

# COUNCIL ATTACHMENTS

24 June 2021





# Attachment 10.2.1

Shire of Boyup Brook  
Payments 01/05/2021 - 31/05/2021  
(GST Inclusive Accordingly)

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
20507	20/05/2021	Department of Health	Swimming Pool Industrial Poisons Permit 2021-22	-127.00
20508	20/05/2021	Mania Muir	Refund Cat Trap Bond	-50.00
20509	20/05/2021	Pivotel	GPS Tracking Service - Grader and Transfer Station May2021	-67.50
TOTAL MUNI CHEQUES to 31 May 2021				-244.50

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT10790	07/05/2021	AgriZZi Farm Machinery Pty Ltd	P134 AgriZZi Roadbroom - Parts	-1,691.40
EFT10791	07/05/2021	All Wood WA	LRC003 Tourist Centre Upgrades - Kitchen Cabinets Deposit	-6,269.91
EFT10792	07/05/2021	Ampol Petroleum Distributors Pty Ltd (previously Caltex Energy WA)	Fuel Apr2021	-8,547.54
EFT10793	07/05/2021	Argos Fire Safety Pty Ltd	Electrical Testing and Tagging Inspections	-2,047.65
EFT10794	07/05/2021	Australian Services Union	Payroll Deductions	-51.80
EFT10795	07/05/2021	BOC Limited	Gas Cylinder Rental Mar2021	-60.12
EFT10796	07/05/2021	BP Medical	Medical Supplies	-107.47
EFT10797	07/05/2021	BT Equipment Pty Ltd t/a Tutt Bryant Equipment	P216 Bomag Pedestrian Roller - Parts	-990.00
EFT10798	07/05/2021	Beesley Holdings Pty Ltd t/as Capital Plumbing and Gas	24A Proctor St Unit - Plumbing Repairs	-300.53
EFT10799	07/05/2021	BizLinQ Technology Pty Ltd	MS Office 365 ProPlus Monthly Subscription 21/04/2021-20/05/2021	-559.94
EFT10799	07/05/2021	BizLinQ Technology Pty Ltd	MS Office 365 Project Plan Monthly Subscription 21/04/2021-20/05/2021	-92.40
EFT10800	07/05/2021	Black Box Control Pty Ltd	Monthly Grader Tracking Service May2021	-115.50
EFT10801	07/05/2021	Boyup Brook Co - Operative	Purchases Mar2021	-2,168.90
EFT10802	07/05/2021	Boyup Brook Hotel	Council Chambers Refreshments	-263.94
EFT10802	07/05/2021	Boyup Brook Hotel	Christmas Function 2020 Refreshments	-1,011.38
EFT10803	07/05/2021	Boyup Brook Tyre Service	P213 Komatsu WA150-5 Loader - Repairs	-135.75
EFT10803	07/05/2021	Boyup Brook Tyre Service	P212 Komatsu 555 Grader - Parts	-700.00
EFT10803	07/05/2021	Boyup Brook Tyre Service	P222 Mitsubishi Fuso 18000L Water Cart - Tyres	-969.50
EFT10804	07/05/2021	Bridgetown Tyres	P133 Low Loader Trailer - Parts	-440.00
EFT10805	07/05/2021	Bunbury Limestone (Bunbury Landscaping Supplies t/as)	LRC109 Forrest St Carpark - Retaining Wall Blocks	-1,760.00
EFT10806	07/05/2021	Bunbury Machinery	P204 Kubota ZD Mower - Parts	-99.00
EFT10807	07/05/2021	Bunbury Telecom Service Pty Ltd	MAF Treatments - Locate Telecom Services	-1,100.00
EFT10808	07/05/2021	Bunbury Tyre & Exhaust	P224 John Deere 622G Grader - Tyre	-1,304.00
EFT10809	07/05/2021	Calvin Brown	Reimburse Garden Supervisor Workwear	-237.60
EFT10810	07/05/2021	Commander	Commander System Monthly Rental May2021	-225.96
EFT10811	07/05/2021	Congeling Park Grazing Co	RTR115 Beatty St Project - Gravel	-783.75
EFT10811	07/05/2021	Congeling Park Grazing Co	Old Mail and Elliott Roads - Storm Damage Repairs	-60.50
EFT10811	07/05/2021	Congeling Park Grazing Co	Reservoir Road - Gravel	-60.50
EFT10812	07/05/2021	Core SRM Australia	Consultant Engineer Placement Mar2021	-22,000.00
EFT10813	07/05/2021	Corsign WA Pty Ltd	RTR115 Beatty Street Project - Signage	-558.80
EFT10813	07/05/2021	Corsign WA Pty Ltd	Road Maintenance - Traffic Signs	-1,225.40
EFT10814	07/05/2021	Downer EDI Works Pty Ltd	RTR115 Beatty St - Sealing Works	-50,336.13
EFT10814	07/05/2021	Downer EDI Works Pty Ltd	LRC109 Forrest St Carpark Project - Sealing Works	-2,139.09
EFT10815	07/05/2021	Fire & Safety WA Pty Ltd	Fire Brigade PPE	-432.80
EFT10816	07/05/2021	Grant Wardle	Refund Hall Hire Bond	-210.00
EFT10817	07/05/2021	Great Southern Shearing Pty Ltd	Rylington Park - Shearer Training	-4,052.40
EFT10818	07/05/2021	Hales Contracting Group P/L	Occupational Health and Safety Role Mar2021	-2,442.00
EFT10818	07/05/2021	Hales Contracting Group P/L	Environmental Health Officer Role Mar2021	-4,356.00
EFT10819	07/05/2021	Hales Electrical	Caravan Park Toilets - Replace Damaged Light	-137.50
EFT10819	07/05/2021	Hales Electrical	LRC1 - Football Oval Lights Stage 1 - 2nd Progress Payment	-50,000.00
EFT10820	07/05/2021	Komatsu Australia Pty Ltd	P199 Komatsu Back Hoe - Parts	-6,691.98
EFT10820	07/05/2021	Komatsu Australia Pty Ltd	P212 Komatsu 555 Grader - Service Kit	-463.84
EFT10821	07/05/2021	LG People and Culture	Community Strategic Plan	-1,320.00
EFT10822	07/05/2021	Landgate	Land Inquiries Mar2021	-53.40
EFT10823	07/05/2021	Mark Edwin Bell	Rates Refund	-25.00
EFT10824	07/05/2021	Officeworks Superstores Pty Ltd	Admin Stationery	-180.13
EFT10825	07/05/2021	Old Dog Dirt & Diesel	P225 Isuzu Giga Prime Mover - Repairs	-2,000.00
EFT10826	07/05/2021	Paul Hick	Rylington Park - Shearer Training	-4,126.65
EFT10827	07/05/2021	Road Project Management	LRC148 BB Cranbrook Rd Project - Traffic Light Hire	-1,700.00
EFT10828	07/05/2021	SOS Office Equipment	Photocopier Billing Apr2021 including Community Newsletters	-929.88
EFT10829	07/05/2021	Southern DIRT Inc	Rylington Park - Grower Membership	-220.00
EFT10830	07/05/2021	St Mary's Parents and Friends Association	ANZAC Day Catering	-2,250.00
EFT10831	07/05/2021	State Library of WA (Department of Finance - Shared Services)	Library Freight Recoup 2020-21	-318.91
EFT10832	07/05/2021	Surgical House Pty Ltd	Medical Supplies	-38.52
EFT10833	07/05/2021	Synergy (Electricity Generation and Retail Corporation t/as)	Electricity Across Shire Facilities to 27/04/2021	-12,163.55
EFT10834	07/05/2021	TM Atherton and Co (t/as Atherton Transport)	Rylington Park - Spreading of Fertiliser and Lime	-4,057.02
EFT10835	07/05/2021	Telstra Corporation Limited	Telephone Across Shire Facilities to 24/04/2021	-565.22
EFT10836	07/05/2021	Toll Transport Pty Ltd	Freight Mar2021	-643.19
EFT10837	07/05/2021	Traffic Force (TMSW Unit Trust t/as)	ANZAC Day - TMP and Site Inspection	-591.25
EFT10838	07/05/2021	Treehouse Coffee Lounge (Webb & Troeger)	Catering Apr2021	-498.80
EFT10839	07/05/2021	WA Poultry Equipment	Animal Control - Cat Trap	-295.00
EFT10840	07/05/2021	Western Stabilisers Pty Ltd	RTR115 Beatty St Project - Reconstruction and Stabilisation	-58,184.15
EFT10841	07/05/2021	Winc Australia Pty Limited	BBELC Cleaning Supplies	-29.83
EFT10842	07/05/2021	activ8me (Australian Private Networks Pty Ltd)	GP House and Rylington Pk Internet and Phone Apr-May2021	-221.31
EFT10843	20/05/2021	AFGR1 Equipment Australia Pty Ltd	Purchases Apr2021	-2,145.17
EFT10843	20/05/2021	AFGR1 Equipment Australia Pty Ltd	Rylington Park - Purchases Apr2021	-133.53
EFT10844	20/05/2021	Amity Signs	Road Signs	-417.45
EFT10845	20/05/2021	Ampol Petroleum Distributors Pty Ltd (previously Caltex Energy WA)	Fuel May2021	-5,190.27
EFT10846	20/05/2021	Arrow Bronze	Niche Wall Single Plaque	-412.78
EFT10847	20/05/2021	Australia Post	Postage Apr2021	-619.80
EFT10848	20/05/2021	Australian Services Union	Payroll Deductions	-51.80
EFT10849	20/05/2021	B&B Street Sweeping Pty Ltd	ANZAC Day - Street Sweeper Hire	-1,716.00
EFT10850	20/05/2021	BBG Plumbing	LRC1 Tourist Centre Upgrades - Septic Tank and Drainage	-8,437.00
EFT10851	20/05/2021	BP Medical	Medical Supplies	-328.44
EFT10852	20/05/2021	Blackwood Plant Hire	Recreation Grounds - Remove Lighting Tower Footings	-3,393.50
EFT10853	20/05/2021	Blackwoods (Also Refer Protector Alsaf)	Depot PPE and Expendable Tools	-440.06
EFT10854	20/05/2021	Boyup Brook Co - Operative	Rylington Park - Purchases Apr2021	-1,457.30
EFT10855	20/05/2021	Boyup Brook Community Resource Centre	Boyup Brook Gazette Advertising May2021	-265.00
EFT10855	20/05/2021	Boyup Brook Community Resource Centre	Medical Centre - COVID Clinic Advertising	-108.00
EFT10856	20/05/2021	Boyup Brook Farm Supplies (Lakewood Downs Pty Ltd)	Rylington Park - Purchases Apr2021	-6,700.63
EFT10856	20/05/2021	Boyup Brook Farm Supplies (Lakewood Downs Pty Ltd)	Rylington Park - Fertiliser	-8,754.90
EFT10857	20/05/2021	Boyup Brook IGA	Purchases Apr2021	-249.72
EFT10858	20/05/2021	Boyup Brook Pharmacy (Westphal Family Trust)	Medical Centre Staff Flu Vaccination	-29.95

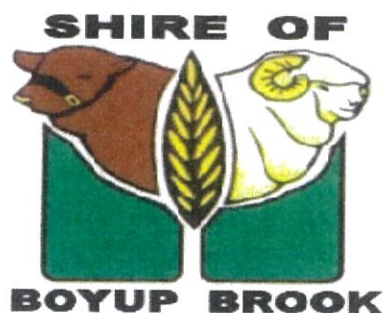




EFT10859	20/05/2021	Boyup Brook Tyre Service	Rylington Park - Repair Tractor Tyre	-245.75
EFT10860	20/05/2021	City Of Busselton	Busselton-Margaret River Airport Project - Marketing Contribution 2020/21	-2,200.00
EFT10861	20/05/2021	D & L Bleachmore Haulage	Rylington Park - Freight Apr2021	-742.50
EFT10862	20/05/2021	Dale Putland	Reimburse Safety Glasses	-348.00
EFT10863	20/05/2021	Osak Pty Ltd (Manjimup and Bridgetown Retravision)	Town Hall Toilets - Cistern	-143.10
EFT10864	20/05/2021	Fuel Brothers WA.Com Pty Ltd	Fuel Apr2021	-57.04
EFT10865	20/05/2021	Fulton Hogan Industries Pty Ltd	Road Maintenance Supplies	-839.08
EFT10866	20/05/2021	G&M Detergents	Various Shire Buildings - Cleaning Supplies	-24.00
EFT10867	20/05/2021	Hales Electrical	LRCI Flax Mill Caravan Park - Security Lighting	-1,848.00
EFT10868	20/05/2021	Hastie Waste	Rylington Park - Bulk Waste Collection Apr2021	-95.00
EFT10869	20/05/2021	Haycom Technology	Medical Centre IT Consulting Fees Apr2021 incl COVID Clinic Preparation	-1,212.75
EFT10870	20/05/2021	Ian Guppy & Co Pty Ltd	P522 Isuzu Rural Fire Truck McAlinden 2.4 - Insurance Excess	-1,000.00
EFT10871	20/05/2021	Internode Pty Ltd	Depot, Admin and ELC Internet Jun2021	-329.97
EFT10872	20/05/2021	Jimina Shaw-Sloan	Reimburse BBELC Resources	-128.00
EFT10873	20/05/2021	Jody Lee Chambers	Rylington Park - Sheep Pregnancy Scanning	-247.50
EFT10874	20/05/2021	LGIS WA	LGISWA Workcare Insurance Adjustment 2019-20	-8,985.33
EFT10875	20/05/2021	Lamat Cleaning Services	Cleaning of Various Shire Buildings May2021	-3,695.00
EFT10875	20/05/2021	Lamat Cleaning Services	Cleaning of the Caravan Park and Flax Mill Grounds Apr2021	-1,150.00
EFT10876	20/05/2021	Mark Stanton	Rylington Park - Shearer Training	-3,795.00
EFT10877	20/05/2021	Marketforce Pty Ltd	Death Notice in The West Australian 10/04/2021	-110.28
EFT10878	20/05/2021	McLeods Barristers and Solicitors	Legal Advice - Gravel Extraction Payment	-1,925.94
EFT10879	20/05/2021	Neverfail Springwater Limited	Council Chambers Water	-58.05
EFT10880	20/05/2021	Officeworks Superstores Pty Ltd	BBELC Printer Toner	-195.95
EFT10881	20/05/2021	Phoenix Petroleum	Rylington Park Fuel May2021	-2,025.65
EFT10882	20/05/2021	Picton Civil Pty Ltd	LRCI Flax Mill Caravan Park Upgrades - Asbestos Removal	-6,490.00
EFT10883	20/05/2021	Robert M Tucker	Physio Rooms - Window Frame Repairs	-2,282.00
EFT10884	20/05/2021	SUEZ Recycling and Recovery Pty Ltd (NSW)	Paper and Cardboard Recycling Collection Apr2021	-573.36
EFT10885	20/05/2021	Scanwest Livestock Services (The Moore Trust t/as)	Rylington Park - Sheep Pregnancy Scanning	-2,222.00
EFT10886	20/05/2021	Sprint Express	Freight Apr2021	-167.20
EFT10887	20/05/2021	Statewide Bearings	Workshop Consumables	-46.75
EFT10888	20/05/2021	Stephen & Yvonne Dent	3 Reid Place (MWS House) - Rent 20/05/2021-02/06/2021	-600.00
EFT10888	20/05/2021	Stephen & Yvonne Dent	3 Reid Place (MWS House) - Rental Bond	-1,200.00
EFT10889	20/05/2021	Suez Recycling & Recovery (Perth) Pty Ltd	Bins x 12 Excluding Lids	-644.29
EFT10889	20/05/2021	Suez Recycling & Recovery (Perth) Pty Ltd	Waste Collection Apr2021	-7,305.14
EFT10890	20/05/2021	Synergy (Electricity Generation and Retail Corporation t/as)	Electricity Across Shire Facilities to 14/04/2021	-137.71
EFT10891	20/05/2021	Taylor Burrell Barnett (Taylor & Burrell Unit Trust t/as)	Preparation of Draft Local Planning Strategy - 1st Claim	-3,860.81
EFT10892	20/05/2021	Telstra Corporation Limited	Telephone Across Shire Facilities to 01/05/2021	-1,540.26
EFT10893	20/05/2021	The Trustee for the Harley Trust (Harley Transport)	Rylington Park - Freight May2021	-411.07
EFT10894	20/05/2021	Traffic Force (TMSW Unit Trust t/as)	ANZAC Day Traffic Management	-2,653.65
EFT10895	20/05/2021	Treehouse Coffee Lounge (Webb & Troeger)	Medical Centre - COVID Clinic Working Lunch	-117.30
EFT10896	20/05/2021	Truckline (Bunbury)	P225 Isuzu Giga Prime Mover - Parts	-1,133.77
EFT10897	20/05/2021	WA Country Builders Pty Ltd	Refund Planning Application Fee	-1,444.74
EFT10898	20/05/2021	Winc Australia Pty Limited	Depot Stationery	-114.91
EFT10898	20/05/2021	Winc Australia Pty Limited	Medical Centre Printer Toner	-234.54

TOTAL EFT PAYMENTS to 31 May 2021 -373,045.48

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
DD6507.1	07/05/2021	Salary & Wages	Pay07May2021	-13,429.35
DD6511.1	12/05/2021	Sam & Carolyn Mallett Super Fund	Payroll Deductions	-1,399.80
DD6511.2	12/05/2021	AMP Flexible Super - Super Account	Payroll Deductions	-445.90
DD6511.3	12/05/2021	Aware Super	Payroll Deductions	-6,585.21
DD6511.4	12/05/2021	Rest Superannuation	Superannuation Contributions	-2,318.42
DD6511.5	12/05/2021	Australian Super	Superannuation Contributions	-1,255.78
DD6511.6	12/05/2021	Commonwealth Essential Super	Superannuation Contributions	-349.01
DD6511.7	12/05/2021	AMP SuperLeader	Superannuation Contributions	-169.69
DD6511.8	12/05/2021	Colonial First State Superannuation	Superannuation Contributions	-499.46
DD6511.9	12/05/2021	AMP Superannuation Savings Trust - SignatureSuper	Superannuation Contributions	-867.58
DD6515.1	13/05/2021	Salary & Wages	Pay12May2021	-72,664.11
DD6522.1	03/05/2021	Westnet	Admin, Swimming Pool and Medical Centre Internet May2021	-289.85
DD6522.2	07/05/2021	De Lage Landen Pty Ltd	Rental Agreement for Photocopier DocuCentre-VII C5573 May2021	-184.80
DD6522.3	10/05/2021	AGDATA Holdings Pty Ltd	Rylington Park - Phoenix Accounting Software May2021	-59.00
DD6534.1	12/05/2021	AMP Superannuation Savings Trust - SignatureSuper	Superannuation Contributions	-1,979.97
DD6536.1	21/05/2021	Salary & Wages	Pay21May2021	-11,045.80
DD6539.1	26/05/2021	Sam & Carolyn Mallett Super Fund	Payroll Deductions	-523.68
DD6539.2	26/05/2021	AMP Flexible Super - Super Account	Payroll Deductions	-616.82
DD6539.3	26/05/2021	Aware Super	Payroll Deductions	-7,325.91
DD6539.4	26/05/2021	Rest Superannuation	Superannuation Contributions	-2,356.26
DD6539.5	26/05/2021	Australian Super	Superannuation Contributions	-1,281.93
DD6539.6	26/05/2021	Commonwealth Essential Super	Superannuation Contributions	-467.29
DD6539.7	26/05/2021	AMP SuperLeader	Superannuation Contributions	-169.69
DD6539.8	26/05/2021	Colonial First State Superannuation	Superannuation Contributions	-351.50
DD6539.9	26/05/2021	AMP Superannuation Savings Trust - SignatureSuper	Superannuation Contributions	-867.58
DD6542.1	27/05/2021	Salary & Wages	Pay26May2021	-74,286.72
DD6546.1	31/05/2021	Aware Super	Payroll Deductions	-189.87
DD6546.2	31/05/2021	Australian Super	Superannuation Contributions	-13.60
DD6548.1	31/05/2021	Salary & Wages	Pay31May2021	-11,416.90
DD6552.1	19/05/2021	Shire of Boyup Brook	MGM Limestone - LRC109 Forrest St Carpark - Earth Retaining Wall	-167.05
DD6552.1	19/05/2021	Shire of Boyup Brook	Canva Pty Ltd - Canva Pro Editing Subscription 14/05/2021-14/05/2022	-164.99
DD6552.1	19/05/2021	Shire of Boyup Brook	CBA Annual Fee for Credit Card - CEO	-15.00
DD6552.1	19/05/2021	Shire of Boyup Brook	Dept of Transport - Transfer BU0 Plates to CEO Vehicle	-17.30
DD6552.1	19/05/2021	Shire of Boyup Brook	CBA Annual Fee for Credit Card - SFO	-15.00
DD6558.1	26/05/2021	AMP Superannuation Savings Trust - SignatureSuper	Superannuation Contributions	-1,138.77
DD6511.10	12/05/2021	MLC Super Fund	Superannuation Contributions	-218.76
DD6539.10	26/05/2021	MLC Super Fund	Superannuation Contributions	-218.76
TOTAL DD MUNI ACCOUNT TO 31 May 2021				-215,367.11
DD310521	31/05/2021	Police Licensing	Police Licensing Claimed May2021	32,790.35
TOTAL DD POLICE LICENSING ACCOUNT TO 31 May 2021				32,790.35
DD6522.4	12/05/2021	QK Technologies Pty Ltd	QikKids Gateway Usage Mar2021	-11.23
TOTAL DD BOYUP BROOK EARLY LEARNING CENTRE ACCOUNT TO 31 May 2021				-11.23
SUMMARY				
CHQ (Muni Account)				-244.50
DD				-215,367.11
EFT				-373,045.48
TOTAL				<u>-588,657.09</u>
ALL MUNI TRANS TO 31 May 2021				-588,657.09
DD (Police Licensing Account) TO 31 May 2021				32,790.35
DD (Boyup Brook Early Learning Centre) 31 May 2021				-11.23



# SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK

## MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

**31 MAY 2021**

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**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

	<b>2020-21 ANNUAL BUDGET</b>	<b>2020-21 AMENDED BUDGET</b>	<b>2020-21 YTD ACTUAL</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE (Excluding Finance Costs)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
General Purpose Funding	(139,443)	(139,443)	(83,850)
Governance	(379,473)	(386,917)	(273,088)
Law, Order, Public Safety	(508,331)	(521,564)	(208,915)
Health	(1,249,020)	(1,443,420)	(1,161,575)
Education and Welfare	(226,309)	(247,050)	(197,594)
Housing	(140,757)	(170,958)	(87,740)
Community Amenities	(348,711)	(456,723)	(327,449)
Recreation and Culture	(1,162,098)	(1,216,027)	(637,367)
Transport	(4,312,005)	(4,056,062)	(942,142)
Economic Services	(657,873)	(662,873)	(238,489)
Other Property and Services	(533,005)	(569,725)	(280,425)
	(9,657,024)	(9,870,761)	(4,438,632)
<b>REVENUE</b>			
General Purpose Funding	3,742,447	3,812,865	3,802,494
Governance	0	25,100	23,600
Law, Order, Public Safety	271,834	272,066	158,359
Health	907,844	1,059,830	983,825
Education and Welfare	125,000	145,650	132,067
Housing	89,601	71,501	63,095
Community Amenities	207,766	215,229	226,436
Recreation and Culture	41,441	43,813	46,113
Transport	191,890	193,580	190,492
Economic Services	110,530	92,969	111,281
Other Property & Services	511,009	513,313	724,003
	6,199,362	6,445,916	6,461,767
<i>Increase(Decrease)</i>	(3,457,662)	(3,424,845)	2,023,135
<b>FINANCE COSTS</b>			
Education & Welfare	(14,218)	(14,218)	(69,381)
Housing	(2,670)	(2,670)	(2,670)
Recreation & Culture	(4,866)	(4,866)	(4,866)
Total Finance Costs	(21,754)	(21,754)	(76,918)
<b>NON-OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Law, Order & Public Safety	31,700	0	0
Recreation & Culture	0	9,091	9,091
Transport	2,630,121	2,504,121	1,602,953
Total Non-Operating Revenue	2,661,821	2,513,212	1,612,044
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) ON SALE OF ASSETS</b>			
Transport Profit	0	0	0
Transport Loss	0	0	0
Other Property & Services Profit	0	0	0
Other Property & Services Loss	0	0	0
Total Profit/(Loss)	0	0	0
<b>NET RESULT</b>	(817,595)	(933,387)	3,558,260
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	0	0	0
Total Abnormal Items	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>(817,595)</b>	<b>(933,387)</b>	<b>3,558,260</b>



**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**BY NATURE/TYPE**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

	<b>2020-21 ORIGINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>2020-21 AMENDED BUDGET</b>	<b>2020-21 YTD ACTUAL</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee Costs	(2,875,038)	(3,181,870)	(3,103,977)
Materials and Contracts	(2,544,200)	(2,429,226)	(818,610)
Utility Charges	(228,519)	(231,812)	(167,303)
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets	(3,592,229)	(3,592,229)	0
Interest Expenses	(21,754)	(21,754)	(76,918)
Insurance Expenses	(165,432)	(206,901)	(182,307)
Other Expenditure	(251,606)	(228,724)	(166,675)
	(9,678,778)	(9,892,515)	(4,515,790)
<b>Revenue</b>			
Rates	3,007,292	3,007,292	3,007,882
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	1,125,550	1,226,020	1,121,805
Fees and Charges	1,518,125	1,662,917	1,593,827
Interest Earnings	45,205	33,780	25,797
Other Revenue	503,190	515,907	712,695
	6,199,362	6,445,916	6,462,006
	(3,479,416)	(3,446,599)	1,946,217
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	2,661,821	2,513,212	1,612,044
Profit on Asset Disposals	0	0	0
Loss on Asset Disposals	0	0	0
	2,661,821	2,513,212	1,612,044
<b>Net Result</b>	<b>(817,595)</b>	<b>(933,387)</b>	<b>3,558,260</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Changes on revaluation of non-current assets	0	0	0
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>(817,595)</b>	<b>(933,387)</b>	<b>3,558,260</b>

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

	2020-21 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2020-21 AMENDED BUDGET	2020-21 YTD BUDGET (a)	2020-21 YTD ACTUAL (b)	MATERIAL \$ (b)-(a)	MATERIAL % (b)-(a)/(a)	VAR
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$			
General Purpose Funding	736,160	806,578	550,500	794,612	244,112	(30.72%)	
Governance	0	25,100	0	23,600	23,600	100.00%	
Law, Order Public Safety	271,834	272,066	271,655	158,359	(113,296)	(71.54%)	▼
Health	907,844	1,059,830	803,761	983,825	180,064	18.30%	▲
Education and Welfare	125,000	145,650	118,550	132,067	13,517	(10.24%)	
Housing	89,601	71,501	82,129	63,095	(19,033)	(30.17%)	▼
Community Amenities	207,766	215,229	207,119	226,436	19,317	Within Threshold	▲
Recreation and Culture	41,441	43,813	40,800	46,113	Within Threshold	(11.52%)	
Transport	191,890	193,580	188,526	190,492	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	▲
Economic Services	110,530	92,969	97,281	111,281	14,000	(12.58%)	
Other Property and Services	511,009	513,313	504,169	724,003	219,835	30.36%	▲
	<b>3,193,075</b>	<b>3,439,629</b>	<b>2,864,489</b>	<b>3,453,884</b>	<b>582,116</b>		
<b>LESS OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>							
General Purpose Funding	(139,443)	(139,443)	(116,164)	(83,850)	32,314	38.54%	▲
Governance	(379,473)	(386,917)	(342,950)	(273,088)	69,862	25.58%	▲
Law, Order, Public Safety	(508,331)	(521,564)	(489,095)	(208,915)	280,180	134.11%	▲
Health	(1,249,020)	(1,443,420)	(1,083,615)	(1,161,575)	(77,960)	Within Threshold	
Education and Welfare	(240,527)	(261,268)	(222,348)	(266,975)	(44,627)	(16.72%)	
Housing	(143,427)	(173,628)	(136,070)	(90,410)	45,660	50.50%	▲
Community Amenities	(348,711)	(456,723)	(308,738)	(327,449)	(18,711)	Within Threshold	
Recreation and Culture	(1,166,964)	(1,220,893)	(1,081,583)	(642,233)	439,350	68.41%	▲
Transport	(4,312,005)	(4,056,062)	(3,780,011)	(942,142)	2,837,869	301.21%	▲
Economic Services	(657,873)	(662,873)	(496,952)	(238,489)	258,463	108.38%	▲
Other Property & Services	(533,005)	(569,725)	(479,703)	(280,425)	199,278	71.06%	▲
	<b>(9,678,778)</b>	<b>(9,892,515)</b>	<b>(8,537,227)</b>	<b>(4,515,550)</b>	<b>4,021,677</b>		
<i>(Increase/Decrease)</i>	<b>(6,485,703)</b>	<b>(6,452,886)</b>	<b>(5,672,739)</b>	<b>(1,061,666)</b>	<b>4,603,794</b>		
<b>NON-CASH OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED FROM BUDGET</b>							
Movement in Employee Provisions (Non-current)	43,030	43,030	0	0	Within Threshold	0.00%	
Movement in Stock On Hand		0	0	2,759	Within Threshold	100.00%	
Movement in Accrued Wages		0	0	(134,085)	(134,085)	100.00%	
Depreciation Written Back	3,592,229	3,592,229	3,188,859	0	(3,188,859)	0.00%	
	<b>3,635,259</b>	<b>3,635,259</b>	<b>3,188,859</b>	<b>(131,326)</b>	<b>(3,322,944)</b>		
<i>Sub Total</i>	<b>(2,850,444)</b>	<b>(2,817,627)</b>	<b>(2,483,879)</b>	<b>(1,192,992)</b>	<b>1,280,850</b>		
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>							
Purchase Buildings	(104,539)	(89,892)	(104,539)	(89,892)	14,647	16.29%	
Purchase Plant and Equipment	(402,500)	(173,031)	(402,500)	(40,272)	362,228	899.45%	
Purchase Furniture and Equipment	(30,000)	(46,750)	(30,000)	(16,750)	13,250	79.10%	
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	(3,262,655)	(2,853,666)	(3,084,337)	(1,272,167)	1,812,170	142.45%	
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	(72,000)	0	(72,000)	0	72,000	0.00%	
Infrastructure Assets - Aerodromes	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0.00%	
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	0	(70,824)	0	(83,270)	(83,270)	100.00%	
Infrastructure Assets - Recreation	(80,000)	(207,665)	0	(110,028)	(110,028)	100.00%	
Infrastructure Assets - Other	(73,729)	(271,519)	(73,729)	(71,889)	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	127,714	195,732	127,714	144,000	16,286	11.31%	
Contributions for the Development of Assets	2,661,821	2,513,212	1,534,590	1,612,044	77,454	Within Threshold	
<b>Amount Attributable to Investing Activities</b>	<b>(1,235,888)</b>	<b>(1,004,403)</b>	<b>(2,104,801)</b>	<b>71,776</b>	<b>2,174,737</b>		
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>							
Repayment of Debt - Loan Principal	(36,156)	(36,156)	(36,156)	(319,487)	(283,331)	(88.68%)	
Transfer to Reserves	(19,000)	(152,567)	0	0	Within Threshold	0.00%	
<b>Amount Attributable to Financing Activities</b>	<b>(55,156)</b>	<b>(188,723)</b>	<b>(36,156)</b>	<b>(319,487)</b>	<b>(283,331)</b>		
<i>Sub Total</i>	<b>(4,141,488)</b>	<b>(4,010,753)</b>	<b>(4,624,837)</b>	<b>(1,440,703)</b>	<b>3,172,256</b>		
<b>FUNDING FROM</b>							
Transfer from Reserves	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	▲
Loans Raised	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	▲
Estimated Opening Surplus at 1 July	1,135,201	1,004,466	1,135,201	1,012,961	(122,240)	12.07%	
Amount Raised from General Rates	3,006,287	3,006,287	3,006,287	3,007,882	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	▲
Closing Funds	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	▲
	<b>4,141,488</b>	<b>4,010,753</b>	<b>4,141,488</b>	<b>4,020,843</b>	<b>(122,240)</b>		
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(483,349)</b>	<b>2,580,140</b>	<b>3,050,016</b>		

SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK  
FINANCIAL ACTIVITY STATEMENT BY NATURE/TYPE  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021

	Code	2020-21 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2020-21 AMENDED BUDGET	2020-21 YTD BUDGET (a)	2020-21 YTD ACTUAL (b)	MATERIAL \$ (b)-(a)	MATERIAL % (b)-(a)/(a)	VAR
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>								
Ex-Gratia Rates & Write-offs	19	1,005	1,005	1,026	0	Within Threshold	0%	▲
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	1,125,550	1,226,020	1,227,353	1,121,805	(105,548)	Within Threshold	
Fees and Charges	14	1,518,125	1,662,917	1,206,496	1,593,827	387,330	(24.30%)	▲
Interest Earnings	16	45,205	33,780	35,069	25,797	Within Threshold	35.94%	▲
Other Revenue	17	503,190	515,907	394,546	712,695	318,149	(44.64%)	▲
Profit on Disposal of Asset	18	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	▲
		3,193,075	3,439,629	2,864,489	3,454,124	599,932		
<b>LESS OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>								
Employee Costs	30	(2,875,038)	(3,181,870)	(2,724,006)	(2,857,550)	(133,544)	Within Threshold	
Materials and Contracts	32	(2,544,200)	(2,468,349)	(2,034,659)	(1,065,037)	969,622	(91.04%)	▲
Utility Charges	34	(228,519)	(231,812)	(203,898)	(167,303)	36,595	21.87%	▲
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets	33	(3,592,229)	(3,592,229)	(3,188,859)	0	3,188,859	0%	▲
Interest Expenses	36	(21,754)	(21,754)	(21,754)	(76,918)	(55,164)	(71.72%)	▼
Insurance Expenses	35	(165,432)	(206,901)	(172,122)	(182,307)	(10,185)	Within Threshold	
Other Expenditure	37	(251,606)	(189,601)	(191,929)	(166,675)	25,254	15.15%	▲
Loss on Disposal of Asset	38	0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0.00%	
		(9,678,778)	(9,892,515)	(8,537,227)	(4,515,790)	4,021,437		
<i>Increase(Decrease)</i>		(6,485,703)	(6,452,886)	(5,672,738)	(1,061,666)	4,621,370		
<b>NON-CASH OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED FROM BUDGET</b>								
Movement in Employee Provisions (Non-current)		43,030	43,030	0	0	Within Threshold	0.00%	
Movement in Stock On Hand		0	0	0	2,759	Within Threshold	100.00%	
Movement in Accrued Wages		0	0	0	(134,085)	(134,085)	100.00%	
Depreciation Written Back		3,592,229	3,592,229	3,188,859	0	(3,188,859)	0.00%	
		3,635,259	3,635,259	3,188,859	(131,326)	(3,322,944)		
<i>Sub Total</i>		(2,850,444)	(2,817,627)	(2,483,879)	(1,192,992)	1,298,426		
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>								
Purchase Buildings		(104,539)	(89,892)	(104,539)	(89,892)	14,647	(16.29%)	
Purchase Plant and Equipment		(402,500)	(173,031)	(402,500)	(40,272)	362,228	(89.45%)	
Purchase Furniture and Equipment		(30,000)	(46,750)	(30,000)	(18,750)	13,250	(79.10%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Roads		(3,262,655)	(2,853,666)	(3,084,337)	(1,272,167)	1,812,170	(142.45%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths		(72,000)	0	(72,000)	0	72,000	0.00%	
Infrastructure Assets - Aerodromes		0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0.00%	
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage		0	(70,824)	0	(83,270)	(83,270)	100.00%	
Infrastructure Assets - Parks & Ovals (Recreation)		(80,000)	(207,865)	0	(110,028)	(110,028)	100.00%	
Infrastructure Assets - Other		(73,729)	(271,519)	(73,729)	(71,889)	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	▲
Proceeds from Sale of Assets		127,714	195,732	127,714	144,000	16,286	11.31%	▲
Contributions for the Development of Assets	13	2,661,821	2,513,212	1,534,590	1,612,044	77,454	Within Threshold	▲
Amount Attributable to Investing Activities		(1,235,888)	(1,004,403)	(2,104,801)	71,776	2,174,737		
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>								
Repayment of Debt - Loan Principal		(36,156)	(36,156)	(36,156)	(319,487)	(283,331)	(88.68%)	▼
Transfer to Reserves		(19,000)	(152,567)	0	0	Within Threshold	0.00%	
Amount Attributable to Financing Activities		(55,156)	(188,723)	(36,156)	(319,487)	(283,331)		
<i>Sub Total</i>		(4,141,488)	(4,010,753)	(4,624,837)	(1,440,703)	3,189,832		
<b>FUNDING FROM</b>								
Transfer from Reserves		0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	▲
Loans Raised		0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	▲
Estimated Opening Surplus at 1 July		1,135,201	1,004,466	1,135,201	1,012,961	(122,240)	12.07%	
Amount Raised from General Rates	10	3,006,287	3,006,287	3,006,287	3,007,882	Within Threshold	Within Threshold	▲
Closing Funds		0	0	0	0	Within Threshold	0%	▲
		4,141,488	4,010,753	4,141,488	4,020,843	(122,240)		
<b>NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>		0	0	(483,349)	2,580,140	3,067,592		

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**SUMMARY OF CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

	<b>ACTUAL</b> <b>31 MAY 2021</b>
<u>Current Assets</u>	
Cash at bank and on Hand	3,138,338
Restricted Cash	108,171
Restricted Cash Reserves	2,587,098
Trade Receivables	867,316
Stock on Hand	500,895
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>7,201,818</b>
<u>Current Liabilities</u>	
Trade Creditors	(\$447,671)
Bonds and Deposits	(\$94,673)
Accrued Wages	\$0
Accrued Interest on Loans	(\$5,396)
Accrued Expense	(\$1,509)
ATO Liabilities	(\$10,167)
Contract Liability	(\$822,137)
Loan Liability	\$283,330
Provisions	(\$413,664)
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(\$1,511,886)</b>
 Sub-Total	 <b>5,689,932</b>
<b>Adjustments</b>	
LESS Cash Backed Reserves	(\$2,587,098)
LESS Restricted Cash	\$0
LESS Inventory	(\$500,895)
LESS Prepaid Expenses	\$0
ADD: Employee Leave Provisions	\$254,626
ADD: Accrued Interest	\$5,396
ADD: Accrued Salaries & Wages	\$0
ADD: Accrued Expenses	\$1,509
ADD: Current Loan Liability	(\$283,330)
Rounding	0
<b>Net Current Position</b>	<b>2,580,140</b>



**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

**EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES**

<b>REPORTING PROGRAM &amp; EXPLANATION</b>	<b>TIMING / PERMANENT</b>	<b>\$ VARIANCE</b>	<b>% VARIANCE</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
<b>General Purpose Funding</b>			
General purpose grant allocation higher than budget estimate. Local road grant allocation and interest on reserve accounts lower than budget estimate.	PERMANENT/ TIMING	244,112	(30.72%)
<b>Governance</b>			
Grant for Australia Day and Volunteer Event not anticipated	PERMANENT	23,600	100.00%
<b>Law Order &amp; Public Safety -</b>			
ESL grant funding lower than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	(113,296)	(71.54%)
<b>Health</b>			
Medical surgery fees \$179,000 higher than anticipated for reporting period.	PERMANENT	180,064	18.30%
<b>Education &amp; Welfare</b>			
Early learning fees higher than anticipated for reporting period	TIMING	13,517	(10.24%)
<b>Housing</b>			
Rental income for Rogers St and Nix St houses currently at \$0 for reporting period.	PERMANENT	(19,033)	(30.17%)
<b>Community Amenities</b>			
Recycling revenue, Septic licence fees and cemetery fees higher than anticipated for reporting period	TIMING	19,317	Within Threshold
<b>Recreation &amp; Culture</b>			
Variance within \$10,000 Materiality Threshold		Within Threshold	(11.52%)
<b>Transport</b>			
Variance within \$10,000 Materiality Threshold		Within Threshold	Within Threshold
<b>Economic Services</b>			
Caravan Park fees, Flax Mill Shed Storage fees and Building Licence fees higher than anticipated for reporting period	TIMING	14,000	(12.58%)
<b>Other Property and Services</b>			
Private works charges higher than anticipated for reporting period. Workers compensation reimbursements higher than anticipated for reporting period. Diesel fuel rebate lower than anticipated for reporting period. Admin reimbursements lower than anticipated for reporting period. Rylington Park income higher than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	219,835	30.36%

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

**EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES**

REPORTING PROGRAM & EXPLANATION	TIMING / PERMANENT	\$ VARIANCE	% VARIANCE
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>General Purpose Funding</b> Administration allocations lower than anticipated for reporting period. Rates debt collection expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Rates valuation charges higher than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	32,314	38.54%
<b>Governance</b> Administration allocations lower than anticipated for reporting period. Sitting fees expenses, member training expenses, and member conference expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Members refreshment expenses higher than anticipated for reporting period due to Australia Day Function (offset by grant).	PERMANENT/ TIMING	69,862	25.58%
<b>Law Order &amp; Public Safety -</b> Depreciation expense not yet raised for reporting period. Administration allocations lower than anticipated for reporting period. Fire defence grant expenses and Fire Mitigation activity expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Animal other control wages expenses higher than budget estimate.	PERMANENT/ TIMING	280,180	134.1%
<b>Health</b> Administration allocations lower than anticipated for reporting period. Depreciation expense not yet raised for reporting period. Health administration services expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Medical services employee costs \$255,000 higher, Medical Supplies & Equipment expenses and Superannuation expenses higher than anticipated for reporting period. Medical services insurance expenses, computer expenses, locum expenses and sundry expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period.	PERMANENT/ TIMING	(77,960)	Within Threshold
<b>Education &amp; Welfare</b> Administration allocations lower than anticipated for reporting period. Depreciation expense not yet raised for reporting period. Early learning centre employee costs higher than anticipated for reporting period. Increase in interest expenses due to interest penalty on early payout of Loan 118.	PERMANENT/ TIMING	(44,627)	(16.72%)
<b>Housing</b> Administration allocations lower than anticipated for reporting period. Depreciation expense not yet raised for reporting period. Community Housing Units contract expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Service contract expenses for 1 Rogers Avenue \$14k over budget. Property selling expenses for 6 Nix St not anticipated.	PERMANENT/ TIMING	45,660	50.50%
<b>Community Amenities</b> Administration allocations lower than anticipated for reporting period. Depreciation expense not yet raised for reporting period. Transfer Station employee expenses and Landfill Disposal site service contract expenses over budget. Cemetery operations contract expenses higher than budget provision.	PERMANENT/ TIMING	(18,711)	Within Threshold
<b>Recreation &amp; Culture</b> Administration allocations lower than anticipated for reporting period. Depreciation expense not yet raised for reporting period. Recreation complex expenses and Other Recreation facilities expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Townsite gardens wages and overheads expenses higher than anticipated for reporting period. Support for UBAS expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Swimming pool building maintenance material and contract expenses over budget by \$17k and swimming pool employee costs over budget by \$17k.	TIMING	439,350	68.41%
<b>Transport</b> Administration allocations lower than anticipated for reporting period. Depreciation expense not yet raised for reporting period. Road maintenance and repairs expenses, maintenance grading expenses, drains & culverts expenses, verge pruning expenses, verge spraying expenses, and Roman data pickup expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Repairs & maintenance of bridges, and traffic signs expenses higher than anticipated for reporting period.	PERMANENT/ TIMING	2,837,869	301.21%
<b>Economic Service</b> Administration allocations lower than anticipated for reporting period. Depreciation expense not yet raised for reporting period. Rural services expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Community development officer expenses, flaxmill general operations and building operation expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Building control expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Saleyard expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Economic development expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	258,463	108.38%

