



Shire of Woodanilling

Policy Manual

Revised 02/09/2022

POLICY TYPE:	TABLE OF CONTENTS

POLICY No:	ADOPTED
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT): Local Government Act 1995

LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):

TABLE OF CONTENTS	
POLICY NUMBER	HEADING
	LIST OF DELETED POLICIES
1	POLICY DEFINITIONS
	SHIRE OF WOODANILLING ADOPTED STANDARDS FOR CEO RECRUITMENT PERFORMANCE & TERMINATION
2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTIES
13	CAMPING OF RECREATIONAL VEHICLES AND OVERFLOW – CAMPING GROUNDS
15	CODE OF CONDUCT – COUNCIL MEMBERS, COMMITTEE MEMBERS & CANDIDATES
16	DEBT COLLECTION
20	CONTOUR BANKS
21	COUNCIL MEETINGS
23	ACTIVITIES ON CROWN LAND
25	CROSSOVERS
29	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
31	ROADSIDE CLEARING
32	COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM
40	GUIDELINES FOR PLANTATION FIRE PROTECTION
43	LEGAL REPRESENTATION COSTS
47	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
51	PRIVATE WORKS
53	PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INTERNET ACCESS
54	PURCHASING

56	RECORD KEEPING
58	ROAD SEALING
59	RUBBISH REMOVAL DISTRICT
61	REDUNDANCY
62	SMOKING IN THE WORKPLACE
73	STAND PIPES
74	STOCK ON ROADS
76	CONFERENCES
81	USE OF SHIRE OF WOODANILLING FACILITIES REVIEWED CD MEETING 16/04/2021
82	ROAD SIDE MEMORIALS
84	COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
85	MORE THAN TWO (2) DOGS
86	WORKFORCE PLAN
88	POLICY PROCESS
91	ALCOHOL AND DRUG WORKPLACE
96	ELECTED MEMBER FEES AND ENTITLEMENTS REVIEWED OCM 21/06/2022
97	TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION
98	ROAD MAKING MATERIALS
99	CREDIT CARD
100	CHRISTMAS AND EASTER SHUTDOWN
101	RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES
102	CEO PERFORMANCE APPRAISALS
103	ATTENDANCE AT EVENTS ELECTED MEMBERS
104	ELECTED MEMBERS TRAINING
105	FINANCIAL HARDSHIP
106	SPECIAL LOCAL AUTHORITY VEHICLE NUMBER PLATES ADOPTED OCM 19/07/2022
107	SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES ADOPTED 30/08/2022

POLICY TYPE:	DELETED POLICIES
DATE ADOPTED:	

POLICY No:	VARIOUS
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	19 April 2022

LEGAL (PARENT): Local Government Act 1995 S2.7(2)(b)
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):

DELETED POLICIES		
POLICY NUMBER	HEADING	REASON FOR DELETION
3	ACTING CEO APPOINTMENT	CONTROLLED WITHIN POSITION DESCRIPTIONS OR CONTRACTS
5	BUDGET	OPERATIONAL
6	BUILDING DESIGN (HOUSE/SHEDS)	CONTROLLED BY LEGISLATION (BUILDING CODE OF AUSTRALIA)
7	SECOND HAND BUILDING MATERIALS	CONTROLLED BY TOWN PLANNING SCHEME No. 1
8	BUILDING INCENTIVE	DELEGATION
9	FIRE BREAK INSPECTIONS	OPERATIONAL
12	BUY LOCAL	INCLUDED IN PURCHASING POLICY
10	BUSH FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE	SHOULD BE APPOINTED UNDER S5.8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
14	CODE OF CONDUCT – ELECTORAL	CONTROLLED BY LEGISLATION
17	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – GENERAL	REPLACED BY POLICY 84
18	COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – ROAD WORKS	REPLACED BY POLICY 84
22	COUNCIL PROPERTIES	REPLACED BY POLICY 81
24	COUNCILLOR’S MEETING FEES	DLG OPERATIONAL GUIDELINE APPLIES
27	DONATIONS	DELEGATION
28	ELECTORAL ADVERTISING	CONTROLLED BY TOWN PLANNING SCHEME No. 1
30	FARM CROSSING SIGNS	OPERATIONAL
33	FREEDOM OF INFORMATION	CONTROLLED BY LEGISLATION
34	COUNCIL PROJECT TEAMS	OPERATIONAL OR APPOINTED BY COUNCIL
36	GIFTS FOR RETIRING COUNCILLORS	DELEGATION
37	GRAVEL ROAD STANDARD	OBSOLETE
38	GRAVEL/ROAD MAKING MATERIALS	REPLACE WITH INDIVIDUAL AGREEMENTS AS REQUIRED

39	GROUP VALUES	DELEGATION
41	HEAVY HAULAGE PERMITS	CONTROLLED BY MAIN ROADS
42	LAND RESUMPTION FOR WORKS	REPLACE WITH INDIVIDUAL AGREEMENTS AS REQUIRED
44	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONVENTION	PROCEDURAL & INCLUDED IN BUDGET EACH YEAR
45	MINIMUM VARIANCE FOR BUDGET REPORTING	INCLUDE IN BUDGET POLICY (NOTE 1 IN BUDGET DOCUMENT)
45	NEW RATEPAYERS TO SHIRE	OPERATIONAL
48	PEST PLANTS	OPERATIONAL – INCLUDE REFERENCE IN ROAD MAINTENANCE PLANS
49	PHOTOCOPYING	DELEGATION
50	PRESS RELEASES – SPOKESPERSON	CONTROLLED BY LEGISLATION
52	PROPERTY RESERVES – LEASING	REPLACE WITH INDIVIDUAL AGREEMENTS AS REQUIRED
55	QUOTATIONS POLICY	INCLUDED IN PURCHASING POLICY
57	ROAD DAMAGE	UNENFORCEABLE
60	SCHOOL BUS ROUTES	INCLUDED IN ROAD MAINTENANCE PLANS
77	TRAVEL EXPENSES	REPLACED BY POLICY 76
78	WATER PIPES UNDER ROAD	REPLACE WITH INDIVIDUAL AGREEMENTS AS REQUIRED
79	WONGI - DELETED IN 2022 REVIEW	
80	USE OF COUNCIL SEAL	OPERATIONAL
4, 19, 26, 35, 64-72	DELETED IN 2009 REVIEW	
11, 63, 83, 87, 90, 92, 93, 94, & 95	DELETED IN 2018 REVIEW	

NOTES	
REFERENCE	EXPLANATION
OPERATIONAL	THESE ARE INSTRUCTIONS TO STAFF USUALLY BASED ON A LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT. WILL BE INCLUDED IN “CEO INSTRUCTION MANUAL”
DELEGATION	THESE POLICIES CAN BE BETTER CONTROLLED BY A DELEGATION, AND AS SUCH CAN BE NOTED AS REPORTABLE TO COUNCIL. THESE DELEGATIONS WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF A FURTHER REPORT TO COUNCIL IN FEBRUARY 2014.
REPLACE WITH INDIVIDUAL AGREEMENTS	WILL ENCOURAGE GREATER CONTROL AND INPUT BY COUNCILLORS. LIMITED INCREASE TO COUNCILLOR WORKLOAD AS MANY OF THESE ARE ONE-OFF SITUATIONS.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	1
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Definitions
OBJECTIVE:	To provide guidance on terminology used within the Policy Manual

POLICY STATEMENT

WHAT IS A POLICY?

