief Executive officer be requested to present a proposal to the next meeting for the Roadwise Committee consideration of how the Dardanup Roadwise Committee can collaborate with other local governments within the region.	See item 8.4 of the meeting of the 19-06-2019	Complete

For Information.

Discussion

Action 13-18 – Mr L Botica advised that ROSMA would be a good item for the forum. Cr. P Robinson advised that he had heard the presentation and this presentation was very interesting.

Act 02-19 – Mrs N Smith advised that she can investigate yellow perspex for this project for next year. Mrs N Smith to find out costings and report back to the Committee.

RW 03-19 Mr L Botica advised that this item was brought to the Industry Road Safety Alliance where it was recommended that Dardanup and Main Roads WA work together to undertake a Road Safety Audit. Mrs N Smith requested to be invited to attend the audit.

9. ELECTED MEMBER MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

None.

10. NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE*Discussion:*

Cr. P Robinson raised the prior suggestion by Mr Ken Lowth to consider quarterly meetings for discussion.

Mrs Jill Cross - the Committee used to meet monthly and now it is bi-monthly. She is concerned that the momentum of project progress will decrease.

Cr. J Dow supported the meetings to be quarterly.

Mr L Botica – considers the timing depends on the projects. There have been times when the people have met more regularly to undertake a project and other times when meetings have not been required.

Cr. P R Perks - prefers to keep bi-monthly meetings. She encourages members to bring ideas to the table and have a good think about opportunities for projects.

Mrs J Cross - the regional fatigue project, as mentioned previously, is a good project to start with.

Mrs N Smith - advised that her role is capacity building and she cannot undertake projects. Her role is in an advisory capacity.

Cr. P Robinson - there is a feeling in the group that there is a need to continue with bi-monthly and the Committee agreed to continue with the current meeting schedule.

Mrs Jill Cross – asked Mrs N Smith if she could advise of what the Regional Fatigue Campaign would entail.

ACTION 06-18:

Regional Road Safety Advisor, Mrs N Smith to write a proposal for a Regional Fatigue Campaign for the consideration of the Committee at the next meeting.

11. MATTERS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

None.

12. CLOSURE OF MEETING.

The Chairperson advises that the date of the next Roadwise Committee Meeting will be Thursday, 1 August 2019, commencing at 3.30pm at the Shire of Dardanup - Administration Centre Eaton.

There being no further business the Chairperson declared the meeting closed at 4.27pm.