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

**EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES**

<b>REPORTING PROGRAM &amp; EXPLANATION</b>	<b>TIMING / PERMANENT</b>	<b>\$ VARIANCE</b>	<b>% VARIANCE</b>
<b>Other Property &amp; Services</b>			
Private works expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Supervision salaries \$80,000 higher than anticipated for reporting period. Superannuation expenses, consultant engineer expenses, leave expenses, training expenses and Occupational health and Safety expenses higher than anticipated for reporting period. Fuel and oil expenses, tyres and tubes expenses, parts & repairs expenses, and blades and points expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Gross salaries paid \$384,000 higher than anticipated - primarily relates to medical services and PWVOH salaries increased costs. Admin staff employee expenses, audit fees, legal expenses, admin superannuation, subscription expenses, IT systems operation expenses, and conference expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Local district planning study expenses and land purchase expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period. Rylington park operational expenses higher than anticipated for reporting period.	PERMANENT/ TIMING	199,278	71.06%
<b>CAPITAL REVENUES</b>			
<b><u>Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contributions</u></b>			
<b><u>Law, Order &amp; Public Safety</u></b>			
CCTV Grant - Grant application unsuccessful	PERMANENT	0	
<b><u>Recreation &amp; Culture</u></b>			
Non-Operating Grants - Grant funding for Sandakan Memorial not anticipated	TIMING	9,091	
<b><u>Transport</u></b>			
Regional Road Group Grants - RRG funding lower than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	(119,501)	
Roads to Recovery Grants - Grant funding higher than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	(7,365)	
LRCI Commonwealth Grant - Grant funding higher than anticipated for reporting period	TIMING	192,765	
Special Bridge funding MRDWA - Bridge funding higher than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	2,464	
		<u>77,454</u>	<b>Within Threshold</b>
<b><u>Proceeds from Sale of Assets</u></b>			
Proceeds from Sale of Assets - Proceeds from sale of plant assets lower than anticipated	PERMANENT	(123,714)	
Proceeds from Sale of Assets - proceeds from Sale of Buildings higher than anticipated.		140,000	
		<u>16,286</u>	<b>11.31%</b>
<b><u>Transfers from Reserve</u></b>			
Transfers from Reserve -		0	0%

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

**EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES**

<b>REPORTING PROGRAM &amp; EXPLANATION</b>	<b>TIMING / PERMANENT</b>	<b>\$ VARIANCE</b>	<b>% VARIANCE</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b><u>Transfers to Reserve</u></b>			
Transfers to Reserve -		0	0.00%
<b><u>Furniture &amp; Equipment</u></b>			
<b><u>Health</u></b>			
Surgery Equipment - Capital - (F&E) - New server expense not included in budget	PERMANENT/ **NB**	(16,750)	
<b><u>Other Property &amp; Services</u></b>			
Administration Building F&E - Project not yet commenced	TIMING	30,000	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>13,250</b>	<b>79.10%</b>
<b><u>Buildings</u></b>			
<b><u>Community Amenities</u></b>			
Transfer Station Buildings - Project expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period	TIMING	5,012	
<b><u>Other Property &amp; Services</u></b>			
Administration Building - Building Renewals & Upgrades - Project expenses higher than budget allocation	PERMANENT	(55,365)	
Rylington Park House Capital - Project not yet commenced	TIMING	50,000	
Rylington Park Chemical Shed - Project not yet commenced	TIMING	15,000	
		<b>14,647</b>	<b>16.29%</b>
<b><u>Plant &amp; Equipment</u></b>			
<b><u>Law, Order &amp; Public Safety</u></b>			
Law & Order - Plant & Equipment - Acquisitions not yet made	TIMING	51,700	
<b><u>Recreation &amp; Culture</u></b>			
Plant & Equipment - Parks & Gardens - Plant acquisitions not yet made	TIMING	33,091	
<b><u>Transport</u></b>			
DWS - Fleet Vehicles - Acquisitions not yet made	TIMING	69,000	
Light Plant (eg Portable Traffic Lights) - Acquisitions not yet made	TIMING	37,637	
Heavy Plant (Graders etc) Purchases - Acquisitions not yet made	TIMING	160,000	
Miscellaneous Small Plant - Plant purchases occurred earlier than anticipated	TIMING	0	
<b><u>Other Property &amp; Services</u></b>			
Rylington Park Dorm Rooms Air Conditioners - Acquisitions not yet made	TIMING	10,800	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>362,228</b>	<b>899.45%</b>
<b><u>Road Construction</u></b>			
Roads to Recovery Road Projects - Project expenses lower than anticipated for the reporting period	TIMING	113,863	
Regional Road Group - Project expenses higher than anticipated for the reporting period	TIMING	559,116	
Municipal Funded Road Projects -		0	
Municipal Funded Gravel Sheeting Road Projects - Project expenses higher than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	169,909	
Municipal Funded - Winter Grading - Project expenses lower than anticipated for the reporting period	TIMING	87,050	
Bridges - Projects not yet commenced	TIMING	882,290	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>1,812,229</b>	<b>142.45%</b>



**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

**EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES**

<b>REPORTING PROGRAM &amp; EXPLANATION</b>	<b>TIMING / PERMANENT</b>	<b>\$ VARIANCE</b>	<b>% VARIANCE</b>
<b><u>Footpath Construction</u></b>			
Footpaths/Bike paths Construction - Project not yet commenced	TIMING	72,000	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>72,000</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b><u>Drainage Infrastructure</u></b>			
Drainage Projects - No budget allocation for drainage projects	PERMANENT/ **NB**	(83,270)	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>(83,270)</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b><u>Recreation Infrastructure</u></b>			
Recreation Infrastructure - Capital Renewals - Project commenced earlier than anticipated	TIMING	(2,436)	
LRCI Projects - Swimming Pool - New Project funded by LRCI grant	TIMING	(223)	
LRCI - Football Oval Lights - New project funded by LRCI grant	PERMANENT	(107,369)	
War Memorial - Gardens, Lighting & Upgrades	TIMING	0	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>(110,028)</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b><u>Other Infrastructure</u></b>			
Medical Centre Car Park - Other Infrastructure		9,750	
<b><u>Transport</u></b>			
Depot Gates - Project commenced earlier than anticipated	TIMING	4,481	
Oil Automation System - Project expenses lower than anticipated for reporting period.	TIMING	21,783	
<b><u>Economic Services</u></b>			
LRCI - Flax Mill / Caravan Park Upgrades - New project funded by LRCI grant	PERMANENT	(18,907)	
LRCI - Tourism Centre Upgrades - New project funded by LRCI grant	PERMANENT	(16,738)	
<b><u>Other Property &amp; Services</u></b>			
Rylington Park Rain Water Tank - Project not yet commenced	TIMING	1,470	
<b>Total (Over)/Under Budget</b>		<b>1,840</b>	<b>Within Threshold</b>
<b>Note: (NB) = No Budget Provision Made</b>			

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

	Note	2019-20 ACTUAL \$	2020-21 ACTUAL \$	Variance \$
<b>Current assets</b>				
Unrestricted Cash & Cash Equivalents		1,890,777	3,195,822	1,305,045
Restricted Cash		2,587,098	2,587,098	(0)
Trade and other receivables		527,434	868,650	341,216
Inventories		503,653	500,895	(2,759)
Other assets		0	0	0
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>5,523,878</b>	<b>7,203,151</b>	<b>1,679,273</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Trade and other receivables		15,358	15,358	0
LG House Unit Trust		71,221	71,221	0
Land		2,347,691	2,347,691	0
Buildings		10,213,634	10,163,526	(50,108)
Furniture & Equipment		72,069	88,819	16,750
Plant & Equipment		3,038,370	3,074,642	36,272
Infrastructure Assets - Roads		75,330,750	76,602,917	1,272,167
Infrastructure Assets - Bridges		17,621,241	17,621,241	0
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths		1,167,036	1,167,036	0
Infrastructure Assets - Recreation		1,675,284	1,785,311	110,028
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage		10,563,930	10,647,199	83,270
Infrastructure Assets - Parks/Ovals		469,270	469,270	0
Infrastructure Assets - Other		3,345,451	3,417,341	71,889
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>125,931,304</b>	<b>127,471,572</b>	<b>1,540,268</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>131,455,182</b>	<b>134,674,723</b>	<b>3,219,541</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables		522,855	471,365	51,490
Bonds and deposits		57,127	89,385	(32,258)
Contract Liabilities		822,137	822,137	0
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		36,157	-283,330	319,487
Provisions		413,664	413,664	0
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,851,939</b>	<b>1,513,220</b>	<b>338,719</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings		397,010	397,010	0
Provisions		15,177	15,177	0
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>412,187</b>	<b>412,187</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,264,126</b>	<b>1,925,407</b>	<b>338,719</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>129,191,056</b>	<b>132,749,316</b>	<b>3,558,260</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Retained surplus		58,328,304	58,328,304	0
Net Result		0	3,558,260	3,558,260
Reserve - asset revaluation		68,275,654	68,275,654	0
Reserve - Cash backed		2,587,098	2,587,098	(0)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>129,191,056</b>	<b>132,749,316</b>	<b>3,558,260</b>

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

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

	Note	2019-20 ACTUAL \$	2020-21 BUDGET \$	2020-21 ACTUAL \$
<b>Cash Flows from operating activities</b>				
<b>Payments</b>				
Employee Costs		(3,438,685)	(2,832,008)	(3,039,113)
Materials & Contracts		(1,030,373)	(2,544,200)	(1,014,124)
Utilities (gas, electricity, water, etc)		(213,746)	(228,519)	(167,303)
Insurance		(192,945)	(165,432)	(182,307)
Interest Expense		(23,984)	(21,754)	(76,918)
Goods and Services Tax Paid		(175,797)	0	(102,152)
Other Expenses		(236,903)	(251,606)	(166,675)
		<b>(5,312,433)</b>	<b>(6,043,519)</b>	<b>(4,748,592)</b>
<b>Receipts</b>				
Rates		2,917,692	3,007,292	2,804,231
Operating Grants & Subsidies		1,805,433	450,956	985,183
Fees and Charges		1,393,045	1,518,125	1,593,827
Interest Earnings		60,926	45,205	25,797
Goods and Services Tax		149,136	0	183,128
Other		219,007	503,190	744,953
		<b>6,545,239</b>	<b>5,524,768</b>	<b>6,337,119</b>
<b>Net Cash flows from Operating Activities</b>		<b>1,232,806</b>	<b>(518,751)</b>	<b>1,588,527</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>				
<b>Payments</b>				
Purchase of Land		(127,273)	0	0
Purchase of Buildings		(10,247)	(104,539)	(89,892)
Purchase Plant and Equipment		(757,120)	(402,500)	(40,272)
Purchase Furniture and Equipment		(67,984)	(30,000)	(16,750)
Purchase Road Infrastructure Assets		(1,209,814)	(2,313,365)	(1,272,167)
Purchase of Bridges Assets		(61,381)	(949,290)	0
Purchase of Footpath Assets		(63,597)	(72,000)	0
Purchase Aerodrome Assets		0	0	0
Purchase Drainage Assets		(177,860)	0	(83,270)
Purchase Sewerage Assets		0	0	0
Purchase Parks & Ovals Assets		0	(80,000)	0
Purchase Recreation Assets		(7,980)	0	(110,028)
Purchase Solid Waste Assets		0	(73,729)	0
Purchase Infrastructure Other Assets		(5,443)		(71,889)
<b>Receipts</b>				
Proceeds from Sale of Assets		309,596	127,714	144,000
Non-Operating grants used for Development of Assets		1,426,149	2,661,821	1,612,044
		<b>(752,954)</b>	<b>(1,235,888)</b>	<b>71,776</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>				
Repayment of Debentures		(39,432)	(36,157)	(319,487)
Advances to Community Groups		0	0	0
Revenue from Self Supporting Loans		0	0	0
Proceeds from New Debentures		0	0	0
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>(39,432)</b>	<b>(36,157)</b>	<b>(319,487)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>440,420</b>	<b>(1,790,796)</b>	<b>1,340,816</b>
<b>Cash at the Beginning of Reporting Period</b>		<b>3,362,018</b>	<b>3,852,438</b>	<b>4,492,791</b>
<b>Cash at the End of Reporting Period</b>		<b>3,802,438</b>	<b>2,061,642</b>	<b>5,833,606</b>

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

**Notes**

	2019-20 ACTUAL \$	2020-21 BUDGET \$	2020-21 ACTUAL \$
<b>RECONCILIATION OF CASH</b>			
Cash at Bank	124,793	1,015,385	3,115,245
Restricted Cash	3,671,695		2,712,412
Cash on Hand	5,950	580	5,950
<b>TOTAL CASH</b>	<b>3,802,438</b>	<b>1,015,965</b>	<b>5,833,606</b>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO OPERATING RESULT</b>			
Net Result (As per Comprehensive Income Statement)	(1,093,697)	(817,595)	3,558,260
Add back Depreciation	3,018,256	3,592,229	0
(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Assets	156,782	-	0
AASB15 Adjustment	(9,674)		
LG House Unit trust	(1,153)		
Self Supporting Loan Principal Reimbursements	0	-	0
Contributions for the Development of Assets	(659,311)	(2,661,821)	(1,612,044)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities			
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory	(1,743)	0	2,759
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	(89,783)	-	(341,216)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	121,781	-	(19,232)
Increase/(Decrease) in Contract Liability		(674,594)	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Prepayments	0	0	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Employee Provisions	(208,652)	43,030	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	0	0	0
Rounding	-	0	0
<b>NET CASH FROM/(USED) IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1,232,806</b>	<b>(518,751)</b>	<b>1,588,527</b>



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>Proceeds Sale of Assets</b>									
123001	Proceeds Sale of Assets								
092010	Proceeds - Sale of Land/Buildings	(\$127,714)	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)	\$0	(\$127,714)	\$0	(\$55,732)	\$0
		\$0	(\$140,000)	(\$140,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$140,000)	\$0
	<b>PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF ASSETS</b>	(\$127,714)	(\$144,000)	(\$144,000)	\$0	(\$127,714)	\$0	(\$195,732)	\$0
<b>Written Down Value</b>									
	Written Down Value - Works Plant	\$127,714	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,714	\$0	\$195,732
	<b>Sub Total - WDV ON DISPOSAL OF ASSET</b>	\$127,714	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,714	\$0	\$195,732
	<b>Total - GAIN/LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF ASSET</b>	\$0	(\$144,000)	(\$144,000)	\$0	(\$127,714)	\$127,714	(\$195,732)	\$195,732
<b>Total - OPERATING STATEMENT</b>									
		\$0	(\$144,000)	(\$144,000)	\$0	(\$127,714)	\$127,714	(\$195,732)	\$195,732

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>RATES</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
031103	Rates Administration Activity Costs	\$91,456	\$63,384	\$0	\$63,384	\$0	\$99,810	\$0	\$99,810
031101	Collection Costs	\$14,322	\$90	\$0	\$90	\$0	\$15,630	\$0	\$15,630
031100	Valuation Charges	\$4,221	\$16,039	\$0	\$16,039	\$0	\$17,200	\$0	\$17,200
031102	Search Costs	\$101	\$134	\$0	\$134	\$0	\$185	\$0	\$185
<b>Sub Total - GENERAL RATES OP EXP</b>		\$110,100	\$79,647	\$0	\$79,647	\$0	\$132,825	\$0	\$132,825
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
031001	Rates - GRV	(\$460,579)	(\$460,579)	(\$460,579)	\$0	(\$460,579)	\$0	(\$460,579)	\$0
031002	Rates - UV	(\$2,170,963)	(\$2,170,963)	(\$2,170,963)	\$0	(\$2,170,963)	\$0	(\$2,170,963)	\$0
031003	Rates - GRV - Minimum	(\$50,745)	(\$50,745)	(\$50,745)	\$0	(\$50,745)	\$0	(\$50,745)	\$0
031004	Rates - UV - Minimum	(\$324,000)	(\$324,000)	(\$324,000)	\$0	(\$324,000)	\$0	(\$324,000)	\$0
031006	Rates - Ex-Gratia Rates	(\$1,255)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$1,255)	\$0	(\$1,255)	\$0
031013	Rates Administration Fee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
031005	Rates - Instalment Interest	(\$2,800)	(\$3,691)	(\$3,691)	\$0	(\$2,800)	\$0	(\$3,790)	\$0
031007	Rates - Non Payment Penalty - LG	(\$19,488)	(\$18,994)	(\$18,994)	\$0	(\$21,415)	\$0	(\$14,000)	\$0
01023	Pensioner Deferred Rate Interest	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
031008	Rates - Rate Enquiries	(\$5,191)	(\$9,502)	(\$9,502)	\$0	(\$6,330)	\$0	(\$6,480)	\$0
031009	Rates - ESL Administration Fee	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)	(\$4,000)	\$0	(\$4,000)	\$0	(\$4,000)	\$0
031010	Rates - Reimbursements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$6,000)	\$0	(\$6,000)	\$0
031011	Rates - Penalty Interest - DFES	(\$690)	(\$890)	(\$890)	\$0	(\$690)	\$0	(\$690)	\$0
031012	Rates - Rates Interims	\$0	(\$1,595)	(\$1,595)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
031104	Rates Written Off	\$229	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$0	\$250	\$0
<b>Sub Total - GENERAL RATES OP INC</b>		(\$3,039,481)	(\$3,044,958)	(\$3,044,958)	\$0	(\$3,048,527)	\$0	(\$3,042,252)	\$0
<b>Total - GENERAL RATES</b>		(\$2,929,382)	(\$2,965,311)	(\$3,044,958)	\$79,647	(\$3,048,527)	\$132,825	(\$3,042,252)	\$132,825

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
032100	General Purpose Funding - Administration Allocated	\$6,064	\$4,203	\$0	\$4,203	\$0	\$6,618	\$0	\$6,618
<b>Sub Total - OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING OP/EXP</b>		\$6,064	\$4,203	\$0	\$4,203	\$0	\$6,618	\$0	\$6,618
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
032001	General Purpose Grants Federal Commission (OP)	(\$257,483)	(\$453,097)	(\$453,097)	\$0	(\$343,310)	\$0	(\$453,097)	\$0
032002	General Purpose Grants Federal - Roads (OP)	(\$247,733)	(\$302,216)	(\$302,216)	\$0	(\$330,310)	\$0	(\$302,216)	\$0
032003	General Purpose Funding - Interest On Investments - Municipal Ac	(\$570)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$1,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0
032004	Interest on Investments - Reserves Account	(\$10,830)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$19,000)	\$0	(\$15,000)	\$0
032006	General Purpose Funding - Interest on Investments - Medical Func	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
032007	General Purpose Funding - Interest on Investments - Business On	\$0	(\$1,077)	(\$1,077)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
032008	General Purpose Funding - Interest on Investments - Short Term C	(\$281)	(\$1,146)	(\$1,146)	\$0	(\$300)	\$0	(\$300)	\$0
<b>Sub Total - OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING OP/INC</b>		(\$517,306)	(\$757,536)	(\$757,536)	\$0	(\$693,920)	\$0	(\$770,613)	\$0
<b>Total - OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING</b>		(\$511,242)	(\$753,333)	(\$757,536)	\$4,203	(\$693,920)	\$6,618	(\$770,613)	\$6,618
<b>Total - GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING</b>		(\$3,440,623)	(\$3,718,644)	(\$3,802,494)	\$83,850	(\$3,742,447)	\$139,443	(\$3,812,865)	\$139,443



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL							
OPERATING EXPENDITURE							
041100	Members - Sitting Fees.	\$69,236	\$45,056	\$0	\$45,056	\$0	\$75,560
041119	Website Expenses	\$4,582	\$150	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$5,000
041101	Members - Training Costs	\$7,452	\$32	\$0	\$32	\$0	\$10,800
041102	Members - Travelling Costs	\$4,692	\$2,865	\$0	\$2,865	\$0	\$6,800
041103	Members - Telecommunications Reimbursements	\$7,949	\$6,786	\$0	\$6,786	\$0	\$11,520
041104	Members - Other Expenses	\$3,625	\$2,715	\$0	\$2,715	\$0	\$3,625
041105	Members - Conferences/Seminars Costs	\$15,058	\$45	\$0	\$45	\$0	\$50
041106	Members - President's Allowance	\$4,934	\$6,853	\$0	\$6,853	\$0	\$10,280
041107	Members - Deputy President's Allowance	\$1,259	\$1,713	\$0	\$1,713	\$0	\$2,570
041108	Members - Council Chamber Expenses	\$887	\$466	\$0	\$466	\$0	\$905
041109	Members - Refreshments & Receptions	\$16,324	\$32,219	\$0	\$32,219	\$0	\$17,815
041110	Members - Bunbury Wellington GOC Projects	\$1,500	\$3,445	\$0	\$3,445	\$0	\$1,500
041111	Members - Insurance Costs For Members	\$8,040	\$7,254	\$0	\$7,254	\$0	\$7,254
041112	Members - Subscriptions	\$8,835	\$8,043	\$0	\$8,043	\$0	\$8,043
041113	Members - Election Expenses	\$0	\$3,286	\$0	\$3,286	\$0	\$3,286
041114	Members - Donations	\$64,698	\$65,506	\$0	\$65,506	\$0	\$64,698
041118	ICT - Councilors	\$1,980	\$2,171	\$0	\$2,171	\$0	\$2,640
041150	Members - Admin Allocation	\$48,760	\$33,793	\$0	\$33,793	\$0	\$55,626
041190	Depreciation - Membership	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OP/EXP		\$269,810	\$222,398	\$0	\$222,398	\$0	\$307,096
OPERATING INCOME							
041001	Members - Reimbursements Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
041002	Other Governance - Sundry Reimbursements Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
041003	Other Governance - Other Minor Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
041004	Members - Operating Grants and Contributions	\$0	(\$23,600)	(\$23,600)	\$0	(\$25,100)	\$0
Sub Total - MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OP/INC		\$0	(\$23,600)	(\$23,600)	\$0	(\$25,100)	\$0
Total - MEMBERS OF COUNCIL		\$269,810	\$198,798	(\$23,600)	\$222,398	(\$25,100)	\$307,096

# Shire of Boyup Brook

## MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>								
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>								
042100 Other Governance - Admin Allocated	\$73,140	\$50,690	\$0	\$50,690	\$0	\$79,821	\$0	\$79,821
Sub Total - GOVERNANCE - GENERAL OPI/EXP	\$73,140	\$50,690	\$0	\$50,690	\$0	\$79,821	\$0	\$79,821
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>								
New Other Minor Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - GOVERNANCE - GENERAL OP/INC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total - GOVERNANCE - GENERAL	\$73,140	\$50,690	\$0	\$50,690	\$0	\$79,821	\$0	\$79,821
Total - GOVERNANCE	\$342,950	\$249,488	(\$23,600)	\$273,088	\$0	\$379,473	(\$25,100)	\$386,917



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

Shire of Boyup Brook		MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT		Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme		G/L		JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
									Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY																
FIRE PREVENTION																
OPERATING EXPENDITURE																
051109	ESL - Insurances Fire Appliances and Personnel								\$37,781	\$32,964	\$0	\$37,781	\$0	\$37,781	\$0	\$33,500
051112	Fire Prevention And Support								\$22,300	\$25,923	\$0	\$22,300	\$0	\$22,300	\$0	\$28,794
051101	Fire Break Inspection Expenses								\$3,540	\$2,750	\$0	\$3,540	\$0	\$3,540	\$0	\$2,750
051102	Fire Hazard Reductions Expenses								\$30,468	\$26,566	\$0	\$35,428	\$0	\$35,428	\$0	\$37,159
051104	Minor Fire Plant & Equipment Purchases non ESL								\$367	\$178	\$0	\$400	\$0	\$400	\$0	\$400
051105	Fire Plant & Equipment Maintenance - Non ESL								\$458	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$500
051106	ESL - Fire Vehicle Maintenance Costs								\$10,000	\$7,713	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,200
051107	ESL - Brigade Utilities, rates and taxes								\$390	\$249	\$0	\$390	\$0	\$390	\$0	\$390
051108	ESL - Other Goods & Services relating to Fires								\$2,000	\$371	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000
051111	ESL - Minor Fire Plant/Equip Under \$1500								\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$5,000
051114	ESL - Land & Building Maintenance								\$710	\$12	\$0	\$710	\$0	\$710	\$0	\$860
051115	ESL - Clothing and Accessories								\$2,000	\$4,601	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$20,405
051116	ESL - Plant and Equipment Maintenance								\$1,500	\$172	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$1,500
051117	BFRC - Bushfire Risk Planning								\$1,068	\$858	\$0	\$1,351	\$0	\$1,351	\$0	\$1,351
051118	DFES Fire Defence Grant Expenses								\$13,114	\$0	\$0	\$13,520	\$0	\$13,520	\$0	\$13,520
051120	Bush Fire - Mitigation Activity Funded								\$196,180	\$14,367	\$0	\$196,180	\$0	\$196,180	\$0	\$196,180
051150	Admin Allocation - Fire Control								\$48,760	\$33,793	\$0	\$53,214	\$0	\$53,214	\$0	\$53,214
051190	Depreciation - Fire Control								\$670	\$0	\$0	\$670	\$0	\$670	\$0	\$670
Sub Total - FIRE PREVENTION OP/EXP									\$372,306	\$150,515	\$0	\$382,484	\$0	\$382,484	\$0	\$408,393
OPERATING INCOME																
051001	Fire Infringements/Fines Income								(\$500)	(\$750)	\$0	(\$500)	\$0	(\$750)	(\$750)	\$0
051002	Sale Of Fire Maps Income								(\$150)	(\$91)	\$0	(\$150)	\$0	(\$150)	(\$150)	\$0
051004	ESL - Funding Operating Grant Income								(\$265,654)	(\$151,051)	\$0	(\$265,654)	\$0	(\$265,654)	(\$265,654)	\$0
Sub Total - FIRE PREVENTION OP/INC									(\$266,304)	(\$151,892)	\$0	(\$266,304)	\$0	(\$266,554)	(\$266,554)	\$0
Total - FIRE PREVENTION									\$106,002	(\$151,892)	\$150,515	(\$266,304)	\$382,484	(\$266,554)	\$408,393	



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>ANIMAL CONTROL</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
052100	Ranger Services Operation Costs	\$1,567	\$1,650	\$0	\$1,650	\$0	\$1,650	\$0	\$1,650
052005	Trap Hire Refunds	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
052101	Ranger Vehicle Operating Expenses	\$3,162	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,450	\$0	\$3,450
052102	Dog License Discs Costs	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$0	\$250
052103	Other Control Expenses	\$7,137	\$13,076	\$0	\$13,076	\$0	\$7,945	\$0	\$14,123
052104	Animal Impounding Costs	\$5,000	\$386	\$0	\$386	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
052109	Cat License Tags Expense	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$0	\$100
052110	Ranger Services Salary Super and Employee Costs	\$37,161	\$17,899	\$0	\$17,899	\$0	\$39,379	\$0	\$20,525
052150	Admin Allocation - Animal Control	\$18,323	\$12,694	\$0	\$12,694	\$0	\$19,989	\$0	\$19,989
052190	Depreciation	\$367	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$400	\$0	\$400
<b>Sub Total - ANIMAL CONTROL OP/EXP</b>		\$73,117	\$45,705	\$0	\$45,705	\$0	\$78,213	\$0	\$65,537
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
052001	Animal Fines & Penalties Income	(\$212)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$265)	\$0	\$0	\$0
052002	Animal Impounding Fees Income	(\$105)	(\$358)	(\$358)	\$0	(\$105)	\$0	(\$358)	\$0
052003	Dog Registrations Charges	(\$4,934)	(\$6,103)	(\$6,103)	\$0	(\$5,060)	\$0	(\$5,048)	\$0
052004	Cat Registration Charges	\$0	(\$6)	(\$6)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$6)	\$0
052006	Animal Control Income - Grant	(\$50)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$50)	\$0	(\$50)	\$0
052105	Trap Hire Income	(\$50)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$50)	\$0	(\$50)	\$0
<b>Sub Total - ANIMAL CONTROL OP/INC</b>		(\$5,351)	(\$6,467)	(\$6,467)	\$0	(\$5,530)	\$0	(\$5,512)	\$0
<b>Total - ANIMAL CONTROL</b>		\$67,766	\$39,238	(\$6,467)	\$45,705	(\$5,530)	\$78,213	(\$5,512)	\$65,537

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>OTHER LAW ORDER &amp; PUBLIC SAFETY</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
053100	Local Emergency Management Committee Expenses	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$300
053150	Administration Allocated - Emergency Mgt	\$18,316	\$12,694	\$0	\$12,694	\$0	\$19,989	\$0	\$19,989
053190	Depreciation	\$25,056	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,345	\$0	\$27,345
<b>Sub Total - OTHER LAW ORDER &amp; PUBLIC SAFETY OP/EXP</b>		<b>\$43,672</b>	<b>\$12,694</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$12,694</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$47,634</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$47,634</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
053002	Non-Operating Grants CCTV	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$31,700)	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Sub Total - OTHER LAW ORDER &amp; PUBLIC SAFETY OP /INC</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$31,700)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total - OTHER LAW ORDER PUBLIC SAFETY</b>		<b>\$43,672</b>	<b>\$12,694</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$12,694</b>	<b>(\$31,700)</b>	<b>\$47,634</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$47,634</b>
<b>Total - LAW ORDER &amp; PUBLIC SAFETY</b>		<b>\$217,440</b>	<b>\$50,555</b>	<b>(\$158,359)</b>	<b>\$208,915</b>	<b>(\$303,534)</b>	<b>\$508,331</b>	<b>(\$272,066)</b>	<b>\$521,564</b>



*Shire of Boyup Brook*  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>HEALTH FAMILY STOP CENTRE</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
071100	B0101								
	Family Stop Centre - Operation		\$4,992	\$0	\$4,992	\$0	\$11,083	\$0	\$11,083
071150	Admin Allocated - Family Stop Centre	\$10,715	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
071190	Depreciation - Family Stop Centre	\$12,252	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,700	\$0	\$3,700
		\$3,390							
	Sub Total - HEALTH FAMILY STOP OP/EXP	\$26,357	\$13,484	\$0	\$13,484	\$0	\$28,154	\$0	\$28,154
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
	Sub Total - HEALTH FAMILY STOP OP/INC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total - HEALTH FAMILY STOP	\$26,357	\$13,484	\$0	\$13,484	\$0	\$28,154	\$0	\$28,154
<b>HEALTH ADMINISTRATION &amp; INSPECTION</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
072100	Health Administration Services Expenses	\$42,480	\$24,135	\$0	\$24,135	\$0	\$45,690	\$0	\$40,500
072101	Other Health Administration Expenses	\$118	\$78	\$0	\$78	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$150
072102	Provision for Leave Accruals	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
072103	Health Administration Superannuation	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$300
072150	Admin Allocation - Other Health	\$12,256	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
	Sub Total - HEALTH ADMIN AND INSPECTION OP/EXP	\$55,154	\$32,704	\$0	\$32,704	\$0	\$59,511	\$0	\$54,321
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
072001	Food Stall Permit Charges	(\$130)	(\$38)	(\$38)	\$0	(\$130)	\$0	(\$130)	\$0
072002	Temporary Camping Site Permit Charges	(\$900)	(\$100)	(\$100)	\$0	(\$900)	\$0	\$0	\$0
072003	Food Business Registration Fee	(\$1,129)	(\$883)	(\$883)	\$0	(\$1,255)	\$0	(\$655)	\$0
072004	Annual Inspections	(\$105)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$105)	\$0	(\$105)	\$0
072005	Lodging House Registration Fees	\$0	(\$306)	(\$306)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$306)	\$0
	Sub Total - HEALTH ADMIN AND INSPECTION OP/INC	(\$2,263)	(\$1,327)	(\$1,327)	\$0	(\$2,390)	\$0	(\$1,196)	\$0
	Total - HEALTH ADMIN AND INSPECTION	\$52,891	\$31,377	(\$1,327)	\$32,704	(\$2,390)	\$59,511	(\$1,196)	\$54,321

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

Shire of Boyup Brook MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT									
Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme									
G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
OTHER HEALTH - MEDICAL SERVICES									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
074100	B0105								
074102									
074104									
074101									
074103									
074105									
074106									
074107									
074108									
074109									
074110									
074111									
074112									
074113									
074114									
074115									
074116									
074117									
074118									
074150									
074191									
074190									
074192									
074193									
Sub Total - PREVENTIVE SRVS - OPI/EXP									
OPERATING INCOME									
074001									
074002									
074004									
Sub Total - PREVENTIVE SRVS - OPI/INC									
Total - PREVENTIVE SERVICES									



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>PREVENTIVE SERVICE - OTHER</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
073100	Analytical Expenses	\$475	\$254	\$0	\$254	\$0	\$475	\$0	\$475
Sub Total - PREVENTIVE SRVS - OTHER OPI/EXP		\$475	\$254	\$0	\$254	\$0	\$475	\$0	\$475
Total - PREVENTIVE SERVICES - OTHER		\$475	\$254	\$0	\$254	\$0	\$475	\$0	\$475
<b>OTHER HEALTH</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
075100	Ambulance Centre Operation	\$24,479	\$12,528	\$0	\$12,528	\$0	\$24,479	\$0	\$24,479
075150	Admin Allocated - Other Health	\$12,252	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
Sub Total - OTHER HEALTH OPI/EXP		\$36,731	\$21,019	\$0	\$21,019	\$0	\$37,850	\$0	\$37,850
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
Sub Total - OTHER HEALTH OP/INC		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total - OTHER HEALTH		\$36,731	\$21,019	\$0	\$21,019	\$0	\$37,850	\$0	\$37,850
Total - HEALTH		\$279,854	\$177,750	(\$983,825)	\$1,161,575	(\$907,844)	\$1,249,020	(\$1,059,830)	\$1,443,420

Shire of Boyup Brook  
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>OTHER EDUCATION</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
081100	Community Resource Centre	\$2,734	\$2,213	\$0	\$2,213	\$0	\$2,734	\$0	\$3,364
081102	Donations - Other Education	\$250	\$200	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$250	\$0	\$250
081103	Early Learning Centre - Employee Costs	\$109,024	\$143,227	\$0	\$143,227	\$0	\$118,770	\$0	\$138,881
081104	Early Learning Centre - Operating Costs	\$12,955	\$9,143	\$0	\$9,143	\$0	\$13,990	\$0	\$13,990
081150	Admin Allocation - Other Education	\$12,256	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
081190	Depreciation - Community Resource Centre	\$4,601	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,020	\$0	\$5,020
081191	Depreciation - Rylington Park Farm Complex	\$15,477	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,885	\$0	\$16,885
<b>Sub Total - OTHER EDUCATION OP/EXP</b>		\$157,297	\$163,691	\$0	\$163,691	\$0	\$171,020	\$0	\$191,761
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
081001	Rylington Park Reimbursements	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
081003	Early Learning Centre - Fees & Charges	(\$118,550)	(\$132,067)	(\$132,067)	\$0	(\$125,000)	\$0	(\$145,650)	\$0
081004	Early Learning Centre -Operating Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Sub Total - OTHER EDUCATION OP/INC</b>		(\$118,550)	(\$132,067)	(\$132,067)	\$0	(\$125,000)	\$0	(\$145,650)	\$0
<b>Total - OTHER EDUCATION</b>		\$38,747	\$31,624	(\$132,067)	\$163,691	(\$125,000)	\$171,020	(\$145,650)	\$191,761
<b>AGED &amp; DISABLED</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
082100	Support for Seniors Christmas Lunch	\$1,390	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,390	\$0	\$1,390
082104	Aged Needs Initiative Loan Interest	\$14,218	\$69,381	\$0	\$69,381	\$0	\$14,218	\$0	\$14,218
082150	Admin Allocated - Aged & Disabled	\$12,252	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
<b>Sub Total - AGED &amp; DISABLED OP/EXP</b>		\$27,860	\$77,873	\$0	\$77,873	\$0	\$28,979	\$0	\$28,979
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
<b>Sub Total - AGED &amp; DISABLED OP/INC</b>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total - AGED &amp; DISABLED</b>		\$27,860	\$77,873	\$0	\$77,873	\$0	\$28,979	\$0	\$28,979



Shire of Boyup Brook  
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>OTHER WELFARE</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
083100	Other Welfare Expenses	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500	\$0	\$500
083104	Depreciation	\$46	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$50
083105	Donations Expended	\$0	\$24	\$0	\$24	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
083150	Admin Allocated - Other Welfare	\$36,645	\$25,388	\$0	\$25,388	\$0	\$39,978	\$0	\$39,978
Sub Total - OTHER WELFARE OP/EXP		\$37,191	\$25,412	\$0	\$25,412	\$0	\$40,528	\$0	\$40,528
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
Sub Total - OTHER WELFARE OP/INC		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total - OTHER WELFARE		\$37,191	\$25,412	\$0	\$25,412	\$0	\$40,528	\$0	\$40,528
Total - EDUCATION & WELFARE		\$103,798	\$134,908	(\$132,067)	\$266,975	(\$125,000)	\$240,527	(\$145,650)	\$261,268

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>STAFF HOUSING</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
091100	Staff Housing	\$7,272	\$2,554	\$0	\$2,554	\$0	\$7,389	\$0	\$10,141
091130	Interest Paid Loan 115 - Staff House	\$2,670	\$2,670	\$0	\$2,670	\$0	\$2,670	\$0	\$2,670
091190	Depreciation - Staff Housing	\$5,255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,735	\$0	\$5,735
091150	Staff Housing - Less Amt Allocated to Admin.	\$12,252	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
<b>Sub Total - STAFF HOUSING OP/EXP</b>		\$27,449	\$13,715	\$0	\$13,715	\$0	\$29,165	\$0	\$31,917
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
<b>Sub Total - STAFF HOUSING OP/INC</b>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total - STAFF HOUSING</b>		\$27,449	\$13,715	\$0	\$13,715	\$0	\$29,165	\$0	\$31,917

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021	ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21	AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure
<b>HOUSING OTHER</b>					
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>					
092101	Boyup Brook Citizens Lodge	\$7,959	\$10,364	\$0	\$10,364
092102	Community Housing - Units	\$18,055	\$12,056	\$0	\$12,056
092103	Other	\$4,720	\$6,400	\$0	\$6,400
092104	6 Nix - Operating & Mice Expense	\$5,400	\$2,418	\$0	\$2,418
092105	House - 1 Rogers Ave	\$10,638	\$23,691	\$0	\$23,691
092107	7 Knapp Street - Operating & Mice Expense	\$10,697	\$6,757	\$0	\$6,757
092108	Property Selling Expenses	\$0	\$6,433	\$0	\$6,433
092150	Admin Allocation - Other Housing	\$12,376	\$8,577	\$0	\$8,577
092191	Depreciation - Other Housing	\$5,104	\$0	\$0	\$0
092192	Depreciation - House - 1 Rogers Ave	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
092190	Depreciation - Boyup Brook Citizens Lodge	\$29,674	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>Sub Total - HOUSING OTHER OP/EXP</b>	<b>\$108,622</b>	<b>\$76,695</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$76,695</b>
<b>HOUSING OPERATING INCOME</b>					
092001	Rent 24A Proctor St	(\$8,187)	(\$8,300)	(\$8,300)	(\$8,300)
092002	Rent 24B Proctor St	(\$7,610)	(\$7,315)	(\$7,315)	(\$7,315)
092003	Rent 16A Forrest St	(\$9,929)	(\$9,178)	(\$9,178)	(\$9,178)
092004	Rent 16B Forrest St	(\$9,998)	(\$8,658)	(\$8,658)	(\$8,658)
092005	Rent 1 Rogers St	(\$8,268)	\$0	\$0	\$0
092006	Rent 6 Nix St	(\$9,169)	\$0	\$0	\$0
092007	Housing Reimbursements	(\$213)	(\$1,016)	(\$1,016)	(\$1,016)
092009	Other Housing: 7 Knapp St	(\$28,755)	(\$28,629)	(\$28,629)	(\$28,629)
	<b>Sub Total - HOUSING OTHER OP/INC</b>	<b>(\$92,129)</b>	<b>(\$63,095)</b>	<b>(\$63,095)</b>	<b>(\$63,095)</b>
	<b>Total - HOUSING OTHER</b>	<b>\$26,493</b>	<b>\$13,600</b>	<b>\$76,695</b>	<b>\$141,711</b>
	<b>Total - HOUSING</b>	<b>\$53,942</b>	<b>\$27,315</b>	<b>(\$63,095)</b>	<b>(\$71,501)</b>



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

Shire of Boyup Brook									
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT									
Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme									
G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
SANITATION - HOUSEHOLD REFUSE									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
101100	Refuse Collection Boyup Brook Townsite Expense	\$42,027	\$40,693	\$0	\$40,693	\$0	\$45,850	\$0	\$49,175
101101	Recycling Collection Boyup Brook Town Site	\$26,161	\$25,680	\$0	\$25,680	\$0	\$28,540	\$0	\$30,290
101106	Transfer Station Employee Costs	\$27,265	\$59,920	\$0	\$59,920	\$0	\$29,991	\$0	\$60,665
101102	Boyup Brook Transfer Station Costs	\$37,996	\$43,346	\$0	\$43,346	\$0	\$46,735	\$0	\$50,855
101103	Land Fill Disposal Site	\$13,817	\$36,621	\$0	\$36,621	\$0	\$17,490	\$0	\$35,540
101104	Townsite Street Bins Collection	\$9,617	\$8,340	\$0	\$8,340	\$0	\$10,910	\$0	\$10,910
101107	Drum Muster Expenses	\$1,600	\$1,521	\$0	\$1,521	\$0	\$1,600	\$0	\$1,600
101108	BB Transfer Station Superannuation	\$1,786	\$1,491	\$0	\$1,491	\$0	\$2,210	\$0	\$2,210
101119	Waste Bin Maintenance and Delivery	\$0	\$2,097	\$0	\$2,097	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$2,000
101150	Admin Allocated - Waste Management	\$24,380	\$16,897	\$0	\$16,897	\$0	\$26,607	\$0	\$26,607
101190	Depreciation - Waste Management	\$20,223	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,070	\$0	\$22,070
	Sub Total - SANITATION HOUSEHOLD REFUSE OP/EXP	\$204,872	\$236,606	\$0	\$236,606	\$0	\$233,003	\$0	\$291,922
SANITATION OPERATING INCOME									
101001	Refuse Collection Charges - Rates	(\$188,700)	(\$188,783)	(\$188,783)	\$0	(\$188,700)	\$0	(\$188,700)	\$0
101002	Waste Disposal Charges	(\$4,371)	(\$5,590)	(\$5,590)	\$0	(\$4,371)	\$0	(\$4,371)	\$0
101003	Recycling Scheme Income	(\$1,362)	(\$2,962)	(\$2,962)	\$0	(\$1,362)	\$0	(\$1,362)	\$0
101004	Scrap Metal Income	(\$2,376)	(\$2,428)	(\$2,428)	\$0	(\$2,400)	\$0	(\$2,400)	\$0
	Sub Total - SANITATION H/HOLD REFUSE OP/INC	(\$196,809)	(\$199,763)	(\$199,763)	\$0	(\$196,833)	\$0	(\$196,833)	\$0
	Total - SANITATION HOUSEHOLD REFUSE	\$8,063	\$36,843	(\$199,763)	\$236,606	(\$196,833)	\$233,003	(\$196,833)	\$291,922
SANITATION OTHER									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
	Sub Total - SANITATION OTHER OP/EXP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPERATING INCOME									
	Sub Total - SANITATION OTHER OP/INC	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Total - SANITATION OTHER	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

*Shire of Boyup Brook*  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>EFFLUENT DRAINAGE SYSTEM</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
103100	Septic Tank Inspection Expenses	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200	\$0	\$200
103101	Liquid Waste Disposal Site (Stanton Road)	\$1,915	\$2,102	\$0	\$2,102	\$0	\$1,915	\$0	\$2,808
Sub Total - SEWERAGE OP/EXP		\$2,115	\$2,102	\$0	\$2,102	\$0	\$2,115	\$0	\$3,008
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
103002	Septic Licence Fees	(\$1,624)	(\$4,484)	(\$4,484)	\$0	(\$1,888)	\$0	(\$2,596)	\$0
Sub Total - SEWERAGE OP/INC		(\$1,624)	(\$4,484)	(\$4,484)	\$0	(\$1,888)	\$0	(\$2,596)	\$0
Total - SEWERAGE		\$491	(\$2,382)	(\$4,484)	\$2,102	(\$1,888)	\$2,115	(\$2,596)	\$3,008
<b>TOWN PLANNING &amp; REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
105100	Town Planning Admin & Control	\$23,416	\$20,501	\$0	\$20,501	\$0	\$27,711	\$0	\$63,711
105101	Admin Allocation - Town Planning	\$24,389	\$16,897	\$0	\$16,897	\$0	\$26,607	\$0	\$26,607
Sub Total - TOWN PLAN & REG DEV OP/EXP		\$47,804	\$37,398	\$0	\$37,398	\$0	\$54,318	\$0	\$90,318
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
105001	Planning Application Fees	(\$5,082)	(\$4,871)	(\$4,871)	\$0	(\$5,440)	\$0	(\$5,440)	\$0
Sub Total - TOWN PLAN & REG DEV OP/INC		(\$5,082)	(\$4,871)	(\$4,871)	\$0	(\$5,440)	\$0	(\$5,440)	\$0
Total - TOWN PLANNING & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		\$42,723	\$32,527	(\$4,871)	\$37,398	(\$5,440)	\$54,318	(\$5,440)	\$90,318