A policy is a principle or protocol to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes. A policy is a statement of intent, and is implemented as a procedure or protocol. Policies are generally adopted by the Council, whereas procedures or protocols would be developed and adopted by the CEO. Policies can assist in both subjective and objective decision making.

Policies to assist in subjective decision making would usually assist staff with decisions that must consider the relative merits of a number of factors before making decisions and as a result are often hard to objectively test e.g. work-life balance policy. In contrast policies to assist in objective decision making are usually operational in nature and can be objectively tested e.g. password policy.

Policy differs from rules or law. While law can compel or prohibit behaviours (e.g. a law requiring the payment of taxes on income), policy merely guides actions toward those that are most likely to achieve a desired outcome.

In summary, a policy is the “what”, a procedure is the “how”.

DEFINITIONS:

Insofar as they are consistent with enabling legislation, the following terms and the definitions noted apply to delegations made by Council and policy adopted by Council:

Authority means the permission or requirement for a Committee or the CEO to act in accordance with:

- The local Government Act or other legislation or regulation,
- A delegation made by Council,
- A policy made by Council, or
- A specific decision by Council.

Delegation means the authority for a Committee or the CEO to act on behalf of Council, where the power is either specifically or by implication, intended to be exercised by the elected members, rather than an organisational responsibility.

Responsible Officer Abbreviations:

- CEO – Chief Executive Officer
- DCEO – Deputy Chief Executive Officer
- BS – Building Surveyor
- EHO – Environmental Health Officer
- WS – Works Supervisor

Shire of Woodanilling

Adopted Standards for CEO Recruitment, Performance and Termination

ADOPTED STANDARDS FOR CEO RECRUITMENT, PERFORMANCE AND TERMINATION

Schedule 2 — Model standards for CEO recruitment, performance and termination [Local Government Act 1995 S5.39A & Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 R18FA].

1. Citation

These are the Shire of Woodanilling Standards for CEO Recruitment, Performance and Termination.

2. Terms used

In these standards —

Act means the Local Government Act 1995;

additional performance criteria means performance criteria agreed by the local government and the CEO under clause 16(1)(b);

applicant means a person who submits an application to the local government for the position of CEO;

CEO means the local government's Chief Executive Officer; contract of employment means the written contract, as referred to in section 5.39 of the Act, that governs the employment of the CEO;

contractual performance criteria means the performance criteria specified in the CEO's contract of employment as referred to in section 5.39(3)(b) of the Act;

job description form means the job description form for the position of CEO approved by the local government under clause 5(2);

local government means the Shire of Woodanilling;

selection criteria means the selection criteria for the position of Chief Executive Officer determined by the local government under clause 5(1) and set out in the job description form;

selection panel means the selection panel established by the local government under clause 8 for the employment of a person in the position of CEO.

(2) Other terms used in these standards that are also used in the Act have the same meaning as they have in the Act, unless the contrary intention appears.

3. Overview of Division

This Division sets out standards to be observed by the local government in relation to the recruitment of CEOs.

4. Application of Division

(1) Except as provided in subclause (2), this Division applies to any recruitment and selection process carried out by the local government for the employment of a person in the position of CEO.

(2) This Division does not apply —

(a) if it is proposed that the position of CEO be filled by a person in a class prescribed for the purposes of section 5.36(5A) of the Act; or

(b) in relation to a renewal of the CEO's contract of employment, except in the circumstances referred to in clause 13(2).

5. Determination of selection criteria and approval of job description form

(1) The local government must determine the selection criteria for the position of CEO, based on the local government's consideration of the knowledge, experience, qualifications and skills necessary to effectively perform the duties and responsibilities of the position of CEO of the local government.

(2) The local government must, by resolution of an absolute majority of the council, approve a job description form for the position of Chief Executive Officer which sets out —

(a) the duties and responsibilities of the position; and

(b) the selection criteria for the position determined in accordance with subclause (1).

6. Advertising requirements

(1) If the position of CEO is vacant, the local government must ensure it complies with section 5.36(4) of the Act and the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 regulation 18A.

(2) If clause 13 applies, the local government must advertise the position of CEO in the manner referred to in the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 regulation 18A as if the position was vacant.

7. Job description form to be made available by local government

If a person requests the local government to provide to the person a copy of the job description form, the local government must —

(a) inform the person of the website address referred to in the

Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 regulation 18A(2)(da); or

(b) if the person advises the local government that the person is unable to access that website address —

(i) email a copy of the job description form to an email address provided by the person; or

(ii) mail a copy of the job description form to a postal address provided by the person.

8. Establishment of selection panel for employment of CEO

(1) In this clause —

independent person means a person other than any of the following —

(a) a council member;

(b) an employee of the local government;

(c) a human resources consultant engaged by the local government.

(2) The local government must establish a selection panel to conduct the recruitment and selection process for the employment of a person in the position of CEO.

(3) The selection panel must comprise —

(a) council members (the number of which must be determined by the local government); and

(b) at least 1 independent person.

9. Recommendation by selection panel

(1) Each applicant's knowledge, experience, qualifications and skills must be assessed against the selection criteria by or on behalf of the selection panel.

(2) Following the assessment referred to in subclause (1), the selection panel must provide to the local government —

(a) a summary of the selection panel's assessment of each applicant; and

(b) unless subclause (3) applies, the selection panel's recommendation as to which applicant or applicants are suitable to be employed in the position of CEO.

(3) If the selection panel considers that none of the applicants are suitable to be employed in the position of CEO, the selection panel must recommend to the local government —

(a) that a new recruitment and selection process for the position be carried out in accordance with these standards; and

(b) the changes (if any) that the selection

panel considers should be made to the duties and responsibilities of the position or the selection criteria.

(4) The selection panel must act under subclauses (1), (2) and

(3) —

(a) in an impartial and transparent manner; and

(b) in accordance with the principles set out in section 5.40 of the Act.

(5) The selection panel must not recommend an applicant to the local government under subclause (2)(b) unless the selection panel has —

(a) assessed the applicant as having demonstrated that the applicant's knowledge, experience, qualifications and skills meet the selection criteria; and

(b) verified any academic, or other tertiary level, qualifications the applicant claims to hold; and

(c) whether by contacting referees provided by the applicant or making any other inquiries the selection panel considers appropriate, verified the applicant's character, work history, skills, performance and any other claims made by the applicant.

(6) The local government must have regard to, but is not bound to accept, a recommendation made by the selection panel under this clause.