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
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Shire of Boyup Brook									
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT									
Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme									
G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
OTHER COMMUNITY AMENITIES									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
106101									
	Cemetery - Operation	\$17,255	\$29,026	\$0	\$29,026	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,071
106101	B0420 Cemetery - Operation		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,071	\$0	\$0
106101	B0421 Niche Wall Plaques Operations	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$50
106101	G314 Cemetery Grounds	\$5,708	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,485	\$0	\$6,485
106102	Public Toilets - Operation		\$12,882	\$0	\$12,882	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
106102	B0450 Toilets - Lions Park Costs	\$3,483	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,800	\$0	\$3,800
106102	B0451 Toilets - Tourist Centre Costs	\$2,841	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,067	\$0	\$4,487
106102	B0452 Toilets - Town Hall (External) Costs	\$6,853	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,470	\$0	\$8,250
106103	Street Furniture	\$430	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$430	\$0	\$430
106150	Admin Allocation - Other Community Amenities	\$12,256	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
106151	Admin Allocation - Cemetery	\$1,362	\$943	\$0	\$943	\$0	\$1,486	\$0	\$1,486
106191	Depreciation - Public Toilets	\$926	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,010	\$0	\$1,010
106192	Depreciation - Other Community Service's	\$2,782	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,035	\$0	\$3,035
Sub Total - OTHER COMMUNITY AMENITIES OP/EXP		\$53,946	\$51,343	\$0	\$51,343	\$0	\$59,275	\$0	\$71,475
OPERATING INCOME									
106001	Cemetery Burial Fees	(\$900)	(\$12,812)	(\$12,812)	\$0	(\$900)	\$0	(\$9,000)	\$0
106002	License/Other Fees BB Cemetery	(\$1,000)	(\$2,683)	(\$2,683)	\$0	(\$1,000)	\$0	(\$1,220)	\$0
106004	Niche Wall Fees	(\$1,705)	(\$1,822)	(\$1,822)	\$0	(\$1,705)	\$0	(\$140)	\$0
Sub Total - OTHER COMMUNITY AMENITIES OP/INC		(\$3,605)	(\$17,318)	(\$17,318)	\$0	(\$3,605)	\$0	(\$10,360)	\$0
Total - OTHER COMMUNITY AMENITIES		\$50,341	\$34,025	(\$17,318)	\$51,343	(\$3,605)	\$59,275	(\$10,360)	\$71,475
Total - COMMUNITY AMENITIES		\$101,618	\$101,012	(\$226,436)	\$327,449	(\$207,766)	\$348,711	(\$215,229)	\$456,723



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
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G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>PUBLIC HALL &amp; CIVIC CENTRES</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
111100	Boyup Brook Hall - Operation	\$31,648	\$24,120	\$0	\$24,120	\$0	\$34,494	\$0	\$35,897
111102	Halls - Other Public Halls	\$7,610	\$5,411	\$0	\$5,411	\$0	\$8,639	\$0	\$10,527
111150	Admin Allocation - Public Halls	\$24,389	\$16,897	\$0	\$16,897	\$0	\$26,607	\$0	\$26,607
111190	Depreciation - Public Halls	\$47,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,384	\$0	\$51,384
<b>Sub Total - PUBLIC HALLS &amp; CIVIC CENTRES OP/EXP</b>		\$110,747	\$46,427	\$0	\$46,427	\$0	\$121,124	\$0	\$124,415
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
111001	Hall Hire Fees	(\$2,135)	(\$3,983)	(\$3,983)	\$0	(\$2,400)	\$0	(\$2,893)	\$0
<b>Sub Total - PUBLIC HALLS &amp; CIVIC CENTRES OP/INC</b>		(\$2,135)	(\$3,983)	(\$3,983)	\$0	(\$2,400)	\$0	(\$2,893)	\$0
<b>Total - PUBLIC HALL &amp; CIVIC CENTRES</b>		\$108,612	\$42,444	(\$3,983)	\$46,427	(\$2,400)	\$121,124	(\$2,893)	\$124,415

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
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Shire of Boyup Brook									
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT									
Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme									
G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
OTHER RECREATION & SPORT									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
113100	Recreation Complex	\$111,366	\$86,029	\$0	\$86,029	\$0	\$116,766	\$0	\$114,733
113109	Walk Trails	\$4,457	\$3,412	\$0	\$3,412	\$0	\$4,457	\$0	\$4,984
113110	Townsite Gardens	\$66,232	\$90,611	\$0	\$90,611	\$0	\$70,466	\$0	\$102,160
113112	Reserves and Parks Operations	\$50,452	\$49,275	\$0	\$49,275	\$0	\$58,362	\$0	\$59,747
113119	Other Recreation Facilities	\$19,120	\$6,961	\$0	\$6,961	\$0	\$21,385	\$0	\$22,329
113120	War Memorial	\$7,448	\$5,370	\$0	\$5,370	\$0	\$8,580	\$0	\$8,580
113121	Kidsport Program by Sports/Rec	\$12,133	\$8,405	\$0	\$8,405	\$0	\$13,236	\$0	\$13,236
113150	Admin Allocation - Other Recreation	\$29,217	\$20,242	\$0	\$20,242	\$0	\$31,874	\$0	\$31,874
113124	Support for UBAS	\$30,780	\$3,088	\$0	\$3,088	\$0	\$30,780	\$0	\$3,780
113122	Support for ANZAC Day	\$6,115	\$7,104	\$0	\$7,104	\$0	\$6,115	\$0	\$6,115
113125	Support for Others	\$15,564	\$13,704	\$0	\$13,704	\$0	\$17,125	\$0	\$17,125
113190	Depreciation - Other Recreation	\$202,044	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$220,420	\$0	\$220,420
113191	Depreciation - Parks & Gardens	\$45,859	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,030	\$0	\$50,030
113192	Depreciation: Plant & Equipment	\$15,115	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,490	\$0	\$16,490
Sub Total - OTHER RECREATION & SPORT OP/EXP		\$615,902	\$294,200	\$0	\$294,200	\$0	\$666,085	\$0	\$671,603
OPERATING INCOME									
113003	Rec Ground Use Hire Fees	(\$3,586)	(\$3,469)	(\$3,469)	\$0	(\$3,586)	\$0	(\$3,586)	\$0
113002	Reimbursements - Other Rec	(\$125)	(\$136)	(\$136)	\$0	(\$500)	\$0	(\$500)	\$0
Sub Total - OTHER RECREATION & SPORT OP/INC		(\$3,711)	(\$3,605)	(\$3,605)	\$0	(\$4,086)	\$0	(\$4,086)	\$0
Total - OTHER RECREATION & SPORT		\$612,191	\$290,595	(\$3,605)	\$294,200	(\$4,086)	\$666,085	(\$4,086)	\$671,603



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And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>SWIMMING POOL</b>								
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>								
112100 Swimming Pool General Operations	\$74,577	\$62,578	\$0	\$62,578	\$0	\$78,950	\$0	\$80,950
112101 Swimming Pool Building Costs	\$40,404	\$57,150	\$0	\$57,150	\$0	\$41,428	\$0	\$50,138
112102 Swimming Pool Employee Costs	\$65,834	\$83,666	\$0	\$83,666	\$0	\$70,168	\$0	\$96,427
112103 Interest on Loan 114 - upgrade pool bowl	\$4,866	\$4,866	\$0	\$4,866	\$0	\$4,866	\$0	\$4,866
112104 Swimming Pool Employee Superannuation	\$4,717	\$6,425	\$0	\$6,425	\$0	\$4,755	\$0	\$6,588
112106 Pool Staff - Fringe Benefits Tax	\$7,279	\$1,559	\$0	\$1,559	\$0	\$9,705	\$0	\$9,705
112150 Admin Allocation - Swimming Pool	\$26,979	\$18,698	\$0	\$18,698	\$0	\$29,443	\$0	\$29,443
112190 Depreciation - Swimming Pool	\$16,255	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,740	\$0	\$17,740
<b>Sub Total - SWIMMING POOL OP/EXP</b>	<b>\$240,911</b>	<b>\$234,942</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$234,942</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$257,055</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$295,857</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>								
112001 Swimming Lesson Fees	\$0	\$28	\$28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28	\$0
112003 Pool Daily Admission Fees	(\$11,179)	(\$9,603)	(\$9,003)	\$0	(\$11,180)	\$0	(\$8,000)	\$0
112004 Season Tickets Fees	(\$13,960)	(\$16,910)	(\$16,910)	\$0	(\$13,960)	\$0	(\$16,910)	\$0
112005 Pool Hire Fees	(\$250)	(\$210)	(\$210)	\$0	(\$250)	\$0	(\$108)	\$0
112006 Gym Equipment Hire Fees	(\$35)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$35)	\$0	\$0	\$0
112008 Vacation Swimming Passes	(\$480)	(\$1,143)	(\$1,143)	\$0	(\$480)	\$0	(\$1,124)	\$0
112009 Grants and Contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Sub Total - SWIMMING POOL OP/INC</b>	<b>(\$25,904)</b>	<b>(\$29,247)</b>	<b>(\$29,247)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$25,905)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$27,556)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total - SWIMMING POOL</b>	<b>\$215,007</b>	<b>\$205,695</b>	<b>(\$29,247)</b>	<b>\$234,942</b>	<b>(\$25,905)</b>	<b>\$257,055</b>	<b>(\$27,556)</b>	<b>\$295,857</b>

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G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>TELEVISION &amp; RADIO REBROADCASTING</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
114005	Banks Rd Telecommunications Tower	\$4,351	\$1,007	\$0	\$1,007	\$0	\$4,649	\$0	\$4,649
<b>Sub Total - TV &amp; RADIO REBROADCASTING OI/EXP</b>		\$4,351	\$1,007	\$0	\$1,007	\$0	\$4,649	\$0	\$4,649
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
114010	Radio & Mobile Tower Site (Including NBN) Fees or Charges	(\$9,050)	(\$9,278)	(\$9,278)	\$0	(\$9,050)	\$0	(\$9,278)	\$0
<b>Sub Total - TV &amp; RADIO REBROADCASTING OI/INC</b>		(\$9,050)	(\$9,278)	(\$9,278)	\$0	(\$9,050)	\$0	(\$9,278)	\$0
<b>Total - TV &amp; RADIO REBROADCASTING</b>		(\$4,699)	(\$8,271)	(\$9,278)	\$1,007	(\$9,050)	\$4,649	(\$9,278)	\$4,649
<b>LIBRARIES</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
115100	Library Operations	\$3,040	\$2,791	\$0	\$2,791	\$0	\$3,040	\$0	\$3,115
115150	Admin Allocation - Libraries	\$67,100	\$46,487	\$0	\$46,487	\$0	\$73,203	\$0	\$73,203
<b>Sub Total - LIBRARIES OI/EXP</b>		\$70,140	\$49,279	\$0	\$49,279	\$0	\$76,243	\$0	\$76,318
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
<b>Sub Total - LIBRARIES OI/INC</b>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total - LIBRARIES</b>		\$70,140	\$49,279	\$0	\$49,279	\$0	\$76,243	\$0	\$76,318



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G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>OTHER CULTURE</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
116100	Museum	\$5,477	\$3,352	\$0	\$3,352	\$0	\$5,478	\$0	\$4,815
116101	Craft Hut	\$1,636	\$907	\$0	\$907	\$0	\$1,804	\$0	\$1,919
116102	Support for Sandakan (Ceremony)	\$9,260	\$3,628	\$0	\$3,628	\$0	\$9,260	\$0	\$16,051
116150	Admin Allocated - Other Culture	\$12,256	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
116190	Depreciation - Other Culture	\$10,903	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,895	\$0	\$11,895
<b>Sub Total - OTHER CULTURE OPI/EXP</b>		\$39,532	\$16,378	\$0	\$16,378	\$0	\$41,808	\$0	\$48,051
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
116001	Reimbursements - Other Culture	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
116005	Non-Operating Grants & Contributions	\$0	(\$9,091)	(\$9,091)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$9,091)	\$0
<b>Sub Total - OTHER CULTURE OPI/INC</b>		\$0	(\$9,091)	(\$9,091)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$9,091)	\$0
<b>Total - OTHER CULTURE</b>		\$39,532	\$7,287	(\$9,091)	\$16,378	\$0	\$41,808	(\$9,091)	\$48,051
<b>Total - RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>		\$1,040,783	\$587,029	(\$55,204)	\$642,233	(\$41,441)	\$1,166,964	(\$52,904)	\$1,220,893



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

Shire of Boyup Brook									
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT									
Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme									
G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
STREETS, RD, BRIDGES, DEPOT - CONSTRUCTION									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
Sub Total - ST,RDS,BRIDGES,DEPOT-CONST OP/EXP		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPERATING INCOME									
121001	RRG Project Grants	(\$685,016)	(\$565,515)	(\$565,515)	\$0	(\$585,016)	\$0	(\$585,016)	\$0
121002	Grants Direct - State - MRD - (OP)	(\$160,040)	(\$164,030)	(\$164,030)	\$0	(\$160,040)	\$0	(\$164,030)	\$0
121003	Grants - Federal - Roads to Recovery Grant (Cap)	(\$502,284)	(\$494,919)	(\$494,919)	\$0	(\$502,284)	\$0	(\$502,284)	\$0
121004	Capital Grants Other & Road Contributions	(\$36,000)	(\$228,765)	(\$228,765)	\$0	(\$493,531)	\$0	(\$467,531)	\$0
121007	Special Bridge Funding	(\$311,290)	(\$313,754)	(\$313,754)	\$0	(\$949,290)	\$0	(\$949,290)	\$0
Sub Total - ST,RDS,BRIDGES,DEPOT - CONST OP/INC		(\$1,694,630)	(\$1,766,983)	(\$1,766,983)	\$0	(\$2,790,161)	\$0	(\$2,668,151)	\$0
Total - ST,RDS,BRIDGES,DEPOT - CONST		(\$1,694,630)	(\$1,766,983)	(\$1,766,983)	\$0	(\$2,790,161)	\$0	(\$2,668,151)	\$0

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

Shire of Boyup Brook									
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT									
Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme									
G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
STREETS,ROADS, BRIDGES, DEPOTS - MAINTENANCE									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
122100	Depot Building Building Costs	\$54,648	\$29,174	\$0	\$29,174	\$0	\$58,560	\$0	\$48,560
122101	Depot General Operations	\$27,955	\$27,883	\$0	\$27,883	\$0	\$30,452	\$0	\$49,289
122103	Road Maintenance & Repairs	\$147,594	\$61,701	\$0	\$61,701	\$0	\$150,385	\$0	\$190,045
122107	Maintenance Grading	\$214,480	\$202,471	\$0	\$202,471	\$0	\$286,733	\$0	\$252,383
122105	Repairs & Maint - Bridges	\$76,705	\$87,172	\$0	\$87,172	\$0	\$229,244	\$0	\$149,244
122106	Shire Radio Network Costs	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$800	\$0	\$800
122108	Drains & Culverts	\$84,342	\$13,452	\$0	\$13,452	\$0	\$120,179	\$0	\$59,879
122109	Verge Pruning	\$106,195	\$3,502	\$0	\$3,502	\$0	\$109,785	\$0	\$14,785
122110	Verge Spraying	\$42,815	\$7,051	\$0	\$7,051	\$0	\$43,680	\$0	\$38,680
122111	Crossovers Maintenance	\$750	\$183	\$0	\$183	\$0	\$750	\$0	\$750
122112	Town Services Drainage	\$13,515	\$2,062	\$0	\$2,062	\$0	\$13,515	\$0	\$13,515
122113	Town Services - Footpaths	\$15,984	\$615	\$0	\$615	\$0	\$16,494	\$0	\$16,494
122114	Town Services Road Repairs	\$16,122	\$5,634	\$0	\$5,634	\$0	\$18,867	\$0	\$18,867
122115	Town Services - Tree Pruning	\$14,721	\$16,461	\$0	\$16,461	\$0	\$14,858	\$0	\$20,300
122116	Street Lighting	\$23,627	\$23,663	\$0	\$23,663	\$0	\$28,350	\$0	\$28,600
122117	Traffic Signs	\$4,720	\$13,708	\$0	\$13,708	\$0	\$5,425	\$0	\$19,875
122119	Road Building and Other Stock	\$245	\$1,388	\$0	\$1,388	\$0	\$245	\$0	\$245
122120	Roman Road Data Pickup	\$24,800	\$7,780	\$0	\$7,780	\$0	\$24,800	\$0	\$23,037
122121	Town Services - Verge Spraying	\$20,259	\$22,387	\$0	\$22,387	\$0	\$21,059	\$0	\$17,600
122122	Road Sweeping	\$6,844	\$4,680	\$0	\$4,680	\$0	\$9,125	\$0	\$9,125
122123	Emergency Services	\$40,927	\$39,999	\$0	\$39,999	\$0	\$44,827	\$0	\$44,827
122131	Rural Street Addressing	\$5,003	\$1,742	\$0	\$1,742	\$0	\$5,561	\$0	\$6,160
122150	Admin Allocated - Road Maintenance	\$305,047	\$211,338	\$0	\$211,338	\$0	\$332,792	\$0	\$269,900
122190	Depreciation - Transport Other	\$19,593	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,375	\$0	\$21,375
122191	Depreciation - Infrastructure	\$23,782	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,945	\$0	\$25,945
122192	Depreciation Roads	\$1,510,162	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,647,515	\$0	\$1,647,515
122193	Depreciation - Bridges	\$591,730	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$645,550	\$0	\$645,550
122194	Depreciation - Footpaths	\$15,816	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,255	\$0	\$17,255
122195	Depreciation - Drainage	\$249,122	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$271,780	\$0	\$271,780
123119	Minor Assets and Sundry Items	\$7,500	\$2,375	\$0	\$2,375	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$5,000
Sub Total - MTCE STREETS ROADS DEPOTS OPI/EXP		\$3,665,804	\$871,927	\$0	\$871,927	\$0	\$4,185,906	\$0	\$3,927,380



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
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Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
122002	Profit on Disposal of Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
122003	Sale of Old Materials and Minor Items	\$0	(\$5)	(\$5)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - MTCE STREETS ROADS DEPOTS OP/INC		\$0	(\$5)	(\$5)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total - MTCE STREETS ROADS DEPOTS		\$3,665,804	\$871,922	(\$5)	\$871,927	\$0	\$4,185,906	\$0	\$3,927,380
<b>TRAFFIC CONTROL</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
125150	Administration Allocated - Traffic Control	\$91,489	\$63,384	\$0	\$63,384	\$0	\$99,810	\$0	\$99,810
Sub Total - TRAFFIC CONTROL OP/EXP		\$91,489	\$63,384	\$0	\$63,384	\$0	\$99,810	\$0	\$99,810
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
125001	Licensing Service	(\$25,494)	(\$25,284)	(\$25,284)	\$0	(\$28,800)	\$0	(\$28,800)	\$0
125002	Motor Vehicle Plates	(\$692)	(\$1,173)	(\$1,173)	\$0	(\$750)	\$0	(\$750)	\$0
125005	Sundry Receipts - Heavy Haulage Permits etc	(\$2,300)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$2,300)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - TRAFFIC CONTROL OP/INC		(\$28,486)	(\$26,457)	(\$26,457)	\$0	(\$31,850)	\$0	(\$29,550)	\$0
Total - TRAFFIC CONTROL		\$63,003	\$36,927	(\$26,457)	\$63,384	(\$31,850)	\$99,810	(\$29,550)	\$99,810
<b>AERODROMES</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
126100	Airstrip	\$1,883	\$6,831	\$0	\$6,831	\$0	\$3,559	\$0	\$6,142
126190	Depreciation - Airport	\$20,835	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,730	\$0	\$22,730
Sub Total - AERODROMES OP/EXP		\$22,718	\$6,831	\$0	\$6,831	\$0	\$26,289	\$0	\$28,872
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
Sub Total - AERODROMES OP/INC		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total - AERODROMES		\$22,718	\$6,831	\$0	\$6,831	\$0	\$26,289	\$0	\$28,872
Total - TRANSPORT		\$2,056,895	(\$851,303)	(\$1,793,444)	\$942,142	(\$2,822,011)	\$4,312,005	(\$2,697,701)	\$4,056,062



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
RURAL SERVICES									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
131001	Rural Services Expenses	\$29,085	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,085	\$0	\$25,280
131005	Employee Wages, Superannuation & Employee Costs	\$10,531	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,270	\$0	\$13,270
131009	Admin Allocation - Biosecurity	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - RURAL SERVICES OP/EXP				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,355	\$0	\$38,550
OPERATING INCOME									
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - RURAL SERVICES OP/INC				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total - RURAL SERVICES				\$39,616	\$0	\$0	\$42,355	\$0	\$38,550

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
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Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>TOURISM AND AREA PROMOTION</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
132110	Tourist Bay	\$1,864	\$975	\$0	\$975	\$0	\$2,330	\$0	\$2,330
132103	Community Development Officer	\$38,354	\$24,369	\$0	\$24,369	\$0	\$41,500	\$0	\$32,080
132104	Tourist Centre	\$19,902	\$19,131	\$0	\$19,131	\$0	\$22,431	\$0	\$22,631
132106	Promotion Activities	\$17,450	\$8,464	\$0	\$8,464	\$0	\$17,450	\$0	\$17,450
132107	OPSFMIL Flax Mill Complex General Operations	\$36,428	\$22,197	\$0	\$22,197	\$0	\$39,695	\$0	\$43,695
132108	Caravan Park/Flax Mill Complex Building Operation	\$77,007	\$39,341	\$0	\$39,341	\$0	\$80,452	\$0	\$83,814
132111	Carnaby Beetle Collection	\$48	\$89	\$0	\$89	\$0	\$48	\$0	\$89
132113	Community Development Officer - Superannuation	\$2,144	\$1,634	\$0	\$1,634	\$0	\$2,320	\$0	\$1,800
132114	Community Development Expenses	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$150
132115	Community Development - Fringe Benefit Tax	\$8,573	\$980	\$0	\$980	\$0	\$11,430	\$0	\$11,430
132116	CDO Vehicle Op Costs GEN	\$3,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,650	\$0	\$3,650
132150	Admin Allocated Tourism	\$42,711	\$29,591	\$0	\$29,591	\$0	\$46,596	\$0	\$46,596
132151	Admin Allocated Caravan Pk	\$12,256	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
132190	Depreciation - Tourism/Area Promotion	\$3,932	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,290	\$0	\$4,290
132191	Depreciation - Caravan Pk/Flax	\$41,363	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,125	\$0	\$45,125
<b>Sub Total - TOURISM &amp; AREA PROMOTION OPI/EXP</b>		\$305,832	\$155,261	\$0	\$155,261	\$0	\$330,838	\$0	\$328,501
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
132002	Caravan Park & Complex Fees & Charges	(\$41,568)	(\$47,035)	(\$47,035)	\$0	(\$43,400)	\$0	(\$37,300)	\$0
132003	Flax Mill Sheds Storage Charges	(\$8,325)	(\$14,556)	(\$14,556)	\$0	(\$10,040)	\$0	(\$10,744)	\$0
132007	Other Income	(\$2,620)	(\$5,968)	(\$5,968)	\$0	(\$6,910)	\$0	(\$6,910)	\$0
<b>Sub Total - TOURISM &amp; AREA PROMOTION OPI/INC</b>		(\$52,613)	(\$67,560)	(\$67,560)	\$0	(\$60,350)	\$0	(\$54,954)	\$0
<b>Total - TOURISM &amp; AREA PROMOTION</b>		\$253,219	\$87,701	(\$67,560)	\$155,261	(\$60,350)	\$330,838	(\$54,954)	\$328,501



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
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Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>BUILDING CONTROL</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
133100	Building Control	\$37,568	\$16,688	\$0	\$16,688	\$0	\$40,985	\$0	\$40,985
133101	Building Control - Other Costs	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$0	\$250
133102	Building Control Superannuation	\$2,061	\$1,219	\$0	\$1,219	\$0	\$2,248	\$0	\$1,300
133103	Building Control - BMO	\$6,018	\$4,294	\$0	\$4,294	\$0	\$7,280	\$0	\$7,280
133150	Admin Allocated - Building Control Expenses	\$12,256	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
	<b>Sub Total - BUILDING CONTROL OPI/EXP</b>	\$58,153	\$30,693	\$0	\$30,693	\$0	\$64,134	\$0	\$63,186
<b>BUILDING CONTROL OPI/INC</b>									
133001	Building Licences (UFEE)	(\$7,611)	(\$17,603)	(\$17,603)	\$0	(\$8,500)	\$0	(\$13,120)	\$0
133002	BCITF Levy - Commission	(\$107)	(\$140)	(\$140)	\$0	(\$120)	\$0	(\$120)	\$0
133003	Builders Services Levy - Commission	(\$175)	(\$275)	(\$275)	\$0	(\$195)	\$0	(\$195)	\$0
	<b>Sub Total - BUILDING CONTROL OPI/INC</b>	(\$7,893)	(\$18,018)	(\$18,018)	\$0	(\$8,815)	\$0	(\$13,435)	\$0
	<b>Total - BUILDING CONTROL</b>	\$50,260	\$12,674	(\$18,018)	\$30,693	(\$8,815)	\$64,134	(\$13,435)	\$63,186
<b>SALEYARDS &amp; MARKETS</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
134100	Saleyards	\$30,295	\$12,082	\$0	\$12,082	\$0	\$35,520	\$0	\$35,520
134190	Depreciation - Saleyards & Markets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,345	\$0	\$113,345
	<b>Sub Total - SALEYARDS &amp; MARKETS OPI/EXP</b>	\$30,295	\$12,082	\$0	\$12,082	\$0	\$148,865	\$0	\$148,865
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
134001	Reimbursements - Saleyards	(\$5,660)	(\$6,983)	(\$6,983)	\$0	(\$8,325)	\$0	(\$8,325)	\$0
	<b>Sub Total - SALEYARDS &amp; MARKETING OPI/INC</b>	(\$5,660)	(\$6,983)	(\$6,983)	\$0	(\$8,325)	\$0	(\$8,325)	\$0
	<b>Total - SALEYARDS &amp; MARKETS</b>	\$23,635	\$5,099	(\$6,983)	\$12,082	(\$8,325)	\$148,865	(\$8,325)	\$148,865



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
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And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>								
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>								
135100 Standpipes	\$30,880	\$26,075	\$0	\$26,075	\$0	\$36,975	\$0	\$42,175
135102 Economic Development Projects	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$7,500
135105 Abel Street Shop	\$8,875	\$5,887	\$0	\$5,887	\$0	\$9,970	\$0	\$10,360
135150 Admin Allocated - Other Economic Development	\$12,256	\$8,491	\$0	\$8,491	\$0	\$13,371	\$0	\$13,371
135190 Depreciation - Develop/Facilities	\$3,543	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,865	\$0	\$3,865
<b>Sub Total - OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES OP/EXP</b>	<b>\$63,055</b>	<b>\$40,454</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$40,454</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$71,681</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$83,771</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>								
135001 Standpipe Water	(\$19,537)	(\$4,138)	(\$4,138)	\$0	(\$21,500)	\$0	(\$4,500)	\$0
135005 Abel Street Shop Rental	(\$10,578)	(\$14,582)	(\$14,582)	\$0	(\$11,540)	\$0	(\$11,755)	\$0
<b>Sub Total - OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES OP/INC</b>	<b>(\$30,115)</b>	<b>(\$18,720)</b>	<b>(\$18,720)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$33,040)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$16,255)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total - OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	<b>\$32,940</b>	<b>\$21,734</b>	<b>(\$18,720)</b>	<b>\$40,454</b>	<b>(\$33,040)</b>	<b>\$71,681</b>	<b>(\$16,255)</b>	<b>\$83,771</b>
<b>Total - ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>	<b>\$399,671</b>	<b>\$127,208</b>	<b>(\$111,281)</b>	<b>\$238,489</b>	<b>(\$110,530)</b>	<b>\$657,873</b>	<b>(\$92,969)</b>	<b>\$662,873</b>

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Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>PRIVATE WORKS</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
141100	Private Works - Costs	\$19,944	\$14,060	\$0	\$14,060	\$0	\$23,305	\$0	\$23,305
Sub Total - PRIVATE WORKS OP/EXP		\$19,944	\$14,060	\$0	\$14,060	\$0	\$23,305	\$0	\$23,305
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
141001	Private Works - Recoup Charges	(\$21,779)	(\$28,379)	(\$28,379)	\$0	(\$23,305)	\$0	(\$23,305)	\$0
Sub Total - PRIVATE WORKS OP/INC		(\$21,779)	(\$28,379)	(\$28,379)	\$0	(\$23,305)	\$0	(\$23,305)	\$0
Total - PRIVATE WORKS		(\$1,834)	(\$14,318)	(\$28,379)	\$14,060	(\$23,305)	\$23,305	(\$23,305)	\$23,305

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
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Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

Shire of Boyup Brook									
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT									
Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme									
G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
PUBLIC WORKS OVERHEADS									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
143100	Supervision	\$200,143	\$289,081	\$0	\$289,081	\$0	\$224,325	\$0	\$253,918
143101	Consultant Engineer	\$5,000	\$21,348	\$0	\$21,348	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$50,000
143102	Works Manager Vehicle Op Costs	\$6,798	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,800	\$0	\$6,800
143103	FBT Works Staff	\$2,700	(\$6,914)	\$0	(\$6,914)	\$0	\$3,600	\$0	\$3,600
143104	Insurance on Works	\$16,128	\$19,999	\$0	\$19,999	\$0	\$16,128	\$0	\$17,332
143105	Superannuation of Workmen	\$93,166	\$101,456	\$0	\$101,456	\$0	\$103,437	\$0	\$108,295
143106	PWOH Leave - Depot	\$124,931	\$207,457	\$0	\$207,457	\$0	\$136,194	\$0	\$175,000
143107	Protective Clothing	\$5,280	\$510	\$0	\$510	\$0	\$5,280	\$0	\$5,280
143108	Uniforms	\$1,211	\$740	\$0	\$740	\$0	\$1,615	\$0	\$1,615
143109	Training & Meeting Expenses	\$15,371	\$30,514	\$0	\$30,514	\$0	\$21,021	\$0	\$25,465
143110	Occupational Health & Safety	\$21,025	\$63,671	\$0	\$63,671	\$0	\$29,125	\$0	\$73,865
143111	Other Expenses	\$6,028	\$152	\$0	\$152	\$0	\$7,459	\$0	\$3,180
143115	Provision for Leave Accruals	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,190	\$0	\$5,190
143116	Conferences and Training Courses (MOW)	\$5,000	\$1,105	\$0	\$1,105	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
143117	Works Manager Housing	\$0	\$600	\$0	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
143150	Admin Allocated - Works Overhead	\$24,389	\$16,897	\$0	\$16,897	\$0	\$26,607	\$0	\$26,607
143180	LESS PWOH ALLOCATED - PROJECTS	(\$527,169)	(\$616,988)	\$0	(\$616,988)	\$0	(\$596,781)	\$0	(\$741,147)
Sub Total - PUBLIC WORKS O/HEADS OP/EXP		\$0	\$129,718	\$0	\$129,718	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
OPERATING INCOME									
143001	Workers Compensation Reimbursements	(\$560)	(\$8,924)	(\$8,924)	\$0	(\$560)	\$0	(\$2,477)	\$0
Sub Total - PUBLIC WORKS O/HEADS OP/INC		(\$560)	(\$8,924)	(\$8,924)	\$0	(\$560)	\$0	(\$2,477)	\$0
Total - PUBLIC WORKS OVERHEADS		(\$560)	\$120,795	(\$8,924)	\$129,718	(\$560)	\$0	(\$2,477)	\$20,000



Shire of Boyup Brook  
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

Shire of Boyup Brook									
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT									
Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme									
G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
PLANT OPERATIONS COSTS									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
144100	Repair Wages	\$69,562	\$52,906	\$0	\$52,906	\$0	\$88,400	\$0	\$51,800
144101	Fuel & Oil	\$148,746	\$131,632	\$0	\$131,632	\$0	\$178,610	\$0	\$178,610
144102	Tyres & Tubes	\$15,257	\$6,743	\$0	\$6,743	\$0	\$16,215	\$0	\$16,215
144103	Parts and Repairs	\$115,715	\$98,619	\$0	\$98,619	\$0	\$137,510	\$0	\$91,160
144104	Licenses	\$1,700	(\$441)	\$0	(\$441)	\$0	\$8,500	\$0	\$8,500
144105	Insurance	\$25,734	\$23,856	\$0	\$23,856	\$0	\$25,734	\$0	\$22,950
144106	Blades & Points	\$12,600	\$6,051	\$0	\$6,051	\$0	\$14,000	\$0	\$14,000
144107	Expendable Tools	\$4,583	\$6,874	\$0	\$6,874	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$7,500
144108	Freight Costs	\$1,925	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,100	\$0	\$2,100
144110	Superannuation - Mechanic	\$6,608	\$6,252	\$0	\$6,252	\$0	\$8,398	\$0	\$8,398
144150	Admin Allocated POC	\$7,305	\$5,060	\$0	\$5,060	\$0	\$7,969	\$0	\$7,969
144190	Depreciation - Plant	\$211,810	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$231,075	\$0	\$231,075
144180	LESS PCO ALLOCATED - PROJECTS	(\$621,545)	(\$774,617)	\$0	(\$774,617)	\$0	(\$723,511)	\$0	(\$640,277)
	Sub Total - PLANT OPERATIONS COSTS OP/EXP	\$0	(\$437,055)	\$0	(\$437,065)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPERATING INCOME									
144001	Diesel Rebate	(\$28,143)	(\$17,570)	(\$17,570)	\$0	(\$33,305)	\$0	(\$33,305)	\$0
144002	Reimbursements - Operating	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Sub Total - PLANT OPERATIONS COSTS OP/INC	(\$28,143)	(\$17,570)	(\$17,570)	\$0	(\$33,305)	\$0	(\$33,305)	\$0
	Total - PLANT OPERATIONS COSTS	(\$28,143)	(\$454,635)	(\$17,570)	(\$437,065)	(\$33,305)	\$0	(\$33,305)	\$0

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
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And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>SALARIES AND WAGES</b>									
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>									
145100	Gross Total Salaries and Wages	\$2,633,280	\$3,018,059	\$0	\$3,018,059	\$0	\$2,872,784	\$0	\$3,173,529
145130	LESS SALS/WAGES ALLOCATED	(\$2,633,280)	(\$3,017,051)	\$0	(\$3,017,051)	\$0	(\$2,872,784)	\$0	(\$3,173,529)
145101	Workers Compensation Expenses	\$800	\$6,770	\$0	\$6,770	\$0	\$800	\$0	\$6,131
	<b>Sub Total - SALARIES AND WAGES OI/EXP</b>	\$800	\$7,778	\$0	\$7,778	\$0	\$800	\$0	\$6,131
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>									
145001	Reimbursements - Administration	(\$800)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$800)	\$0	(\$800)	\$0
	<b>Sub Total - SALARIES AND WAGES OI/INC</b>	(\$800)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$800)	\$0	(\$800)	\$0
	<b>Total - SALARIES AND WAGES</b>	\$0	\$7,778	\$0	\$7,778	(\$800)	\$800	(\$800)	\$6,131



# Shire of Boyup Brook

## MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

Shire of Boyup Brook									
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT									
Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles And Type Of Activities Within The Programme									
G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
ADMINISTRATION									
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
Administration activity units									
146100	Advertising	\$5,533	\$7,786	\$0	\$7,786	\$0	\$7,395	\$0	\$9,745
146101	Audit Fees	\$24,100	\$1,460	\$0	\$1,460	\$0	\$24,100	\$0	\$24,100
146102	Bank Fees	\$9,673	\$9,275	\$0	\$9,275	\$0	\$9,950	\$0	\$9,950
146103	Administration Bldg Costs	\$51,277	\$43,129	\$0	\$43,129	\$0	\$62,051	\$0	\$58,442
146105	Administration Staff Employee Costs	\$626,048	\$530,385	\$0	\$530,385	\$0	\$753,165	\$0	\$713,651
146106	Consultants	\$143,391	\$144,485	\$0	\$144,485	\$0	\$176,989	\$0	\$184,839
146108	Insurance	\$9,743	(\$7,867)	\$0	(\$7,867)	\$0	\$9,743	\$0	\$11,027
146109	Legal Expenses	\$13,679	\$2,773	\$0	\$2,773	\$0	\$14,000	\$0	\$14,000
146110	IT System Operation & maintenance	\$75,244	\$67,660	\$0	\$67,660	\$0	\$78,050	\$0	\$78,050
146111	Office Equipment Maintenance	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
146112	Administration - Postage & Freight	\$4,550	\$5,310	\$0	\$5,310	\$0	\$5,300	\$0	\$6,100
146113	Printing and Stationery	\$11,715	\$8,442	\$0	\$8,442	\$0	\$12,500	\$0	\$12,000
146114	Administration Vehicle Costs	\$2,965	\$46	\$0	\$46	\$0	\$2,965	\$0	\$2,965
146115	Administration - Fringe Benefits Tax	\$3,500	(\$8,540)	\$0	(\$8,540)	\$0	\$3,500	\$0	\$3,500
146117	Employers Indemnity Insurance	\$31,033	\$31,032	\$0	\$31,032	\$0	\$31,033	\$0	\$31,033
146118	Subscriptions	\$23,440	\$17,680	\$0	\$17,680	\$0	\$23,440	\$0	\$17,680
146120	Uniform Allowance	\$2,970	\$106	\$0	\$106	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$3,000
146121	Telephones	\$14,345	\$11,998	\$0	\$11,998	\$0	\$15,650	\$0	\$15,650
146122	Minor Furn & Equip Under \$2000	\$2,500	\$1,760	\$0	\$1,760	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$2,500
146123	Conferences/Training/Professional Development	\$13,385	\$1,944	\$0	\$1,944	\$0	\$13,385	\$0	\$5,912
146124	Superannuation	\$67,163	\$52,194	\$0	\$52,194	\$0	\$73,708	\$0	\$55,000
146125	Admin Provision for Leave Accruals	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
146126	Employee (Packaging) Costs	\$725	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$725	\$0	\$725
146128	Administration - OSH	\$452	\$4,270	\$0	\$4,270	\$0	\$452	\$0	\$3,252
146190	Depreciation - Administration	\$20,175	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,010	\$0	\$22,010
146015	Loss on Sale of Asset	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
146150	Less Administration Costs Alloc	(\$1,162,607)	(\$857,701)	\$0	(\$857,701)	\$0	(\$1,350,611)	\$0	(\$1,290,131)
Sub Total - ADMINISTRATION OP/EXP		\$0	\$67,606	\$0	\$67,606	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPERATING INCOME - ADMINISTRATION									
146001	Reimbursements - Administration			(\$4,924)	\$0	(\$27,789)	\$0	(\$23,304)	\$0
Sub Total - ADMINISTRATION OP/INC				(\$4,925)	\$0	(\$27,789)	\$0	(\$23,304)	\$0
Total - ADMINISTRATION		(\$27,637)	\$62,681	(\$4,925)	\$67,606	(\$27,789)	\$0	(\$23,304)	\$0



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And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>								
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>								
147010 Local (District) Planning Strategy	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
147011 Purchase of Land - Consultants	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,500	\$0	\$7,500
149001 Rylington Park Operational Expenses	\$446,459	\$498,327	\$0	\$498,327	\$0	\$496,400	\$0	\$507,789
<b>Sub Total - UNCLASSIFIED OP/EXP</b>	<b>\$458,959</b>	<b>\$498,327</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$498,327</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$508,900</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$520,289</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>								
149101 Rylington Park Income	(\$425,250)	(\$664,206)	(\$664,206)	\$0	(\$425,250)	\$0	(\$430,122)	\$0
<b>Sub Total - UNCLASSIFIED OP/INC</b>	<b>(\$425,250)</b>	<b>(\$664,206)</b>	<b>(\$664,206)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$425,250)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$430,122)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total - UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>\$33,709</b>	<b>(\$165,878)</b>	<b>(\$664,206)</b>	<b>\$498,327</b>	<b>(\$425,250)</b>	<b>\$508,900</b>	<b>(\$430,122)</b>	<b>\$520,289</b>
<b>Total - OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES</b>	<b>(\$24,466)</b>	<b>(\$443,579)</b>	<b>(\$724,003)</b>	<b>\$280,425</b>	<b>(\$511,009)</b>	<b>\$533,005</b>	<b>(\$513,313)</b>	<b>\$569,725</b>

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G/L JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>TRANSFERS TO/FROM RESERVES</b>								
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>								
300101	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,000	\$0	\$152,567
Sub Total - TRANSFER TO OTHER COUNCIL FUNDS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,000	\$0	\$152,567
<b>INCOME</b>								
300102	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total - TRANSFER FROM OTHER COUNCIL FUNDS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total - FUND TRANSFER</b>								
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,000	\$0	\$152,567
000000 (Surplus) / Deficit - Carried Forward	(\$1,135,201)	(\$1,012,961)	(\$1,012,961)	\$0	(\$1,135,201)	\$0	(\$1,004,466)	\$0
Sub Total - SURPLUS C/FWD	(\$1,135,201)	(\$1,012,961)	(\$1,012,961)	\$0	(\$1,135,201)	\$0	(\$1,004,466)	\$0
Total - SURPLUS	(\$1,135,201)	(\$1,012,961)	(\$1,012,961)	\$0	(\$1,135,201)	\$0	(\$1,004,466)	\$0



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G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>NEW LONG TERM LOANS</b>									
<b>INCOME</b>									
	Sub Total - LONG TERM LOANS	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>Total - DEFERRED ASSETS</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>LIABILITY LOANS - PRINCIPAL REPAYMENTS</b>									
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>									
148800	Principal Repayment on Loans	\$36,156	\$319,487	\$0	\$319,487	\$0	\$36,156	\$0	\$36,156
	<b>Sub Total - LOAN REPAYMENTS</b>	\$36,156	\$319,487	\$0	\$319,487	\$0	\$36,156	\$0	\$36,156
<b>CAPITAL INCOME</b>									
	<b>Sub Total - LOANS RAISED</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>Total - NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	\$36,156	\$319,487	\$0	\$319,487	\$0	\$36,156	\$0	\$36,156
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED FROM BUDGET</b>									
000000	Depreciation Written Back	(\$3,188,859)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$3,592,229)	\$0	(\$3,592,229)
000000	Book Value of Assets Sold Written Back	(\$127,714)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$127,714)	\$0	(\$195,732)
000000	Profit/Loss on Sale of Asset Written Back	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Movement in Accrued Interest on Loans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Movement in Accrued Interest on Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Movement in Stock On Hand	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$2,759)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Movement in Accrued Wages	\$0	\$134,085	\$0	\$134,085	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Movement in Employee Benefits (Current)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$43,030)
000000	Long Service Leave - Non Cash	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$43,030)	\$0	(\$43,030)
	<b>Sub Total - OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED</b>	(\$3,316,573)	\$131,326	\$0	\$131,326	\$0	(\$3,762,973)	\$0	(\$3,830,991)
	<b>Total - OPERATING ACTIVITIES EXCLUDED</b>	(\$3,316,573)	\$131,326	\$0	\$131,326	\$0	(\$3,762,973)	\$0	(\$3,830,991)



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G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>FURNITURE &amp; EQUIPMENT</b>									
<b>HEALTH</b>									
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>									
074603	Surgery F&E - Upgrade server to Dell PowerEdge	\$0	\$16,750	\$0	\$16,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,750
<b>Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS</b>		\$0	\$16,750	\$0	\$16,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,750
<b>Total - HEALTH</b>		\$0	\$16,750	\$0	\$16,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,750
<b>OTHER PROPERTY &amp; SERVICES - ADMINISTRATION</b>									
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>									
146600	Administration Building - Furniture & Equipment Renewals	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
<b>Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS</b>		\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
<b>Total - OTHER PROPERTY</b>		\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
<b>Total - FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT</b>		\$30,000	\$16,750	\$0	\$16,750	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$46,750