10. Application of cl. 5 where new process carried out

(1) This clause applies if the local government accepts a recommendation by the selection panel under clause 9(3)(a) that a new recruitment and selection process for the position of CEO be carried out in accordance with these standards.

(2) Unless the local government considers that changes should be made to the duties and responsibilities of the position or the selection criteria —

(a) clause 5 does not apply to the new recruitment and selection process; and

(b) the job description form previously approved by the local government under clause 5(2) is the job description form for the purposes of the new recruitment and selection process.

11. Offer of employment in position of CEO

Before making an applicant an offer of employment in the position of CEO, the local government must, by resolution of an absolute majority of the council, approve —

-
- (a) the making of the offer of employment to the applicant; and
 - (b) the proposed terms of the contract of employment to be entered into by the local government and the applicant.

12. Variations to proposed terms of contract of employment

- (1) This clause applies if an applicant who is made an offer of employment in the position of CEO under clause 11 negotiates with the local government a contract of employment (the negotiated contract) containing terms different to the proposed terms approved by the local government under clause 11(b).
- (2) Before entering into the negotiated contract with the applicant, the local government must, by resolution of an absolute majority of the council, approve the terms of the negotiated contract.

13. Recruitment to be undertaken on expiry of certain CEO contracts

- (1) In this clause —
commencement day means the day on which the Local Government (Administration) Amendment Regulations 2021 regulation 6 comes into operation.
- (2) This clause applies if —
 - (a) upon the expiry of the contract of employment of the person (the incumbent CEO) who holds the position of CEO —
 - (i) the incumbent CEO will have held the position for a period of 10 or more consecutive years, whether that period commenced before, on or after commencement day; and
 - (ii) a period of 10 or more consecutive years has elapsed since a recruitment and selection process for the position was carried out, whether that process was carried out before, on or after commencement day; and
 - (b) the incumbent CEO has notified the local government that they wish to have their contract of employment renewed upon its expiry.
- (3) Before the expiry of the incumbent CEO's contract of employment, the local government must carry out a recruitment and selection process in accordance with these standards to select a person to be employed in the position of CEO after the expiry of the incumbent CEO's contract of employment.
- (4) This clause does not prevent the incumbent CEO's contract of employment from being renewed upon its expiry if the incumbent CEO is selected in the recruitment and selection process referred to in subclause (3) to be

employed in the position of CEO.

14. Confidentiality of information

The local government must ensure that information provided to, or obtained by, the local government in the course of a recruitment and selection process for the position of CEO is not disclosed, or made use of, except for the purpose of, or in connection with, that recruitment and selection process.

Division 3 — Standards for review of performance of CEOs

15. Overview of Division

This Division sets out standards to be observed by the local government in relation to the review of the performance of CEOs.

16. Performance review process to be agreed between local government and CEO

- (1) The local government and the CEO must agree on —
 - (a) the process by which the CEO's performance will be reviewed; and
 - (b) any performance criteria to be met by the CEO that are in addition to the contractual performance criteria.
- (2) Without limiting subclause (1), the process agreed under subclause (1)(a) must be consistent with clauses 17, 18 and 19.
- (3) The matters referred to in subclause (1) must be set out in a written document.

17. Carrying out a performance review

- (1) A review of the performance of the CEO by the local government must be carried out in an impartial and transparent manner.
- (2) The local government must —
 - (a) collect evidence regarding the CEO's performance in respect of the contractual performance criteria and any additional performance criteria in a thorough and comprehensive manner; and
 - (b) review the CEO's performance against the contractual performance criteria and any additional performance criteria, based on that evidence.

18. Endorsement of performance review by local government

Following a review of the performance of the CEO, the local government must, by resolution of an absolute majority of the council, endorse the review.

19. CEO to be notified of results of performance review

After the local government has endorsed a review of the performance of the CEO under clause 18, the local government must inform the CEO in writing of —

- (a) the results of the review; and
- (b) if the review identifies any issues about the performance of the CEO — how the local government proposes to address and manage those issues.

Division 4 — Standards for termination of employment of CEOs

20. Overview of Division

This Division sets out standards to be observed by the local government in relation to the termination of the employment of CEOs.

21. General principles applying to any termination

- (1) The local government must make decisions relating to the termination of the employment of a CEO in an impartial and transparent manner.
- (2) The local government must accord a CEO procedural fairness in relation to the process for the termination of the CEO's employment, including —
 - (a) informing the CEO of the CEO's rights, entitlements and responsibilities in relation to the termination process; and
 - (b) notifying the CEO of any allegations against the CEO; and
 - (c) giving the CEO a reasonable opportunity to respond to the allegations; and
 - (d) genuinely considering any response given by the CEO in response to the allegations.

22. Additional principles applying to termination for performance-related reasons

- (1) This clause applies if the local government proposes to terminate the employment of a CEO for reasons related to the CEO's performance.
- (2) The local government must not terminate the CEO's employment unless the local government has —
 - (a) in the course of carrying out the review of the CEO's performance referred to in subclause (3) or any other review of the CEO's performance, identified any issues (the performance issues) related to the performance of the CEO; and
 - (b) informed the CEO of the performance issues; and

(c) given the CEO a reasonable opportunity to address, and implement a plan to remedy, the performance issues; and

(d) determined that the CEO has not remedied the performance issues to the satisfaction of the local government.

(3) The local government must not terminate the CEO's employment unless the local government has, within the preceding 12-month period, reviewed the performance of the CEO under section 5.38(1) of the Act.

23. Decision to terminate

Any decision by the local government to terminate the employment of a CEO must be made by resolution of an absolute majority of the council.

24. Notice of termination of employment

- (1) If the local government terminates the employment of a CEO, the local government must give the CEO notice in writing of the termination.
- (2) The notice must set out the local government's reasons for terminating the employment of the CEO.

– End of Schedule

A copy of these Standards is to be placed on the local government's official website, pursuant to Section 5.39B(6) of the Local Government Act 1995

POLICY TYPE:	ROADS & TRANSPORT
DATE ADOPTED:	19/03/2013

POLICY NO:	2
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	18/02/2014 15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995 – S2.7(2)(b)</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Planning and Development Act 2005 – S159 Shire of Woodanilling Town Planning Scheme No. 1
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION No.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Access to Private Properties
OBJECTIVE:	To provide a uniform basis for considering application for contribution towards upgrading unmade dedicated roads.

POLICY STATEMENT

Requests for construction/upgrade of roads/streets that are not constructed to a standard consistent with the functional class of the road, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Existing roads/streets– the developer or adjoining landholders shall be responsible for the full cost of the construction/upgrade;
2. Subdivisional Roads/Streets - The developer shall be responsible for the full cost of the construction.
3. Where a Town Planning Scheme contains provisions that are inconsistent with the terms and conditions set out in this Policy, the provisions of the Town Planning Scheme shall prevail.

Extract from Shire of Woodanilling Town Planning Scheme No. 1

5.14 Development on Lots Abutting Unconstructed Roads or with no Gazetted Road Access

Notwithstanding anything else appearing in the Scheme, planning approval is required for development of land abutting an unconstructed road or a lot which does not have frontage to a constructed road. In considering such an application the Council shall either:

- I. refuse the application until the road has been constructed or access by means of a constructed road is provided as the case may be; or*
- II. grant the application subject to a condition requiring the applicant to pay a sum of money in or towards payment of the cost or estimated cost of construction of the road or part thereof and any other conditions it thinks fit to impose; or*
- III. require such other arrangements are made for permanent access as shall be to the satisfaction of the Council*

Footnote: Council has the right to reject an application under this policy if it considers the road/street unsuitable for the proposed use.

POLICY TYPE:	COMMUNITY FACILITIES	POLICY NO:	13
DATE ADOPTED:	17/03/2015	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018
LEGAL (PARENT):	Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION NO.	

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Camping of Recreations Vehicles and Overflow- Camping Grounds
OBJECTIVE:	The purpose of this policy is to provide overflow facilities in the Shire that will accommodate additional numbers of camping tourists when permanent caravan parks and camping grounds facilities within the Shire are operating at or near capacity. - To ensure that the operation of overflow sites/facilities within the Shire of Woodanilling complies with legislative requirements. - To ensure that there is a consistency of regulation so that all overflow site/facilities operate and meet the same standard. - To ensure that the operation of overflow sites/facilities does not impact on the viability of permanent facilities.

POLICY STATEMENT

Throughout the Shire of Woodanilling Camping is only permitted in accordance with the *Caravan Parks and Camping Ground Act 1995*, or in designated caravan parks, or as specified in this policy.

DEFINITIONS:

Self-Contained Recreational Vehicle: are completely independent of needing power, water, waste services, and have sewerage and sullage points, and normally includes a kitchen, a bathroom, one or more sleeping facilities, and may come in either towable models or can be self-motorized.

Overflow area: has the same meaning as in the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997*

PART A – RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

The Shire has established 2 areas for self-contained Recreational Vehicles:

- a. Woodanilling Recreation Centre: located on the north east side of the grounds behind the Recreation Centre
 - b. Queerearrup Lake- Caravans, Trailers, tents and any other form of camping is also permitted at this site.
- The maximum stay at the Woodanilling Recreation Centre is 3 consecutive days (72 hours).
 - The maximum stay at Lake Queerearrup is 7 consecutive days.
 - Fees for camping at these facilities shall be determined in accordance with Council's Annual Schedule of Fees and Charges.
 - Dogs are permitted at these camping areas under the control of a responsible person at all times.

PART B OVERFLOW CAMPING GROUND AT THE WOODANILLING RECREATION CENTRE

Where there are no vacancies available at existing Caravan Parks within the Shire of Woodanilling, including approved overflow sites within the licensed Caravan Parks, Council may determine applications for overflow camping, subject to the following:

- The maximum stay at the Woodanilling Recreation Reserve Overflow Camping facility is to be only for the period when there are no available spaces in caravan parks within the Shire of Woodanilling during that period.
- Fees for camping at the overflow camping facility shall be determined in accordance with Council's Annual Schedule of Fees and Charges.
- Dogs are permitted at the overflow camping area under the control of a responsible person at all times.

Council Policy 15 – Code of Conduct – Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates

Objective

The Code of Conduct provides council members, committee members and candidates with consistent guidelines for an acceptable standard of professional conduct. The Code addresses in a concise manner the broader issue of ethical responsibility and encourages greater transparency and accountability in individual Local Governments.

The Code is complementary to the principles adopted in the Local Government Act and Regulations, which incorporate four fundamental aims -

- better decision-making by local governments;
- greater community participation in the decisions and affairs of local governments;
- greater accountability of local governments to their communities; and
- more efficient and effective local government.

The Code provides a guide and a basis of expectations for council members, committee members and candidates. It encourages a commitment to ethical and professional behaviour and outlines principles in which individual and collective Local Government responsibilities may be based.

Policy Statement

Division 1 — Preliminary provisions

1. Citation

This is the Shire of Woodanilling Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates.

2. Terms used

(1) In this code —

Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

candidate means a candidate for election as a council member; **complaint** means a complaint made under clause 11(1); **publish** includes to publish on a social media platform.

(2) Other terms used in this code that are also used in the Act have the same meaning as they have in the Act, unless the contrary intention appears.

Division 2 — General principles

3. Overview of Division

This Division sets out general principles to guide the behaviour of council members,

committee members and candidates.

4. Personal integrity

- (1) A council member, committee member or candidate should —
 - (a) act with reasonable care and diligence; and
 - (b) act with honesty and integrity; and
 - (c) act lawfully; and
 - (d) identify and appropriately manage any conflict of interest; and
 - (e) avoid damage to the reputation of the local government.
- (2) A council member or committee member should —
 - (a) act in accordance with the trust placed in council members and committee members; and
 - (b) participate in decision-making in an honest, fair, impartial and timely manner; and
 - (c) actively seek out and engage in training and development opportunities to improve the performance of their role; and
 - (d) attend and participate in briefings, workshops and training sessions provided or arranged by the local government in relation to the performance of their role.

5. Relationship with others

- (1) A council member, committee member or candidate should —
 - (a) treat others with respect, courtesy and fairness; and
 - (b) respect and value diversity in the community.
- (2) A council member or committee member should maintain and contribute to a harmonious, safe and productive work environment.

6. Accountability

A council member or committee member should —

- (a) base decisions on relevant and factually correct information; and
- (b) make decisions on merit, in the public interest and in accordance with statutory obligations and principles of good governance and procedural fairness; and
- (c) read all agenda papers given to them in relation to council or committee meetings; and
- (d) be open and accountable to, and represent, the community in the district.

Division 3 — Behaviour

7. Overview of Division

This Division sets out —

- (a) requirements relating to the behaviour of council members, committee members and candidates; and

- (b) the mechanism for dealing with alleged breaches of those requirements.

8. Personal integrity

- (1) A council member, committee member or candidate —
 - (a) must ensure that their use of social media and other forms of communication complies with this code; and
 - (b) must only publish material that is factually correct.
- (2) A council member or committee member —
 - (a) must not be impaired by alcohol or drugs in the performance of their official duties; and
 - (b) must comply with all policies, procedures and resolutions of the local government.

9. Relationship with others

A council member, committee member or candidate —

- (a) must not bully or harass another person in any way; and
- (b) must deal with the media in a positive and appropriate manner and in accordance with any relevant policy of the local government; and
- (c) must not use offensive or derogatory language when referring to another person; and
- (d) must not disparage the character of another council member, committee member or candidate or a local government employee in connection with the performance of their official duties; and
- (e) must not impute dishonest or unethical motives to another council member, committee member or candidate or a local government employee in connection with the performance of their official duties.