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And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
LAND AND BUILDINGS									
COMMUNITY AMENITIES									
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE									
101410	Transfer Station Buildings	\$20,000	\$14,988	\$0	\$14,988	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$14,988
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS		\$20,000	\$14,988	\$0	\$14,988	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$14,988
Total - COMMUNITY AMENITIES		\$20,000	\$14,988	\$0	\$14,988	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$14,988
LAND AND BUILDINGS									
OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES									
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE									
146605	Administration Building - Building Renewals & Upgrades	\$19,539	\$74,904	\$0	\$74,904	\$0	\$19,539	\$0	\$74,904
147410	Rylington Park House Capital	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0
147411	Rylington Park Chemical Shed	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS		\$84,539	\$74,904	\$0	\$74,904	\$0	\$84,539	\$0	\$74,904
Total - OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES		\$84,539	\$74,904	\$0	\$74,904	\$0	\$84,539	\$0	\$74,904
Total - LAND AND BUILDINGS		\$104,539	\$89,892	\$0	\$89,892	\$0	\$104,539	\$0	\$89,892



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G/L JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>								
<b>LAW ORDER &amp; PUBLIC SAFETY</b>								
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>								
053405 Plant & Equipment	\$51,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,700	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS	\$51,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,700	\$0	\$0
Total - LAW ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY	\$51,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,700	\$0	\$0
<b>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>								
<b>RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>								
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>								
113907 Plant & Equipment - Parks & Gardens	\$68,000	\$34,909	\$0	\$34,909	\$0	\$68,000	\$0	\$56,909
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS	\$68,000	\$34,909	\$0	\$34,909	\$0	\$68,000	\$0	\$56,909
Total - RECREATION AND CULTURE	\$68,000	\$34,909	\$0	\$34,909	\$0	\$68,000	\$0	\$56,909
<b>PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</b>								
<b>TRANSPORT</b>								
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>								
123603 DWS - Fleet Vehicles	\$69,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,000	\$0	\$73,122
123609 Light Plant (eg Portable Traffic Lights) - Plant & Equip	\$43,000	\$5,363	\$0	\$5,363	\$0	\$43,000	\$0	\$43,000
123610 Heavy Plant (Graders etc) Purchases	\$160,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$160,000	\$0	\$0
123619 Miscellaneous Small Plant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS	\$272,000	\$5,363	\$0	\$5,363	\$0	\$272,000	\$0	\$116,122
Total - TRANSPORT	\$272,000	\$5,363	\$0	\$5,363	\$0	\$272,000	\$0	\$116,122



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT									
OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES									
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE									
147451	Rylington Park Dorm Rooms Air Conditioners	\$10,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,800	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS		\$10,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,800	\$0	\$0
Total - OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES		\$10,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,800	\$0	\$0
Total - PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		\$402,500	\$40,272	\$0	\$40,272	\$0	\$402,500	\$0	\$173,031

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021	CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021	ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21	AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021
		Budget	Income	Income	Income
		Actual	Expenditure	Expenditure	Expenditure
<b>ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL</b>					
<b>ROAD CONSTRUCTION</b>					
121403	x				
121403	RTR004	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
121403	RTR007	\$200,086	\$143,911	\$200,086	\$200,086
121403	RTR008	\$112,742	\$83,070	\$112,742	\$82,617
121403	RTR029	\$0	\$21,264	\$0	\$22,427
121403	RTR115	\$189,457	\$140,177	\$189,457	\$214,297
121404	xx		\$0	\$0	
121404	RRG148	\$337,407	\$212,872	\$337,407	\$318,000
121404	RRG210	\$495,302	\$88,073	\$495,302	\$501,000
121404	RRG004	\$150,000	\$122,648	\$150,000	\$2,372
121400			\$0	\$0	
121400	MU148	\$151,195	\$88,767	\$201,593	\$193,928
121400	MU500	\$151,070	\$0	\$201,426	\$0
121400	MU501	\$84,427	\$28,276	\$94,990	\$74,990
121402	LRC109	\$0	\$18,703	\$0	\$40,000
121402	LRC148	\$0	\$81,037	\$0	\$0
121410		\$330,362	\$243,312	\$330,362	\$254,659
121450		\$57,290	\$0	\$57,290	\$57,290
121450	MR0741	\$170,000	\$0	\$170,000	\$170,000
121450	MR3310	\$67,000	\$0	\$134,000	\$134,000
121450		\$394,000	\$0	\$394,000	\$394,000
121450		\$110,000	\$0	\$110,000	\$110,000
121450		\$84,000	\$0	\$84,000	\$84,000
<b>Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS</b>		\$3,084,337	\$1,272,167	\$3,262,655	\$2,853,666
<b>Total - ROADS</b>		\$3,084,337	\$1,272,167	\$3,262,655	\$2,853,666
<b>Total - INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS ROADS</b>		\$3,084,337	\$1,272,167	\$3,262,655	\$2,853,666



**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>FOOTPATHS</b>									
121701	Bike Paths - Construction	\$72,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,000	\$0	\$0
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS		\$72,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,000	\$0	\$0
Total - TRANSPORT - FOOTPATHS		\$72,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,000	\$0	\$0
Total - FOOTPATH ASSETS		\$72,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,000	\$0	\$0
<b>DRAINAGE</b>									
Drainage Projects - Municipal Funded									
121411	DC035	\$0	\$12,271	\$0	\$12,271	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,216
121411	Howards Rd Drainage	\$0	\$1,705	\$0	\$1,705	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,705
121411	DC039	\$0	\$11,968	\$0	\$11,968	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
121411	DC045	\$0	\$38,005	\$0	\$38,005	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,005
121411	DC048	\$0	\$13,277	\$0	\$13,277	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,854
121411	DC059	\$0	\$6,044	\$0	\$6,044	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,044
121411	DC092	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
121408	Maltrup Rd Drainage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
121412	Roads to Recovery - Drainage Projects	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
121412	RRG - Drainage Projects	\$0	\$83,270	\$0	\$83,270	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,824
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS		\$0	\$83,270	\$0	\$83,270	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,824
Total - TRANSPORT - DRAINAGE		\$0	\$83,270	\$0	\$83,270	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,824
Total - DRAINAGE ASSETS		\$0	\$83,270	\$0	\$83,270	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,824
<b>RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE</b>									
112503	LRCI010	\$0	\$223	\$0	\$223	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
113906	LRCI010	\$0	\$2,436	\$0	\$2,436	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$80,000
113911	LRC001	\$0	\$107,369	\$0	\$107,369	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,665
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS		\$0	\$110,028	\$0	\$110,028	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$207,665
Total - RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE		\$0	\$110,028	\$0	\$110,028	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$207,665
Total - INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS - RECREATION		\$0	\$110,028	\$0	\$110,028	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$207,665



*Shire of Boyup Brook*  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	YTD COMPARATIVES Period 11 31 MAY 2021		CURRENT YEAR YTD ACTUALS 31 MAY 2021		ADOPTED BUDGET 2020-21		AMENDED BUDGET 30 JUNE 2021	
		Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS - OTHER</b>									
<b>HEALTH</b>									
074605	Medical Centre Car Park - Other Infrastructure	\$9,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,750	\$0	\$9,750
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS		\$9,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,750	\$0	\$9,750
Total - HEALTH		\$9,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,750	\$0	\$9,750
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE OTHER</b>									
<b>TRANSPORT</b>									
122902	Depot Gates	\$15,000	\$10,519	\$0	\$10,519	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000
122903	Oil Automation System	\$32,979	\$11,196	\$0	\$11,196	\$0	\$32,979	\$0	\$32,979
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS		\$47,979	\$21,715	\$0	\$21,715	\$0	\$47,979	\$0	\$47,979
Total - TRANSPORT		\$47,979	\$21,715	\$0	\$21,715	\$0	\$47,979	\$0	\$47,979
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE OTHER</b>									
<b>ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>									
132410	LRC002 LRCI - Flax Mill / Caravan Park Upgrades	\$0	\$18,907	\$0	\$18,907	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$147,680
132410	LRC003 LRCI - Tourism Centre Upgrades	\$0	\$16,738	\$0	\$16,738	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS		\$0	\$35,645	\$0	\$35,645	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$197,680
Total - ECONOMIC SERVICES		\$0	\$35,645	\$0	\$35,645	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$197,680

**Shire of Boyup Brook**  
**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT**

Details By Function Under The Following Program Titles  
 And Type Of Activities Within The Programme

G/L	JOB	Budget	Actual	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
INFRASTRUCTURE OTHER									
OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES									
147480	Rylington Park Rain Water Tank	\$16,000	\$14,530	\$0	\$14,530	\$0	\$16,000	\$0	\$16,110
	Sub Total - CAPITAL WORKS	\$16,000	\$14,530	\$0	\$14,530	\$0	\$16,000	\$0	\$16,110
	Total - OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES	\$16,000	\$14,530	\$0	\$14,530	\$0	\$16,000	\$0	\$16,110
	Total - INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS - OTHER	\$73,729	\$71,889	\$0	\$71,889	\$0	\$73,729	\$0	\$271,519
	GRAND TOTALS	\$483,349	(\$2,580,140)	(\$9,230,771)	\$6,650,631	(\$10,124,098)	\$10,124,098	(\$10,159,326)	\$10,159,326

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK  
RESERVE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

**LEAVE RESERVE**

Purpose - To be used to fund annual and long service leave and redundancy requirements.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	122	121
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	1
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>

**UNSPENT GRANTS RESERVE**

Purpose - To quarantine forward grant payments, to fund expenses incurred in the intended year.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	78	78
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	1
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>

**PLANT RESERVE**

Purpose - To be used to fund the purchase of plant items, including graders, trucks, utes, sedans, rollers.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	148,275	148,325
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	1,464
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>148,275</b>	<b>149,789</b>

**BUILDING RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used to fund future maintenance of shire owned buildings, including heritage buildings.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	705,999	706,235
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	6,970
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>705,999</b>	<b>713,205</b>



**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK  
RESERVE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

**COMMUNITY HOUSING RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used to fund maintenance of the Homeswest Housing Units in Forrest & Proctor Streets.

	<b>ACTUAL 2020-21</b>	<b>BUDGET 2020-21</b>
Opening Balance	79,999	80,026
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	790
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>79,999</b>	<b>80,816</b>

**EMERGENCY RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used to fund emergency situations outside working hours for example trees on roads, ETC

	<b>ACTUAL 2020-21</b>	<b>BUDGET 2020-21</b>
Opening Balance	12,339	12,343
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	121
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>12,339</b>	<b>12,464</b>

**INSURANCE CLAIM RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used to fund the excess on certain insurance claims.

	<b>ACTUAL 2020-21</b>	<b>BUDGET 2020-21</b>
Opening Balance	15,037	15,042
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	148
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>15,037</b>	<b>15,190</b>

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK  
RESERVE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

**OTHER RECREATION RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used to fund improvements to the recreation facilities and grounds.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	49,989	50,005
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	494
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>49,989</b>	<b>50,499</b>

**COMMERCIAL RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used to fund future economic development, enhancement & promotion of the district.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	446,515	446,665
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	4,408
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>446,515</b>	<b>451,073</b>

**BRIDGES RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used to fund future requirements of bridge works.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	153	154
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	2
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>156</b>

**AGED ACCOMMODATION RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used to fund future requirements of aged accommodation.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	381,518	381,646
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	3,767
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>381,518</b>	<b>385,413</b>

**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK  
RESERVE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

**ROAD CONTRIBUTIONS RESERVE**

Purpose - to set aside contributions from developers.

	<b>ACTUAL 2020-21</b>	<b>BUDGET 2020-21</b>
Opening Balance	28,288	28,298
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	279
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>28,288</b>	<b>28,577</b>

**IT/OFFICE EQUIPMENT RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used to fund future IT requirements.

	<b>ACTUAL 2020-21</b>	<b>BUDGET 2020-21</b>
Opening Balance	39,468	39,481
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	390
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>39,468</b>	<b>39,871</b>

**CIVIC RECEPTIONS RESERVE**

Purpose - to quarantine unspent 'Refreshments and Receptions' budgets to fund future receptions needs.

	<b>ACTUAL 2020-21</b>	<b>BUDGET 2020-21</b>
Opening Balance	16,587	16,593
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	164
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>16,587</b>	<b>16,757</b>



**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK  
RESERVE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING**

**31 MAY 2021**

**UNSPENT COMMUNITY GRANTS RESERVE**

Purpose - for the purpose of holding unallocated/spent community donation/MOU budgets (2% of annual rates), to fund extraordinary community donations or MOU's.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	121	121
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	1
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>122</b>

**RYLINGTON PARK WORKING CAPITAL RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used as working capital for the running and maintenance of Rylington Park Farm.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	250,399	0
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	0
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>250,399</b>	<b>0</b>

**RYLINGTON PARK RESERVE**

Purpose - to be used for community contributions towards major community projects within the Boyup Brook community.

	ACTUAL 2020-21	BUDGET 2020-21
Opening Balance	412,211	0
Transfer from Accumulated Surplus		
- Interest Earned	0	0
- Other Transfers	0	0
Less Transfer to Accumulated Surplus		
-Transfer to Municipal Fund	0	0
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>412,211</b>	<b>0</b>

**TOTAL RESERVES**

<b>2,587,098</b>	<b>1,944,133</b>
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**SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK**  
**LOAN SCHEDULE**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 MAY 2021**

LOAN DESCRIPTION	LOAN No.	PRINCIPAL 01.07.20	LOANS RAISED		INTEREST		PRINCIPAL		CLOSING BALANCE
			Budget 2020-21	Actual 2020-21	Budget 2020-21	Actual 2020-21	Budget 2020-21	Actual 2020-21	
<b>EDUCATION &amp; WELFARE</b> Aged Accommodation	118	300,446	0	0	14,217	69,381	17,117	300,446	0
<b>HOUSING</b> Staff House	115	47,079	0	0	2,670	2,670	6,755	6,755	40,324
<b>Recreation &amp; Culture</b> Swimming Pool	114	85,642	0	0	4,867	4,866	12,285	12,285	73,357
		<b>433,167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,754</b>	<b>76,918</b>	<b>36,157</b>	<b>319,486</b>	<b>113,681</b>

Letter to Shire Council – Boyup Brook (Meeting 24<sup>th</sup> June

Oonagh Fitzgerald

RECEIVED

10 JUN 2021

10<sup>th</sup> June 2021.

Re. Fence line reimbursement.

Dear Members of Council,

I am writing to ask for some reimbursement of costs pertaining to the fence on my property - (9 Barron Street, Boyup Brook) that runs adjacent to the vacant block between the Girl Guide on Inglis Street.

I have recently been advised by Adrian Nicoll that the land next door to my house is "Crown Land" which means that the Shire is exempt from paying half the cost of the fence as what would generally happen when a fence is built between properties.

I completely understand what this means however I am pleading a bit of ignorance here as a first home-buyer and first time fence-builder – I had no idea what Crown Land was - and that after building a beautiful strong fence I'd not be able to apply for any contribution from the Shire towards this.

As the quotes I received from various builders show – I had chosen the cheapest quote out of all of them and had the separate panels adjacent to the vacant block itemised separately.

It would be a huge relief to have half or some of that cost covered by the Shire – but I absolutely understand that you are under no obligation to at all.

Also, please accept my sincerest apologies for not attending your meeting in person – as I have now taken up a second role as a school Chaplain at Collie and will not make it back in time for your meeting.

Thank you so much for your time.

Warm Regards

Oonagh Fitzgerald.







Western Australia

## **Dividing Fences Act 1961**

As at 19 Nov 2018

Version 03-b0-02  
Published on [www.legislation.wa.gov.au](http://www.legislation.wa.gov.au)





## Dividing Fences Act 1961

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**Defined terms**

Western Australia

## **Dividing Fences Act 1961**

**An Act relating to the construction and repair of dividing fences  
between certain lands and for incidental and other purposes.**



## **Part I — Preliminary**

### **1. Short title and commencement**

- (1) This Act may be cited as the *Dividing Fences Act 1961*.
- (2) This Act shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

*[Section 1 amended: No. 5 of 1969 s. 1; No. 10 of 1998 s. 76.]*

*[2. Omitted under the Reprints Act 1984 s. 7(4)(f).]*

### **3. Savings as to certain Acts**

Nothing in this Act affects the provisions of the *Land Administration Act 1997*, the *Local Government Act 1995*, the *Vermin Act 1918*<sup>1</sup>, or the *Bush Fires Act 1954*, and where any provision of those Acts is inconsistent with any provision of this Act the former provision, to the extent of the inconsistency, prevails.

*[Section 3 amended: No. 14 of 1996 s. 4; No. 31 of 1997 s. 141.]*

### **4. Crown not bound by Act**

This Act does not bind the Crown.

### **5. Terms used**

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, —

***court*** means the Magistrates Court;

***dividing fence*** means a fence that separates the lands of different owners whether the fence is on the common boundary of adjoining lands or on a line other than the common boundary;

***lease*** includes an original or derivative lease or an under-lease or an agreement for a lease;

*owner*, in relation to land, includes every person who —

- (a) jointly or severally, whether at law or in equity —
  - (i) is entitled to land for any estate of freehold in possession; or
  - (ii) is entitled to receive or is in receipt of or if the land were let to a tenant would be entitled to receive the rents and profits of the land, whether as beneficial owner, trustee, mortgagee in possession, or otherwise;

or

- (b) is the holder of a lease of land the unexpired term of which is not less than 5 years at the time —
  - (i) notice to fence is given by or to him pursuant to section 8;
  - (ii) he makes application to the court under section 11(1);
  - (iii) a copy of an order made pursuant to section 11(2) is given to him;
  - (iv) notice is given by or to him pursuant to section 15,

but does not include any trustees or other persons in whom land is vested as a public reserve, public park or for such other public purposes as may be prescribed, or a person who has the care, control and management of a public reserve, public park or land used for such other public purposes as may be prescribed;

*repair* includes re-erect and re-align and inflexions of the word repair include corresponding meanings;

*section* means section of this Act;

*sufficient fence*, in relation to a dividing fence or a boundary fence referred to in section 16, means —

- (a) any fence prescribed by a local law as a sufficient fence for the part of the local government district in which the

dividing fence or boundary fence is, or is to be, erected;  
or

- (b) any fence of the description and quality agreed upon by the parties concerned which does not fail to comply with any local law referred to in paragraph (a),

or where no such local law or agreement is made, means —

- (c) any substantial fence that is ordinarily capable of resisting the trespass of cattle and sheep; or
- (d) any fence determined to be a sufficient fence by the court pursuant to this Act;

**surveyor** means a surveyor licensed under the *Licensed Surveyors Act 1909*.

*[Section 5 amended: No. 5 of 1969 s. 2; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4; No. 79 of 1996 s. 28; No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]*

**6. Act not to interfere with agreements**

Nothing in this Act affects any covenant, contract or agreement made between landlord and tenant or between the owners of adjoining lands, or between any other persons relative to the cost of erecting or repairing dividing fences.



## **Part II — Construction of dividing fences**

### **7. Liability of owners of adjoining lands to fence**

Subject to this Act the owners of adjoining lands not divided by a sufficient fence are liable to join in or contribute in equal proportions to the construction of a dividing fence between those lands.

### **8. Notice to fence to be given**

An owner of land desiring to compel the owner of adjoining land to join in or contribute to the construction of a dividing fence under this Act may give him a notice which shall —

- (a) specify the boundary to be fenced, or if on account of the physical features of the adjoining lands it is impracticable to construct a fence on the common boundary of those lands, the line upon which it is proposed to construct the fence; and
- (b) contain a proposal for fencing the common boundary or other line; and
- (c) specify the kind of fence proposed to be constructed.

### **9. Proceedings in default of agreement**

- (1) If within 21 days after the giving of a notice referred to in section 8, the owner giving and the owner receiving the notice do not agree as to all or any of the following matters —

- (a) as to the need for the construction of the dividing fence; or
- (b) the boundary or line upon which it is proposed to construct the fence; or
- (c) the kind of dividing fence that is to be constructed,

the court at the place nearest to the place where it is proposed to erect the fence, on an application by either of those owners may

make an order determining all or any of the following matters on which the owners are not in agreement —

- (d) as to the need for and the kind of fence to be constructed; and
- (e) what portion of the fence shall be constructed by each owner; and
- (f) the time within which the fence shall be constructed,

and if the court thinks it is necessary, the court may determine —

- (g) the boundary or line upon which the dividing fence is to be constructed; and
- (h) the compensation in the form of an annual payment to be paid by the one owner to the other owner in consideration of loss of occupation of any land.

- (2) Where an order made under subsection (1) determines that the dividing fence is to be constructed otherwise than on the common boundary of adjoining lands, the occupation of land on either side of that fence in pursuance of or as a result of the order is not and shall not be deemed adverse possession as against the owner of the land or affect the title to or possession of the land except for the purposes of this Act.
- (3) When making an order under this section, the court shall be guided as to the type of sufficient fence the court orders to be constructed by the kind of fence usually constructed in the locality where it is proposed to construct the fence, the purpose for which the lands that will be separated by the fence are used and the type of sufficient fence (if any) prescribed under a local law made by the local government for that locality.
- (4) An order of the court made under this section is final.

*[Section 9 amended: No. 14 of 1996 s. 4; No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]*

**10. Proceedings on failure to carry out agreement or order**

- (1) Where the owner giving and the owner receiving a notice given pursuant to section 8 agree as to the construction of the fence to which the notice relates, or where, in default of such agreement, an order of the court is made pursuant to section 9, and in either case either of those owners fails within the time named in the agreement or order, or, if no time is named, within 3 months after the date of the agreement or order, to perform his part of the agreement or to comply with the order, then the other of those owners may construct the whole fence as agreed upon or determined by the order.

- (2) The owner who constructs the fence pursuant to subsection (1) may recover from the owner in default half the cost thereof.

*[Section 10 amended: No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]*

**11. Cases where owner of adjoining land cannot be found**

- (1) Where the owner of land satisfies the court at the place nearest to the place where he proposes to construct a dividing fence, that he has made reasonable inquiries and has been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the owner of the adjoining land for the purpose of giving a notice as required by section 8, the court may, upon application in the prescribed form by the first-mentioned owner for an order authorising the construction of a dividing fence as set out in the application, proceed *ex parte* to make an order authorising the applicant to construct a fence of the kind specified in the order upon the boundary or line specified therein.
- (2) Where a person constructs a dividing fence in compliance with an order made under subsection (1), if afterwards during the continuance of that fence, the person ascertains the whereabouts of the owner of the adjoining land, whether or not such owner was the owner of the land at the time of the construction of the fence, the person may give to such owner a copy of the order.



**s. 12**

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- (3) The owner to whom the copy of the order is given shall, after the expiration of one month from the date the notice is given to him, be liable to pay to the person who constructed the fence half the value of the fence at the date of the giving of the copy of the order.
- (4) If the owner to whom the copy of the order is given considers the order inequitable, the court may, on an application by that owner made within one month after the giving to him of the copy of the order —
  - (a) relieve the applicant from a portion of the sum claimed as the value of the fence; and
  - (b) order that the position of the fence be altered on such terms as the court may think fit.
- (5) The value of the fence shall be ascertained as soon as practicable after the giving of the copy of the order, pursuant to subsection (3), and, in default of agreement between the owners, the value may, on an application by either of them, be determined by the court.
- (6) Where an owner has obtained an *ex parte* order under subsection (1) he shall, within 21 days, give or cause to be given to the chief executive officer of the local government of the district in which the fence referred to in that order is to be constructed, a copy of that order, and if the owner fails to comply with this subsection he is not entitled to recover any portion of the cost of constructing the fence from the owner to whom the copy of the order is given under this section.

*[Section 11 amended: No. 14 of 1996 s. 4; No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]*

**12. Proceedings for defining boundary line by surveyor**

- (1) When the owners of adjoining lands do not agree as to the accurate position of the common boundary line between those lands upon which either of the owners desires a dividing fence to be constructed pursuant to this Act, either one may give

notice to the other of his intention to have that line defined by a surveyor.

- (2) The owner to whom a notice under subsection (1) is given shall, within 7 days after the giving of the notice —

- (a) if satisfied of the accurate position of the common boundary line, define the line by pegs; or
- (b) employ a surveyor to define the common boundary line,

and where that owner has taken action under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), he shall as soon as practicable thereafter give the owner of the adjoining land notice of the action he has taken.

- (3) If within one month from the giving of a notice pursuant to subsection (1), the owner to whom the notice was given —

- (a) has defined the common boundary line by pegs; or
- (b) has failed to have the common boundary line defined by a surveyor,

then the owner who gave the notice may have that line defined by a surveyor.

- (4) If the common boundary line when defined by a surveyor is found to be in the same position as defined by any pegs placed there by the owner receiving the notice given pursuant to subsection (1), that owner is entitled to recover any costs of the survey, if any, incurred by him from the owner giving the notice, but in all other cases where a surveyor has been employed for the purposes of this section all reasonable expenses incurred shall be paid in equal shares by the owners of the adjoining lands.

### **13. Liability to contribute to cost of dividing fence**

- (1) When an owner of land has constructed a dividing fence that separates his land from adjoining land if the fence is a sufficient fence, the owner of the adjoining land is liable to pay in

accordance with the provisions of this section half of the amount of the value of the fence.

- (2) When an owner of land has, whether before or after the coming into operation of this Act, without giving a notice pursuant to section 8 or pursuant to any corresponding provision of any Act repealed by this Act, constructed such a dividing fence and has not received from the owner of the adjoining land or any previous owner of it one-half of the amount of the value of the fence, then if the adjoining owner —
- (a) has completed or completes, or has caused or causes to be completed the construction of any substantial building or structure on his adjoining land; or
  - (b) has occupied or occupies a building or structure constructed on the adjoining land; or
  - (c) has permitted or permits the lawful occupation by a person of a building or structure erected on the adjoining land,

the owner who constructed the fence may give to the owner of the adjoining land a notice claiming the payment of half of the amount of the value of the fence as estimated at the date of the claim.

- (3) Where the owner of the adjoining land —
- (a) disputes the need for the dividing fence;
  - (b) claims that the dividing fence is not desirable;
  - (c) disputes the need for a dividing fence of the particular type that has been constructed;
  - (d) disputes the amount of the value of the dividing fence shown in the claim,

he may, within one month of the receipt of the claim, give notice to the claimant owner that he disputes the claim.

- (4) The owner who constructed the fence may, in default of agreement between the owners upon all or any of the matters

referred to in subsection (3), apply to the court at the place nearest to the place where the fence was constructed claiming that the owner of the adjoining land has failed to pay half of the amount of the value of the fence in accordance with subsection (1).

- (5) The court on an application made pursuant to subsection (4) may, by order, determine —
- (a) the need for the dividing fence; and
  - (b) whether the fence is desirable; and
  - (c) the value of the fence as at the date of the claim made under subsection (2); and
  - (d) the amount, if any, to be paid, and the period within which that amount is to be paid, by the owner of the adjoining land to the owner who constructed the fence.
- (6) An order of the court made pursuant to subsection (5) is final.
- (7) If the owner of adjoining land on whom a notice of claim has been made pursuant to subsection (2) does not —
- (a) pay the amount of the claim within one month of the receipt by him thereof; or
  - (b) within that period give notice to the claimant owner that he disputes the claim in accordance with subsection (3),

he is liable to pay to the owner who constructed the dividing fence referred to in subsection (1), the amount of the claim.

*[Section 13 amended: No. 5 of 1969 s. 3; No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]*



### **Part III — Repair of dividing fences**

**14.        Liability of adjoining owners to repair dividing fence**

When a dividing fence is in need of repair the owners of land on either side of the fence are liable, subject to the provisions of section 15, to join in or contribute in equal proportions to the repair of the fence.

*[Section 14 amended: No. 5 of 1969 s. 4.]*

**15.        Procedure to compel contribution to repair dividing fence**

- (1) The owner of land separated from adjoining land by a dividing fence may give a notice to the owner of the adjoining land requiring him to assist in repairing the fence.
- (2) A notice given pursuant to subsection (1) may state that the owner giving the notice —
  - (a) is prepared to repair the fence at his cost and the cost of the owner to whom the notice is given, in equal shares; or
  - (b) is prepared to permit the owner to whom the notice is given to repair the fence at the cost of both the owners, in equal shares; or
  - (c) is prepared to bear half of the cost of having the fence repaired by a third party,

and shall contain a proposal for repairing the fence upon the previous or other line, specifying the kind and extent of repairs and the line upon which they are to be effected.

- (3) An owner who has been given a notice pursuant to subsection (1) shall, within 14 days of the receipt by him of the notice, advise in writing the owner giving the notice that —
  - (a) he is prepared to join in the repairing of the fence in such one of the alternative manners set out in the notice as he specifies in the advice; or

- (b) he disputes the need for repairing the fence and is not prepared to bear any portion of the cost of repairing the fence; or
  - (c) he objects to the kind and extent of repairs or the line upon which the repairs are to be effected.
- (4) Where an owner who has been given a notice pursuant to subsection (1) advises, in writing, the owner giving the notice that he disputes the need for repairing the fence and is not prepared to bear any part of the cost of repairing it or objects to the kind and extent of repairs or the line upon which the repairs are to be effected as provided in subsection (3), the owner who gave the notice may apply to the court at the place nearest to the place where the fence is situated claiming that the owner of the adjoining land has failed to assist in repairing the fence in accordance with this section.
- (5) The court on an application made pursuant to subsection (4) may by order determine —
  - (a) whether the fence is in need of repair;
  - (b) if so, the kind and extent of repairs and by whom the repairs are to be effected and the period within which they are to be carried out,and if the court thinks it is necessary, the court may determine —
  - (c) the line upon which the repairs are to be effected; and
  - (d) the compensation to be paid by one owner to the other owner in consideration of any extra expense involved in the provision of additional fencing because of re-alignment; and
  - (e) the compensation in the form of an annual payment to be paid by one owner to the other owner in consideration of loss of occupation of any of his land.
- (5a) Where an order made under subsection (5) determines that the repairs to a fence are to be effected otherwise than on the

common boundary of adjoining lands, the occupation of land on either side of that repaired fence in pursuance of or as a result of that order is not and shall not be deemed adverse possession as against the owner of the land or affect the title to or possession of the land except for the purposes of this Act.

- (5b) When making an order under this section, the court shall be guided as to the kind and extent of repairs the court orders by the kind of fence in use in the locality where it is proposed to repair the fence, the purpose for which the lands that are or will be separated by the fence are used, and the type of sufficient fence (if any) prescribed under a local law made by a local government for that locality.
- (6) An order of the court made pursuant to subsection (5) is final.
- (7) Where an owner, who has been given a notice pursuant to subsection (1), fails to advise the owner giving the notice as provided in subsection (3) within 14 days after the receipt by him of the notice, the owner giving the notice may repair the fence and demand and recover from the owner to whom the notice was given, one-half of the cost of repairing the fence, but if —
  - (a) any dividing fence has been constructed partly by one owner and partly by another owner each shall bear the cost of repairing the part so constructed by him;
  - (b) any dividing fence or any portion thereof is damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, lightning, storm, tempest or accident the owner of the land on either side of the fence may immediately repair it without any notice to the other owner and is entitled to recover half of the expenses of so doing from the owner of the adjoining land;
  - (c) any dividing fence is damaged or destroyed in whole or in part by fire or by the falling of any tree or portion thereof the owner of the land through whose neglect the fire originated or caused damage or destruction to the fence, or the tree or part thereof fell, is bound to repair

or renew as soon as practicable after the damage or  
destruction occurs the fence so damaged or destroyed.

- (8) If an owner of land who is liable under subsection (7)(c) to repair or renew a dividing fence fails to do so, the owner of the adjoining land may repair or renew the fence and recover from the owner so liable and in default the whole of the cost of the repair or renewal.

*[Section 15 amended: No. 5 of 1969 s. 5; No. 14 of 1996 s. 4;  
No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]*

**16. Liability of person using fence on further side of road**

- (1) Where the owner of land bounded by a road constructs a sufficient fence on the boundary of the land and the road and another owner of land afterwards adopts any means whereby his land is in any way enclosed by that fence, or afterwards avails himself of that fence or renders it of beneficial use to himself, the last-mentioned owner is liable, so long as his land is so enclosed or he avails himself of the fence or makes beneficial use of it, to join in or contribute in equal proportions to the repair of so much of the fence as encloses his land or is availed or made beneficial use of by him.
- (2) In this section *owner* includes any person who, at the time —
- (a) of the construction of the fence referred to in subsection (1); or
  - (b) of adopting any means whereby his land is in any way enclosed by the fence; or
  - (c) of availing himself of the fence; or
  - (d) of rendering the fence of beneficial use to himself,

is the holder of a lease the unexpired portion of the term of which is not less than 5 years.



## **Part IV — Miscellaneous**

### **17.        Costs**

In any proceedings under this Act the court may award costs against either party to the proceedings.

*[Section 17 amended: No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]*

### **18.        Method of recovering money payable under this Act**

- (1) Moneys that a person is, in pursuance of this Act, required or liable to pay may be sued for and recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.
- (2) In proceedings for the recovery of moneys referred to in subsection (1), a certificate of the court as to the making and contents of an order made by it under section 9 or section 11 or section 15 is evidence of the matters set forth therein.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), an order of the court made under section 9(1)(h), 13(5)(d) or 15(5)(d) or (e) is a judgment of the court and may be enforced accordingly.

*[Section 18 amended: No. 5 of 1969 s. 6; No. 59 of 2004 s. 141.]*

### **19.        Apportionment of costs of fencing as between landlord and tenant**

- (1) Where, under the provisions of this Act, a fence is constructed or repaired, if the fence divides any land held by a person as tenant of any landlord from any adjoining lands, the contribution payable in respect of the cost of such construction or repair as between that landlord and tenant shall, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties concerned, be payable in the proportions following: —
  - (a) if the interest of the tenant at the time of the construction or repair of the fence is less than for a term of 5 years, the landlord shall pay the whole of the cost;

- (b) if the interest of the tenant at such time is for a term of 5 years or more and less than for a term of 7 years, the landlord shall pay three-fourths of the cost and the tenant shall pay one-fourth of the cost;
  - (c) if the interest of the tenant at such time is for a term of 7 years or more and less than a term of 12 years, the landlord and the tenant shall each pay one-half of the cost;
  - (d) in case the interest of the tenant at such time is for a term of 12 years or more, the tenant shall pay the whole of the cost.
- (2) Where either the landlord or the tenant pays a greater proportion of the cost than he is required to pay under this section, he may recover, in manner referred to in section 18(1), the excess from his tenant or landlord, and any tenant may set off any sum recoverable by him under this section against any rent payable to his landlord.

**20. Purchaser under option to purchase liable for amount of contribution for dividing fence paid by owner**

Where land, in respect of which a contribution has been paid by the owner thereof towards the cost of the construction or repair of a dividing fence, is at the time of the making of the contribution subject to an option to purchase, if that option is exercised the purchaser under the option shall on completion of the purchase pay to the owner the amount of the contribution so paid by the owner.

**21. Power to enter adjoining land**

Every person engaged in constructing or repairing a fence under this Act and his agents and servants may, at all reasonable times during the construction or repairing, enter upon the lands adjoining the fence and do upon those lands such acts, matters and things as are necessary or reasonably required to carry into effect the construction or repairing of the fence.

**22. Notices and demands to be in writing, and method of giving**

- (1) Any notice or demand to be given or made under this Act shall be in writing and signed by the person giving or making it, or by his attorney or agent.
- (2) Where a notice or demand is to be given or made under this Act to or on a person, not being a corporation, it shall be given or made —
  - (a) by delivering the notice or demand to him personally; or
  - (b) by sending the notice or demand by registered mail addressed to him at his usual or last known place of abode.
- (3) Where a notice or demand is to be given or made under this Act to or on a corporation it shall be given or made —
  - (a) by delivering or leaving the notice or demand to or at the principal office of the corporation in the State; or
  - (b) by sending the notice or demand by registered mail addressed to the corporation at that principal office.
- (4) The description of any land in a notice or demand given or made under this Act shall be regarded as a sufficient description of the land if the description allows no reasonable doubt as to what land is referred to in the notice or demand.

**23. Regulations**

- (1) The Governor may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act prescribing forms, fees and all matters that by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed or that are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) The regulations may impose a penalty not exceeding \$40 for breach thereof.

*[Section 23 amended: No. 113 of 1965 s. 8.]*

**24. Local government may be required to prescribe *sufficient fence***

A local government shall, when required by the Minister so to do, make a local law prescribing what constitutes a sufficient fence for the purpose of the definition of *sufficient fence* in section 5.

*[Section 24 inserted: No. 14 of 1996 s. 4.]*

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## Notes

This is a compilation of the *Dividing Fences Act 1961* and includes amendments made by other written laws. For provisions that have come into operation, and for information about any reprints, see the compilation table. For provisions that have not yet come into operation see the uncommenced provisions table.

## Compilation table

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Dividing Fences Act 1961</i>	44 of 1961 (10 Eliz. II No. 44)	23 Nov 1961	1 Jan 1962 (see s. 1(2) and <i>Gazette</i> 15 Dec 1961 p. 3704)
<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	113 of 1965	21 Dec 1965	Act other than s. 4-9: 21 Dec 1965 (see s. 2(1)); s. 4-9: 14 Feb 1966 (see s. 2(2))
<i>Dividing Fences Act Amendment Act 1969</i>	5 of 1969	21 Apr 1969	21 Apr 1969
<b>Reprint of the <i>Dividing Fences Act 1961</i> approved 2 Feb 1972</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Local Government (Consequential Amendments) Act 1996</i> s. 4	14 of 1996	28 Jun 1996	1 Jul 1996 (see s. 2)
<i>Licensed Surveyors Amendment Act 1996</i> s. 28	79 of 1996	14 Nov 1996	5 Apr 1997 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 4 Apr 1997 p. 1750)
<i>Acts Amendment (Land Administration) Act 1997</i> s. 141	31 of 1997	3 Oct 1997	30 Mar 1998 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 27 Mar 1998 p. 1765)
<i>Statutes (Repeals and Minor Amendments) Act (No. 2) 1998</i> s. 76	10 of 1998	30 Apr 1998	30 Apr 1998 (see s. 2(1))
<b>Reprint of the <i>Dividing Fences Act 1961</i> as at 18 Jan 2002</b> (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Courts Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004</i> s. 141	59 of 2004	23 Nov 2004	1 May 2005 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Dec 2004 p. 7128)
<b>Reprint 3: The <i>Dividing Fences Act 1961</i> as at 22 May 2015</b> (includes amendments listed above)			

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### Uncommenced provisions table

To view the text of the uncommenced provisions see *Acts as passed* on the WA Legislation website.

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Community Titles Act 2018</i> Pt. 14 Div. 5	32 of 2018	19 Nov 2018	To be proclaimed (see s. 2(b))

### Other notes

- <sup>1</sup> Repealed by the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* s. 6.

## **Defined terms**

*[This is a list of terms defined and the provisions where they are defined.  
The list is not part of the law.]*

<b>Defined term</b>	<b>Provision(s)</b>
court .....	5
dividing fence .....	5
lease .....	5
owner .....	5, 16(2)
repair .....	5
section .....	5
sufficient fence .....	5
surveyor .....	5

POLICY NO.	F.02
POLICY SUBJECT	<b>Guidelines for Community Grants</b>
ADOPTION DATE	21 February 2019
VARIATION DATE	21 December 2007, 18 May 2017, 9 July 2018, 20 February 2020
REVIEW DATE	18 June 2020, February 2021

### **Objective**

The Council will provide the provision of financial assistance to promote and support community-based initiatives, which meet the Shire's strategic direction annually through the Community Grants Program.

### **Statement**

#### **Definitions**

The following definitions apply to this policy:

- Community Grant is the provision of a set amount of funds, \$1,001 and over, for a single year in order to achieve a specific, identified purpose, awarded through the Community Grants Program.
- Community Donation is the provision of a set amount of funds, \$1,000 and under, for a single year in order to achieve a specific, identified purpose, awarded through the Community Grants Program.
- Community Grants Program is an annual application based, contestable funding opportunity for once off Community Donations and Grants.
- Extraordinary donation requests are requests made to the CEO and Shire President in writing for cash or in-kind support outside of the Community Grants Program. Requests to hire Shire facilities such as the town hall or oval as well as Shire plant and equipment are considered extraordinary donation requests.
- Individual is a resident of the Shire of Boyup Brook.
- Organisation is an incorporated body under the *Associations Incorporation Act 2015* or a recognised corporate body created by government with an Australian Companies Number (ACN).
- Sponsorship is the provision of cash, in-kind support or subsidy to organisations or individuals in return for specifically identified promotional opportunities for the Shire. Sponsorship requests are made in writing to the CEO and will be assessed on a case by case basis separate to the Community Grants process.

#### **Responsibility of Council:**

##### **1. Funding Allocations**

Council will set aside an amount of up to 2% of budgeted rate revenue as set out in the Rate Revenue Note (usually Note \*) in the Annual Budget for the Community Grants Program.



Council may reserve any of this amount not distributed, in the year it was set aside, to fund future requests.

Council will not normally fund annual Community Grant and donation requests in excess of 2% of budgeted rate revenue.

## **2. Funding Categories**

Council will determine an annual funding allocation within the following categories:

- Community Donation (\$1,000 and under)
- Community Grant (\$1,001 and over)

Extraordinary donation

### **Policy Statement:**

#### **1. Community Grants Program**

This is an annual application based, contestable funding opportunity for a once off contribution for a specific purpose.

The Community Grants Program opens in March each year and closes the last Friday of April. The Humanities Committee reviews the submitted applications in May and the recommendations go to Council for consideration during the adoption of the annual budget.

Funding support will be on the basis of:

- specific and once off initiatives.
- annual support for organisations for specific ongoing initiatives.
- annual support to assist organisations to become self sufficient.

Organisations are encouraged to seek funding from other sources and not just rely on Shire funding support. Council may consider providing only a portion of the total funds requested. Preference will be given to applications that leverage funds and demonstrate a larger percentage of contribution.

#### **2. Eligibility**

- Applicant organisations must be local community (including sporting) groups that provide community benefit.
- Funds may be used for construction, equipment, salaries, contract services, operational expenses, marketing expenses, consumables and administration expenses.
- Only one application per year may be funded for any one organisation.
- The funding is not to be used for direct profit or financial gain to the organisation.
- The proposal must support the mission statement, values and strategic direction of the Shire.
- Applications \$1,000 and under must be made via letter, outlining the project, community benefit and applicants contribution. Applications over \$1,001 must complete the application form and provide additional supporting information. Only complete applications will be considered.

- Applications must reach the Shire by 5pm on the final Friday in April. Late applications will not be considered.
- The applicant organisation must be able to demonstrate the capacity to manage and be accountable for the funds and the project.
- Grants will not be provided retrospectively (for a project that is already complete or underway).

### 3. **Funding Conditions**

- Council will only allocate funds for identified purposes and with specific expenditure estimates provided and will not provide block grants under any circumstances.
- Applicants shall agree that they do not represent the Shire in any capacity.
- Council may require applicants to seek part funding from other sources.
- The Shire of Boyup Brook will determine terms of payment.
- All funded entities will be required to enter into a Funding Agreement with the Shire of Boyup Brook which will detail specific conditions and terms relevant to that project.
- Funding must only be used for the purposes specified in the Funding Agreement. Any change to the purpose of the funding cannot proceed without a formal resolution from Council. The applicant will be required to make their request in writing, this will be considered by Council and a determination made.
- An acquittal of the project must be provided to the Shire 60 days after the project has been completed and no later than 30 June in the financial year, of the successful grant. Failure to provide an acquittal will eliminate consideration of future applications until such time as an acquittal is received.
- Any funds that have not been spent and acquitted by the 30 June shall be returned to the Shire of Boyup Brook.
- Payments of grant funding may be suspended at any time if, in the opinion of Council, any of the conditions of the funding agreement, or satisfactory progress, has not been achieved.
- The applicant is responsible for applying for all relevant permissions and licences associated with the project. If the project involves Shire property the applicant must also complete the relevant hire processes and/or obtain written permission from the Shire and abide by all associated lease conditions.
- All grant and donation recipients are bound by the Shire of Boyup Brook Employee Code of Conduct.

- Applicants are able to use the Shire's logo with permission and must acknowledge Shire's support in its advertising, promotion and any media publicity in regards to the funded project.

#### **4. Assessment of Applications**

A Committee comprising of Councillor representation will assess all of the eligible applications. This Committee will then make recommendations to Council in accordance with the following assessment criteria:

1. The Committee will assess each application received in the Community Grants process on its merit, and determine the value of the application in relation to whole of community benefit.
2. Applications which demonstrate a cash contribution (not just in-kind) from the organisation will be assessed as having higher merit than applications solely reliant upon grant funding.
3. Applications which demonstrate a strong ability to assist Council deliver strategic objectives and actions (as identified in the Strategic Community Plan) will generally be assessed as having higher merit than applications that do not.
4. The Committee will consider funding projects which do not have direct links to Council's strategic objectives based on the applicant's ability to explain how the project will benefit the community and why they believe their project should be funded.

Council will make the final decision and include these grant allocations in the Annual Budget. Successful applicants will be notified during September after the adoption of the budget. Decisions regarding funding applications are final and will not be reconsidered during the financial year in which the application was made.

#### **5. Extraordinary Requests**

The Chief Executive Officer may in consultation with the Shire President approve combined extraordinary requests of up to \$1,000 cash or in-kind (excluding administrative support eg. photocopying), to local community groups throughout the year when requested.

Annual Budgets shall include \$1,000 per year inclusive of cash and in-kind for this purpose.

Extraordinary in-kind support may be carried out during normal working hours where there is no impact on work programs.

Extraordinary requests are once off requests for waiving hall or outdoor space hire fees, hiring shire equipment or asking for additional support outside of the Community Grants Program timeframe.

The process to apply for an extraordinary request:

1. Applicant applies in writing to the CEO and Shire President, outlining the request, community benefit, total cost and any other relevant details.
2. The CEO and Shire President set the conditions and approve the request in writing.

3. The applicant agrees to the conditions and completes either a Hire Form or Miscellaneous Hire Agreement and pays any associated bond or fees.
4. The applicant abides by the conditions of agreement and completes the project.

Alternatively, the CEO shall put to Council requests received throughout the year and outside of the Community Grants process.

### **Responsibility of the CEO**

- Extraordinary requests, either they be cash or in-kind use of facilities or plant, or in-kind provision of materials or labour, are to be recorded separately in the shire's chart of accounts (COA);
- Information about each extraordinary in-kind request recorded in the shire's COA shall include: the beneficiary of the in-kind request; a brief scope of the works or benefit; and the total cost of the benefit.
- An Extraordinary Requests Register (the Register) be kept covering the period 01 July to 30 June of a financial year, and shall include the information itemised in dot points 1 and 2 above; and
- the Register shall be made available to the Committee prior to the next year's budget deliberations.





ACKNOWLEDGE WASTE OPTIONS PAPER AND STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REGIONAL ALTERNATE WASTE PROJECT

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL</b>	3. ENVIRONMENT Valued, conserved and enjoyed
<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</b>	3.4 Climate change risks and impacts are understood, acknowledged and responded to through appropriate planning and community education.
<b>SUBJECT INDEX</b>	Regional Waste Management
<b>BUSINESS UNIT</b>	Strategic Planning
<b>REPORTING OFFICER</b>	Strategic Planner - Nick Edwards
<b>AUTHORISING OFFICER</b>	Director, Engineering and Works Services - Oliver Darby
<b>NATURE OF DECISION</b>	Noting: The item is simply for information purposes and noting
<b>VOTING REQUIREMENT</b>	Simple Majority
<b>ATTACHMENTS</b>	Attachment A Regional Options Paper and Strategic Recommendations

**OFFICER RECOMMENDATION**

That the Council acknowledges the Regional Options Paper and Strategic Recommendations document (Attachment A), delivered as part of the South West Regional Waste Group (the Group) to guide ongoing work in finding regional solutions that divert waste from landfills.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The South West Regional Waste Group (the Group) requests that Council acknowledges the 'Regional Options Paper and Strategic Recommendations' (Regional Options Paper) (Attachment A), which was delivered in February 2021. The recommendations in the paper identifies the major diversion technologies available in the South West, discusses how Councils could achieve economies of scale in processing, and guides ongoing work that will help determine suitable waste disposal outcomes for the region.

The recommendations of the Regional Options Paper set the ongoing direction for the project. Part of this direction involves specific milestones. By the end of Financial Year 2021/22, Councils can expect to see:

- An operational audit of municipal waste facilities throughout the region;
- Scenario modelling using costs and emissions of alternative disposal processes;
- A regular meeting of senior waste operations staff from Group participants;
- A scoped 'Expression of Interest' process for landfill diversion technologies; and
- Data protocols allowing information comparisons across the region.

Maintaining project momentum towards determining a suitable regional waste disposal response will allow Councils to coordinate local decisions with regional outcomes. Participation in the Group will result in a more united procurement approach, up-to-date information and greater negotiating power in sub-regional negotiations to attain economies of scale. Financial benefits from participation should be achieved as operational matters are shared and discussed between members.

The overarching goals of the ongoing project are to:

- Identify how South West Councils can transition from owning and operating landfills in an economically, environmentally and socially responsible way.
- Identify and act on opportunities to leverage regional and sub-regional economies of scale.

Should Council acknowledge the Regional Options Paper and its recommendations, milestones can be established and timeframes determined when refining suitable regional diversion strategies from landfill.

## BACKGROUND

Since 2010, the Group, which comprises the 12 land-based Councils in the South West (Table 1), has sought opportunities to leverage regional economies of scale to improve collective waste management. Work completed to this date has resulted in formation of the Bunbury Harvey Regional Council, commencement and operation of a composting enterprise, viability testing of regional landfill, and establishing strong regional representation within the waste industry.

South West Waste Group Membership		
• Shire of Augusta - Margaret River	• Shire of Boyup Brook	• Bridgetown - Greenbushes
• Shire of Donnybrook - Balingup	• City of Bunbury	• City of Busselton
• Shire of Capel	• Shire of Collie	• Shire of Dardanup
• Shire of Harvey		• Shire of Nannup

*Table 1:* The Shire of Manjimup are within the region but are not financial contributors to this regional waste management project.

The most recent 'Regional Options Paper and Strategic Recommendations' was handed to the Group and directs how large-scale waste diversion from landfill can be achieved in a way that is consistent with previous findings and within each Council's risk tolerance.

The investment in the Federal and State waste industries has provided the region with a unique opportunity to build local, long-term diversion schemes with potentially positive returns on investment. Strengthening this opportunity are the growing costs of aging landfills, population growth and a transitional policy context have made cooperative waste management solutions more attractive than previously. A coordinated waste approach across Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries can leverage the economies of scale needed for significant landfill diversion and ease triple bottom line costs. A separate waste management entity could provide further benefits such as equitable distribution of risk and returns-on-investment. An external entity such as a Regional Subsidiary has the potential to equitably manage waste on behalf of member Councils, removing the liabilities associated with these operations.

## OFFICER COMMENT

The Regional Options Paper proposes nine recommendations that clarify how greater economies of scale are achievable by driving waste management in the South West towards a cooperative model that reduces the impact of anticipated higher waste management costs in the future. The recommendations are another step towards identifying the life cycle of waste and what risks and benefits impact Councils by shifting the view from waste being a service cost to being a resource. The paper recommends clarifying the costs of new treatment facilities and environmental impacts derived from greater regional coordination, different contract frameworks and cross-boundary operations to attain sub-regional benefits. In full, these recommendations are:

1. That the Group prepares a comprehensive Integrated Waste Management Plan coordinating regional waste assets and operations as a single entity. This is to:
  - a. Identify locations for complex waste treatment facilities;
  - b. Draft community engagement strategies;
  - c. Define responsibilities between Councils including waste ownership boundaries;
  - d. Apportion risk according to the level of engagement.

2. Prepare a Business Plan for the representative entity that clearly defines long term visions, targets, development timelines and proposed expense and revenue projections.
3. Commence planning an 'Expressions of Interest' process which focusses on regional Municipal solid waste treatment. The specifications are to enable a variety of service providers to make submissions proposing technologies that may be proven internationally but are yet to be established in Australia. Siting requirements and other supportive needs, for example, access to complementary assets/partners should be included.
4. Establish an Integrated Waste Management Working Group comprising senior technical and operational staff from within the members of the South West Regional Waste Group to formalise and review waste management initiatives for the region.
5. The Group considers formalising a representative entity e.g. a Regional Subsidiary, to equitably represent members in pursuing the recommendations in the Report.
6. That the Group accepts the recommendations in the Report as presented.
7. Provide regional representation to support or conduct contract negotiations on behalf of, or in conjunction with, multiple similarly sized Councils to attain sub-regional economies of scale.
8. Seek funding and institutional support from State and Federal agencies for implementing the recommendations of the Report.
9. That a standardised data collection program commences across the region. The metrics for Local Government Areas to report against are to be consistent and relevant to inform strategic decision-making and allow reliable triple bottom line comparisons. The data is to be relevant to assessing preferable waste operations between Councils. For example, contamination statistics, waste service costs, capital investments, tonnages, community consultation expenditure and bin audits among others.

#### Pressures to change

Landfill remains the dominant waste disposal method in the South West. Although economic, the practice of burying Municipal solid waste is now being challenged by State policy, a growing domestic resource recovery market and more cost-effective processing technologies becoming available. Additionally, suitable land for landfill expansion is becoming scarcer, licensing conditions are increasing, and construction costs and legacy environmental responsibilities are becoming major financial risks to local government.

The waste market is currently experiencing significant change resulting from Federal policy and State driven investment in diversion operations. Some local pressures have been triggered from decisions made overseas but there are also south western influences like the diminishing suitability of land available for landfill expansion, considerable costs faced by Councils because of historic waste practices and existing landfills approaching the end of their operational lives.

Social pressure is also increasing as the impact of landfills on the local environment receives greater attention than previously, resulting from a higher public profile and increased government grant allocations to diversion enterprises.

There will continue to be a need for landfills as the transition from disposable products and packaging continues. Strategically, landfills provide a disposal option that can compete in the disposal market place and act as a contingency should preferable diversion technologies fail elsewhere due to natural disaster, insolvency, industrial accidents or other eventuality. Waste from disposal technologies, for example ash from thermal waste to energy, will require 'best-practice' landfills.



### Local impacts of State Targets

Consistent with the rest of the State, the south west waste industry is guided by the Western Australian Waste Strategy 2030 (the Waste Strategy) and Annual Action Plan. These documents set clear targets for the State to collectively achieve by 2025 and 2030. Translated into local action, these objectives guide investment into attaining diversion and prevention of waste. The south west already has significant diversion strategies in place. Common diversion streams aside from FOGO include scrap metals, e-waste, chemicals, kerbside recycling and reusable construction and demolition (C&D) waste. FOGO is expected to divert approximately 55% of the total waste fraction collected or deposited at Council facilities.

The State strategies respond to federal pressures such as specific waste streams actions correlating with national waste export bans determined by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) on specific materials. The rolling COAG waste export bans are planned to commence on these dates:

- 1 January 2021 for glass
- 1 July 2021 for mixed plastics
- 1 December 2021 for tyres
- 1 July 2022 Single resin plastics (e.g. drink bottles) that are not cleaned and baled
- 1 July 2024 for mixed paper and cardboard.

As these bans are implemented, finding alternate disposal methods becomes more important so the circular economy policy targets remain attainable. This will have direct impacts on local operations and treatment solutions.

The south west's considerable geographical size, isolation from reuse markets and a heavy reliance on resource industries makes reducing waste processing and diversion costs more challenging but opportunities exist to considerably improve our regional performance. Despite the region's separation from large waste end-markets which can impact investment in waste and recycling, local markets for construction and demolition (C&D) waste and organics should be managed close to the source of generation for economic and environmental reasons.

Within metro centres, the higher cost of landfilling and waste disposal compared with regional areas, makes investing in diversion technologies a simpler decision. Alternative treatments that outperform disposal costs in regional areas is more difficult but the policy and environmental objectives set by the State make this an imperative. Finding economies of scale is critical to minimise existing disposal costs and meet policy targets. This also has implications for the life cycle of different assets.

Depending on how and when you measure the costs of waste management, different options can be supported. If a local Council includes long term management of waste facilities and potential environmental liabilities in their operations assessment, this will drive up the cost of airspace up as fees will be for service and accurately reflect real costs associated with landfill operations.

### Responding Effectively as a Region

The complexity of large-scale waste disposal requires a balanced approach that considers all potential options is preferable to choosing one single disposal method. This minimises risk through diversification, is more likely to meet national waste targets and responds to State policy. A mix of disposal options also minimises environmental harm and associated liabilities by isolating potentially harmful methods.

Increasing the diversity on how waste is redirected from landfill builds flexibility as the industry develops, allowing the market to resolve disposal issues for local governments. Incentivising greater private company participation at multiple levels of the waste hierarchy starting with reduce, reuse, recycling/compost and energy recovery from waste lets the market address waste rather than Councils having to come up with options.

Waste disposal at a regional scale should be considered as an integrated system rather than as one single waste stream to be resolved. This fragmentation is driven by the nature of the waste products, its different sources and the variety of disposal options open to Councils. This multi-faceted approach is consistent with previous studies completed for the Group, such as the 'Regional Waste Management Strategy 2015' (RWMS) which clustered waste management technologies to achieve higher diversion rates and capitalise on vertical integration.

There are established frameworks to coordinate regional responses, for example preparing an 'Integrated Waste Management Plan' (IWMP). This framework identifies the components within a waste management system that are required to attain regional economies of scale. Coordinating waste management regionally simplifies the management of waste to protect human health and the natural environment. The process requires evaluating local conditions and needs before choosing, mixing and applying the most suitable solid waste management treatments, using the Waste Hierarchy to determine regional expenditure priorities.

Alternative treatment solutions are assessed within the system so facilities can be placed for maximum regional benefit. Some of these services may include reuse shops, recycling stations, repair centres, thermal waste-to-energy (WTE), anaerobic digestion plants (AD) as well as other treatments as appropriate. Adjusting the community's role to be more participatory in waste management must be central when developing the plan as households are critical in determining the success and efficiency of a service.

Each local government or sub-region (two or more shires) can assist in coordinating services within a regional waste processing context. Locally managed initiatives include:

- Transfer Stations,
- Green waste mulching,
- Local waste groups driving community action, and
- C&D waste processing.

These services would continue being managed by each LGA however, a regional contract for the procurement of the services should be considered by the South West Group to reduce costs.

Effective support for regional assets comes from nurturing community participation. Regionally coordinated programs provide consistency, leading to trust and participation. These initiatives may include education, monitoring, enforcement and efficiency of facilities among others. Better understanding and involvement by the public results in lower contamination rates through greater ownership, so coordinating different services to maximise their impact is important. Regionally managed initiatives may include:

- Implementing an integrated waste education program,
- Supporting local waste groups,
- Providing local messaging,
- Bin audits, and
- Influencing commercial practices.

Large scale treatment facilities can divert significant waste volumes from landfill. Providing regional infrastructure may include Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), Waste-to-Energy facilities and logistics. By working at a regional scale, outputs from these facilities may be managed elsewhere. At a strategic level, landfills should be maintained but reducing the volumes going to these facilities means they will not be necessary in each shire. In addition to the greater economies of scale, best practice landfills can provide long-term waste disposal security.

#### Technology Development

The Market Sounding completed in 2021 identified proven technological solutions such as gasification, pyrolysis, biological waste-to-energy plants, composting and direct company-to-company resource trading that were worth pursuing in the South West. The volumes produced regionally were commercially viable with the right separation and contamination activities but each technology had different conditions to succeed. Determining the most suitable solution requires in-depth economic modelling and an open market was the best way to attract appropriate skills.

The market sounding process also established business relationships between the Group, State Government, technology providers and emerging companies. During interviews, discussions and written correspondence, more companies than those which responded stated their willingness to participate in a procurement process which could result in operational contracts such as an Expression-of-Interest (EOI) or Tender process.

Privately managed waste disposal operators are generally aware of the changes affecting long term landfilling and the significant capital investments needed to change existing practices. The long contracts that are needed to attain suitable cost to benefit ratios from these investments are required then to attract investment but can alternatively challenge local innovation and suppress growth of a viable reuse market. For example, a single disposal technology chosen for the next 25 years may be superseded before the returns on investment can be realised.

#### Establishing a Separate Management Entity

The complexity of administering a regional waste plan, aligning operations to targets, negotiating contracts, community messaging and other tasks associated with developing the waste system requires dedicated personnel. A theme acknowledged in previous reports included separating these waste operations from other Council operations. A separate entity provides considerable advantage to the local waste sector by creating a limited, manageable risk framework.

The cost of continuing current waste disposal practices i.e. 'business as usual', is expected to rise as State policy diverts more waste away from landfill without significant operational cost decreases as well as sites becoming more expensive to develop with new licence conditions. Added to these direct costs are the indirect costs of transitioning to transfer stations, potential introduction of a waste levy, increased transport costs and ongoing environmental monitoring/remediation costs associated with unlined cells.

The rising costs of waste management, changes in market innovation, loss of proactive pricing, inability to capture lost value from waste streams and changing social attitudes suggest that business as usual is not the most effective means to continue operating.

### Plan for 2021/22

Should Council acknowledge the 'Regional Options Paper and Strategic Recommendations', the work plan for the forthcoming year will be determined by the recommendations. Councils can expect to see:

- Preparation of an Integrated Waste Management Plan including an audit of municipal waste facilities throughout the region,
- Scenario modelling of alternative disposal methods and their costs using a long term development outlook,
- Assembly of a technical group comprising waste managers from within Councils providing operational advice on proposed initiatives,
- Scoping an 'Expression of Interest' requesting market driven solutions in diverting municipal solid waste disposal from landfill allowing scope to consider recycling and FOGO processing,
- A standardised data protocol allowing comparisons between Council datasets to underpin informed regional decisions across the region.

Maintaining momentum in this project continues the foundation work in determining a suitable regional response to waste disposal pressures with local benefits. Should the 'Regional Options Paper and Strategic Recommendations' be acknowledged and the project continue, then a measured but defined series of outcomes that will allow Councils to make local decisions consistent with regional outcomes.

Participation in this Group allows access to relevant information and negotiating power in sub-regional negotiations to attain economies of scale. Members should start seeing financial benefits of participation as operational contracts are shared for the benefit of members. Regional representation will link Councils more effectively and seek cooperation between members wherever possible.

### Statutory Environment

#### Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WARR Act)

This legislation aligns municipal operations across the State so they contribute to sustainability, protect human health, the environment and move towards a waste free society. The WARR Act emphasises:

- Resource use efficiency, including resource recovery and waste avoidance;
- Reducing environmental harm, including pollution through waste;
- A hierarchical approach to resource management by avoiding waste creation, increasing resource recovery and reducing disposal impacts.

This legislation requires local governments to prepare Waste Plans to align local waste management goals with State targets. The WARR Act gives the CEO of the department powers to require a local government to submit a report on the implementation of its waste plan. If this is not satisfactory to the State and the differences cannot be negotiated, the WARR Act grants the CEO power to prepare a local waste plan on behalf of the local council.

#### Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007 (WARR Levy Act)

This legislation allows for the imposition of a levy per tonne of waste disposed to landfill. Based on previous comments by the then Minister for Environment in February 2019, this levy is at least being considered for an extension to the Peel and South West regions.



### Relevant Plans and Policies

#### The National Waste Policy 2018

Published by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities in 2018, the 'National Waste Policy – Less Waste More Resources' frames national waste management using a circular economy model. The Policy champions five principles:

1. Avoiding waste
2. Improving resource recovery
3. Building demand for waste derived products
4. Improved material flows
5. More informed innovation, investment and consumer decisions

There are also national targets which directly inform State priorities and influence local priorities, specifically:

1. Banning waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres exports
2. Reducing total waste generated in Australia by 10% per person by 2030
3. Achieving 80% resource recovery from all waste streams using the waste hierarchy by 2030
4. Increasing recycled content use by governments and industry
5. Phasing out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2025
6. Halving organic waste volumes sent to landfill by 2030
7. Making data publicly available that supports consumer, investment and policy decisions

#### Western Australian Waste Strategy 2030 and Annual Action Plan

The Waste Strategy 2030 is the tool helping to implement the Waste Authority objective of transitioning to a "sustainable, low-waste circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste." Two crucial components of the strategy are the waste hierarchy and circular economy.

The Waste Strategy 2030 sets targets which depart from landfill diversion benchmarks to focus on three objectives – avoid, recover and protect. These objectives are intended to deliver a 10 per cent reduction target in waste generation per capita by 2025 and 20 per cent reduction by 2030. The targets to increase material recovery from the existing State rate of 57 per cent to reach 70 per cent by 2025 and 75 per cent by 2030.

The accompanying Action Plan is renewed annually and clarifies specific actions, timelines, lead responsibilities and collaborations to achieve the stated objectives.

### Financial Implications

The existing costs of this project are shared amongst 11 of the 12 local government areas in the South West:

#### Regional Alternative Waste Project Financial Contributors

- |                                     |                        |                            |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Shire of Augusta - Margaret River | • Shire of Boyup Brook | • Bridgetown - Greenbushes |
| • Shire of Donnybrook - Balingup    | • City of Bunbury      | • City of Busselton        |
| • Shire of Capel                    | • Shire of Collie      | • Shire of Dardanup        |
| • Shire of Harvey                   | • Shire of Nannup      |                            |

The Shire of Manjimup maintains a watching brief of the current regional alternatives project, although they are not financial contributors at this stage.

The cost and interaction of various waste operations need to be modelled so a variety of scenarios can be assessed. On a regional scale, this will require specialist knowledge that the region does not have. For that reason, expertise from conducting similar studies elsewhere should be sought and applied for consistency and confidence that the South West region is taking the best approach. These costs are unknown as the size of the work is currently imprecise until scoping work is completed. This will take place as part of the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) work.

As the complexity of the project continues, detailed economic and governance data will be required to determine a preferred waste development option throughout the region. This means specialist knowledge with expertise in financial modelling and market development will be needed for specific analysis but much of the required data will be attained through the development of a regional integrated waste plan. These costs will be determined on an 'as-needs' basis and a proposal will be agreed by the Group participants.

Baseline costs for this project are approximately \$145,000 per annum divided amongst the members according to the rates percentage contributed by each Council. As of financial year 2020, these percentages are:

LGA	Rates 2019/20	%
Augusta - Margaret River	22,236,881	12
Boyup Brook	2,761,412	2
Bridgetown - Greenbushes	4,664,443	3
Bunbury	39,729,386	22
Busselton	51,997,844	28
Capel	13,537,724	7
Collie	6,227,532	3
Dardanup	13,716,704	7
Donnybrook - Balingup	5,072,527	3
Harvey	21,877,333	12
Nannup	1,772,136	1
<b>TOTAL RATES COLLECTED</b>	<b>183,593,922</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2: Shows the percentage and values used to designate cost contributions to the project.

### Stakeholder Consultation

Since 2019, the Group has been actively engaged with the community, private enterprise and government agencies discussing progress and opportunities to divest Councils from landfill operations. In addition, the region participates at a Policy level with several waste initiatives such as reuse of materials in the Bunbury Outer Ring Road and the Container Deposit Scheme. The Group maintains strong relationships with relevant State departments and other stakeholders that maintain a presence in the market.

### Risk Assessment

An assessment of the potential implications of implementing the officer recommendation has been undertaken using the City's risk management framework, with risks assessed taking into account any controls already in place. No risks of a medium or greater level have been identified.

**Options**

As an alternative to the proposed recommendation the Council could:

1. Not acknowledge the recommendations but continue with the project; or,
2. Not continue the project.

**CONCLUSION**

The Group recognises that continued individual waste management reduces negotiating power for sub-regional contracts and increases costs. Coordinating operational assets using a separate entity is likely to achieve greater diversion and more effective education programs at an overall lower cost.

Given the trend of waste management growth in Western Australia over the previous 15 years, strategic partnerships with private industry and growing the local economy will spread risk and reduce overall costs for Councils in the Region. Councils cooperating with investments will benefit from services being provided that are beyond the scope of an individual Council. More complex treatment processes underpinned by a comprehensive community engagement strategy and coordinated procurement policy can further reduce waste volumes through building a regional waste economy.

Proposed treatments need to be underpinned by strong, consistent community messaging that plays a significant role in managing community participation and reduction in contamination.

A comprehensive waste management plan views regional operations holistically, providing greater flexibility and diversity in waste management. With the existing State and Federal support for waste processing growth, it is now time to seek alternate methods for disposal. An Expressions of Interest process focussing on processing Municipal solid waste can be an effective tool that opens the region to a wider pool of service providers. Crafted skilfully, the specifications can capture economic long term solutions that in some areas have developed local economies focussed on reusing materials previously considered valueless.

**TIMELINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF OFFICER RECOMMENDATION**

Should the Council acknowledge the 'Regional Options Paper and Strategic Recommendations', a new annual scope of works and milestones will be developed within July 2021.



South West Regional Waste Group

South West Regional  
Waste Group

## REGIONAL OPTIONS PAPER AND STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

February 2021





## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks to all Council staff and State Agency personnel who have contributed to this work. These include in no particular order but are not limited to:

- Kate Shaw and Tony Battersby from Bunbury-Harvey Regional Council for information relating to the Materials Recycling Tender recently concluded.
- Haydn Jones, Manager Waste and Safety Services, Shire of Harvey,
- Chris Yates, Manager Waste, Health & Ranger Services, Shire of Augusta-Margaret River
- Aileen Clemens, Manager Waste Services, City of Bunbury
- Kyra Nimmo, Senior Regional Development Officer, South West Development Commission
- Christine Szostak, Asset Management Officer, Shire of Collie
- James Kain, Waste and Sustainability Officer, Shire of Capel
- Mark Wong, Manager Waste and Fleet Services, City of Busselton,
- Melanie Turnbull, Waste Services Project Officer, City of Bunbury
- Steve Potter, Executive Manager Operations, Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup

And to those who have prepared past reports for the South West Regional Waste Group that I was fortunate enough to read:

- IW Projects P/L
- C. Webster
- Sam Green (Loop Close Enterprises)
- Talis Consultants

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

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1. That the Group prepares a comprehensive Integrated Waste Management Plan coordinating regional waste assets and operations as a single entity. This is to:
  - a. Identify locations for complex waste treatment facilities;
  - b. Draft community engagement strategies;
  - c. Define responsibilities between Councils including waste ownership boundaries;
  - d. Apportion risk according to the level of engagement.
2. Preparing a Business Plan for the representative entity that clearly defines long term visions, targets, development timelines and proposed expense and revenue projections.
3. Commence planning a regionally focussed 'Expressions of Interest' process focussing on regional Municipal Solid Waste treatment. The included specifications are to allow a variety of service providers to make submissions proposing technologies that may be proven internationally but yet to establish in Australia. Siting requirements and other supportive needs, for example, access to complementary assets/partners should be included.
4. Establish an Integrated Waste Management Working Group comprising senior technical and operational staff from within the members of the South West Regional Waste Group to formalise and review waste management initiatives for the Region.
5. The Group considers formalising a representative entity e.g. a Regional Subsidiary, to equitably represent members in pursuing the Recommendations in this Report.
6. That the Group Accepts the Recommendation in this Paper as presented.
7. Provide regional representation to support or conduct contract negotiations on behalf of, or in conjunction with multiple similarly sized Councils to attain sub-regional economies of scale.
8. Seek funding and institutional support from State and Federal agencies for implementing the Recommendations of this Report.
9. That a standardised data collection program commences across the region. The metrics for Local Government Areas to report against are to be consistent and relevant that informs strategic decision-making and allows reliable triple bottom line comparisons to be made. The data is to be relevant to assessing preferable waste operations between Councils. For example, contamination statistics, waste service costs, capital investments, tonnages, community consultation expenditure and bin audits among others.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The changing nature of the National and State waste industries provides a unique development opportunity for the South West Region that streamlines operations and reduces costs for those Councils willing to collaborate on more complex treatments. The move from cheap landfilling to a more complex diversion system delivers greater cost savings and lower disposal volumes by leveraging market forces.

This Paper addresses themes recurrent in previous studies conducted by the South West Regional Waste Group - cooperation, market creation and maintaining a prudent investment program. New projects such as trialling regional procurement programs can build local markets by using waste products to create jobs and economic growth. The Recommendations proposed in this paper are forward-looking, intended to provide a pathway towards achieving:

- External management of waste operations, separating them from individual Councils;
- Maximising diversion from all landfills in the Region while minimising external impacts;
- Managing the impact of additional waste charges or levies;
- Providing options for waste management investment in the South West; and
- Providing cost neutrality or better when considering relevant waste treatment options.

Using cooperation and common purpose to leverage economies of scale, requires commitment from participating Councils. Formalising how members interact, either as partners or clients provides options to work together. A regionally representative group such as a Regional Subsidiary model or expanded Regional Council, means that common interests can be negotiated in the open market and be held accountable. Commitment can be financial or volume supply of waste. More participation will improve effectiveness in removing barriers preventing private industry from more active roles in diverting waste from landfill.

By framing South Western waste operations as a single entity, coordinating contracts, plant and filling regimes can be streamlined. Innovation can be simplified by choosing from a variety of facilities that are available for set purposes. Plant and operations can be developed on a scale larger than any one Council could provide and benefits shared equitably. Introducing adaptability to a regional waste management system targets multiple levels of the waste management hierarchy, prioritising reduce, reuse, recycling/compost and energy recovery from waste. This focuses strongly on waste prevention and landfill minimisation.

The ultimate goal for the regional entity should be to separate waste operations from SW Councils, equitably distributing cost savings and risk among members without creating unjustifiable cost increases. This long term goal will have local impacts in guiding investment, for example, local facilities can be acquired/designed assuming that at some future point they may be acquired by a larger organisation. In this context, regional initiatives also must respond to local issues and be easily monitored. These initiatives include:

- Evaluating complex waste treatment plants for the region, investigating external risks (buffer zones), harnessing economies of scale, population effects and other siting factors;
- Designing an optional Procurement Policy Trial for South West Councils to use their collective purchasing power in shaping private industry diversion solutions; and
- Coordinating a regional education and consultation strategy to deliver tangible outcomes for local Councils.

Of the options considered, thermal Waste-to-Energy was found to be magnitudes more expensive than smaller, targeted options but they higher diversion percentages of highly co-mingled, non-



organic waste. Cheaper initiatives such as education and promoting reuse, repair and recycling were more labour intensive but can achieve significant outcomes and have considerable community support. Blending these approaches can be a role for the regional body which can negotiate waste supply contracts and support multiple waste education officers.

Growing FOGO markets is critical for continued organic matter diversion success. Diversifying the risk by using more than one treatment technology, i.e. composting, can produce more products and reduce long term disposal costs for the region. For example, an anaerobic digestion unit produces energy and bio-fertiliser that can also support composting enterprises.

A combination of several treatments is proposed, coordinated by a central body and organised in a formal framework called an 'Integrated Waste Management Plan'. This Plan coordinates transport, research, business development and community education across Local Government Area boundaries. This approach allows for sub-regional agreements and negotiations between individual Councils to leverage local economies of scale.

Expansion	Normal	Gasification	Anaerobic Digestion	Facility (MWhr)
Under \$250,000	Approx. \$3M / Cell.	\$70 M	\$12-15 M	\$14M Manua \$19M Semi-Auto \$24M+ Automated
/A	86 (Regional avg) 40 approx(Cleanaway)	160-200	50-80	\$60-100
/A	156 (Regional avg) 107 (Cleanaway)	No Change	No Change	Less than landfill costs following sorting
Commences operations on research immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No change to current practices</li> <li>Will be subject to a Waste Levy</li> <li>Land required for new to construct these facilities</li> <li>Licence requirements are technically demanding</li> <li>This option is losing community support</li> <li>This is at the bottom of waste hierarchy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower transport fees (locate in SW)</li> <li>90% diversion</li> <li>Modular</li> <li>High operational costs</li> <li>Expect community opposition</li> <li>Stifle innovation in other streams</li> <li>EPA and DWER approvals can be onerous</li> <li>No operational model in Australia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 55% diversion (removes organics)</li> <li>Produces fuel (natural gas) and fertiliser</li> <li>Carbon credits available</li> <li>Working examples in Jandakot and Yallingup</li> <li>Specialist knowledge required</li> <li>Needs low feedstock contamination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large scale waste Diversion</li> <li>Strong negotiation position</li> <li>Partnership opportunities with private enterprise</li> <li>Long term economic support</li> <li>Needs sufficient markets to be profitable</li> </ul>
Establish Agreement needs to be altered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Externalises waste operations from Council</li> <li>Creates opportunities for sub-regional private/public partnerships</li> <li>Quarantines ratepayers from waste operation costs</li> <li>External experts can help guide business development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>95% diversion</li> <li>Large minimum waste volume required</li> <li>High transport costs</li> <li>Could backload facilities with ash for savings</li> <li>Discourages recycling</li> <li>May discourage innovation on other streams</li> <li>Low waste hierarchy option</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wholly owned government enterprise</li> <li>Experienced operators</li> <li>Value add operation</li> <li>Operationally intensive</li> <li>Modular</li> <li>Room to expand</li> <li>Market security</li> <li>Carbon sequestering – long term stability in process</li> </ul>	Recycled products; Gate fees Container deposit scheme.
Gate Fee	Gate Fees, Ratepayers subsidised	Electricity Steam	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Digestate / Fertiliser	Fee for service Waste Supply Agreements
Share of R&D findings	Reclaimed materials	Within 5 years from Contract Signing	Within 2 years from approvals	Within 2 years from approvals
12 Months	Currently operating	Commence 2022	TBD	TBD
/A	Depends on loan conditions and Council reserves	N/A	TBD	TBD

ices for alternative waste treatments. Information for composting and a proposed MRF has been supplied by Bunbury-Harvey Regional Council.

aste technologies means costs change according to the operators’ response to operational demands, environments and minimum waste volume thresholds. The waste levy is applied to it applicable to diverted materials.

a management diversifies investment risk, controls the speed of transition towards a circular economy and provides collaborative opportunities with private industry. Complementary v on methods at varying costs to individual Councils, usually at a reduced rate.

## FAQs

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In the interests of clarity and brevity a summary of main report points are:

- **How should the Recommendations inform immediate progress?**
  - A. Should a formal cooperative model be supported, a low financial contribution is proposed to commence activities. Initially, a model needs to be selected and Business Plans prepared clearly stating each Council's responsibilities and risks.
  - B. An Expressions of Interest should be mapped out with draft Specifications to be circulated among Councils (or through the Technical Group) to capture Municipal Solid Waste treatment options suitable for the Region. Additional treatments such as the organic stream could also be included.
  - C. A voluntary Procurement Policy Trial should be designed that leverages the collective purchasing power of the Councils in growing the local waste diversion economy. This is intended to promote those reuse/recycling businesses that can grow diversion activities by demanding defined reuse/recycling content in Council purchases. For example, requiring all street furniture to comprise ten percent recycled material sourced from the South West. This has been successfully deployed in other States.
  - D. Sub-regional contracts should be negotiated to leverage economies of scale between multiple Councils. This will require significant cooperation between local staff and regional representatives.
  - E. Prepare a regionally Integrated Waste Management Plan that frames regional waste operations as one system, identifying local growth areas and operational coordination, for example, collection regimes, sorting facilities, potential Waste to Energy sites.
- **Are there timelines associated with moving forward?**

As an outline,

### Within 5 Years:

- Regional representative entity is formed with clear member benefits and client relationships defined in the waste management industry.
  - A fully costed Business Case including liabilities and risk profiles is prepared.
  - Roles and risks are clarified.
  - Regional coordination plans are used to determine direction
- Regional Expressions of Interest process complete. Negotiations for a major waste diversion operation are at the least, to be underway, if not complete and outcomes enacted.
- Regional Integrated Waste Management Plan completed and consistent with long term goals.
- FOGO treatment expanded through supporting Bunbury Harvey Regional Council's operations.
- Materials Recovery Facility investigations complete.
- Waste-to-Energy investigations complete and potential contracts in place.



- Anaerobic Digestion feasibility complete and site identification studies accepted.

Within 10 years:

- Partnership opportunities supported by feasibility analysis be operative and external funding support agencies informed. Acquisition could commence.
- Be substantially on the way to achieving or exceeding State Waste Targets.
- Regional Entity is established and benefitting members and clients.

- **Can we continue our local agenda without compromising regional benefits?**

Having a long term goal such as externalising waste operations will help shape design and function of local facilities. The risk to regional outcomes is reduced if local facilities are designed to be potentially sold or re-vested within the next 20 years. For example, local processing assets could have the capacity to process volumes greater than the local Council produces using modular technology or flexible site layouts.

- **How much and how long will it cost to start a Regional body?**

Assistance will be required from WALGA to establish this entity. Following the Rivers Regional Subsidiary as an example, it would take approximately six months to prepare documentation and one year to advertise, amend and submit proposal to the Minister for Authorisation.

The early activities of any regional entity will strategic with contract negotiation to try and prove its effectiveness. Overall investment is anticipated to be low. Legislation governing the behaviour of Regional Subsidiaries is anticipated to be amended by 2025 which will clarify risk, liability and other business parameters. Staff are proposed to be sourced from existing Council staff levels, potentially on a part time basis to avoid any new costs.

- **What other waste management costs can we anticipate?**

The introduction of a Waste Levy is anticipated but the timing and rate remain unknown. Whether \$70 per tonne as applied in Perth Metro or a reduced 'Regional rate' is unclear. Eastern States experience and WA State government discussion papers suggest that a split rate between City/Regional Centres is at least under consideration. This approach has resulted in greater cross-border shipping of waste to smaller towns that may not have the facilities to manage these larger volumes of waste.

Transiting from landfills to Transfer Station is estimated somewhere between \$300,000 - \$500,000 depending on operations, facilities, state of the site and other *in situ* considerations. Designs should be made with consideration to Regional expansion. Further design matters are contained within this Paper.

- **How can we get the best and most suitable treatment options for the SW region?**

Nationally, regions undergoing a similar exercise to the South West have conducted long Expression-of-Interest (EOI) processes to capture the best long term outcomes. The complexity of many of the technologies being considered require a 20 year plus investment horizon, which can justify the long investigation period. This allows for new entrants to the Australian markets and time to solicit submissions from overseas companies which may be appropriate in the SW context. Once complete, discussions with preferred candidates can inform a focussed Tender process which could be shortened by the EOI process.

- **How can we coordinate communication about local and regional waste development?**

To leverage advantages of local knowledge and larger scale investment continued discussions between local and regional staff are critical. Forming a technical group of committed operational staff with the specific purpose of assessing strategies, planning new investigations and identifying investment opportunities between Councils will improve regional coordination.

- **What are the baseline costs to know before looking at options?**

The range of regional gate fees are \$50 – \$150 /tonne, averaging at \$86/tonne. These costs are not just operational but may include contingencies, remediation, reserve contributions and may be offset using other revenue streams.

There is not a definitive method of setting gate fees which is standard across the region but are determined locally. Complexities in pricing an actual 'processing cost per tonne' include differing contract rates, transport, depreciation, staffing levels and facilities.

Annual waste charges for ratepayers are more complex again and reflect the local policy environment. Costs to ratepayers range across \$147 and \$498 (2020/21) per annum averaging at \$321 per annum.



## INTRODUCTION

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Since 2010 a regionally coordinated regional approach to waste management has been sought that that leverages economies of scale. These efforts are repeatedly undermined by the continued low cost of landfilling. The social willingness of moving away from landfills has not been supported by the economic reality of managing these services. This means more complex facilities that can offer greater diversion, returns on investment and lower overall operation liabilities have not been worth the cost.

There is now a unique opportunity to commence building local, long-term diversion schemes with feasible returns on investment. Aging landfills, population growth and a transitional policy context have made cooperative waste management solutions worth pursuing. A coordinated waste approach across Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries can leverage economies of scale needed for significant waste diversion from landfill and ease the triple bottom line costs. Without a separate waste management entity these benefits are unlikely to be equitably distributed. The simplest means ensuring fairness is by creating an external entity such as a Regional Subsidiary that equitably manages waste on behalf of member Councils.

A central body can then take a strategic view of regional waste, matching local waste needs with regionally available facilities and services. Using Waste to Energy (WTE) facilities as they are established in East Rockingham or Kwinana is a good example of how we use our local solutions. This is an expensive option but highly effective and could form part of a regional solution. Gate fees can be high and when added to transport may exceed \$200 per tonne. This figure quadruples some local processing costs. However, for the highly co-mingled putrescible waste which is not worth recovering, it is a valid treatment solution, we just need to ascertain volumes.

Funding this model is not intended to raise existing costs substantially. Short terms gains are proposed to come from negotiating multiple Council contracts. In the long term setting a clear regional goal will align local investment decisions. This goal is to satisfactorily externalise all waste operations for local Council members.

Commencing the formation of a Regional Subsidiary will focus waste efforts on outcomes and provide sufficient planning time to allow rapid expansion when proposed legislative amendments are made, anticipated to be before 2025. The issues faced by the Group when seriously considering any formation of a collaborative waste model include:

1. Reducing waste management costs for individual Councils throughout the South West;
2. Introducing operational efficiencies at individual locations;
3. Attaining more complex and higher diverting technologies in the region;
4. Creating employment opportunities;
5. Growing the local waste economy and remanufacturing sector;
6. Moving towards 'Zero Waste' outcomes throughout the South West Region;
7. Supporting or creating innovative opportunities to divert waste;
8. Collectively negotiating contracts with private enterprise;
9. Building collaboration between government and industry; and,
10. Pursuing beneficial partnership opportunities.

This report has a focus on Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and organic waste, referred to as FOGO as these are the two main waste streams going into landfill and there is not yet substantial private investment to improve diversion.



## CONTEXT

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### LITERATURE REVIEW

Since 2010, the Group has commissioned studies that identify opportunities to leverage regional economies of scale by centralising and simplifying waste management. Of these papers, five pivotal studies have been summarised in a Literature Review which is attached in Appendix 1. These are:

1. 'Feasibility Study for the Formation of a Regional Council for Waste' (2010)  
– prepared for the City of Bunbury on behalf of the Wellington Group of Councils
2. 'Strategic Waste Management Plan'(2012)  
– prepared for the Bunbury-Wellington Group of Councils
3. 'Organics Officer Project: Helping to reach a regional solution to a local problem' (2012)  
– prepared as part of the Strategic Waste Initiative Scheme (SWIS)
4. 'Regional Waste Management Strategy' (2015)  
– prepared by Talis Consultants
5. 'Integrated Regional Waste Management': Market Sounding Exercise (2020)  
– prepared for and by the South West Regional Group

These works have informed significant progress in the South West, such as forming a Regional Council and commenced a composting enterprise. Other initiatives included exploring the potential for a Regional Landfill.

In addition to the operational outcomes, the Group's strategic direction has also adapted to changing conditions, policies and objectives. Throughout these changing contexts, recurrent themes appear suggest there are opportunities which remain unacted upon and the reasons to pursue these recommendations appear to have not fundamentally changed. These themes include;

- Formalising regional collaboration by forming an external entity (such as a Regional Subsidiary) to manage waste. This entity would externalise risk and given sufficient operational capacity would meet the evolving waste management complexity in the South West;
- Recognising the critical role of public involvement in waste management for source separation, program participation and lowering contamination rates to produce higher value waste streams;
- A measured approach to large capital investment early on which can also be high risk;
- Developing appropriate markets for waste derived materials which can service resource separation initiatives. Long term customers are critical to developing complex waste diversion facilities as it creates confidence for investors. Targeting infrastructure providers such as Councils (which can have dual supply/demand roles) can provide the most secure outcomes;
- Private enterprise can contribute essential technical knowledge, investment capacity and risk management in providing new waste diversion technologies to the region;
- Declining landfill availability is common throughout the SW, both in existing sites and finding alternate locations; and
- The need to meet Federal and State government waste targets as a means in providing consistency in approach.

## FRAMEWORK AND PRINCIPLES

### National

#### *The National Waste Policy 2018*

The National Waste Policy – Less Waste More Resources published by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities in 2018 coordinates waste management across jurisdictions through championing a circular economy model.

The Policy provides necessary direction across statutory boundaries now since losing waste exportation as a key component of broad waste management practices. International agreements now impact local operations. This context requires a coordinated strategy across jurisdictions and the State and Federal government have supported imposing Circular Economic theories as a galvanising model. The State Policy approach champions five principles:

1. Avoiding waste  
Prioritising waste avoidance, encourage efficient use, reuse and repair so waste is minimised. Materials are made to last and more easily recovered.
2. Improving resource recovery  
Making systemic changes and promoting reuse and recycling processes to improve the quality of recycled material produced.
3. Building demand and markets for products that increase use or reuse of materials.
4. Better management of material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy.
5. Improving information to support innovation, guide investment and enable informed consumer decisions.