10. Council or committee meetings

When attending a council or committee meeting, a council member, committee member or candidate —

- (a) must not act in an abusive or threatening manner towards another person; and
- (b) must not make a statement that the member or candidate knows, or could reasonably be expected to know, is false or misleading; and
- (c) must not repeatedly disrupt the meeting; and
- (d) must comply with any requirements of a local law of the local government relating to the procedures and conduct of council or committee meetings; and
- (e) must comply with any direction given by the person presiding at the meeting; and
- (f) must immediately cease to engage in any conduct that has been ruled out of order by the person presiding at the meeting.

11. Complaint about alleged breach

- (1) A person may make a complaint, in accordance with subclause (2), alleging a breach of a requirement set out in this Division.
- (2) A complaint must be made —
 - (a) in writing in the form approved by the local government; and
 - (b) to a person authorised under subclause (3); and
 - (c) Within 1 month after the occurrence of the alleged breach.
- (3) The local government must, in writing, authorise 1 or more persons to receive complaints and withdrawals of complaints.

12. Dealing with complaint

- (1) After considering a complaint, the local government must, unless it dismisses the complaint under clause 13 or the complaint is withdrawn under clause 14(1), make a finding as to whether the alleged breach the subject of the complaint has occurred.
- (2) Before making a finding in relation to the complaint, the local government must give the person to whom the complaint relates a reasonable opportunity to be heard.
- (3) A finding that the alleged breach has occurred must be based on evidence from which it may be concluded that it is more likely that the breach occurred than that it did not occur.
- (4) If the local government makes a finding that the alleged breach has occurred, the local government may —
 - (a) Take no further action; or
 - (b) Prepare and implement a plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates.
- (5) When preparing a plan under subclause (4)(b), the local government must consult with the person to whom the complaint relates.
- (6) A plan under subclause (4)(b) may include a requirement for the person to whom the complaint relates to do 1 or more of the following —
 - (a) engage in mediation;
 - (b) undertake counselling;
 - (c) undertake training;
 - (d) take other action the local government considers appropriate.
- (7) If the local government makes a finding in relation to the complaint, the local government must give the complainant, and the person to whom the complaint relates, written notice of —
 - (a) its finding and the reasons for its finding; and
 - (b) if its finding is that the alleged breach has occurred — its decision under subclause (4).

13. Dismissal of complaint

- (1) The local government must dismiss a complaint if it is satisfied that —
 - (a) the behaviour to which the complaint relates occurred at a council or committee meeting; and
 - (b) either —
 - (i) the behaviour was dealt with by the person presiding at the meeting; or
 - (ii) the person responsible for the behaviour has taken remedial action in accordance with a local law of the local government that deals with meeting procedures.
- (2) If the local government dismisses a complaint, the local government must give the complainant, and the person to whom the complaint relates, written notice of its decision and the reasons for its decision.

14. Withdrawal of complaint

- (1) A complainant may withdraw their complaint at any time before the local government makes a finding in relation to the complaint.
- (2) The withdrawal of a complaint must be —
 - (a) in writing; and
 - (b) Given to a person authorised under clause 11(3).

15. Other provisions about complaints

- (1) A complaint about an alleged breach by a candidate cannot be dealt with by the local government unless the candidate has been elected as a council member.
- (2) The procedure for dealing with complaints may be determined by the local government to the extent that it is not provided for in this Division.

Division 4 — Rules of conduct

Notes for this Division:

1. Under section 5.105(1) of the Act a council member commits a minor breach if the council member contravenes a rule of conduct. This extends to the contravention of a rule of conduct that occurred when the council member was a candidate.
2. A minor breach is dealt with by a standards panel under section 5.110 of the Act.

16. Overview of Division

- (1) This Division sets out rules of conduct for council members and candidates.
- (2) A reference in this Division to a council member includes a council member when acting as a committee member.

17. Misuse of local government resources

- (1) In this clause —

electoral purpose means the purpose of persuading electors to vote in a particular way at an election, referendum or other poll held under the Act, the *Electoral Act 1907* or the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*;

Resources of a Local Government includes —

- (a) Local government property; and
 - (b) Services provided, or paid for, by a local government.
- (2) A council member must not, directly or indirectly, use the resources of a local government for an electoral purpose or other purpose unless authorised under the Act, or by the local government or the CEO, to use the resources for that purpose.

18. Securing personal advantage or disadvantaging others

- (1) A council member must not make improper use of their office —

- (a) To gain, directly or indirectly, an advantage for the council member or any other person; or
- (b) To cause detriment to the local government or any other person.

- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to conduct that contravenes section 5.93 of the Act or *The Criminal Code* section 83.

19. Prohibition against involvement in administration

- (1) A council member must not undertake a task that contributes to the administration of the local government unless authorised by the local government or the CEO to undertake that task.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to anything that a council member does as part of the deliberations at a council or committee meeting.

20. Relationship with local government employees

- (1) In this clause —

Local government employee means a person —

- (a) Employed by a local government under section 5.36(1) of the Act; or
 - (b) Engaged by a local government under a contract for services.
- (2) A council member or candidate must not —
- (a) direct or attempt to direct a local government employee to do or not to do anything in their capacity as a local government employee; or
 - (b) attempt to influence, by means of a threat or the promise of a reward, the conduct of a local government employee in their capacity as a local government

- employee; or
 - (c) act in an abusive or threatening manner towards a local government employee.
- (3) Subclause (2)(a) does not apply to anything that a council member does as part of the deliberations at a council or committee meeting.
- (4) If a council member or candidate, in their capacity as a council member or candidate, is attending a council or committee meeting or other organised event (for example, a briefing or workshop), the council member or candidate must not orally, in writing or by any other means —
- (a) make a statement that a local government employee is incompetent or dishonest; or
 - (b) use an offensive or objectionable expression when referring to a local government employee.
- (5) Subclause (4)(a) does not apply to conduct that is unlawful under *The Criminal Code* Chapter XXXV.

21. Disclosure of information

- (1) In this clause —
- Closed meeting** means a council or committee meeting, or a part of a council or committee meeting, that is closed to members of the public under section 5.23(2) of the Act;
- Confidential document** means a document marked by the CEO, or by a person authorised by the CEO, to clearly show that the information in the document is not to be disclosed;
- Document** includes a part of a document;
- Non-confidential document** means a document that is not a confidential document.
- (2) A council member must not disclose information that the council member —
- (a) Derived from a confidential document; or
 - (b) Acquired at a closed meeting other than information derived from a non-confidential document.
- (3) Subclause (2) does not prevent a council member from disclosing information —
- (a) at a closed meeting; or
 - (b) to the extent specified by the council and subject to such other conditions as the council determines; or
 - (c) that is already in the public domain; or
 - (d) to an officer of the Department; or
 - (e) to the Minister; or
 - (f) to a legal practitioner for the purpose of obtaining legal advice; or

- (g) if the disclosure is required or permitted by law.