Supporting these principles are 14 strategies articulating the intent for waste to be diverted from landfills in line with waste hierarchy principles.

### State

#### *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007 (WARR Act)*

This sets out the management framework for LGAs to ensure operations are comparable across the State. Primary objectives are to contribute to sustainability, protect human health, the environment and move towards a waste free society. The WARR Act coordinates with the National Waste Policy by emphasising the:

- Efficient use of resources, including resource recovery and waste avoidance;
- Reducing environmental harm, including pollution through waste;
- A hierarchical approach to resource management options, specifically;
  - Avoid waste creation and resource consumption;
  - Resource recovery; and
  - Disposal.

This legislation requires Waste Plans from local governments that outline how waste services will implement Waste Strategy priorities in protecting human health and the environment. The WARR Act gives the CEO of the department powers to require a local government to submit a report on the implementation of its waste plan. Waste plans will inform and be informed by the strategic planning activities which local governments undertake under the Local Government Act 1995.

### *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007 (WARR Levy Act)*

This legislation allows for the imposition of a levy per tonne of waste disposed to landfill. Although currently only applicable to waste received at metropolitan landfills or non-metropolitan landfills receiving metropolitan waste, this levy can be extended to the Peel and South West regions, which is being considered by the Government as mentioned by the Minister for Environment at the Municipal Waste Advisory Council Meeting in February 2019.

### *Western Australian Waste Strategy 2030 and Annual Action Plan*

The Waste Strategy is the tool supporting the Waste Authority objective of transitioning to a “sustainable, low-waste circular economy in which human health and the environment are protected from the impacts of waste.” Two crucial components of the strategy are the waste hierarchy and circular economy.

The Waste Strategy 2030 asserts targets which depart from landfill diversion benchmarks and focus on three objectives – avoid, recover and protect. Underpinning these objectives is a 10 per cent reduction target in waste generation per capita by 2025 and 20 per cent reduction by 2030. The targets for recovering more value and resources from waste are to increase material recovery from the State rate of 57 per cent to 70 per cent by 2025 and 75 per cent by 2030.

Accompanying the Strategy is the Action Plan renewed annually, which clarifies specific actions, timelines, lead responsibilities and collaborations to achieve the stated objectives.

### *Better Bins Plus: Go FOGO*

Announced in May 2020, this program provides financial support for local governments to shift to a three-bin kerbside collection systems with a separate food organics and garden organics (FOGO) service.

Although local governments are not mandatorily required to move to FOGO, there are considerable regulatory measures the State government is using which obliges local governments to adopt FOGO over time.

#### **Case Study: The Move to FOGO in Mandurah**

The City is a member of the Rivers Regional Subsidiary which had collectively negotiated waste contracts with Avertas Energy to process their waste long term in the waste-to-energy (WTE) facility under construction in Kwinana. These contracts allowed for the processing of all waste streams generated from the City, including organics.

In December 2020, the City was strongly obliged to adopt a FOGO component for the organic fraction despite potential cost increases for ratepayers if the service is introduced. Through

preparation of the Waste Plans required by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation, these wouldn't be approved without the introduction of FOGO being included within the Plan's five year timespan.

The Waste Strategy 2030 requires all councils in Perth and Peel to provide three bin kerbside collection by 2025. In providing the third bin, the City found it won't meet the minimum tonnage commitment under the Avertas Energy contract they had negotiated. Not meeting these commitments obliges a minimum tonnage payment stipulated within the contract, regardless whether it deliver the waste to the plant. If the significant financial penalties incurred under the



contract were enforced, they would be added to the additional costs of implementing FOGO which is estimated at \$80 extra per year to each eligible household.

The State Government reaffirmed their commitment to FOGO to reduce the amount of material sent to landfill and increasing recovery rates to more than 65 per cent. Recycling supports around three times more jobs compared to sending a similar amount of waste to landfill.

The Waste Authority is providing funding for the next five years to support transition to a 3 bin kerbside collection program that includes FOGO. The amount available in 2020/21 was 4.6 million distributed using the 'Better Bins Plus: Go FOGO' program, which is expected to continue at a similar funding level. This supports implementation of a key Waste Strategy initiative, delivering consistency through a three bin kerbside collection program including FOGO by all Perth and Peel local governments by 2025.

The City of Mandurah meets their obligations by incorporating FOGO investigation in their five year Waste Plan as mandated by the State Government.

Within the Group, the shires participating in Better Bins Plus: Go FOGO Program include Augusta-Margaret River, Collie and Dardanup.

#### *Waste to Energy Position Paper 2020*

This Position Statement states that the Waste Authority considers waste to energy to be an appropriate resource recovery option only for the management of residual waste. This means that it is appropriate when there are no technically, environmentally and economically practicable options higher up the waste hierarchy available and any recovered material has been used as a recognised input into another product or process.

Projects are to be generally accepted by the local community and community engagement is required throughout the process. Non-technical aspects such as design considerations and publicly available monitoring of emissions are also important.

#### *Container Deposit Scheme*

The container deposit scheme 'Containers for Change' commenced on 1 October 2020 and collects empty beverage containers. The scheme has several consequences including litter reduction, product stewardship and producing a low contaminant waste stream. There are opportunities to facilitate the recovery of some of the materials for public or private operators.

## REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

The dominant waste treatment model in the South West is disposal to landfill. Although economic, this approach is being compromised by social policy, a rapidly changing resource recovery market and cost-effective large scale recycling technologies. Land is becoming scarcer for landfill expansion and the costs associated with either closure or expansion of these sites can be a major financial risk.

The Federal and State policy developments are changing the development pressures for landfills. Expansion is no longer a supported strategy, instead, more complex waste treatment solutions are being promoted resulting from greater stockpiling of waste materials, typically in landfills. The complexity of the waste industry demands significant capital investments over longer periods (20-25 years) so favourable cost to benefit ratios can be attained. Although the large capital outlays can increase waste diversion the length of investment is a risk based on the changing nature of the Australian waste industry. For example, diversion technology selected for the next 25 years may be superseded before the returns on investment are realised. Despite this pressure, there are no practical alternatives to maintaining the status quo given the growing costs and operational inadequacies of the current systems.

Introducing adaptability to regional waste management by encouraging greater private company participation targets multiple levels of the waste hierarchy and prioritises reduce, reuse, recycling/compost and energy recovery from waste. These are aimed squarely at waste prevention and landfill minimisation. This approach considers treatment options as part of an integrated system rather than as isolated features within a region. The 'Regional Waste Management Strategy 2015' (RWMS) grouped Waste Management actions for achieving higher diversion rates.

### Avoid/Reduce/Reuse

- Waste avoidance is the most preferred but along with reduction are the most challenging aspects of waste management.
- Education plays a strong role in the 'avoid, reduce and reuse' messaging.
- Reuse/Repurpose Shops can capture material value before they move to lower levels

### Recycle

- Manufacturing can benefit recycling initiatives and reduce demand for raw materials.
- Local governments can influence recycling through collection, sorting, material sales and education.

### Recover and Treat

- Recovery processes waste to make products or energy but unlike recycling, the generated products may not be similar to the original waste materials e.g. compost from organic waste.

### Dispose

- Least preferred methods include landfilling and incineration without energy or heat recovery.
- While inevitable that some waste will require disposal, it is a last resort.
- Landfilling inevitably results in a loss of materials/energy, greater contamination and pollution even in best practice landfills.



Integrating regional waste management diversifies investment risk, controls the speed of transition towards a circular economy and provides collaborative opportunities with private industry. Complementary waste treatments can provide a range of diversion methods at varying costs to individual Councils, often at a reduced rate.

The RWMS groups treatment options into 'Clusters' based on their downstream waste treatment options. By identifying the end of material life treatment options, the composition and quantity of material required for reuse can be determined, allowing additional complementary treatment options to be considered.

The Cluster approach simplifies consideration between low cost/high diversion and high-cost/high diversion options to maximise diversion and minimise future risk. For example, combining clean waste derived from source separated materials including organics with commercially viable treatment of remnant material treated between thermal WTE and gasification.

#### *Low Cost/High Diversion Options*

This approach concentrates on maximising materials separation at the source (households) to ensure downstream treatment is as efficient as possible. Households play a significant role in determining both the quality and quantity of contamination in the red, yellow and green bins. Lower contamination from the household makes downstream treatment more economic, lessens environmental impact and benefits from community involvement. Educational messaging emphasising the benefits of clean waste streams and cooperative participation is critical to generate high yields of clean materials. This is low cost as many of these systems either exist or can be easily adapted for new roles.

Recommended activities are:

1. **Integrate a Regional Waste Education Program**

A systematic education program is critical to the success of any waste management system. Directing information towards households and businesses will ensure wide scope.

2. **Support Community Liaison Groups**

Within the South West, there are sustainable living training groups (e.g. Living Smart) that frequently result in action groups being formed. These groups do not normally last for a variety of reasons but professional admin support is one factor that would assist their longevity to provide Councils a grass roots waste messenger. Waste management initiatives could be supported by providing information, running talks, workshops and community events. Additionally, this simplifies Community engagement to assist consultation regarding new waste initiatives.

3. **Influencing Commercial Practices**

Although not a central focus of this Paper, Commercial and Industrial waste is a large contributor to the waste fraction sent to landfill. Greater businesses contact can improve access to services and obtain support for larger waste management initiatives. There is significant potential to improve resource recovery within the C&I and C&D streams within the region.

The South West Group could also influence commercial practices through its procurement processes. Either through requirements for a Waste Management Plan, or requiring recycled products to advance recycling markets.

4. **Regional Officer**

A Regional Officer provides consistency across the South West when developing closer partnerships between regions, LGAs and communities. An important role is liaison, new waste management design and services for a reliable waste management strategy.

#### 5. Reuse Shops

Many waste facilities have areas where small quantities of reusable materials are returned to the community for a fee. By treating these operations as a serious opportunity for diversion, their improvement could increase uptake. Creating a regional model for dedicated Reuse Shops with attractive and well organised shops is more likely to encourage use and improve the quality of the items received. The spaces should at least include a stock limits, storage shed, forecourt, consistent layout, signage and receptacles. This is a simple and low investment diversion opportunity that if done correctly with commercial motivation, could provide a good rate of return for the capital investment. Operating Reuse Shops may be undertaken wholly or in part by community groups and be run at least as cost-neutral, if not some profit.

#### 6. Free Trade Website

Free Trade websites promote the reuse of household and commercial materials including those from a Reuse Shop. There are dedicated pages doing this currently such as Facebook and Gumtree but a dedicated approach to develop and promote a common approach for the SW waste to pool reusable items. This includes using existing platforms with a consistent profile across all LGAs in the region.

### *High Cost/High Diversion Options*

These options are more facilities with complex technologies requiring greater investment and focussed on co-mingled MSW. These large capital items also involve a dedicated long term workforce. The options available in the South West are summarised as:

- Sub-regional waste transfer stations,
- WTE, thermal, gasification or biologic (anaerobic digestion),
- Licenced sub-regional landfill options with future expansion approved, which include Busselton, BHRC and Cleanaway (Banksia Road).

Separating the material from red bins requires the highest level of investment to extract the most value following best practice diversion operations. At present the high level of comingling means separating waste streams is inefficient and so it is disposed as an analogous stream to landfill. The red bin is both a costly source of materials if separated but expensive to dispose of as a waste stream.

New technologies are being introduced to Australia to address this stream of waste and many regions have adopted new processing technologies following extended EOI processes to engage with operators and technology suppliers. This process has yielded novel methods of processing MSW that move away from the traditional Council-owned landfill operation towards private/public partnerships that seek returns for all stakeholders.

## REGIONAL COORDINATION

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### INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IWMS)

To commence the process of realising any economies of scale at a regional level, any proposed waste treatment at a local and sub-regional level should be considered as part of a larger system, either regional or beyond. Using a framework called 'Integrated Waste Management Systems' (IWMS), a network of Local, Sub-Regional and Regional infrastructure and services combine to form a coordinated waste management system that is efficient, cost effective and achieves environmental objectives<sup>1</sup>. The more efficient examples using this approach considers how to reduce, reuse, recycle and manage waste to protect human health and the natural environment. There are formal processes to evaluate local conditions and needs before choosing, mixing and applying the most suitable solid waste management treatments. The Waste Hierarchy provides a framework within which regional options can be considered.

#### *IWMS Framework*

Every organisational level has a specific function when delivering waste management on a regional scale. Although the RWMS2015 advocated for the operations of local initiatives to be owned and operated by the local government, the appropriate strategy for the South West needs to recognise the long term goal of separating waste operations from local government.

Each alternative treatment solution will be addressed on a case-by-case basis to determine which body will be responsible for the facilitation, construction, operation and management of the IWMS. Once implemented, the treatment option will become part of the everyday operations of the LGA and will be utilised to directly engage with the community and waste service providers.

#### Local

Waste management infrastructure in the IWMS includes Reuse Shops, Recycling Stations and other community drop-off centres as appropriate. Facilities should be designed to assist in changing community behaviours regarding waste management facilities as well as stockpiling recoverable materials prior to processing such as greenwaste, scrap metal, mattresses and clean C&D waste. These types of facilities should be located close to population nodes across the South West Region.

To complement the infrastructure, local waste management services should manage collection or processing waste and/or recyclables. The following options are examples of locally managed initiatives:

- Greenwaste mulching;
- Supporting local waste groups to drive community action;
- Scrap metal recycling;
- Kerbside refuse and recycling;
- C&I waste collections;
- C&D waste processing; and
- FOGO/organics collection.

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<sup>1</sup> An integrated approach was discussed in the *Regional Waste Management Strategy: South West Region*. By Talis Consultants, July 2015.



These services would be implemented by the LGA however, a regional contract for the procurement of the services should be considered by the South West Group to reduce costs.

### Sub-Regional

Sub-regional opportunities include those between neighbouring Councils or addressing waste issues which share attributes among certain Councils. Examples include mattress recycling, composting and waste transfer stations. This organisational layer provides a layer of flexibility within the IWMS by diversifying waste processing operations across a wider geographic area and deliver services to more residents than would otherwise have access. In addition to sub-regional infrastructure, services such as haulage can also be considered at this level. Whether this is the purchase and operation of vehicles or negotiating haulage contracts.

### Regional

Consolidating waste volumes improves the viability of specific projects and delivers greater economies of scale for recycling or providing processing services. Regionally, the waste management services provided by the South West Group are as important as the associated infrastructure.

Messaging consistency is critical when implementing plans and addressing contamination and reclaiming waste. Regional service options include:

- Implementing an integrated waste education program;
- Supporting local waste groups;
- Influencing commercial practices; and,
- A free trade website.

An integrated waste education program would provide consistent waste messaging including the implementation of new initiatives throughout the Region.

The regional infrastructure options include MRFs, Waste-to-Energy facilities and logistical concerns. Developing large scale treatment facilities can divert significant waste volumes from landfill.

Combustion, AD, gasification and pyrolysis technologies all exist and should be considered, there are a variety of practitioners which can meet regional demands. Residue from many treatment facilities will always require landfills but reducing that volume to a level that existing best practice sites can manage provides long term waste disposal security.

## **ADMINISTRATION**

The components of a complex IWMS includes management structures that coordinate activities and remain accountable to Councils. Formal entities with clear boundaries include Regional Councils, Regional Subsidiaries and official agreements that allow LGAs to coordinate participation and enable stronger negotiating positions. A separate entity provides considerable advantage to the local waste sector against a manageable risk profile.

### Business as Usual

Maintaining the status quo of Councils managing their own waste services more or less independently can persist, although will become less cost efficient and more risky over time. Once landfills reach their capacity, Councils can choose to convert their sites to transfer stations and manage disposal accordingly. Within the SW, there are two best practice landfills in Dardanup and Busselton with lined construction and BHRC in Wellesley is approved to construct lined cells. These three sites have the capacity to take all the waste generated in the South West but it will be a competitive process.

The cost of continuing business is expected to rise as policy (and potentially a Waste Levy) will work against this option and new landfill sites become harder and more expensive to develop. The expense of transitioning to transfer stations, increased transport costs and ongoing environmental monitoring/remediation costs associated with unlined cells will add further to the financial burden.

The established landfill model provides little opportunity to claim income beyond uncertain benefits of stockpiling waste for mining in the future. Council discretion in pricing their own waste systems will be reduced as the final disposal of waste products must be outsourced. Disposal costs will significantly impact operational costs and be passed on to ratepayers. This moves Councils from a pro-active 'price-maker' role to a passive 'price-taker' role, having to react to market charges which is an additional risk to pricing waste rates for the future.

The opportunity cost of maintaining the current practices is foregoing the improved use of 'waste' materials which can benefit Councils and customers of waste derived products. Capturing lost value in waste streams can be recovered by re-classifying waste as a 'resource'.

The policy and regulatory framework surrounding waste in Australia which has hindered resource recovery and waste management industry from reaching its potential is now changing. Building procurement policies and specifications into waste derived products can provide significant benefit for LGAs and offset transition costs.

Social views on waste are linked with good governance within the sector, perceived impacts, benefits and distributive fairness. These attitudes can be influenced on a national level but affect local opinion. The WA Auditor-General [1] found that stakeholders managing MSW have varying views and attitudes which have not aligned with the Waste Strategy and the State Government's preferred approaches to diverting MSW from landfill. Inconsistent waste management systems for MSW coupled with limited guidance from State Government hinder efforts to increase resource recovery and reduce waste to landfill.

The rising costs of waste management, changes in market innovation, loss of proactive pricing, inability to capture lost value from waste streams and changing social attitudes suggest that business as usual is not the most effective means to continue operating.

### Regional Subsidiaries

A Regional Subsidiary is a statutory corporation that can separate risk and investment from Councils while delivering cross-boundary services. In 2016, the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) was amended so that two or more local governments could establish a Regional Subsidiary which is:

- managed by a board
- governed by a charter and
- a separate legal entity from the local governments who formed it.

Commencing the formation of a beneficial enterprise is the beginning of long term strategy externalising waste management assets and operations. The separation of these critical services is not advised to be fast but will be an ongoing process, consistent with Councils desire to adopt a cautious investment strategy. This has been a recurrent theme in many previous studies for the Group.

Achieving full separation will take a considerable time and externalising some localised activities may not be possible but it is an aspiration goal that can coordinate the development of waste management in the South West to attain economies of scale.

Attaining separation of waste management will involve a range of cost effective actions, one leading to another, that needs to prove its viability as it grows. Early tasks will be foundational and include:

- sub-regional contract negotiations seeking more localised savings;
- preparing a cohesive business plan that includes milestones, proposed growth timeframe and review timelines; and
- acting on ongoing regional initiatives as they arise. This may include designing and managing a formal Expressions of Interest (EOI) process seeking waste diversion technology and designing a Procurement Trial intended to help Councils shape their local economies.

It is proposed that a small number of staff are tasked with commencing this process and include a mix of technical skills, employed either part-time or full-time. This is not anticipated to be costly but a cost-neutral approach is to be adopted, where existing roles may contribute to the Regional Subsidiary as it develops. Immediate roles will be to:

- Negotiate MSW and recycling contracts on behalf of multiple members or clients,
- Design a regional Integrated Waste Management system with local assets designed to be relevant across LGS boundaries
- Detail a long term business growth plan setting out milestones in growing the beneficial enterprise,
- Encourage waste diverting industry to operate in the SW and
- Propose effective waste management initiatives for the region following Business Case submissions, including procurement and other policy initiatives.

By centralising regional initiatives, the waste assets and operations in the South West can be more effectively set apart when negotiating with external agencies or companies. Any proposed facilities can be presented to the Group and finding additional support will be a Subsidiary task. Other reasons supporting the formation of this entity include:

- (a) ability to employ professional directors and management with experience specific to the commercial objectives of the entity;
- (b) removing detailed investment decisions from day-to-day political processes while retaining political oversight of the overarching objectives and strategy;
- (c) the ability to take an overall view of commercial strategy and outcomes rather than having each individual transaction within a complex chain of inter-related decisions being subject to the individual notification and approval requirements of the Local Government Act;
- (d) the ability to quarantine ratepayers from legal liability and financial risk arising from commercial or investment activities;
- (e) the ability to set clear financial and non-financial performance objectives for the entity to achieve; and
- (f) providing greater flexibility to enter into joint ventures and partnering relationships with the private sector on conventional commercial terms.

This entity is designed to address market 'gaps' in delivering services which have clear economic, social and environmental benefits but are not necessarily profitable such as waste management. It formalises the lower cost outcomes as a driver for reform rather than making a profit, which is ineffective in a market failure scenario like waste processing. Although unable to profit from the 'beneficial enterprise', coordinating resources can build demand and supply for social good where margins are insufficient to support private investment.

Regional Subsidiaries legislation constrains the scope of permissible activities such as growing the capacity of local governments to act more commercially, develop alternative revenue streams or enter into commercial partnerships with the private sector. These restrictions limit the role these entities can play in the market place.

The structure of a Regional Subsidiary may provide services or undertake functions more efficiently and effectively than a single local government. Local governments can then focus on projects that directly benefit the region with important flow on effects for its local community without sacrificing local priorities.

Placing the commercial activities of local government at arms' length from political influence - under the control of independent Boards made up of expert directors and the regulatory provisions of normal company or trust law – results in more robust management than more politically influenced arrangements. In this case, experts in the industry can influence development and can support the effects of the election cycle in long term development.

The *Local Government (Regional Subsidiaries) Regulations 2017* (the Regs) determine how to form, operate and disband Regional Subsidiaries but is considered to constrain operations by:

- Prohibiting any land transaction or trading undertaking with a view to producing profit; and
- Prohibiting borrowing money other than from one of the participating local governments.

WALGA is advocating for a review of the legislation provisions which will alter how Regional Subsidiaries can behave. These changes include;

1. Reducing the overly prescriptive community consultation provisions. These are seen as unnecessary in the Regs as Local Governments will have consulted with communities on the proposal to form a subsidiary;
2. Enabling a subsidiary to borrow funds in its own right;
3. Simplifying the financial management provisions;
4. Clarifying permissible commercial activity which can be undertaken such as where limitations are to exist when contemplating major commercial enterprises.

The current regulations are overly prescriptive and do not follow the principle of the Charter being the primary governance tool. The Local Government Act Review Panel has concluded investigations and has recommended changes to the Regs to be addressed by WALGA;

- 1) Overly prescriptive community consultation requirement. Local Governments will have already consulted with their communities on the proposal to form a Subsidiary.
- 2) No power for a subsidiary to borrow in its own right
- 3) Financial Managements provisions are complicated and confusing. States some Act provisions to follow and some not.
- 4) Restrictions around commercial activity require clarification. The Subsidiary should be able to undertake commercial activity within the limits of competitive neutrality following a thorough risk assessment.

Over time, external commercial or corporate experience will be required to manage that risk while seeking commercial efficiency. Isolating assets within a corporate structure places legal accountability with the board of the entity and any financial risk associated with their use. Prudential controls by (for example) lending agencies act as a further constraint on reckless assumption of risk.

For these reasons, it is proposed that the Regional Subsidiary use the time prior to legislative change to establish a detailed Business Model and commence contract negotiations on behalf of or in

partnership with existing Councils. Should not all Councils wish to participate in this model, provision must be made that for a fee the Regional Subsidiary can act on their behalf as a local government representative, complete with the Region growth model informing local advice and decisions.

#### *Cost estimate*

#### Operations

Item	Title	Role (FTE)	Salary
	Program Director/Coordinating Role	1 FTE	110,000
	Contract negotiation	0.2 FTE	90,000
	Technical Specialist, recycled materials	0.2 FTE	90,000
	<b>Salary Total</b>	<b>1.4 FTE</b>	<b>\$146,000</b>
	Overheads estimated at 40%		58,400
	Events, consumables		5,000
	Assets/Operations		12,300
	<b>Proposed final cost</b>		<b>\$219,400</b>

Asset and Operation costs include:

- A vehicle; \$10,000 /year
- a computer, \$1,300 /year
- a phone \$1,000 /year

The Program Director would be responsible for:

- completing the Business Planning;
- establish new contracts;
- preparing the IWMS;
- negotiating with local councils on supportive information;
- establishing business systems;
- commencing community engagement;
- actively engaging with industry; and,
- engaging other roles as required.

Contract negotiations would include legal assistance, EOI and Tender preparation, site investigation, relationship building. This position can either be separate or contributed to 'in-kind' from participating local governments. Likewise legal counsel could be made available on an as-needs basis to limit costs further.

Technical assistance would include sourcing materials, investigating locations, seeking regional opportunities for land, conducting audits and general work as required. This will be a casual system hiring as needed or accessing skills in participating local governments on an 'in-kind' or seconded basis.

It would be advantageous to maintain consistency of personal in these positions to benefit from industry contacts and information sharing. As the program develops, the number of roles is expected to expand as operations become more complex.

#### Locations

It is not proposed to have a specific facility work but use Council property, which is the reason for the overhead factor. This location could be anywhere, depending on the proposal being undertaken



so staff can maintain proximity to the companies and their flexibility for onsite inspections and progress.

A regional approach adopting waste management innovation can assess the collective assets cooperatively to potentially accommodate private enterprises close to resource streams. Providing land and access to clean waste streams. It is hoped that a holistic program of regional waste management will result in diversion initiatives benefitting Councils.

#### Establishment tasks

The establish the Regional Subsidiary and commence operations, it is proposed to

1. Consult with WALGA regarding the formation of the Regional Subsidiary, steps taken by Rivers Regional Subsidiary and present a list of costs associated with its formation.
2. Prepare a comprehensive consultation strategy, addressing formation of the entity, potential benefits and seeking feedback in each Council area;
3. Legal costs in drafting and advising on the framework being proposed as well as gathering any concerns of locally elected members.

#### Expand the Regional Council

The Bunbury Harvey Regional Councils (BHRC) already exists and changing the 'establishment agreement' (EA) is a relatively straightforward action. This is an opportunity to serve the SW faster than establishing a Regional Subsidiary. Any proposed change to the EA must account for existing liabilities and investments and be able to isolate new members from existing operational obligations. Should there be an acceptable model for change, this is a relatively low cost, expedient solution to forming a regionally representative body to commence operations.

Regional Councils are body corporates, can open and operate bank accounts, can invest and borrow money and have the ability to make local laws. The governing body of a Regional Local Government consists of Elected Members from the member Local Governments but experts can provide advice as required under contract. There is no scope to appoint external expertise or independent directors to the governing body. The EA under which Regional Councils operate must be agreed to by the Regional Local Government participants and Minister for Local Government.

While a streamlined and effective management body, reporting requirements can be onerous, considering it is only one aspect of managed Council business. As Regional Councils operate under the same legislation as Local Councils most of the compliance and accountability requirements are the same, so efficiency gains must significantly outweigh the compliance obligation costs. These obligations are already established so this cost is minimal.

Although expanding the Regional Council would a practical way of formalising the economies of scale within regional waste operations, an amended EA must be able to protect the different investment profiles of each Council. This will need an in-depth analysis of the various assets and liabilities associated with joining the Regional Council.

A Charter for a Regional Subsidiary can be drafted that allows one-off investment opportunities on specific projects, which is more difficult in a Regional Council model. These are significant legal questions that will need to be determined prior to this option being adopted.

### Regional Subsidiary vs the Regional Council

The amended 'establishment agreement' must include the purpose, membership and representation, means of determining financial contributions and procedures for winding up the Regional Local Government. A cost to join is likely to access established facilities fairly and share the profits and losses of the operation. This will require some negotiation and a clear understanding of the risks and opportunities involved. Asset sharing can form part of these negotiations. A name change is also possible, for example, the South Western Regional Council.

WALGA has suggested that the SW should wait until the recommended changes to the Regs are made but at the same time, significant regional investments are going to be required as landfills are approaching the end of their operational life. Delaying the formation of a regional body risks equitably funded regional solutions. By forming now with cost restrictions, the intervening years prior to legislative review can be used to ensure no time is lost once the financial boundaries are adjusted. Revising the legislation is estimated to be complete by 2025. WALGA is lobbying the Minister to reconsider provisions in the Regs to ease the Regional Subsidiary restrictions and make it a more appealing option.

#### **Case Study - Rivers Regional Council Transition from Regional Council to Subsidiary**

The Rivers Regional Council entered a contractual agreement in 2015 to supply the WtE facility in Kwinana. Participants then sought to reorganise to reduce the costs in coordinating the waste supply agreements for the next 20-30 years. The responsibilities are essentially administrative, so avoiding the considerable reporting obligations associated with a Regional Council was economically justified. Activities undertaken by the Regional Subsidiary include:

- Establishing governance, administration and accounting arrangements.
- Preparing the annual Waste Delivery Plan
- Calculating and recover waste charges
- Managing contract responsibilities and act as Principal.
- Co-ordinating the required waste recovery, reuse and disposal education programs
- Co-ordinating the energy supply arrangements.
- Advocating on behalf of member Councils.

A Regional Subsidiary model was established to administer the interests on behalf of the Councils as there were few assets to operate. The role became one of contract negotiation and operational obligations for participant councils. Although not yet approved by the Minister for Local Government, this is currently being assessed and support for forming the Rivers Regional Subsidiary is anticipated.

Sharing transfer station facilities is possible but subject to separate agreements between councils. The significant diversion rates offered by WTE (97.5%) contracts mean that the majority of operating landfills will close.

It is anticipated that up to \$200,000 (based on the 2018/19 Budget) could be saved by transitioning to the Regional Subsidiary and avoiding the reporting obligations required by the Regional Council. The Subsidiary's budget is approximately \$250,000 per annum although collection agreements are separated. The education component is anticipated to rise as it supports the WTE activities and associated supply agreements.

## Other Options

### *Incorporated Associations*

Local Governments have the ability, under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1987*, to form or take part in an incorporated association (IA). These are not permitted to deliver statutory services like regional road construction or waste management. The IA model is typically used for narrow purposes such as economic development and promotion in a broad sense.

This is not considered to be a practical option.

### *Collective Tenders*

The ability to tender collectively for specific or general services is open for Councils. While these may be reasonable in specific cases, Councils should be of similar size to coordinate services, share liability and risk, address different activities and manage transport costs. These variables make this model unwieldy due to the unevenly distributed risk and financial burden.

These agreements work when there are specific outcomes with standardised conditions, otherwise they become too complex to manage and negotiate. Variations to any contract may be costly and time consuming, resulting from the cumulative involvement of multiple signatories. These variations are likely to result in scope creep, potentially affecting the ability to execute the original work.

Considering many of these issues can be managed separately through formation of a Regional Subsidiary, collective tenders are not a preferable option for the Group but have some potential for sub-regional agreements.

### *Partnering*

To make partnerships work enhanced communication is critical to improve the performance and quality of output of any joint project. Without enhanced communication partnering often tries to impose a culture of 'win-win' over the top of a commercial and contractual framework which results in an inherently "win-lose" scenario. Verbal commitments during the partnering process even if genuine at the time, are not enough to withstand the stress imposed by misalignment of commercial interests.

This framework is not considered sufficiently reliable for a joint delivery of waste capital or operations.

## FLEET OPERATIONS

The number of Councils participating in cooperative model determines cost savings and investment. Contract values vary and transport can be a blend of Council owned operations and contractor vehicles. Examples elsewhere from Australia may be used as a guide only.

Aggregating waste and recyclables provides an attractive option for the market to bid for, hence the considerable potential savings that could be generated from a joint procurement of this size. Additionally, considering the Cities of Bunbury and Busselton run their own fleet, additional side-loaders are required to service more Councils.

Although weight dependent, side-loading vehicles collect approximately 800-1000 bins per day. Prudent fleet management also requires a reserve truck as to address breakdowns, servicing regimes

and other non-core obligations. Side-loaders cost approximately \$450,000 each and cost approximately \$350,000 to operate. Approximate costs of running a waste fleet with 6 side-loaders, a semi-trailer and other supportive light fleet costs approximately \$850,000. Without in depth analysis, expanding the waste fleet to those Councils which partook in the regional survey would require an estimated 10 trucks to service MSW in:

- Augusta-Margaret River
- Capel
- Dardanup and
- Donnybrook

Using these calculations, expanding the fleet by 10 sideloading trucks would cost approximately \$4.5M in trucks and another \$3.5M per year to operate. These costs do not include finding a depot, servicing requirements and staff to do so, accounting costs nor savings in efficiency, economies of scale or auditing existing fleets to find opportunities to build on existing operations. Further analysis is needed of weights, route planning and collection regimes, which would also likely reduce this figure. This analysis and organisation would form part of the Integrated Waste Management System and would be a key role of a Regional entity.

**Further Consideration:**

- a) Commence formalising a Regionally cooperative model to determine a level of commitment that allows greater investment in diversion technologies. This requires a detailed Business Plan with detailed cost analysis into an entity which would have capacity to act as an agent as required for non-member Councils. Clarify the roles, responsibilities and boundaries of an independent entity dedicated to managing regional waste operations on behalf of SW Councils.
- b) Investigate the creation of a sub-agreement allowing Regional Council to share in the investment of new facilities without accruing the risk of previous operations. This must include a proportional investigation into the shared environmental risk going forward and any associated ancillary costs or risks.
- c) Until costs and liabilities of joining the existing Regional Council are clarified, the informal operation of the SWRWG is to continue until such time as the provisions of the *Local Government (Regional Subsidiaries) Regulations 2017* are reviewed and considered beneficial to regional waste management operations. Cooperative alliances and Collective Tenders should be reviewed as tools in delivering location-specific infrastructure as required with a long-term view that these assets could be 'shared' at a later stage.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTION ANALYSIS

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A whole of system approach on a Regional level coordinates investment decisions and clarifies the potential costs and revenues. Prior to establishing formal administrative frameworks, investment by local councils should acknowledge the extent of the investment and at which point waste streams enter and leave their influence. Reliable and repeatable assessment framework will make these estimates more useful. Determining what and where waste management costs originate requires;

1. Ascertaining the 'whole of life' costs for each stream of waste, identifying the roles of the Group, LGAs and subsequent responsibilities to the products,
2. Prepare an Integrated Waste Management System approach to regional disposal options. This would be helped by forming a central body to collect and analyse this data to find economies of scale.

### WHOLE OF LIFE FACTORS

Comparing the values within Council-managed waste streams helps determine risk, investment priorities and assess alternate treatment options but what do these costs include? Should they include long term environmental cost? Costs of imposing social policy? Opportunity Cost? If the region seeks revenue to offset management costs resulting from a particular resource stream, identifying sources of expenditure and revenue can moderate adverse impacts on ratepayers. Transitioning towards a circular economy model requires clear understanding when a 'waste' cost can be offset by redefining a piece of waste as a 'resource'.

Environmental costs can be determined using a holistic approach when considering resources and impacts of waste management. By identifying the parameters of a service: e.g. management of waste from city from "kerbside-to-grave", identifying where costs start and finish are made easier. This has implications on landfill remediation and monitoring costs when they are closed and capped.

Almost all recycling in Australia is subsidised by someone, only metals (steel and aluminium) have sufficient economic value to outweigh the costs of collecting and reprocessing it. Prior to 'China Sword', fibre (paper and cardboard) also had sufficient value and now, some plastics are exhibiting positive value movement (as long as contamination is low). Higher recycling rates cost money for services, collection and sorting - the Group needs to determine who should pay and how much?

The nature of waste as something discarded or unwanted means treatment costs trend towards the cheapest point of disposal. If the recycling option costs a dollar more than the cost of landfill then the waste will go to landfill [2]. Clearly delineating what the cost of landfill becomes fundamentally critical in determining investment into alternative treatments.

#### Life Cycle Assessment

The Regional body should investigate each step of the waste process and clarify where cost obligations cease and revenue potential can begin. This investigation should be done in partnership with the Waste Authority as each step of disposal needs to be financially audited, which applies to other jurisdictions. For example, management of MSW covers:

- i) generation;
- ii) collection;
- iii) transfer;
- iv) sorting;
- v) treatment;



- vi) recovery; and
- vii) disposal.

Council's obligations within a regional setting typically include:

STEP	ACTION	END OF OBLIGATION (and to what)
Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Education to minimise waste generation/contamination</li> <li>Bin Tagging</li> <li>Community Reduce/Reuse Initiatives, e.g. Garage Sale Trails, home composting</li> <li>FOGO Bin collection</li> <li>Reusable Programs, e.g. nappies</li> <li>'Waste Sorted' initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kerbside collection (to households)</li> <li>Transfer Station/Landfill drop off (to households)</li> <li>Delivery to processors (to collectors and downstream processors)</li> </ul>
Collection and Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect kerbside bins</li> <li>Deliver bins to the next stage in treatment</li> <li>Transport infrastructure and working fleet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When bin is empty (households)</li> <li>When material is delivered (to processors)</li> </ul>
Processing, Treatment and/or Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-determined condition of deliverables, including contamination rates</li> <li>Pre-determined volumes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivery (to processors)</li> </ul>
Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landfill Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post-closure monitoring (50 years)</li> </ul>

*Table 2: Typical set of obligations that local Councils have within a regional waste management system.*

### Bin Assessment

Commencing the treatment process from a regional standpoint begins with kerbside collection or drop off of the three main waste streams separated into the three bins colours, red, yellow and green.

#### *Red Bin*

This bin contains the most comingled materials and the largest uncertainty in the benefits of harvesting its contents. Currently the content of these bins are sent straight to landfill as separation is both costly and complex. The highest level of investment is required to achieve suitable diversion volumes and processing opportunities as it is the main source of material entering the landfills. Unless widespread source separation is adopted then this stream will skip several tiers of the Waste Hierarchy to energy recovery or direct to landfill, both options undesirable in a circular economy model. The bulk of this waste stream entering landfills comes from residential kerbside collection or dropped off by residents.



*Figure 1: Waste separation solutions don't need to be onerous. Neat solutions exist for household adaptation.*

**Further Consideration:**

- Audit the volumes of MSW (red bin) delivered to South West disposal sites.
- Conduct random regional bin audits to determine a potential recovery value of the materials.
- Focus education programs on improving source separation to lower recycle of organic matter levels in order to stabilise the MSW contents as much as practical.

*Yellow*

Most recycled materials by volume are taken to Picton (Cleanaway) for preliminary sorting before being transported to Perth for more in depth sorting. The transport costs added to the operational expenditure costs suggests there may be a cheaper option available part owned by Councils.

The small number of sorting facilities puts the South West at risk for recycling. Investing in a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) would strengthen our collective waste management position, potentially gaining from an emerging recycled product market. A MRF can produce a cleaner line of higher value resources to supply supportive enterprises in the South West, benefitting the region. Building availability of higher quality recyclable resources is critical in achieving greater diversion from landfill, using the market as part of an integrated waste program.

Since the changes in the international markets and the inability of local manufacturing to meet the volumes created by loss of the export market, there is uncertainty of how and where our recyclables will be processed in the future. Additional weaknesses such as few service providers and distance to travel means that internalising MRFs can serve negotiations for specific product lines in the South West and open up partnership opportunities.

There are economies of scale and market creation potential analysis that needs to be undertaken prior to investment. This will also identify opportunities of working with established service providers in a way that benefits the Group by becoming part of the supply chain recovering materials for remanufacture.

For large scale producers it is cheaper to buy virgin plastics than to clean and process recycled product. Policy and price directions have defined the role of private operators in waste but with the 'stick' of change in exportation opportunities and 'carrot' of economic and policy incentives, it is becoming possible to see growth of a remanufacturing sector.

Local governments controlling the separation, packaging and disposal recyclable materials offers some opportunity to recapture value invested in earlier stages of the waste cycle, specifically the costs of collection and transport.

Local governments in the South West can influence larger recycling operations to a point. While there are benefits from using the private industry to process certain wastes, taking more control of recycling closer can limit the impact of externally controlled waste policies such as price rise and disposal method due to market conditions outside regional control. Taking direct ownership of the waste fraction can ease the development of a locally focussed waste economy through new business deals or progressive partnerships with operators. This delivers greater autonomy in risk management and broader capacity to adapt to market forces.

A significant risk in this approach is that larger operators can undercut the processing costs which compromises the ability for the region to function more holistically. There are aspects of a circular waste model that may not suit private operators, such as reducing waste generation. Establishing supply commitments reduces this risk either as financial, waste volumes or other support. There are also partnership opportunities with research institutions that are available to local governments which may not yet be profitable. The partnerships could reduce local government costs and as they are normally not yet be profitable, they would be more attractive to a local government cost reduction approach.

The long term strategy is to grow the local recycling market driven by government projects to a point where co-investment with private industry becomes economically and environmentally viable. There may be opportunities at that point to capture other streams such as Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste and process this material to reduce other Council costs for instance, in infrastructure construction, e.g. roads.

### *Green*

Processing green waste and FOGO bin contents locally is occurring but ancillary costs such as transport, decontamination, capital as well as the opportunity cost of alternative technologies means that for some Councils composting or shifting to FOGO is impractical. Social pressure is significant though and often Councils will shoulder the cost burden to provide the service.

The composting operation at BHRC is expected to expand in 2021 and with it, further opportunity for complementary operations, for example, decontaminating the waste stream. Using the service is strongly recommended as this is a government controlled commercial operation but with rising levels of organic matter forecast in the South West, the potential for carbon sequestration offered by organics processing and the increasing pressures of transport, high diversion, more complex, complementary solutions should be investigated.

Within an integrated waste system forecasting rising levels of waste organic matter, it is likely that one operation in Bunbury will be insufficient to service the SW Region. A pre-feasibility study of an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) unit located in Busselton suggests an alternative. More information on this option is discussed later in the 'Regional Options' section of this Report.

Further analysis into the viability of extending the composting capacity throughout the region is required. Coordinating efforts and establishing complementary activities may continue to provide cost effective processing. Potential locations of organic processing facilities include Busselton/Margaret River, Collie and Bridgetown-Greenbushes, formed with the intent of reducing FOGO transport costs. The analysis is to address:

- a) Potential local demand for product (through infrastructure providers),
- b) Reducing ancillary costs using established plant and knowledge such as decontamination education messaging, transport, infrastructure and expertise,
- c) Working with State educational programs to support regionally low contamination of input,
- d) Seeking partnership opportunities with local private providers where practical.

Applying experience gained from existing operations and leveraging a separated stream of organic matter, local economies and jobs can be supported to a point where the product has a value above the processing costs.

#### Transporting each bin

Within the Group, only the Cities of Bunbury and Busselton manage their own fleet. Transport costs can be a significant factor when processing waste and a collective fleet may be a solution in waste disposal costs. It is proposed moving towards a separate regional entity requires a full cost analysis of running an independent fleet. This would require auditing:

- Other organic waste bins to be collected, e.g. public bins.
- Collection regimes including route analysis for each Council that helps determine fleet demands; and
- Light fleet demands, what vehicles are needed for local operation of services/waste staff demands.

#### **Further Consideration:**

- Determine potential fleet costs and seek savings, for example what trucks would we need for a regional collection service and can route planning reduce the number?
- Can we effectively audit waste handling consigned to contractors? Where does it all go?
- Will these destinations impact Council operations? For example, reducing contamination in collected construction and demolition waste.
- At what point does the ownership of waste transfer between Councils, contractors and Customers of waste derived materials?
- Define the 'whole of life costs' for waste?
- What is the carbon footprint? This should include 'waste miles' recovering carbon credits and potential carbon sinks.

#### The costs of landfill

Landfill costs vary depending on the size of the landfill, type of waste taken and management measures in place. A list of costs, depending on the complexity of the operation, may include:

- Land purchase;

- Approvals process(es);
- Capital cost of equipment and buildings;
- Lining landfill to prevent leaching;
- On-site gas recovery and flaring;
- Preventing waste from being blown into adjoining properties;
- Operational costs including labour, fuel and materials;
- Capping landfills and landscaping; and
- Rehabilitation and aftercare.

The SW Regional Strategic Plan in 2015 estimated the cost for a LGA to develop a best practice landfill catering for 15,000 tonnes per annum at approximately \$150/tonne of waste, considering both capital and operational costs. The estimate for an operating regional landfill co-owned by multiple councils was estimated at \$28/tonne. The significant price difference came from the associated economies of scale produced when the capital and operational costs are split amongst the LGAs. In particular, the savings achieved via the split of the operational costs are far greater than the capital costs across the life of the landfill.

Regional Gate fees in 2020/21 range from \$50 to \$150/tonne. The variability of these costs reflect policy and operational approaches in each Council and are not a simple result of local operational costs. Gate fees include operation costs, overheads, plant and equipment, labour, depreciation of capital and other fixed assets and profit. There is also often a policy component, especially for the preparation of reserves for activities related to landfill management such as post-closure measures.