22. Disclosure of interests

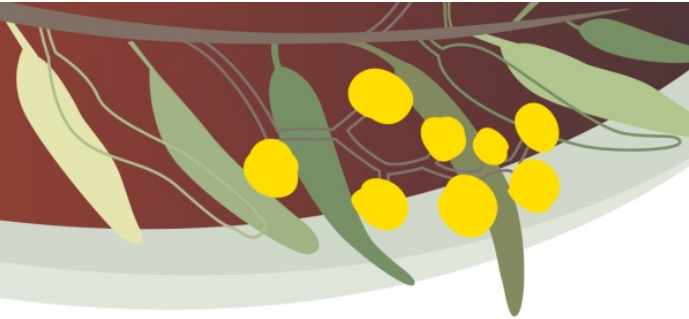
- (1) In this clause —

Interest

- (a) Means an interest that could, or could reasonably be perceived to, adversely affect the impartiality of the person having the interest; and
 - (b) Includes an interest arising from kinship, friendship or membership of an association.
- (2) A council member who has an interest in any matter to be discussed at a council or committee meeting attended by the council member must disclose the nature of the interest —
 - (a) in a written notice given to the CEO before the meeting; or
 - (b) at the meeting immediately before the matter is discussed.
 - (3) Subclause (2) does not apply to an interest referred to in section 5.60 of the Act.
 - (4) Subclause (2) does not apply if a council member fails to disclose an interest because the council member did not know —
 - (a) That they had an interest in the matter; or
 - (b) That the matter in which they had an interest would be discussed at the meeting and the council member disclosed the interest as soon as possible after the discussion began.
 - (5) If, under subclause (2)(a), a council member discloses an interest in a written notice given to the CEO before a meeting, then —
 - (a) Before the meeting the CEO must cause the notice to be given to the person who is to preside at the meeting; and at the meeting the person presiding must bring the notice and its contents to the attention of the persons present immediately before any matter to which the disclosure relates is discussed.
 - (6) Subclause (7) applies in relation to an interest if —
 - (a) Under subclause (2)(b) or (4)(b) the interest is disclosed at a meeting; or
 - (b) Under subclause (5)(b) notice of the interest is brought to the attention of the persons present at a meeting.
 - (7) The nature of the interest must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

23. Compliance with plan requirement

If a plan under clause 12(4) (b) in relation to a council member includes a requirement referred to in clause 12(6), the council member must comply with the requirement.



Document Control/References

Document Control/References				
Name Of Policy	Council Policy 15 – Code of Conduct – Council Members, Committee Members & Candidates			
Previous Policy	Code of Conduct			
Next Review Date	Annually			
Related Documents	<u>Acts/Regulations</u> <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> <i>Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021</i> <u>Plans/Strategies</u> Nil <u>Policies</u> Nil <u>Delegations</u> Nil <u>Work Procedures</u> Nil			
Date Of Adoption And Resolution Number	29.06.2021			
Review Dates And Resolution Numbers				
History:				
Version:	Title No.	OCM Date Res No.	Synopsis	Details
1	Code of Conduct	29.06.2021 – ITEM 10.4	Review of Council policy due to Regulations change	Reviewed And Adopted By Council 29 June 2021
2	Council Policy 15 – Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates	21.06.2022 – OCM59/06/22	Revised wording taking out employees within the document and retitled item	Reviewed, amended and adopted by Council 21.06.2022

POLICY TYPE:	CUSTOMER SERVICE
DATE ADOPTED:	16/04/2013

POLICY NO:	16
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	18/02/2014 15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995 – S6.56</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION No.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Recovery of Rates and Service Charges
OBJECTIVE:	To determine action for collection of outstanding rates and services charges.

POLICY STATEMENT

1. Unpaid rates or service charges outstanding less than two (2) years
 - The Shire may recover rates and service charges in a court of competent jurisdiction.
2. Unpaid rates or service charges outstanding two (2) years or more.
 - The Shire may lodge caveats on land where rates and service charges are in arrears and it is considered appropriate that the interest of the Council should be protected.
 - Caveats should only be removed once all rates and charges have been paid in full.
3. Unpaid Rates or service charges outstanding at least three (3) years
 - Staff may seek Council direction regarding the action to be taken for rates and charges that remain outstanding for a period of three (3) years or more.

(Note: property and owner's details Privacy Act prevents these details from being published in a report to council – only can include Assessment Number, and recommended action to be authorised by the Council.)

POLICY TYPE:	ROADS & TRANSPORT	POLICY NO:	20
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Contour Banks & Deep Drainage
OBJECTIVE:	To ensure consistency for landholders when undertaking deep drainage works

POLICY STATEMENT

Council may determine any alteration, installation or replacement of culverts on roads or reserves as a result of the installation of contour banks or deep drainage, subject to the following conditions:

1. Where the works do not have a significant benefit to the road or reserve, the owner will be responsible for the cost of the excavation, the pipe and any associated headwalls and Council will be responsible for the cost of the installation and the reinstatement of the road.
2. Where the works to have a significant benefit to the road or reserve, the owner will be responsible for the cost of the excavation, 50% of the cost of the pipe and any associated headwalls, and Council will be responsible for the cost of the installation and the reinstatement of the road.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	21
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995 – S5.3</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Council Meeting Dates
OBJECTIVE:	To set dates for Ordinary Meetings of Council

POLICY STATEMENT

Council meetings will be held on every third Tuesday of each month and commence at 4:00pm, with the exception of January of each year when there will be no meeting.

POLICY TYPE:	ENVIRONMENT
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	23
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Various
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION NO.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Council's Responsibility on Crown Land
OBJECTIVE:	To clarify Council's role on Crown Land.

POLICY STATEMENT

That due to the potential burden and cost placed on the community for the need for Council carrying out statutory functions on Crown Land (from which it receives no rateable income) there is a clear presumptions that Council may not take action in relation to the Health Act, Dog Act, Litter Act, Off Road Vehicles Act or other relevant Acts in relation to activities occurring on land not under the care and control of the Shire of Woodanilling.

POLICY TYPE:	ROADS & TRANSPORT
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	25
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Crossovers – Access to Private Property from a Council Road
OBJECTIVE:	To ensure consistency for landholders when looking to provide access to their property from a council road

POLICY STATEMENT

That Council provides one standard gravel crossover to each property free of charge. For the purposes of this policy, “each property” shall mean all the land described on a single rates assessment.

Any additional crossovers required by the landholder shall be at their cost.

Damage:

If the Shire damages a constructed crossover, it shall replace the damaged crossover with like for like construction at no cost to the landholder.

POLICY TYPE:	CUSOMER SERVICE
DATE ADOPTED:	17/03/2015

POLICY NO:	29
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Equal Opportunity Act 1984</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Equal Opportunity Regulations 1986
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION NO.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Equal Employment Opportunity
OBJECTIVE:	To ensure that all persons employed or engaged by Council understand Council's commitment to equal employment opportunities. To provide guidelines to ensure the principles of equal employment opportunity are adhered to.