To offset long term costs the gate fee should include 30-50 year post closure management, long term monitoring and reporting and replacement of the landfill asset itself<sup>2</sup>. Many Councils do not include these costs and price gate fees too low to cover the true costs of operation. This pricing strategy reflects the social value and public health concerns of these facilities, where illegal dumping and other costly landfill avoiding techniques used by the public are an immediate risk.

In addition, the average waste costs charged to ratepayers average \$320. The composition of these fees can be detailed and determining what these costs cover and the effects for individual Councils is therefore difficult to accurately predict.

LGA	Waste charges \$/year	Bin Types	Gate Fee \$/T
Augusta - Margaret River	498	R/Y/G	150
Boyup Brook	347	R/Y	107
Bridgetown - Greenbushes	147	R/Y	81
Bunbury	327	R/Y/G	61
BHRC	-	-	73
Busselton	300	R/Y	67
Capel	254	R/Y/G	113
Collie	320	R/Y/G	50
Dardanup	226	R/Y	67
Donnybrook - Balingup	404	R/Y/G	73
Harvey	308	R/Y/G	61
Nannup	400	R/Y	123

<sup>2</sup> <https://mraconsulting.com.au/what-is-air-worth-appropriately-pricing-landfills/>



Average	\$320		\$86
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**Table 3:** Shows the publicly available charges across the region for waste disposal. Determining what constitutes these charges alters between Councils depending on local policy and operational environments.

- Collection costs for kerbside waste within the region are consistent among the responding Councils. Competing collection proposals need to address these costs to be competitive;
  - MSW : \$1.20 – \$1.40 per bin
  - CoRecyc : \$1.20 – \$1.40 per bin
  - FOGO : \$1.20 – \$1.80 per bin
  - Hard waste collection rate ranges between \$60 - \$85 /T.

Post closure management can be very expensive. Costs from \$1-20 million in post closure rehabilitation have been seen. The cost varies with the type of landfill, its location, size and surrounding environment. Additionally, the EPA requires monitoring of the closed landfill for up to 50 years prior to relinquishment of the landfill licence, with costs ranging between \$10-\$200,000 per year.

The cost of airspace in landfills is not often included when pricing new lands or quarries. That is fine if future users get the same benefits i.e. inheriting free voids. But as opportunities shrink and landfills become harder to find or replacement costs rise, future users are at a significant cost disadvantage. Estimates for airspace can range from \$16 - \$50 per tonne depending on the landfill characteristics.

Many Councils intend to borrow to fund the next landfill and therefore don't need to provide for asset replacement from current users. Future users will then pay off new landfills via the debt service costs built into the gate fee. But what about current users of the current landfill? Few existing, council owned, landfills are debt funded.

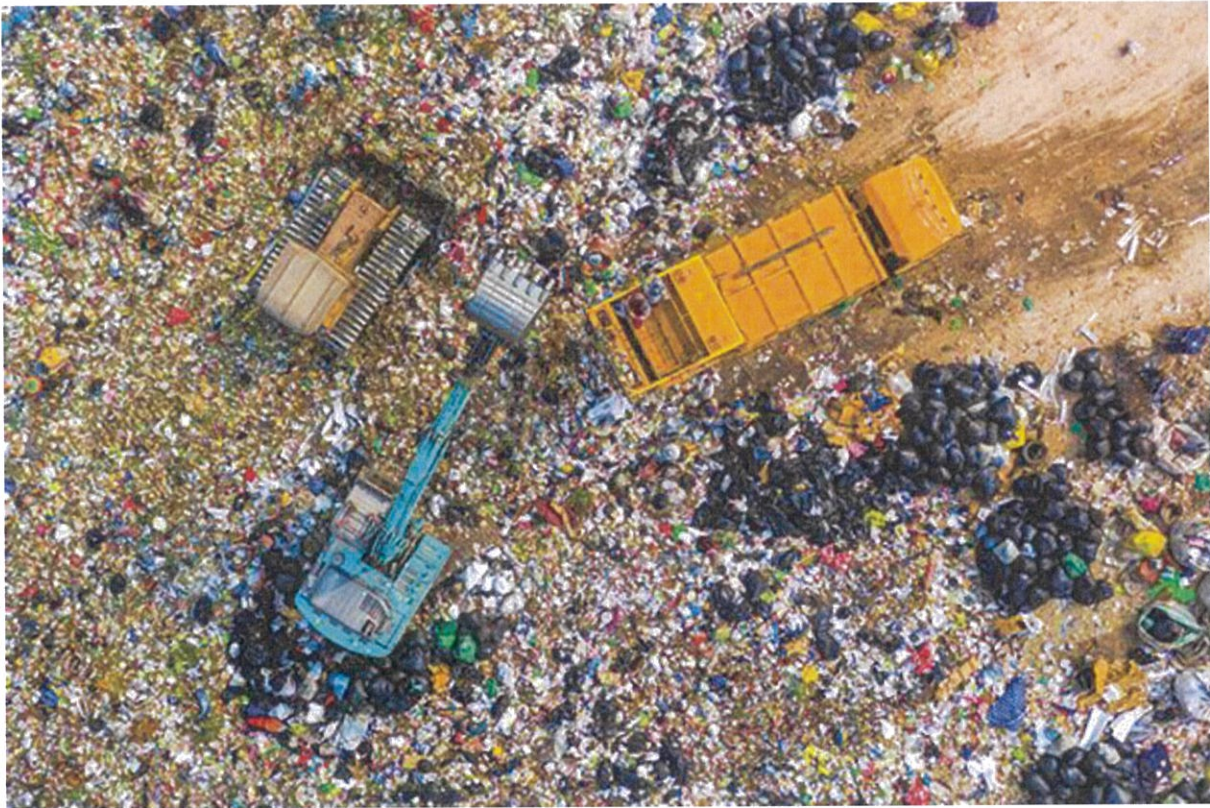
Esperance Council in WA has recently introduced a one-off \$6 million ratepayer fee because it under-priced its landfill gate fee over the operating life. This means general ratepayers have ended up subsidising all landfill users.

Many Councils introduce special rates to meet unfunded landfill liabilities. But ratepayers are not necessarily the same group as landfill users. On average 50-60% of all landfill waste is non-domestic (commercial and construction) waste but the majority of ratepayers are households. So it is not fair for households to subsidise both big commercial generators like clubs and pubs, retailers and building companies, as well as all past users. Elected representatives understandably want to keep landfill gate fees low for their ratepayers. The questions should be "What is the real cost of this service and who is going to pay for it – ratepayers or landfill users?" They are most often not the same or have very different waste generation profiles. Once the landfill has been filled, there is no chance to go back and recover the losses.

Artificially cheap landfill undermines all other recycling and resource recovery opportunities. Low recycling rates means fewer jobs are being created in this sector. As recycling materials creates more jobs than landfilling and the roles are countercyclical to mining booms and busts. Higher landfill prices create the headroom for recyclers to operate competitively. Recycling is probably the fastest growing manufacturing sector in Australia due to rising environmental controls on landfills and the introduction of landfill pricing signals.

## TREATMENT OPTIONS

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**Figure 2:** Holistic waste management seeks to minimise landfill management costs. Externalising these costs separates risk and allows growth using private enterprise knowledge and experience.

## WASTE TO ENERGY

### Thermal

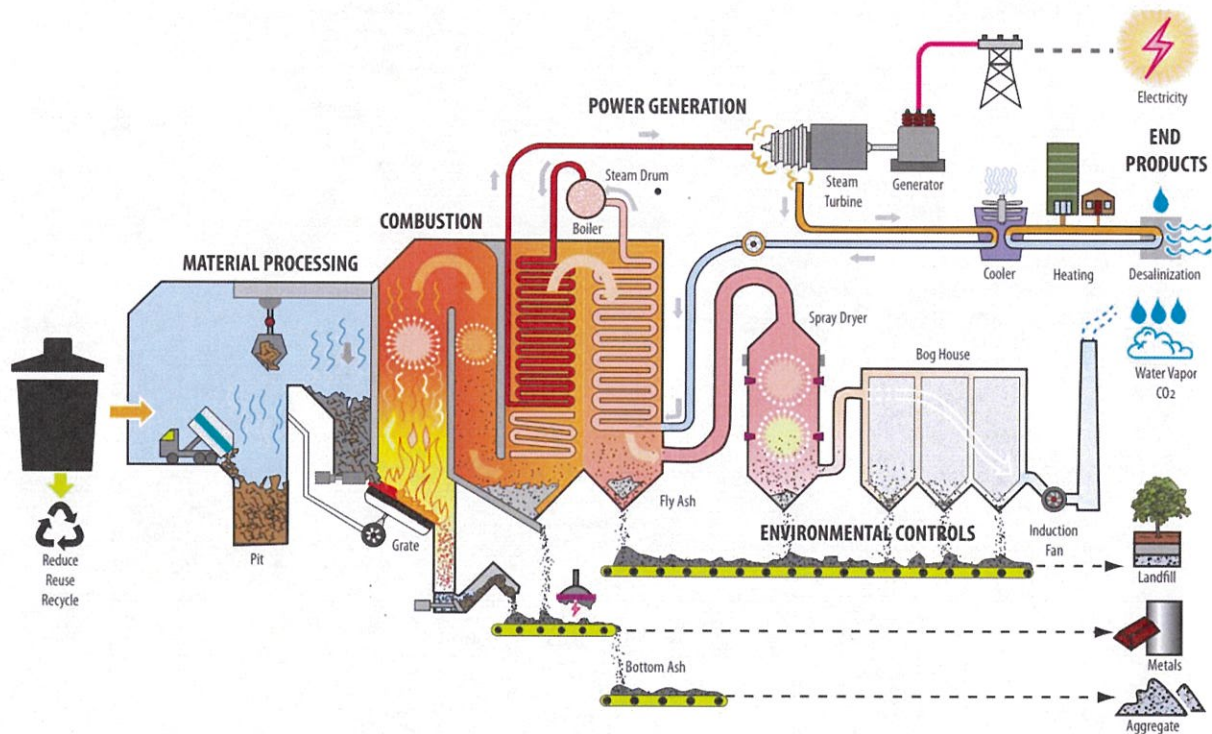
The investment required in establishing a small scale thermal WTE system in the SW is so high compared to the potential benefits that it would not be economic to build. However, the high diversion rates and ability to process heavily co-mingled waste streams suggest this should be considered within an integrated waste management framework. Support structures in establishing a local thermal WTE facility are lacking within the South West Region including viable waste quantities, low landfilling costs, suitable energy clients and an adequate grid connection.

The thermal facilities being constructed in Kwinana and East Rockingham can reduce waste volumes by up to 90% and result in residues such as ash need to be landfilled typically in a Class III facility. Other uses for these resulting waste materials is being researched.

An interview conducted with New Energy Corporation (NEC) in August 2019 on behalf of the Group identified that the costs associated with this type of technology changed significantly. These variations were not just because of the technology and required scale but also the infrastructure costs associated with becoming an energy generator. Charges such as network augmentation for grid connection could result in extremely high costs. Appropriate zoning, buffers, obtaining necessary permits and grid connectivity are also decisive factors in WTE viability. NEC advised that establishing a plant purely for energy production was a very expensive way to generate power but



using the steam may be more feasible. NEC submitted to the market sounding exercise in 2019-20 for gasification (addressed below).



**Figure 3:** Rendition of a Waste-to-Energy Combustion Plant (National Energy Education Development Program, 2017)

Combustion systems are normally classified by the nature of the combustion chamber; moving grate, fixed grate, rotary-kiln and fluidized bed. The Western Australian facilities are both moving grate systems which are widely used internationally because of the ease of operation, level of technological understanding, high plant availability, comparatively low personnel requirements and relative ease of training new personnel.

As the combustion is less controlled than gasification, the flue gas cleaning systems are more complicated and expensive. Consequently combustion facilities are only economical at scales greater than 250,000 tonnes per annum. The East Rockingham WTE facility being constructed by NEC will be able to process up to 330,000 tonnes of residual waste per annum, generate 28.9 MW of power, around 70,000 tpa of bottom ash (BA) and 12,000 tonnes per annum of flue gas treatment residuals. The plant estimates a 96 per cent diversion from landfill.

A life cycle cost (LCC) analysis includes investment and operational costs. Investment costs typically include:

- Equipment investment costs, including incinerators, fans, flue gas purification systems, waste heat boilers, incinerator supporting facilities and accessories, steam turbine units, generator units, electrical systems, water treatment system and thermal control systems.
- Civil engineering costs and
- Land costs.
- The landfill leachate treatment system can also be divided into building construction costs and machinery and equipment costs.

Economic Analysis is given to the;

- Economic life of the plant Typically 20 years

- Operating hours per year                      Approx. 8000 (allowing one month cumulative downtime)
- Ash treatment                                      Variable (\$/tonne)
- Heating network & support cost              Variable (\$/kWh)
- Flue gas treatment                              Variable (\$/tonne)
- Waste pre-treatment                            Variable (\$/tonne)
- Electricity cost                                    Variable (\$/kWh)
- Gate fees    Estimated 140-160 (\$/tonne)

Operating Costs of waste incineration power generation projects are similar to those of conventional power plants and include primarily;

- Labour costs, power costs, costs of chemicals, disposal of waste water, exhaust gas, waste residue, maintenance costs, production safety expenditures, depreciation (straight line), taxes, surcharges, management costs and financial costs.

Should the region consider sending materials to the facilities the following parameters are likely:

- Any waste supply agreement will be long term e.g. 20 years. At this stage, spot prices or short term contracts are not being considered as the volumes and running costs are not yet finalised. Should a contract be signed, this will tie up materials for the long term.
- Savings could be made backfilling waste materials from the processing site and environmental contingency funds if historic landfills are mined. Although these are likely to be small.
- The NEC East Rockingham facility is projected to commence operations in 2023 or before. SUEZ will be the operating agencies in the plant using a fee for service model based on waste supply contracts. Estimated gate fees for the SW region as a single client are approximately \$140-160/tonne prior to transport costs.
- The plant has an estimated 100, 000 tonnes per annum capacity and it is likely that the final design will allow the NEC facility to receive larger vehicles than the Kwinana facility.
- In Kwinana, Avertas Energy Pty Ltd is attempting to gain 200,000-300,000 tonnes per annum of MSW and up to 100,000 tonnes per annum of C&I waste. Phoenix is seeking contracts with LGAs for the supply of municipal solid waste to the facility on a fee for service contract basis. The Rivers Regional Council is one these clients.

Using these facilities as a Region would:

- Divert up to 96% waste by volume from landfill to extend the operational life of existing landfills;
- Meeting the waste diversion targets adopted by the Waste Authority;
- Reducing the environmental impacts of landfilling;
- Increasing the amount of resources recovered from waste;
- Generating renewable energy;
- Cost four times more than current disposal costs on average; and,
- Require transport to be organised between transfer stations or Councils coordinated to be as cost effective as possible.

Thermal WTE Summary	
<i>Market Sounding:</i>	
Cost Estimate	N/A
Gate Fee	Estimated between \$140-160 per tonne (before transport)
Capacity	Up to 120,000 tonnes
Operational	Kwinana plant is scheduled to commence operations in 2022

	East Rockingham to commence in 2023
Location requirements	Proximity to high energy users / Grid connection
<i>Strategic Plan</i>	
Australian examples	None operational. Two large scale sites in East Rockingham and Kwinana as scheduled to be operational before 2023.
<i>SWOT</i>	
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated 90% diversion of waste (by volume) from landfill.</li> <li>• Treat significant portion of the waste stream.</li> <li>• Electricity generation</li> </ul>
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large minimum throughput requirement.</li> <li>• High capital and operational cost.</li> <li>• Diversion of material from recycling.</li> <li>• Long term contracts lock in waste management behaviours, i.e. lack of diverse disposal options</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of renewable energy.</li> <li>• Funding from external sources.</li> <li>• Communicating emission controls and pollution policy</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and environmental approvals.</li> <li>• Community concerns that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discourages recycling</li> <li>○ Creates harmful pollutants (dioxins, furans, heavy metals, etc)<sup>3</sup></li> <li>○ Source of toxic ash</li> <li>○ Promotes generating rubbish – conflicting with State and National Policy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<i>Recommendation</i>	
i. That a specific feasibility assessment is made into the full costs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. This option's role in an Integrated Waste Management System, i.e. reducing tonnages (e.g. 25,000tpa) to meet diversion targets and maintain waste management diversity;</li> <li>b. costs/benefit of mining capped landfills;</li> <li>c. transport regimes and additional assets as required;</li> <li>d. Delivery parameters and supporting equipment.</li> </ul> ii. Review potential stockpiling centres and waste ownership boundaries.	

### Gasification / Pyrolysis

These technologies convert carbon based materials into 'syngas' - gases comprising carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrogen in low and oxygen free environments. The gas is mainly comprised of hydrogen which powers the plant or is recovered as a fuel. Gasification has been widely used for generating electricity commercially around the world for more than 50 years in the refining, coal, fertiliser and chemical industries.

<sup>3</sup> <https://ensia.com/features/burning-trash-waste-to-energy-renewable-pollution-environmental-justice/>





**Figure 4:** Municipal gasification process (from Demoral, Gunay and Malayao. 2018, 'Energy Use in Municipal Services')

Renewi P/L, New Energy Corporation (NEC) and Recovered Energy Australia (REA) made submissions to the Market Sounding Exercise (2019-20). NEC proposed that any facility would need to agree on the following parameters and assumptions before progressing:

- Site identification supported by the Group;
- Technology – it varies and a specific treatment would need to be agreed;
- Estimated total project cost is \$70M;
- Annual throughput – up to 60,000tpa MSW and C&I residuals;
- Gate fee range from \$160/t to \$200/t depending on power off-take agreement (steam/electricity);
- Project operations – 5 years from signed contract.

Although gasification is a suitable WTE technology for the South West, there are challenges - costs, tonnages, markets and community acceptance among others. A Federal investigation into innovative waste management in January 2020 attracted community opposition that was coordinated, and informed about the technology. Their core concerns can be expected from most communities regarding any local proposal of this technology, summarised as:

- Too expensive as the energy produced is a minor fraction of society's energy needs;
- Relying too heavily on waste production, incentivising greater waste production to meet economies of scale. This greater release of carbon emissions conflicts with national emissions targets;
- Labelling the technology as 'resource recovery' as only the calorific value of the products are reclaimed, once burnt the resources are out of the economic loop;
- Requiring long-term municipal supply contracts which would undermine innovation and investment in more effective waste treatments; and,
- Depending on a regulatory environment which is likely to be ineffective in protecting communities from unforeseen negative externalities.

A gasification project similar to that proposed in the SW was planned for Port Hedland by NEC obtained approvals from the Environmental Protection Authority and the Minister for the Environment but never progressed to construction. The proposal was for a modular (scalable) WTE (gasification) facility with process capacity of 70,000 to 130,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of mixed

waste, generating up to 15 MW of power. The incoming waste stream was a mix of MSW, C&I and C&D wastes separated in a sorting facility to remove recyclable materials such as concrete, bricks and metals prior to treatment. Following renegotiations based on changing volumes and energy demands any construction has been postponed indefinitely as the return on investment was insufficient to continue. The supply costs and penalties were an unacceptable risk for ratepayers to use the plant.

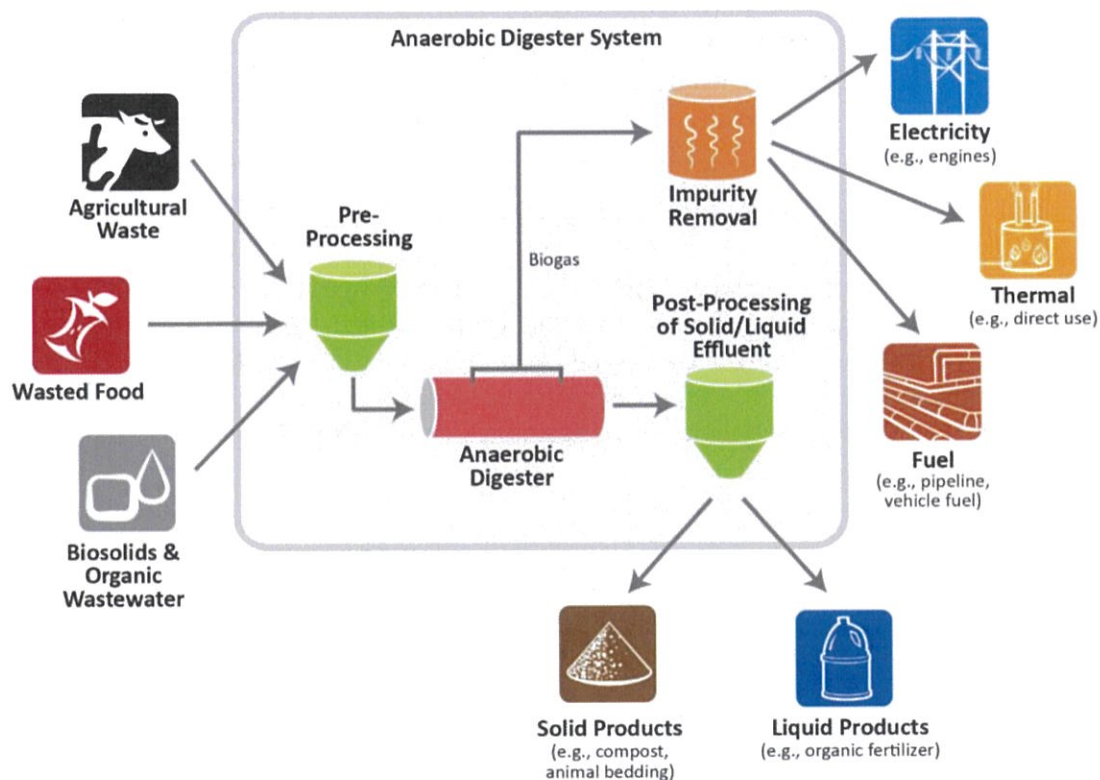
<b>Gasification Summary</b>	
<i>Market Sounding:</i>	
Cost Estimate	\$70M
Gate Fee	Estimated between \$160-200 per tonne depending on power off-take agreement (steam/electricity)
Capacity	Up to 60,000tpa MSW and C&I residuals
Operational	Within 5 years from signed contract
Location requirements	Proximity to high energy users / Grid connection
<i>Strategic Plan</i>	
	There are limited commercial applications of gasification for municipal solid waste: Entech technology used by New Energy and Energos technology used in Norway. Both of these oxidise syngas to produce steam, rather than capture the gas and use it for other purposes
Australian examples	Funded to undergo a trial in Collie by Renergi Pty/Ltd out of Curtin University. Trials commencing in 2021. No commercially operational examples using MSW as feedstock in Australia.
<i>SWOT</i>	
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to 90% diversion of waste from landfill.</li> <li>• Modular due to simplified quality systems.</li> </ul>
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High capital and operational cost.</li> <li>• Diversion of material from recycling.</li> <li>• No operational model in Australia suggests higher risk.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of renewable energy.</li> <li>• Funding from external sources</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community opposition.</li> <li>• Planning and environmental approvals.</li> <li>• Community concerns.</li> <li>• Stifles further innovation investment.</li> <li>• Sourcing sufficiently qualified staff in a highly technical process.</li> </ul>
<i>Recommendation</i>	
i.	Prepare EOI specs that allow gasification suppliers to make submissions that address identified weaknesses in the technology.
ii.	A full cost comparison scenario is required investigating what the potential long term environmental risk and contingency funds may add up to as this technology may treat old and capped landfills.

#### Anaerobic Digestion (AD)

An AD facility accepts organic matter high in nitrogen and produces large quantities of biogas (methane and carbon dioxide) used to generate power and heat or refined to produce Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). The process also produces a solid by-product called 'digestate' which is a pasteurised semi-solid used as a fertiliser or can be composted. Both AD and composting can work

collaboratively to create a 'bio-fertiliser' and generate both jobs and revenues. Further synergies include back-loading trucks delivering nitrogenous materials to the AD facility with digestate for nearby composting enterprises. These systems can also complement waste water treatment facilities and may qualify for carbon credits as awarded by the Clean Energy Regulator.

Potential suppliers of this technology have stated their contract preference was a 'Build-Own-Operate' model for a 25 year investment horizon. Gate fees are negotiable to be competitive and the region has an opportunity to negotiate as the technology is establishing and there are several new and growing providers in the market. The technology is underpinned by a focussed educational program designed to engage residents in helping reduce contamination levels fed through the system.



*Figure 5: Anaerobic Digester System © Copyright Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation*

AD can produce renewable energy as opposed to aerobic systems such as composting which requires energy input to stabilise. The products generated by AD can offset the investment and be used as resources for further manufacturing for example, composting digestate can create an organic fertilising product and CNG can be refined to produce hydrogen.

The advantages of AD include:

- Producing more energy than required resulting in a constant supply of renewable energy;
- Sanitising the feedstock/ waste (pasteurisation);
- Reducing odour below unprocessed waste odour levels. 'Aromatic' materials are processed in a negative pressure environment which traps noxious fumes;
- Lower sludge mass generation when used as a primary water treatment method compared to an aerobic system applied to the same contaminant concentration and flow; and,
- The effect of the fertiliser is longer lasting than for untreated organic waste.



To balance these out, disadvantages include;

- Requires a commercial scale level of investment, including in sorting and a clean feedstock;
- Inefficient operation can cause an odour nuisance;
- Cannot convert as much carbon in the biomass to biogas as gasification;
- It takes longer to start the process due to the slow growth rate of the methane-producing organisms compared to aerobic systems;
- In some applications has higher buffer chemical dosing requirements for pH control to keep the pH for AD within the range of 6.5–8;
- Digestate must be transported safely and ensure there is sufficient processing capacity for the generated volumes;
- Manufacturers operation specs must be strictly adhered to, requiring
- Without significant political leadership, AD will likely meet significant community resistance. A full communication data package including emissions, location, benefits and assurances is required prior to opening the public debate. This topic should be addressed in stages, allowing the community to consider the option before addressing community concerns.

#### Case Study: Jandakot Bioenergy Plant – RichGro

Richgro is a garden products company supplying compost and fertilisers across Australia and are licenced to receive organic waste streams from Councils. Following an extensive selection process they selected Australian company Biogas Renewables Pty Ltd to undertake the design, installation and commissioning of an AD plant for their Jandakot processing facility. The selection process commenced in 2011 and the plant was commissioned in 2015. This is the first plant of its kind in Australia.

#### Project Breakdown:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • Total Capital Spend                                | \$8 Million  |
| <i>Contributing grants from WA State Government,</i> | <i>(\$ 0.5 M<sup>4</sup>)</i>  |
| <i>Federal Clean Technology Investment Program</i>   | <i>(\$ 1.6 M),</i>   |
| <i>Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC)</i>       | <i>(\$ 2.2 M<sup>5</sup>).</i>   |
| • Capacity   | 35,000-50,000 tpa  |
| • Energy Production                                  | 2 MWe electricity total (1.7 MWe to the grid)                                |
| • Heat production                                    | 2.2MWth  |
| • Products   | 100m <sup>3</sup> of liquid bio-fertiliser at 6% dry solids                  |
|  | <i>Can be configured for power, heat, steam generation or a mix of these</i> |
| • DWER Approval of Site Applications                 | 6 months   |
| • Grid Connection through Western Power              | 2 years  |
| • Return on Investment                               | Sub 4 year payback on capital (before grants)                                |

#### Critical decision elements:

- Processed large quantities of green waste from council collections
- Electricity costs from the energy retailer of \$600,000+ / annum
- Enabled higher revenue waste streams to be taken from contaminated organic waste
- Produced a bio-fertiliser that blends with existing products
- Closes a production loop with potential to utilise heat and CO<sub>2</sub> produced on site

<sup>4</sup> [Waste to clean energy in a Southern Hemisphere first - Richgro](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Richgro Bioenergy Plant, Jandakot, Western Australia - Waste Management Review](#)

Biogass P/L provides the following process example:

50,000 tonnes per annum of food waste at 150m<sup>3</sup>/tonne of biogas has the capacity to produce a mix of:

1. Biogas to power a 600KW genset (120 residences at 5KW per year) 24/7 (as well as 660KW of thermal output) to power a large commercial site, plus
2. 324m<sup>3</sup>/hour of Natural Gas (CH<sub>4</sub>) for compression to CNG which could displace the equivalent of \$3M/year in diesel if used in static engines or a transport fleet.

Following initial pre-feasibility report conducted by Biogass P/L, the financial key points for constructing a plant in the South West are:

Detail	Value
CAPEX	-\$ 9,425,328
OPEX (per annum)	-\$ 775,000
Electricity Revenue BTM (per annum)	\$ 1,206,373
Gate Fee Revenue (per annum)	\$ 814,949
LGC Revenue (Year 1)	\$ 314,430
Heat Revenue (per annum)	\$ -
<b>Estimated Project IRR (Pre-Tax) (20 yrs)</b>	<b>% 11.19</b>
<b>Estimated Project IRR (Post-Tax) (20 yrs)</b>	<b>% 10.18</b>

*Table 4: Figures from a 2019 pre-feasibility study conducted by Biogass P/L*

#### *Locations*

It is recommended that any facility of this type is built in partnership with a suitable services provider, for example a Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). Using the current parameters we have, the most viable site found within the SW at this stage both logistically and commercially would be in direct proximity to the Busselton Waste Water Treatment Plant, which is within a Waste Treatment Buffer Zone. Assuming agreements can be set in place, the location offers significant partnership potential as the WWTP can use a high amount of electricity and potentially use the digestate correctly and responsibly. This represents a potential solution for the southern LGAs in the region by reducing transport costs for organics and introducing a revenue making operation.

Summary	
<i>Market Sounding:</i>	
Cost Estimate	\$12-15M
Gate Fee	\$50-75 per tonne (estimate)
Capacity	30,000-50,000 tonnes of organic material per year
Operational	Projected within 2 years dependent on Approvals
Location requirements	Close to WWTP and users for steam/electricity
<i>Strategic Plan</i>	
Australian examples	Jandakot, Richgro facility operational for 5 years
<i>SWOT</i>	
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversion of material from landfill to meet State and local targets.</li> <li>• Potential to generate electricity.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity to value-add</li> <li>• Potentially cheaper FOGO solution for the smaller, southern LGAs</li> <li>• Job creation is 10 construction jobs and 4-5 full time equivalents for operation.</li> </ul>
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost and resources.</li> <li>• Environmental controls required.</li> <li>• Sensitivity of the biological process</li> <li>• Contamination of feedstock</li> <li>• Clean and safe transport of digestate</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint ownership and investment models</li> <li>• Engagement with local landscaping or agricultural businesses.</li> <li>• Partnership opportunities such as WWTP</li> <li>• Plant could be a source of multiple value adding products, eg. Compost, hydrogen, power charging electric vehicles</li> <li>• Community engagement and education</li> <li>• Government funding as alternative waste treatment</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long term market security for products.</li> <li>• Variability in feedstock contamination, e.g. persistent herbicides</li> </ul>
<i>Recommendation</i>	
i. Commence Feasibility Studies into this facility ii. Commence site investigation studies into other suitable locations.	

## COMPOSTING

Turning FOGO into a marketable compost product keeps the feedstock out of landfills (reducing greenhouse gases) and boosts soil health and productivity. This activity is by and large uneconomic for single Councils and retailers and establishment requires financial support of collection, capital (construction) and operation.

The existing facility at BHRC processes material from approximately 43,500 households in the City of Bunbury and the Shires of Collie, Capel, Donnybrook-Balingup, Augusta-Margaret River and Harvey. The expansion underway at the BHRC facility is to increase processing capacity to 76,000 households, potentially servicing the City of Busselton, the Shire of Harvey and other local governments in the South West and Peel regions. Demand for FOGO processing capacity is high, with interest already expressed from local governments in the metropolitan region. BHRC remain confident that the supply of FOGO material will reach the 35,000tpa capacity of the facility before 2023.

The increased FOGO processing capacity will help expand the three-bin systems at an additional 32,500 households regionally. This will result in approximately 845,000 additional bin lifts per annum or 33% more collection activity for councils that have a two-bin system.

Assuming one collection vehicle is capable of providing approximately 200,000 bin lifts per annum, it is predicted that an additional 4 to 5 collection vehicles will be required to meet the increased collection demand. Based on a value of \$450,000 for a new side loading collection truck, it is estimated that fleet investment alone will be approximately \$2.250M. Capital investment in collection vehicles will be indirect and dependent on the collection models (internal or contracted services) used by individual councils.

Councils that implement a FOGO bin will also need to source additional bins and red lids for existing refuse bins, this is anticipated to cost in the range of \$65 to \$75 per household (\$2,112,500 - \$2,437,500).

Assuming no changes to contract pricing, it is expected that implementation of a three bin system will result in bin collection costs increasing by approximately 33% for local government areas that already have a two-bin system (assuming FOGO bin collected weekly, yellow top bin and red bin on alternating fortnights).

Assuming a single bin lift costs in the range \$1.30 to \$1.70 it is estimated that provision of a two-bin waste collection service to 32,500 households costs between \$3,295,500 and \$4,309,500.

Introduction of a FOGO bin is anticipated to increase this operational expenditure to between \$4,394,000 and \$5,746,000.

Depending on the how the systems are implemented in each local government area, it is also likely that additional operational expenditure will be associated with the provision of waste education initiatives and source separation materials (compostable bags etc.). Assuming \$10 per annum per household is budgeted for waste education and source separation initiatives, it is estimated that this will increase operational expenditure by approximately \$325,000 per annum.

Compared to landfill disposal it is anticipated that every tonne of FOGO waste composted will result in a \$26 to \$30 saving. The additional 15,000tpa of processing capacity is therefore anticipated to save local governments \$345,000 to \$450,000 per annum in landfill disposal costs. Introduction of a landfill levy to the southwest region is expected to occur within a five-year timeframe which could result in landfill costs increasing by \$70 per tonne. This would increase savings to local governments with FOGO systems.

Based on an annual throughput of 35,000tpa it is forecast that the following outputs will be produced (tonnes) at the BHRC:

Product	Volume (tonnes)
Compost	20,262
Mulch	2,594
Rehabilitation material	1,621
Contamination (landfilled)	1,200
Contamination (recycled)	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,977</b>

*Table 5: Breakdown of organic outputs from BHRC composting operation*

Establishing the composting facility is forecast at \$5.5M of capital investment. The compost and mulch products produced at the upgraded facility will meet the AS4454 specifications and organic certification.

It is anticipated that the initial bulk of future demand will come from the Bunbury Outer Ring Road (BORR) project through 2022 and 2023. The BHRC will continue to market its recycled organic products to the local agricultural, horticultural and landscape sectors to ensure product demand post BORR. Procurement policies from the surrounding Councils should acknowledge this source of material and specifications will need to be established to ensure Councils of the quality standards.

It is anticipated that recycled organics produced will have a market value between \$500,000 and \$845,000 per annum based on a throughput of 35,000tpa.

<b>Summary</b>	
<i>Market Sounding:</i>	
Cost Estimate	\$5.5M
Gate Fee	\$42/tonne
Capacity	35,000 tpa
Operational	Prior to 2022
Location requirements	Located within the Stanley Road Waste Facility
<i>Strategic Plan</i>	
Australian examples	Currently operating at Banksia Road
<i>SWOT (Forced Aeration System)</i>	
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversion of material from landfill.</li> <li>• Greater control of composting process.</li> <li>• Quicker turnaround time for composting activity.</li> <li>• Relatively low capital cost and infrastructure requirements.</li> <li>• Smaller footprint requirements than windrow aeration.</li> <li>• Reduced greenhouse gas emissions compared to landfill.</li> </ul>
Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff training requirements.</li> <li>• Capital and operational costs commitments.</li> <li>• Potential odour issues.</li> <li>• Spatial requirements.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with local landscaping or agricultural businesses</li> <li>• Revenue generation.</li> </ul>
Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security in markets for products.</li> <li>• Environmental approvals.</li> </ul>
<i>Recommendation</i>	
i. To continue supporting the rise and adoption of composting as a viable organic treatment ii. Seek to refine the end product to increase value iii. Investigate centrally coordinating a network of composting activities throughout the region that support related waste treatments.	

## PROCUREMENT

Transitioning to a circular economy is unlikely if market forces are relied upon to drive the change. While landfill remains the cheapest disposal method, processing used materials into a productive resource will be more expensive than using virgin materials or landfills. The market will not transition to a circular economy in this model. Governments and Councils have the most to gain from changing this model because of the benefits associated with landfill diversion. Market intervention appears to be the most effective means to change to an economic model that provides greater value in waste resources, creates jobs, is more diverse and reduces impact on the environment [2].

The direct impact on councils' waste costs resulting from the changing waste operations landscape (and the viability of kerbside recycling in general) are not well understood. The South Australian Local Government Association (SALGA) estimates that the subsequent rise in recyclables processing costs are estimated around \$15 million more in waste costs due to changes in the global market.

The only way to manage cost increases from recycling services and impacts from any proposed waste levy is to develop local markets for recyclable materials so these materials become a valuable commodity. Impacts from Covid-19 including closing facilities, waived rents for commercial tenants, more residents seeking to invoke hardship provisions and increased demands on resources only highlight the need to control the cost of the facilities and services as low as possible.

Accelerating the transition towards a circular model will deliver return on investments sooner. For the SW Group, transition needs to be facilitated through growth incentives driving the local economy. Investment businesses consulting with WALGA have identified areas that could assist us locally, specifically:

- Levelling the playing field through better financing conditions and access to markets – this may mean establishing local businesses close to resource materials and clean stream of waste to compete with access to virgin materials
- Value-chain collaboration: different organisations in the value chain need to collaborate to optimise the circular solution, as resources and materials remain in a constant loop. This value chain collaborations needs to be enabled and rewarded.
- Long term value creation: there should be actions to incorporate and reward product longevity in business models
- Market Participation and end-users play a crucial role in the value chain to make products circular. Typically this is the part in the value chain where products turn into waste. There is a need to ensure better participation of consumers and end-users to change this behaviours
- Integration of the public good: The cost of negative externalities and the benefits of positive externalities need to be considered in order to allow circular companies to compete more fairly. On average companies that price externalities contribute more to public goals and/or reduce societal costs
- Financial knowledge build up: financiers who often struggle to quantify linear risks and fail to reward circular businesses need to know more about circular models. It is important that financiers and investors understand the differences in order to be able to correctly value the business model and its longer term economic potential.
- First movers action: market demand pull is part of the success of new business models. This demand pull works as a magnet for new entrants and/or current businesses to change their operational and commercial model.

Relying on price alone to drive the transition towards greater uptake of recycled materials is unlikely to succeed. This is due to a number of factors including the unequal comparisons of virgin materials against recycling resources by using price alone. Recycling materials should also factor in the costs of keeping the materials out of landfills.

In a transitioning market local government purchasing policy can reshape the market and align new market conditions for businesses to refine and develop. A 'good procurement system' meets two conditions [3]:

- i. A central 'decision centre' setting non-contradictory objectives, periodically assessing whether the system works coherently; and
- ii. Establishing a set of processes that maximize the chance of reaching the system's objectives while minimising the use of resources.

By targeting particular outcomes, local government can create complimentary policies to ensure sustainable development of the circular economy. This is currently underway in South Australia

using a SALGA initiative, the 'Buying it Back LGA Circular Procurement Pilot Project'. The project is intended to grow the value of recycled materials, build viability of the recycling system and reduce councils' waste management costs.

#### **CASE STUDY** SALGA's 'Buying it Back LGA Circular Procurement Pilot Project'

At the 2018 SALGA Annual General Meeting the City of Prospect put forward a motion requires the LGA to investigate how the local government sector can leverage its procurement capacity of products/goods made partially or wholly from recycled materials, in efforts to develop onshore end markets for waste derived materials.

A pilot procurement project was initiated in which nine councils volunteered to participate. A Grant was secured to progress the project resulting in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the councils and the LGA requiring councils to:

1. Prioritise the purchase of recycled-content products and materials through the procurement process;
2. Track the recycled-content purchased by weight; and
3. Publicly report on the tonnes of recycled-content products and materials they have purchased under the MoU.

Additionally, most councils adopted a procurement target for plastic materials, seeking to incrementally buy back up to 10% of the amount of recyclable plastics collected in their council area and increase this to 50%.

#### Outcome

Councils purchased of recycled content across the target product areas including:

- Stationery and office paper;
- Fixtures (street furniture, fencing, fitness equipment, garden boxes etc.);
- Compost; and
- Road construction materials.

After 6 months of data capture the councils purchased plastic materials equivalent to 36% of the amount of the target.

The reported data was analysed to develop recommendations when rolling out circular procurement to the local government sector as a whole. The resulting recommendations were:

1. Acknowledge that action by councils is imperative for addressing the current challenges in waste and recycling (as detailed in the National Waste Policy Action Plan and including the implications of the impending COAG waste export ban);

This is the biggest barrier to councils buying recycled materials as the connection between councils' role in collecting waste (and paying for this service) and their ability to influence the market by creating demand for end-use recycled products is not directly related.

2. Commit to "buying recycled" as a high priority and as a necessary method of mitigating councils' rising waste management costs;

This talks to the nuance within the circular economy model which goes beyond recycling – it is about maintaining the economic value from production investment for as long as possible.

3. Amend existing Procurement Policies to
  - a. Temporarily (e.g. 5 years) prioritise recycled-content through procurement;
  - b. Mandate recycled-content in design/planning (including current contracts);



- c. Specifically consider “opportunity cost” associated with any purchase (i.e. When asking “which is best value for money?”, also ask “what will this mean for the materials involved past their intended use”);
- d. Track the purchase of recycled-content by weight and report this publicly.

Amendments should reconcile this priority with other priorities such as “buying local”

This addresses market failure and growth of new supply sources with a monitoring component

- 4. An administrative approach outside of the policy is to be considered. For example, buy stationery items with recycled-content;

This is a transitional option for councils cautious about amending their existing Procurement Policy.

- 5. Share knowledge and experience to explore and/or support development of a certification scheme for recycled-content products and materials.

Certification schemes are a cheap but effective means to build value down the supply chain and lend local government or State government integrity to the process.

- 6. Endorse the LGA writing to the Commissioner for Highways to request work be undertaken with peak bodies or Austroads to develop specifications allowing for recycled-content in roads (in particular, recyclable materials including plastic and glass fines).

The Group continues to work with Main Roads WA (MRWA) to incorporate this in their plans although the materials are subject to considerable rigour. MRWA, the Australian Road Research Board (ARRB) and Western Australian Road Research Innovation Program (WARRIP) are looking at a number of recyclable materials that could have a future role in road construction. The ‘Roads to Reuse’ program has developed specifications for recycled road base and recycled drainage rock and is funding construction and demolition recyclers to ensure they meet the specifications. MRWA are committed to use more than 25,000 tonnes of recycled construction and demolition waste as road base.

The products regularly purchased by local governments include:

- Office stationary/paper;
- Fixtures (e.g. street furniture, drinking fountains, bollards, fencing, decking, garden edging, planter boxes, fitness equipment, wheel stops, speed humps, bins, pipes, signage);
- Construction materials (recycled-content includes recycled asphalt, glass fines, plastic, rubber, toner); and
- Compost.

The estimated magnitude of potential financial benefits is sufficient to justify a similar investigation into a comprehensive regional procurement strategy. This approach would also give manufacturers confidence to invest in the region to build on these recovery initiatives.

For tendered local government projects, a LGA could require contractors to:

- Prepare Waste Management Plans (WMP) for proposals seeking planning approval,
- Stipulate that the WMP maximises diversion of materials from landfill,
- Require the use of recycled products, locally produced if necessary,

This approach can be particularly relevant to construction projects, which could be leveraged to grow local recycling markets. These WMPs should help maximise the diversion of materials from landfill and ensure appropriate management systems are in place for all waste arising.

## *Influencing Commercial Practices SWOT*

Internal		External	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement with local businesses.</li> <li>• Opportunity to promote initiatives preferred in the Waste Management Hierarchy.</li> <li>• Targets a significant proportion of the waste stream.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost and resources.</li> <li>• Getting buy in from the industry sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influencing consumer behaviour.</li> <li>• Increased availability of recycled materials.</li> <li>• Potential for new business in the South West Region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on charity organisations and small businesses currently involved in resource recovery.</li> </ul>

### **Further Considerations**

- Research a Regional Procurement Strategy which fits LGA policy priorities and cost constraints. Input should be sought from Council representatives, SWDC, WALGA, DWER and other relevant parties.
- Develop sector-wide strategies focussed on greatest cost/benefit, especially in areas with a significant 'infrastructure gap' and limited financial capacity to close that gap.
- Deliver strategies that effectively aggregate demand and reduce costs as well as enhancing local and regional local economic development.
- Extend procurement collaboration into cross boundary sharing, service provision, assets and other infrastructure created for the benefits of communities.

## LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT

### **Regional Economic Indicators**

Within the SW, 12 different waste management operations exist involving various contractors, disposal methods and acceptable waste types. To simplify this situation and externalise waste operations from local government operations will require considerable preparation, economic analysis and support from State agencies. The issues surrounding landfill conversion as the region moves towards a more holistic waste management system include:

- Transition costs converting landfills to Transfer Stations,
- Estimated ongoing Transfer Stations operational costs,
- Ownership of waste and partition of responsibilities,

- Collection Costs for kerbside waste and fleet ownership/operation. The recent survey conducted through the region suggested costs should be competitive to target the following lift rates;
  - MSW : \$1.20 – \$1.40 per bin
  - CoRecyc : \$1.20 – \$1.40 per bin
  - FOGO : \$1.20 – \$1.80 per bin
  - Hard waste collection rate between \$60 - \$85 /T.
- Gate fees of alternate disposal services; for example the WTE gate fee from Avertas Energy for processing waste at Kwinana was \$115/T in 2015. More recently estimates of either plant come in at approximately \$150-160/tonne.
- Design to serve economies of scale at a regional level.

### Transfer Station Design

The local need for the transition to Transfer Stations reflect the nationwide trend in solid waste disposal towards the construction of large, centralised facilities rather than maintaining small, rural, and often unsupervised landfill sites. The rising cost and risk management pressures in maintaining small landfills are becoming unacceptable for the Councils responsible. Fewer but larger engineered landfills have increased environmental controls and opportunities for improved resource recovery, which aligns with state and national waste management and environmental legislation. Servicing these landfills with material require a coordinated network of Transfer Stations which will have to be developed across the South West within the next ten years.

The design of the Transfer Stations should help streamline future regional logistics pressure to effectively process and sort local waste streams. Facilities are to be located on land already owned by Council to prevent further land acquisition, reduce planning timelines and other negotiations. Consideration should be given to broader resource recovery networks, regional strategies, transport economics/logistics and potential for regional co-operation.

The operational areas of the proposed facilities should be sized depending on the:

- Volumes of waste type to be transferred;
- Rates of waste transport to and from the site;
- Functions to be carried out on site (for example whether they are solely for waste transfer, will they hold Councils service vehicles, what recyclables can be stockpiled such as green waste or concrete for crushing);
- Size and type of potential vehicles that may accessing the site, for example B-doubles for bulk transport; and
- Types of customers the facility is intending to serve.

Accommodating future expansion is required when considering the preferred land area. Sufficient space can increase operating efficiency over time and avoid expense relocation costs. Other considerations include space for resource recovery activities, community education facilities operational processing such as mulching/composting, metal recycling, reuse centres and community education centres can also be located at the site.

- MRF/Sorting Facility
- Partnerships/Alliances
- Innovation Hubs
- Market Development & Potential market opportunities

## Logistics

Coordinating regional waste operations to capitalise on our economies of scale requires siting facilities that do not impose a disproportionate burden upon lower income or smaller communities. Negative impact facilities in smaller communities, labour demands that cannot be filled locally or creating various environmental and health issues need consideration. A central body to manage the various aspects not least location, is critical to obtaining cost-effective results.

Previous site investigations for the Group have focussed on putting dedicated facilities e.g. a Regional Landfill, in places acceptable to the majority of LGAs in the SW resulting from the Site Selection Study completed by Talis consultants in 2015. This was not found to be viable. The nature of the SW Region limits the effectiveness of centralised processing facilities over a certain volume and the RWMS2015 recommended developing a network of Local, Sub-Regional and Regional infrastructure and services to form an IWMS.

As the industry is now moving towards specialisation in resource recovery, the benefits of operating centralised locations need to be balanced against local opportunities to value add to waste streams. For example, multiple sorting centres would be too costly, so centralising the capital investments and targeting high value materials in sub-regional centres is necessary to recover economic volumes from large waste streams. Over time, LGA specialisation may be an option but this will be influenced by the development pattern of the resource recovery operations.

The ongoing development of the waste-to-reuse industry needs to ensure that Waste Derived Materials (WDM) are regulated to ensure safety of use and minimise risk to the growing business. Examples of commonly used WDM include:

Waste	Use
Food organics and garden organics	Energy production and Composting
Construction and demolition waste	Road base and drainage rock
Fly ash or bottom ash from waste to energy or electricity production	Engineering materials
Treated acid sulfate soils	Fill
Biosolids from wastewater treatment	Soil amendment
Red sand and alkaloam	Soil amendments
Gypsum and other calcium sulfate minerals produced from manufacturing	Soil amendments
Mixed gypsum, iron and manganese oxides from the refining of titanium ores	Soil amendments
Alumino silicate from lithium production	Concrete and cement products
Reclaimed asphalt from public roads	Road base and construction products
Used tyres and conveyor belts	Crumbed rubber modified bitumen (CRMB) used for road sealant spray applications
Recycled/reprocessed granular plastic	Polymer modified bitumen (PMB)
Treated wastewater	Irrigation

Table 6: Examples of materials that could be considered for general WDM determinations

Taking advantage of these opportunities requires specialities throughout the Region. To balance these, a summary of the sub-regional strengths can then identify potential industries:

SW Sub-Regions	LGAs
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- Bunbury-Geographe Bunbury, Harvey, Collie, Dardanup, Capel
- Capes Augusta-Margaret River and Busselton
- Southern Forests Boyup Brook, Donnybrook-Balingup, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Manjimup and Nannup.

Identifying the major economic drivers of each region will then identify the local opportunities for waste recovery and processing:

Bunbury Geographe region	Southern Forests region	Capes region
Mining	Agriculture	Tourism
Infrastructure projects	Timber	Viticulture
Manufacturing	Tourism	Agriculture
Agriculture	Viticulture	Creative industries
Commercial & professional services	Professional services	Professional services

LGA	Industries	Popln*
City of Busselton	Tourism, Viticulture, Dairying, Market Gardening, Manufacturing, Creative Industries	38,926
City of Bunbury	Business, Retail, Entertainment, Health, Arts, Government sector, Heavy and light industry, Tertiary Education, Tourism, Mining, Port Trade	31,776
Shire of Harvey	Dairying, Beef Cattle, Horticulture, Mining, Citrus Fruits, Vineyards, Abattoir, Silicon Smelter, Pigment Plant, Dairy and Fruit Processing Plants, Light Engineering	27,798
Shire of Capel	Mineral Sands Mining, Basalt, Dairying, Vineyards, Fruit, Dairy Products, Timber, Arts and Crafts	18,022
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	Dairying, Beef, Sheep, Deer, Fishing, Timber, Market Gardens, Viticulture, Tourism, Timber Crafts and Furniture Making, Arts and Cottage Industries	15,700
Shire of Dardanup	Beef cattle, Dairying, Poultry, Sheep, Brickworks, Timber Processing, Viticulture and Wineries, Tourism, Stockfeed, Mineral Sands Mining. Light Industry	14,368
Shire of Manjimup	Tourism, Timber, Wood chips, Horticulture, Beef Cattle, Fruit and Vegetables, Dairying, Sheep, Wineries and Viticulture, Marron and Aquaculture, Truffles	9,159
Shire of Collie	Power Generation, Alumina Refinery, Open Cut Coal mining, Timber, Farming, Tourism, Aquaculture, Viticulture	8,754
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	Sandstone Quarry, Fruit Orchards, Vegetables, Sheep, Viticulture, Tourism, Dairying, Beef Cattle	6,062
Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes	Mining, Timber, Farming, Horticulture, Marron, Viticulture, Crafts & Cottage Industries	4,722
Shire of Boyup Brook	Vineyards, Timber Plantations, Sheep, Cattle, Pigs, Grain Harvesting, Olives, Cottage Industries	1,756



Shire of Nannup	Timber, Dairying, Beef Cattle, Horticulture, Tourism, Arts and Crafts, Floriculture, Fishing, Furniture Making, Aquaculture, Viticulture	1,363
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**Table 7:** Figures arranged in order of population data as listed from Australian Bureau of Statistics, March 2018

### Waste Products Opportunities

- **Bunbury-Geographe waste opportunities:**

- Waste Water,
- Tailings,
- Logistics centre,
- Mine Operations Waste,
- Construction & Demolition,
- Road Construction,
- Organics processing,
- Glass,
- Rubber & Tyres

- **Southern Forests region waste opportunities:**

- Organics Processing,
- Water processing,
- BioMass

- **Capes region Waste Opportunities:**

- Glass,
- Liquid waste,
- Organics processing,
- Rubber,
- Cottage Industry recycling programs.

### *Suitable Waste Streams or Facilities for Processing by LGA*

LGA	Potential waste processing facilities	Complementary Assets
City of Busselton:	Bio-digester (WTE), Rubber shredding Liquid waste MRF	Lined landfill Land at Transfer Station Proximity to power users Council owned side-loader fleet Mineral sand mining Organic waste sources
City of Bunbury & Shire of Harvey BHRC	Composting Rubber shredding R&D MRF Textiles	Operating landfill licenced for lined cells Central location Access to Mining operations Access to Port Kemerton Industrial Park.
Shire of Capel	Transfer Station, Timber/high cellulose stockpiling	Mineral sand mining Centralised location
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River	Composting, Biomass, Large scale reuse/repair facilities Textiles	Engaged community Organic matter from agriculture (viticulture), forestry, restaurants.

Shire of Dardanup	Transfer Station	Close to BHRC Softwood milling
Shire of Manjimup	Biomass	Access to forests for wood waste
Shire of Collie	R&D Pyrolysis Gasification Metal recycling Glass manufacturing Liquid Waste Textiles	Access to power grid Land at landfill Mining operations Power generation industries Provides region's water from forested catchments.
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	Biomass, Transfer Station	Organic matter from agriculture and forestry Sandstone extraction
Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes	Transfer Station	Organic matter from agriculture and forestry
Shire of Boyup Brook	Biomass	Access to forests for wood waste Organic matter from agriculture
Shire of Nannup	Transfer Station	Organic matter from agriculture and forestry

**Table 8:** Identifies the most suitable waste facilities for further investigation according to the sub-regional strengths.

Transfer stations are critical for waste supply volumes and are suited to high producers close to processing facilities. MRFs have been identified in high volume waste processing facilities (>15,000 tonnes/year).

## WASTE LEVY IMPACTS

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Although not formally announced, the Minister for Environment, Stephen Dawson MLC stated at a meeting of the Municipal Waste Advisory Council (MWAC) in February 2019 that the levy is likely extend to the Peel and South West. Further messaging has reinforced this objective and although not a guarantee, addressing the impacts is critical to understanding the economic pressures that may impact regional waste solutions.

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) stated objectives of the waste levy are summarised as influencing waste management practices, especially reducing waste to landfill by:

- generating less waste;
- recovering more value and resources from waste; and,
- protecting the environment by managing waste responsibly.

The waste levy is currently set at \$70 tonne and applies to materials received at landfill premises. There are few exemptions which include hazardous materials, waste need or generated for a function (e.g. cover) or resulting from non-human processes, e.g. waste washed up on shore by the sea. For practical purposes, it can be assumed that the MSW accepted by SW landfills will incur the levy. The rise in disposal cost per tonne makes alternate uses of waste more economically justifiable.

The State has signalled that should the Perth and Peel Levy area be expanded then compliance costs particularly in smaller areas where alternatives are more costly, is likely to be modest. Should the levy be applied to discourage metropolitan waste from being disposed in the SW, then it may be applied at a rate equal or slightly less than the metropolitan charge (\$70/tonne). Regardless of the final charge, raising the cost of disposal will make alternative waste treatment more financially viable. A waste levy does not directly impact ratepayers but impacts the cost of landfill operations for LGAs. This incentivises source separation improvement and avoiding disposal.

Experiences from elsewhere in the country have shown:

- The waste levy has helped develop alternate waste management projects but the landfills remain central in waste operations. The investment from the levy is insufficient to adequately deal with the total volumes of overall waste management needs, despite generating significant amounts of money for State governments.
- The waste levy unduly burdens certain councils. Large contributions from certain Councils to State programs mean that levy funds are applied to regions which are not subject to the levy.
- There is a risk that should the government choose a different levy rate in regional areas to metropolitan areas as has been done in other States, urban Councils such as the Cities of Bunbury and Busselton will be subject to a higher levy rate than smaller regional Councils despite being further away from Perth and Peel. This incentivises waste operators to take greater volumes to smaller regional councils, resulting in shorter operational lifetimes due to increased volumes being received.
- Already the return of funds generated from the waste levy to alternative treatment solutions is considered by many to be too low when considering the amounts of MSW still being deposited in landfills. The levy is included in the state's consolidated revenue and a proportion is assured through various recycling programs. Insufficient investment of the levy undermines long term solutions and competition within the sector

At a recent Parliamentary enquiry, national tyre recycling company, Tyrecycle stated that waste levies incentivise waste collectors in finding economic methods to dispose of material. By way of example, Tyrecycle showed that the profit-driven nature of the waste management sector means waste collectors will look for the cheapest point of disposal. Manipulating the disposal price to be higher than the cost of recycling makes recycling more attractive. In NSW where landfill costs can exceed \$250/tonne, landfilling tyres becomes uneconomic. In contrast, tyres in Queensland, the Northern Territory and Tasmania are sent mainly to landfill. The costs associated with tyre disposal are generally lower than those associated with recycling.

- Since the Levy rates in Western Australia were substantially increased in 2011, there has been a significant diversion from landfill for C&D waste and C&I waste. Inert material diverted from landfill has resulted in reducing overall levy payments for inert material however it is unclear where this material has gone.
- Low landfill prices are also a financial barrier to recycling, investing in resource recovery and implementing waste reduction.
- Resource recovery operations employ more people and require greater investment in infrastructure per tonne of material compared to landfills. An example of this was provided by Enviroinex, which highlighted that in Victoria (with a levy) four tonnes of waste black poly pipe would cost \$600 dollars to dispose of at a landfill site, but in Tasmania (with a very low levy), disposal would only cost \$40. The conclusion was that landfill levies should be priced to encourage businesses to send their waste to recyclers and not to landfill.

Should levies not be appropriately priced and managed, unusual and unintended outcomes have been seen such as:

- the unnecessary transport of waste between jurisdictions to avoid levy costs;
- an uncertain regulatory environment undermining investment in recycling infrastructure;
- high administrative costs, particularly in the application of complex schemes;
- potential for fraud created by mislabelled waste.
- levies can encourage stockpiling and illegal dumping.

## CONCLUSIONS

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The Group recognises that continued individual waste management reduces negotiating power for sub-regional contracts and increases costs. Coordinating operational assets using a separate entity, for example a Regional Subsidiary, is likely to achieve greater diversion and more effective education programs at an overall lower cost.

Although the Regional Subsidiary legislation is not ideal for operating and acquiring large waste assets or operations, clarifying the goals, risks and investment levels for SW Councils seeking to externalise all waste operations sets the long term vision to be ready when the legislation is amended. IF the changes do not proceed, there will remain a solid foundation for regional cooperation and investment strategies. Given the trend of waste management growth in Western Australia over the previous 15 years, strategic partnerships with private industry and growing the local economy will spread risk and reduce overall costs for Councils in the Region.

Councils participating in a cooperative model of investment will likely result in services being provided that are beyond the scope of an individual Council. More complex treatment processes underpinned by a comprehensive community engagement strategy and coordinated procurement policy can further reduce waste volumes through building a regional waste economy.

- Forming a Regional Subsidiary to equitably manage larger and more complex waste treatment systems is critical to achieve regional aspirations. Clear outcomes and business phases need to be approved prior to commencement;
- All proposed treatments and growth needs to be underpinned by strong, consistent community messaging that plays a significant role in managing contamination and participation; and,
- Councils need to use their purchasing power to promote the growth of the local reuse and recycling industries.

Although not as simple as a single disposal process, a comprehensive waste management plan takes a strategic view of the combined operations, providing greater flexibility and diversity in waste management. The loss of the international waste export market and the increase in recycling investment are significant drivers that have not been seen before in the Western Australian waste processing industry. With the existing State and Federal support for waste processing growth, this is the time to build the local economy. Identifying long term clients like Councils and State organisations provides a reliable market for waste derived goods as long as clear specifications determine quality.

As the industry undergoes growth and change, an Expressions of Interest process focussing on processing municipal solid waste is proven approach that will open the region to a wide pool of service providers. Crafted skilfully, the specifications can capture economic long term solutions that in some areas have developed local economies focussed on reusing materials previously considered worthless.



## APPENDICES

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### 1. Literature Review





## MINUTES

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BUSH FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN THE TOWN HALL, ABEL STREET BOYUP BROOK ON WEDNESDAY 2 June 2021 AT 7.00pm

#### 1 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE

Cr Richard Walker - Shire President  
Cr Helen O'Connell – Deputy Shire President  
Dale Putland – Chief Executive Officer  
Daly Winter - Community Emergency and Regulation Manager  
Maria Lane – Executive Assistant

#### Fire Control Officers & Deputy Fire Control Officers, Secretary's and X-Ray Team

Tristan Mead  
Wayne Girando  
Rob Introvigne  
John Ritson  
Brad Fairbrass  
Brad Skraha  
Brian Cailes  
Charles Caldwell  
Darren Chapman  
David Fortune  
John Ritson  
Nick Bagshaw  
Wayde Robertson  
John Imrie  
Mike Hester  
Rob Imrie  
Glenn Mead  
Scott Wheatley  
Jamie Forbes  
Marcus Gifford  
Ron Tuckett  
Chris Sousa  
David Muir  
Scott Nix  
Ron Bingham  
Ross Parker

**Apologies**

Ben Creek

Chris Coole

Ben Thompson

David Inglis

Kerin Power

Jim Johnson

**2. ELECTION OF PRESIDING MEMBER**

*5.12. Presiding members and deputies, election of*

- (1) The members of a committee are to elect a presiding member from amongst themselves in accordance with Schedule 2.3, Division 1 as if the references in that Schedule —
  - (a) to “office” were references to “office of presiding member”; and*
  - (b) to “council” were references to “committee”; and*
  - (c) to “councillors” were references to “committee members”.**
- (2) The members of a committee may elect a deputy presiding member from amongst themselves but any such election is to be in accordance with Schedule 2.3, Division 2 as if the references in that Schedule —
  - (a) to “office” were references to “office of deputy presiding member”; and*
  - (b) to “council” were references to “committee”; and*
  - (c) to “councillors” were references to “committee members”; and*
  - (d) to “mayor or president” were references to “presiding member”.**

**2.1 DECLARED ELECTED**

**MOTION**

**MOVED:** Ron Bingham

**SECONDED:** David Fortune

**ELECTION OF PRESIDING MEMBER**

The Committee called for nominations

Richard Walker was declared elected Presiding Member.

**ELECTION OF DEPUTY PRESIDING MEMBER**

The Committee calls for nominations

Helen O’Connell was declared elected Deputy Presiding Member.

### 3 ELECTION OF OFFICERS/MEMBERS

#### **Chief Fire Control Officer**

Tristan Mead was declared elected Chief Fire Control Officer

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Chief Fire Control Officer**

Ben Thompson was declared elected Deputy Chief Fire Control

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Deputy Chief Fire Control Officer**

Ron Bingham was declared elected Deputy Chief Fire Control

#### **Communications Officer**

David Fortune was declared elected as Communications Officer

#### **Fire Weather Officer**

Brad Fairbrass was declared elected as Fire Weather Officer

#### **Deputy Fire Weather Officer**

Jim Johnson was declared elected as Deputy Fire Weather Officer

#### **Fire Control Officers from each Brigade**

David Inglis and Rob Imrie were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Benjinup Brigade*.

Glenn Mead and Scott Wheatley were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Chowerup Brigade*.

Tristan Mead and Wayne Girando were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Dinninup Brigade*.

John Ritson and James Johnson were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *East Boyup Brook Brigade*.

Ron Bingham and Paul Goerling were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Gibbs Brigade*.

Brad Skraha and Nick Bagshaw were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Kenninup Brigade*.



Brad Fairbrass and Hayden Bock were declared elected as delegates from the *Kulikup Brigade*.

Ben Creek and Chris Coole were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Mayanup Brigade*.

David Fortune and Kieren Power were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *McAlinden Brigade*.

Darren Chapman and Jamie Forbes were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Mickalarup/Dwalganup Brigade*.

Marcus Gifford and Rob Introvigne were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Nollajup Brigade*.

Charles Caldwell and Wade Robertson were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Scotts Brook Brigade*.

Ron Tuckett and Matt Della Golla were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Tonebridge Brigade*.

David Muir and Scott Nix were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *Tweed Brigade*.

Brian Cailles and Ross Parker were declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the *West Boyup Brigade*.

*Gyula Bogar was declared elected as delegates/Fire Control Officers from the DFES Town Brigade.*

**CARRIED**

**Res 21/5/67**

#### **4 PRESENTATIONS**

- Road Burning Permits
- Mitigation Activity Fund Project

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services has instigated a pilot program with 4 South West Local Governments – Nannup, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Donnybrook-Balingup and Boyup Brook to fund a joint Fire Mitigation Officer to work with the four shires to coordinate and record bushfire mitigation treatments across those shires. The project will be jointly funded by the Shires and DFES. The pilot project will commence in the 2021/22 financial year.

5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

5.1 Bush Fire Advisory Meeting – 10 September 2020

MOVED: Ron Bingham

SECONDED: David Fortune

That the minutes of the Bush Fire Advisory AGM held on the 10 September 2020 be confirmed as an accurate record.

CARRIED

Res 21/5/68

6 BUSINESS ARISING

6.1 Replacement of the McAlinden 2.4 Appliance:

The build of the new unit has commenced.

6.2 Funding of Slip on Units:

The Boyup Brook Shire received correspondence back from the DFES Commissioner regarding slip on units. The Shire then presented a case to support slip -on units to the South West zone meeting of WALGA. The SW Zone meeting supported the proposal. The Shire then presented the case to the Annual Meeting of State WALGA meeting where the request was also supported.

The funding for Slip-on units is currently being considered by DFES and there has been a suggestion that the funding will come from a separate funding pool, not for the LGGS Scheme.

6.3 Burn Management with the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and Water Corporation:

Members of the X-Ray Team have met with Jeff Bennett from the Donnelly District in February to discuss their 3 year burn Plan and David Fortune has also spoken to Jessica Newman from the Wellington District. D Winter has been in contact with Ed Hatherley from the Blackwood District and we are currently working towards a meeting date with Ed in the near future.

Water Corporation have contacted the CBFCO and there have been some initial discussions with Water Corporation for Boyup Brigades to assist them with some mitigation burns which we see as a positive step forward.

**6.4 Volunteer Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**

The Shire is seeking support from the Local Bushfire Brigades to roll out more PPE to volunteers.

Only two brigades have submitted a request for PPE this year and we need help from the remaining brigades to ensure that their member have access to PPE.

**6.5 Annual Firebreak Notice**

**MOTION**

**MOVED:** Tristan Mead

**SECONDED:** Ross Parker

The Bush Fire Advisory Committee is requested to review amendments to the annual firebreak notice and endorse it for publication. Minor changes were made to the Firebreak Notice.

**CARRIED**

**Res 21/5/69**

**6.6 Bush Fire Brigade Local Law and Review Bush Fire Control – Operations Issues Policy**

At the last BFAC meeting a motion was passed to review the Shire of Boyup Brook Bush Fire Brigade Local Law and Operations Issues Policy with full consultation with the Fire Advisory.

These works are pending finalization of the new Workplace Safety Regulations as this will impact on fire brigade operations within the Shire.

**7 REPORTS**

**7.1 Chief Bush Fire Control Officer 2020/2021 Report**

Attended to various fires throughout the year. Would like to thank everybody for putting in a great effort. Wish to welcome Dale Putland and am looking forward to making progress and moving forward.

7.2 Brigade 2021 AGM Minutes as tabled by the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer

7.2.1 Brigade Meeting Minutes

MOTION

MOVED: Tristan Mead

SECONDED: Ron Bingham

That the AGM Minutes of the Benjinup, Kenninup, Tonebridge, Chowerup, Gibbs Road, McAlinden, Scotts Brook and Dinninup Bush Fire Brigade be received.

CARRIED

Res 21/5/70

8 MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN  
Nil

9 GENERAL BUSINESS

9.1 Appoint K Hales as duel fire control officers

MOTION

MOVED: Tristan Mead

SECONDED: David Fortune

That the request from the Shire of West Arthur to appoint Kim Hales as duel fire control officers in the Shire of Boyup Brook is supported by the BFAC representatives present.

CARRIED

Res 21/5/71

9.2 Appoint D Fortune and R Bingham as duel fire control officers

MOTION

MOVED: Tristan Mead

SECONDED: Charlie Caldwell

That David Fortune and Ron Bingham be appointed as duel fire control officers in the Shire of West Arthur.

CARRIED

Res 21/5/72

9.3 Accredited First Aid Training

The Shire will be arranging for a couple of First Aid Training courses for registered brigade volunteers.

Brigades are requested to gauge the level of interest from their members in attending these courses.

**9.4 Motion from Kenninup Bush Fire Brigade**

**Background**

It has been raised at a couple of fires throughout the year that fast fill pumps are being set up on dams without floats and people are getting stones in their nozzles and pumps, including the shire tanker.

**MOTION**

**MOVED:** Brad Skraha

**SECONDED:** Charlie Caldwell

Motion has been put forward to standardise a floatation system for suction hoses so they are not allowed to suck from dam floors and this be implemented prior to next fire season on all brigade fast fill trailers.

**CARRIED**

**Res 21/5/73**

**10 CLOSURE**

There being no further business the Presiding Member declared the meeting closed at 8.20am.





## MINUTES

COMMUNITY GRANTS COMMITTEE OF THE SHIRE OF BOYUP BROOK MEETING HELD IN  
THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, ABEL STREET, BOYUP BROOK ON THURSDAY 3 JUNE 2021  
COMMENCED AT 5.00pm

### 1. RECORD OF ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES

#### COMMITTEE

Cr Richard Walker – Shire President  
Cr Helen C O’Connell – Deputy Shire President  
Cr Steele Alexander  
Cr Sarah E G Alexander  
Cr Philippe Kaltenrieder  
Cr Darren E King  
Cr Kevin J Moir  
Cr Adrian Price

#### STAFF

Mr Dale Putland (Chief Executive Officer)  
Mrs Maria Lane (Executive Assistant)

### 2. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST

Name	Item	Interest	Nature
Cr Helen O’Connell	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Financial	Employee of Blackwood Basin Group
Cr Helen O’Connell	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Member of the CRC Committee
Cr Helen O’Connell	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Member of the Steering Committee
Cr Helen O’Connell	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Attended meetings at the Community Health Action Team
Cr Darren King	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	St John Ambulance Committee Member

Cr Darren King	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Tonebridge Country Club Member
Cr Darren King	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Boyup Brook Pistol Club Member
Cr Darren King	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Mayanup Horse and Pony Club – Wife and daughter members
Cr Darren King	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Blackwood Basin Group Committee member
Cr Darren King	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Comhat Committee member
Cr Darren King	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Museum Committee member
Cr Darren King	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Boyup Brook Business Group Member
Cr Kevin Moir	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Wilga Progress Association Committee Member
Cr Steele Alexander	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Close friend of Comhat team
Cr Adrian Price	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Attendance at meetings for Community Health
Cr Adrian Price	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Attended meeting at the Boyup Brook Business Network
Cr Adrian Price	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Council representative of the Boyup Brook Tourism Association
Cr Adrian Price	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Council representative of the BBG
Cr Adrian Price	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Attended meetings - Community Home Care
Cr Adrian Price	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Attended meetings - Comhat

Cr Adrian Price	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Member of the CRC Committee
Cr Adrian Price	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Have provided advice to Precious Waste in relation to recycling/utilization
Cr Sarah Alexander	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	BBDHS Board member
Cr Sarah Alexander	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Boyup Brook Business Network Inc
Cr Sarah Alexander	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Boyup Brook Comhat
Cr Philippe Kaltenrieder	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Boyup Brook Club Member
Cr Philippe Kaltenrieder	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	UBAS member
Cr Richard Walker	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Boyup Brook Business Affiliation
Cr Richard Walker	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Wilga Progress Association
Mr Dale Putland	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Member of the School Board
Mr Dale Putland	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Boyup Brook Pistol Club Member
Mr Dale Putland	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Boyup Brook Business Network Member
Mr Dale Putland	Community Grants Assessment 21/22	Impartiality	Boyup Brook Club Member

### 3. REPORTS

#### 3.1 Community Grants Assessment 21/22

<b>Location:</b>	N/A
<b>Applicant:</b>	Various
<b>File:</b>	FM/25/008
<b>Disclosure of Officer Interest:</b>	N/A
<b>Date:</b>	3 June 2021
<b>Author:</b>	Joanna Kaye Research and Development
<b>Authorizing Officer:</b>	CEO Dale Putland
<b>Attachments:</b>	21/22 Community Grants and Donations summary sheet F.02 Guidelines for Community Grants Policy

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#### **SUMMARY**

The purpose of this report is for the Community Grants Committee to assess the 2021/22 Community Grant and MOU requests. The recommendations from this committee meeting will be presented to Council at the June 2021 Council meeting for approval and inclusion in the 2021/22 budget.

#### **BACKGROUND**

The Community Grants Committee held a workshop 13 May 21 to discuss the potential community grants and MOUs. Based on the Guidelines for Community Grants excerpt:

##### **Responsibility of Council:**

##### **1. Funding Allocations**

Council will set aside an amount of up to 2% of budgeted rate revenue as set out in the Rate Revenue Note (usually Note \*) in the Annual Budget for the Community Grants Program. Council may reserve any of this amount not distributed, in the year it was set aside, to fund future requests.

Council will not normally fund annual Community Grant and donation requests in excess of 2% of budgeted rate revenue.

Last year the requirement for the 2020-21 community grant acquittals were waived due to Covid. Below provides the GL information of the grants, extra-ordinary donations and MOUs that were included in the 20-21 Community Grants pool. This included the \$25,000 MOU for Tourism.

2020-21 Community Grants: \$65,505.53.

<b>10411140 - Members - Donations GEN (20/21)</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Debit</b>
16/07/2020	Boyup Brook Community Resource Centre Extraordinary Donation to Photography Competition 2020 (as per Shire Policy F.02 and Shire President approval 16/07/2020) Extraordinary Donation to Photography Competition 2020	181.82
30/07/2020	Tonebridge Country Club Inc. Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - Assistance with Operating Costs As per Adopted Budget 2020/21 and Res 82/20 Community Grant Funding 2020/21	1000.00
31/07/2020	Boyup Brook Tourism Association Inc. Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - Street Banners As per Adopted Budget 2020/21 and Res 82/20 Community Grant Funding 2020/21	1639.50
19/08/2020	Boyup Brook Community Resource Centre Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - Art Boards Upgrade As per Adopted Budget 2020/21 and Res 82/20 Community Grant Funding 2020/21	861.21
02/09/2020	Boyup Brook Districts Pioneers Museum Inc Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - Assistance with Running Costs As per Adopted Budget 2020/21 and Res 82/20 Community Grant Funding 2020/21	5000.00
10/09/2020	Community Mental Health Action Team Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - Mental Health Week Festival As per Adopted Budget 2020/21 and Res 82/20 Community Grant Funding 2020/21	4800.00
29/09/2020	Tan & Vic's Lawn & Garden Care Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - in-kind contribution to Croquet Club court upgrade PO26607 as per Adopted Budget 2020/21 and Res 82/20 Community Grant Funding 2020/21	1505.00
15/10/2020	Blackwood Valley Wine Industry Association Extraordinary Donation 2020/21 - Blackwood Valley Wine Show Sponsorship per Policy F.02 and CEO Email 15/06/2020 Extraordinary Donation 2020/21	750.00
19/08/2020	Blackwood Basin Group Inc Final Invoice for Biosecurity Services as per Award letter, CEO Instructions, Ranger Approval Biosecurity Services - NRM Grant Application	7818.00
02/12/2020	Boyup Brook Family Playgroup Inc Rylington Park Sponsorship 2020-21 Rylington Park Donation 2020/21	1000.00
26/10/2020	Wilga Progress Association Inc. Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - Event Support Wilga Endurance Ride As per Adopted Budget 2020/21, Res 82/20 and Res 183/20 Community Grant Funding 2020/21	700.00
15/01/2021	Boyup Brook Tourism Association Inc. Annual Contribution for Operating Assistance 2020-21 per MOU and Adopted Budget 2020-21 Annual Contribution for Operating Assistance 2020-21	25000.00
28/02/2020	South West Group of Affiliated Agricultural Assoc Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - SW Display at Perth Royal Show as per Adopted Budget 2020/21 and Res 21/2/23 Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - SW Display at Perth Royal Show	250.00
04/09/2020	Country Music Club of Boyup Brook WA Incorporated Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - Country Music Festival Support as per Adopted Budget 2020/21 and Res 21/2/23 Community Grant Funding 2020/21 - Country Music Festival Support	15000.00
		<b>65,505.53</b>



### Community Grants rates calculation:

Accordingly, the Total Rates Revenue as per Note 1(a) adopted Budget 2020/21 is \$3,007,292 x 4.5% (rates uplift in accordance with LTFP) x 2% = \$62,852 (up to)

Community Grants 2021/22		
BUDGETS From Synergy		20/21
031001	General GRV	460,579
031002	General Rural UV	2,170,963
031003	GRV Minimum	50,745
031004	UV Minimum	324,000
		3,006,287
031104	Rates Write Offs	-250
		3,006,037
031006	Ex Gratia Rates	1,255
		3,007,292
x 1.045	LTFP Rates Uplift (4.5%)	3,142,620
x .02	As per Council Policy F.02	62,852

According to the table above the 2021-22 Community Grants: \$62,852.

**Table 1: Community Grant and Donation requests for 21-22**

Below are all the Community Grant, Donation and MOU requests from the 21-22 application process. Included in this table is the support for the Perth Royal Show regional stand that is paid annually via invoice. Also included is the extraordinary request allocation of \$1,000 as per the Community Grants Guidelines. Below are the requested amounts from the applications. For Workshop discussion amounts please view the attached summary sheet.

Company Name	Requested Purpose	Requested Amount \$	Request in-kind
Boyup Brook District High School	Provision of sand and green waste removal		\$1,000
Best of the West Stockman's Challenge	Purchase safety flagging and bunting for events	\$800	
Tonebridge Country Club	Insurance and operating costs (request an MOU)	\$1,000	
Wilga Progress Association	Commercial kitchen bench top upgrade at Wilga Hall	\$1,000	
Boyup Brook Pistol Club	Compliance upgrade	\$1,000	
Community Health	Community Health Forum event + in-kind hall hire	\$1,000	\$170

Company Name	Requested Purpose	Requested Amount \$	Request in-kind
Boyup Brook Club (Inc)	Pool Room Facility Improvements	\$1,000	
Boyup Brook Working Horse Club - Mayanup Recreation Grounds	Gymkhana horse riding equipment	\$1,000	
Mayanup Horse and Pony Club	Transportable Cross-Country Jumps	\$2,150	
Hope Community Fellowship	Safety Fence	\$2,500	
Boyup Brook Tourism Association	Sea Container Storage at the Flax Mill and installation	\$2,655	
Boyup Brook Bowling Club	Rewiring/updating clubhouse facilities	\$3,000	
St Mary's Catholic School Boyup Brook	Mini Golf Project	\$4,000	
Boyup Brook RSL	Snake Pit - fitting out new premise	\$5,000	
Blackwood Basin Group Incorporated	Perup Flora and Fauna App	\$5,000	
Boyup Brook Business Network Inc.	BBBNI – start-up costs + in-kind hall hire	\$5,000	\$170
Community Home Care	BB Seniors Wellness and Social Group + in-kind hall hire	\$5,385	\$170
Boyup Brook Community Health Action Team	Mental Health Week Events and in-kind facility use	\$5,500	\$427.50
Precious Waste Boyup Brook Inc.	Precious Plastics Shredding Machine	\$7,500	
<i>Boyup Brook District Pioneer's Museum</i>	<i>Running and Maintenance of Museum (requests MOU)</i>	<i>\$5,000</i>	
Boyup Brook District Pioneer's Museum	Survey and plans for Mitchell Street block development	\$5,000	
Upper Blackwood Agricultural Society Inc	Showgrounds ablutions block additional cost	\$13,000	
<i>Country Music Club of Boyup Brook WA Inc</i>	<i>BB Country Music Festival (requests MOU) cash + in-kind</i>	<i>\$15,000</i>	<i>\$6,000</i>
<i>Southwest Group of Affiliated Agricultural Assoc</i>	<i>Representation at the Royal Show (not community grant but annual contribution via invoice)</i>	<i>\$250</i>	
Extraordinary request allocation		\$1,000	
<b>21-22 Community Grants requests</b>		<b>\$93,740</b>	

Company Name	Requested Purpose	Requested Amount \$	Request in-kind
21-22 In-Kind Support Requests			\$7,937.50
Total 21-22 request		\$101,677.50	

**Additional MOU requests through the 21-22 Community Grant application Process:**

Tonebridge Country Club, the Pioneer Museum and the Boyup Brook Country Music Club have requested that their 21-22 community grant application be considered for ongoing funding. Their requests are included in Table 1. The committee discussed these requests at the 13 May workshop, and it will be recommended to Council that:

- Tonebridge Country Club would receive a 5-year funding agreement for \$1,000 for operating costs to be included in the Community Grant pool. An acquittal of funds would be required each year.
- The Pioneer Museum would receive a 5-year funding agreement of \$5,000 for operating costs to be included in the Community Grant pool. An acquittal of funds would be required each year.
- The Country Music Club would receive a 3-year MOU of \$15,000 plus additional in-kind support up to \$5,000. This would be an economic development budget item and managed separately to the Community Grants process. The original request in the table above was for \$6,000 in-kind; however, the committee recommended \$5,000 in-kind at the 13 May workshop.

**Existing and New Agreements:**

At the workshop the Committee recommended:

- The inclusion of the Southwest Group of Affiliated Agricultural Association's regional Royal Show display annual request of \$250 be included in the "Donation GL" for Community Grants each year. This has been included in Table 1.
- That the Boyup Brook District High School Scholarship is funded through Education (Committee recommended this be increased to \$250) each year.
- the Ambulance MOU (which is due to expire) is funded through the Health GL as a separate budget item (not part of the Community Grants funding).
- Previously the \$25,000 operating assistance for the Tourism Association was funded through the "Donation GL". The committee recommends that this

assistance is an economic development/tourism budget item, separate to the Community Grants process.

- The committee recommends the CRC new Library Operating Costs are funded as a separate Library budget item and that the funding is managed separately to the Community Grants Process.

**Table 3: MOU requests for 21-22 separate to the Community Grants Process.**

Below are the MOU recommendations that Council have discussed at the 13 May workshop separate to the Community Grants Process, that will need to be considered in the budget preparation. Based on this discussion Country Music has been added as economic development.

Company Name	Recommend Purpose	Recommended Amount \$	Mechanism
Boyup Brook District High School	Shire President Scholarship	\$250	Budget item separate to community grants Other Education - 081102
Ambulance	Contribution to Ambulance Service	\$24,000	Separate budget item - Health MOU has now expired, new MOU is required.
Boyup Brook Tourism Association Inc	Annual Contribution (3-year MOU) for operating assistance	\$25,000	Previously the operating costs were included in the Community Grants allocation and managed through the Community Grants process. It is recommended that this is funded as a separate budget item through Tourism/economic development and be managed separately to this process.
Country Music Club of Boyup Brook WA Inc	Boyup Brook Country Music Festival (requests MOU) cash + in-kind support	\$15,000	Previously CMC support was included in the Community Grants allocation. It is recommended that this is funded as a separate budget item through economic development and managed separately to this process. The Committee recommends \$15,000 + \$5,000 in-kind support.
CRC	Library operations	\$20,000	New MOU request could be funded under library as a separate budget item and managed separately to this process.

**MOUs separate to the community grants process**

**\$84,250**

**Table 4: Recommendation to include as a separate budget item**



This request from UBAS has been included in Table 1 for budgeting purposes. The Committee discussed the request of \$13,000 from UBAS for the ablutions at Dinninup to be included as capital expenditure in the 21-22 budget.

Company Name	Requested Purpose	Requested Amount \$	Mechanism
Upper Blackwood Agricultural Society Inc (UBAS)	Showgrounds ablutions block additional cost (this is in addition to existing funding support).	\$13,000	The Grants Committee has recommended that the UBAS request be included in the 21-22 Grant process for budgeting purposes but that it would be considered to be capital expenditure and not be captured under the Community Grants GL.

**Table 5: Summary of total requests for 21/22**

Below is a summary of the requests. For recommendations and approved grants, please see working sheet summary attached.

Summary	Cash	In-kind	Total
21-22 Donation requests	\$58,740	\$1,937.50	\$60,677.50
21-22 MOU requests Tonebridge, Museum, Country Music	\$21,000	\$6,000	\$27,000.00
MOU not a community grant BBDHS, Visitors Centre, Ambulance, CRC	\$69,250		\$69,250.00
UBAS ablutions	\$13,000		\$13,000.00
Extraordinary request allocation	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$162,990.00</b>	<b>\$7,937.50</b>	
<b>TOTAL REQUESTS 20/21</b>			<b>\$170,927.50</b>

#### **CONSULTATION**

Applicants liaised with RDC prior to submitting applications.

Committee discussed applications at Community Grants Workshop 13 May 2021.

#### **STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS**

Nil

#### **POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

F.02 Guidelines for Community Grants Policy.

#### **BUDGET/FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

Nil at this stage as the recommendation deals with inclusion in the draft budget only and so is not a commitment of funds.



### STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

Nil

### SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

### VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple majority

### Declaration of Financial Interest

Cr Helen O'Connell declared a financial interest and left the Chambers at 5.53pm

Cr Helen O'Connell returned to the Chambers at 5.56pm.

Cr Kevin Moir left the Chambers at 6.02pm.

Cr Sarah Alexander left the Chambers at 6.05pm

Cr Sarah Alexander returned to the Chambers at 6.07pm

### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION – Item 3.1

MOVED: Cr Steele Alexander

SECONDED: Cr Philippe Kaltenrieder

That the Community Grants Committee recommends that Council includes the following allocations in the 21/22 budget and authorize the CEO to supply in-kind support as identified in the below table:

Company Name	Amount	in-kind	Mou Amount	MOU separate to the community grant process	Amount separate to Community Grant Process
Boyup Brook District High School		\$1,000.00			
Best of the West Stockman's Challenge	\$800.00				
Tonebridge Country Club	\$1,000.00				
Wilga Progress Association	\$1,000.00				
Boyup Brook Pistol Club	\$1,000.00				
Community Health	\$1,000.00	free hall hire			
Boyup Brook Club (Inc)	\$0.00				
Boyup Brook Working Horse Club -	\$1,000.00				

Mayanup Recreation Grounds					
Mayanup Horse and Pony Club	\$2,150.00				
Hope Community Fellowship	\$2,500.00				
Boyup Brook Tourism Association	\$0.00				
Boyup Brook Bowling Club	\$3,000.00				
St Mary's Catholic School Boyup Brook		\$2,000.00			
Boyup Brook RSL	\$3,000.00				
Blackwood Basin Group Incorporated	\$2,500.00				
Boyup Brook Business Network Inc.	\$2,500.00	free hall hire			
Community Home Care		free hall hire			
Boyup Brook Community Health Action Team	\$5,500.00	free hall hire			
Precious Waste Boyup Brook Inc.	\$0.00				
Boyup Brook District Pioneer's Museum				\$5,000.00	
Boyup Brook District Pioneer's Museum	\$0.00				
Upper Blackwood Agricultural Society INC (UBAS)					\$13,000.00
Country Music Club of Boyup Brook WA Inc	\$15,000.00	\$5,000.00			
Extraordinary request allocation	\$1,000.00				
Southwest Group of Affiliated Agricultural Assoc	\$250.00				
Boyup Brook District High School				\$250.00	
Boyup Brook Tourism Association				\$25,000	
Ambulance				\$24,000	
CRC				\$20,000	
	\$43,200.00	\$8,000.00	\$0.00	\$74,250.00	\$13,000.00

**CARRIED 7/0**

**Res 21/5/74**

**4. CLOSURE OF MEETING**

There being no further business the Presiding Member, Cr Walker thanked all for their attendance and declared the meeting closed at 7.08pm.