POLICY STATEMENT

Council recognises its legal obligations under the Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (as amended) and will actively promote the principles of equity and diversity in the workplace. This means that Council aims to provide a work environment that fosters good working relationships where employees, contractors and volunteers are treated fairly and equally and that unlawful discrimination does not take place.

Council aims to be respected for its commitment to equal opportunity as an employer and as a service provider to the community by adopting the following practices;

1. Appointments, promotion and training:

Access to employment, contracts, promotion, and training is to be fair and equitable. Decisions on matters affecting (prospective and current) employees, contractors and volunteers will be made on merit and are based on relevant experience, skills and ability required for the role. No decisions will be made on the basis of nepotism or patronage.

2. Diversity:

Council recognises, values, and respects social, cultural, and linguistic diversity. Where it can reasonably be achieved, assistance will be provided to employees and volunteers with special needs in order to assist them in undertaking their roles effectively.

3. Discrimination and harassment free environment:

Council promotes an environment where people are able to work effectively without the fear of unlawful discrimination or harassment. Discrimination is treating one person less favourably than another because of a personal attribute which is covered by equal opportunity laws, and includes: gender, marital status, pregnancy, family responsibilities or status, race, religious and/or political conviction, impairment, age, gender history, and sexual orientation.

Discrimination is unlawful. Harassment is also not tolerated. Harassment is defined as any unwelcome, offensive action or remark concerning a person's gender, race, age, impairment or one of the other attributes as covered in the Equal Opportunity legislation.

4. Good working relationships:

Council aims to provide an enjoyable, challenging, and harmonious work environment. Workplace bullying is one activity that detracts from this environment. It can create a risk to health and safety and will not be tolerated.

Workplace bullying is defined as repeated, unreasonable behaviour directed towards a person or a group of persons at a workplace.

5. Responsibilities:

All employees, volunteers and contractors have a shared responsibility to apply and promote the equal opportunity principles.

6. Grievances:

Grievances in relation to discrimination, harassment, and bullying will be dealt with fairly, quickly and confidentially by the Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator in accordance with the following grievance procedure. The Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator will receive appropriate training to undertake this role.

The Chief Executive Officer is the Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator for the Shire of Woodanilling.

POLICY TYPE:	ROADS & TRANSPORT
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	31
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION NO.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Fence Line Clearing within Road Reserves
OBJECTIVE:	To ensure consistency for landholders when undertaking clearing for the purposes of new or replacement fence lines.

POLICY STATEMENT

Council may determine applications for fence line clearing onto crown land, including road reserves, under the care and control of the Shire of Woodanilling up to 1.5 metres onto the said land.

Any approval granted may be subject to the following:

1. The clearing is done in such a way as to limit damage to neighbouring native vegetation;
2. All material resulting from the clearing removed from the reserve be placed in the landholder's property provided it is not placed in a heap or windrow on uncleared vegetation;
3. Fences are replaced on any reserve boundary at the cost of the landholder; and
4. Landholders are actively encouraged to exclude stock from unused road reserves that contain remnant vegetation, that traverse their properties.

Note: The landholder must comply with all other Acts and Regulations in force from time to time with regard to land clearing.

POLICY TYPE:	SOCIAL COMMUNITY WELL BEING	POLICY NO:	32
DATE ADOPTED:	17/03/2015	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018
LEGAL (PARENT):	Local Government Act 1995	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION No.	

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Community Financial Assistance Grant Program
OBJECTIVE:	To provide financial assistance for organisations and/or projects, which benefit the community. To provide guidelines for the consideration and approval, or otherwise, of financial assistance applications. To maintain and build on Woodanilling's vibrant community spirit and welfare by providing financial support for local events which involve people coming together in the celebration and enjoyment of their culture or a common interest.

DEFINITIONS

Community Organisation means any organisation which has as its members, members of the Woodanilling community and which operates on a "not for profit" basis.

Not for Profit means that the proceeds of the organisation are used for the benefit of the organisation and are not available for disbursement to the members of the organisation.

Major Community Grant means any financial assistance grant over \$5,000. Usually provided for the development of a capital works project eg: building construction, major purchase of equipment, ground-works, etc.

Minor Community Grant means any financial assistance up to \$5,000. Usually provided for minor building construction, maintenance or repair, minor projects (excluding events & functions), equipment purchase, relief from Council fees and charges etc. A minimum grant of \$750 applies.

GST means the Federal Government's Goods and Services Tax. Provision of grant funds will be exclusive of GST unless the recipient organisation is registered for GST, in which case the grant amount will be grossed up by 10%.

SCOPE

FUNDING ROUNDS

The Community Financial Assistance Program will be allocated from within Council's budget each year, and once funds have been fully allocated no further funds will be available until the following financial year.

APPLICATIONS

All applications shall be made on the appropriate form. Applicants must address the selection criteria provided within this policy.

MAJOR COMMUNITY GRANTS (OVER \$5,000)

Major Community Grants may be used for any purpose, but are generally provided for purposes such as building purchase or construction, purchase of equipment, ground-works etc. Applications should address the following criteria:

- Type or organisation (eg sport, community, hobby, health and welfare, artistic, religious etc);
- Organisation membership;
- Nature of service/facility provided;
- Project details/planning/design/timing;
- Demonstrated need or community benefit;
- Financial position of the applicant;
- Financial viability of project;
- Other financial/in kind contributions;
- On-going management;
- Existing services and facilities of a like nature, within Woodanilling;
- Provision of quotes (2) for all items greater than \$1,000 in value; and

- Provision of a detailed project budget including GST breakdown.
- Details of applications to other possible funding sources. (eg Dept of Sport and Recreation, Healthways, Lotteries, etc.)
- Licensed clubs, under the Liquor Act, must disclose the amount of income generated from the sale of alcohol.

MINOR COMMUNITY GRANTS (UP TO \$5,000)

Minor Community Grants may be used for any purpose, including minor building construction, maintenance or repair, equipment purchase or hire, events or functions, relief from Council fees and charges etc. A minimum grant of \$750 applies. Applications should address the following criteria:

- Type of organisation (eg sport and recreation, community based, general interest, health and welfare, artistic, religious etc);
- Organisation membership;
- Nature of service/facility provided;
- Demonstrated need or community benefit;
- Applicant's financial position;
- Purpose of the grant; and
- Provision of a detailed project budget including GST breakdown.
- Details of applications to other possible funding sources. (eg Dept of Sport and Recreation, Healthways, Lotteries, etc.)
- Licensed clubs, under the Liquor Act, must disclose the amount of income generated from the sale of alcohol.

WHAT IS NOT FUNDED

- Ongoing expenditure in the form of operating or administrative costs.
- Applications that are insular or of self-interest.
- Applications that benefit personal business aspirations.
- Purchase of alcohol.
- Projects whose goals or strategies are not included within the Shire of Woodanilling Community Strategic Plan.
- Applications for projects outside the Shire of Woodanilling.

CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Groups, individuals, organisations or clubs are not to expect, as of right, any financial assistance from the Council. Requests will only be considered in respect to the overall priorities of other projects within the Shire and will also be subject to the availability of finance.

Financial assistance approvals shall be administered in accordance with the following:

1. Project must commence and be completed in the financial year for which funding has been approved. Funds not expended by the end of the financial year in which they were approved, will be forfeited.
2. Where financial assistance is approved by Council for projects that are dependent upon funding from an outside source, eg: Sport and Recreation WA; Lotteries Commission etc, and that funding application is unsuccessful or the level of financial assistance from an outside source has been reduced below that requested by an organisation, the organisation shall be required to demonstrate its ability to meet the funding shortfall.
3. Council's contribution is limited to 1/3 of the total project cost and may include the provision of materials, and loans of plant and equipment, calculated at private works rates, so long as the combination of the dollar value of the in kind support plus financial contribution does not exceed 1/3 of the total project cost.
4. 50% of the approved grant will be paid on approval of the project and the balance following successful acquittal of the project.
5. Prior approval must be sought for any substantial change of proposal.
6. Acquittal of the grant funds must be submitted to the Shire in a timely manner.
7. Acknowledgement that "This project was made possible through financial assistance from the Shire of Woodanilling" must be made in all publicity associated with the project. Use of the Shire of Woodanilling logo is encouraged.

POLICY TYPE:	ENVIRONMENT
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	40
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection
OBJECTIVE:	To ensure consistency for landholders developing plantations

POLICY STATEMENT

Council adopt the Department of Fire & Emergency Services “Guidelines for Plantation Fire Protection” with the following amendment to the Glossary of Terms:

DEFINITION

Plantation – means any area of planted trees, other than a windbreak, within gazetted town sites exceeding 1ha and elsewhere exceeding 40 hectares.

18POLICY TYPE:	LAW ORDER GOVERNANCE	POLICY NO:	43
DATE ADOPTED:	15/05/2018	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	
LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	YES	DELEGATION No.	18
ADOPTED POLICY			
TITLE:	Legal Representation – Costs Indemnification Policy		
OBJECTIVE:	This policy is designed to protect the interests of council members and employees (including past members and former employees) where they become involved in civil legal proceedings because of their official functions. In most situations the Council may assist the individual in meeting reasonable expenses and any liabilities incurred in relation to those proceedings.		

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- Council may provide financial assistance to members and employees in connection with the performance of their duties provided that the member or employee has acted reasonably and has not acted illegally, dishonestly, against the interests of the local government or otherwise in bad faith.
- Council may provide such assistance in the following types of legal proceedings:
 - Proceedings brought by members and employees to enable them to carry out their local government functions (eg where a member or employee seeks a restraining order against a person using threatening behaviour);
 - Proceedings brought against members or employees [this could be in relation to a decision of Council or an employee which aggrieves another person (eg refusing a development application) or where the conduct of a member or employee in carrying out his or her functions is considered detrimental to the person (eg defending defamation actions)]; and
 - Statutory or other inquiries where representation of members or employees is justified.
- Council will not support any defamation actions seeking the payment of damages for individual members or employees in regard to comments or criticisms levelled at their conduct in their respective roles. Members or employees are not precluded, however, from taking their own private action. Further, Council may seek its own advice on any aspect relating to such comments and criticisms of relevance to it.

Applications for Financial Assistance

- A member or employee requesting financial support for legal services under this policy is to make an application in writing, where possible in advance, to the Council providing full details of the circumstances of the matter and the legal services required. The application must include a written statement from the applicant acknowledging the details of this policy and their acceptance of the conditions stated in this policy.
- An application to the Council is to be accompanied by an assessment of the request and with a recommendation which has been prepared by, or on behalf of, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).
- A member or employee requesting financial support for legal services, or any other person who might have a financial interest in the matter, should take care to ensure compliance with the financial interest provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995*.
- Where it is the CEO who is seeking financial support for legal services the Council shall deal with the application.

Repayment of Assistance

- Any amount recovered by a member or employee in proceedings, whether for costs or damages, will be off set against any moneys paid or payable by the Council.
- Assistance will be withdrawn where the Council determines, upon legal advice, that a person has acted unreasonably, illegally, dishonestly, against the interests of the local government or otherwise in bad faith; or where information from the person is shown to have been false or misleading.
- Where assistance is so withdrawn, the person who obtained financial support is to repay any moneys already provided. The local government may take action to recover such moneys in a court of competent jurisdiction."

POLICY TYPE:	CIVIC LEADERSHIP GOVERNANCE	POLICY NO:	47
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018
LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984</i>	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION NO.	
ADOPTED POLICY			
TITLE:	Occupational Safety and Health		
OBJECTIVE:	To state Council's objectives to ensure OSH compliance.		

POLICY STATEMENT

The Shire of Woodanilling is committed to providing a safe and healthy work environment for all employees, contractors and visitors. To achieve this, the council has allocated responsibilities and accountabilities to all levels of persons within the council to ensure the maintenance of the occupational safety and health programme is optimal.

Continuous improvement incentives have been incorporated into the Occupational Safety and Health Management Plan aimed at achieving the Shire of Woodanilling safety objectives and targets.

The objectives of this policy are to achieve:

- An annual reduction of workplace injury and disease.
- The provision and maintenance of a safe workplace, plant and systems of work.
- The identification, elimination (as far as practicable) and control of workplace hazards.
- The provision of information, supervision and training to employees to ensure work is performed safely and to a high standard
- A safety culture where best practice initiatives are entrenched in daily business activities.
- Compliance with the relevant Occupational Safety and Health legislation, Standards and Codes of Practice.

The Shire of Woodanilling encourages a consultative process to improve safety within the workplace and will provide the time and resources required to minimise the risk of injury, harm or damage to the council's employees and property.

Safety is considered a shared responsibility between the employer and employee and the council will strive to ensure the compliance and integrity of this policy is maintained.

POLICY TYPE:	CUSTOMER SERVICE
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	51
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	Yes
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DELEGATION NO.	44
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Private Works
OBJECTIVE:	To provide clarity on the availability of Council equipment for private works.

POLICY STATEMENT

1. Only Shire staff may operate Council equipment when undertaking private works, with the exception of small items such as the whacker packer. In accordance with law, Council staff must not receive gifts for such work.
2. Shire plant does not undertake dam cleaning works.
3. Minimum rate for any private works hire is 1 hour.

POLICY TYPE:	CIVIC LEADERSHIP CUSTOMER SERVICE	POLICY NO:	53
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018
LEGAL (PARENT):	Local Government Act 1995	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION No.	
ADOPTED POLICY			
TITLE:	Public Library and Internet Access		
OBJECTIVE:	To ensure there is appropriate use library and public internet by members of the public.		

POLICY STATEMENT

Standards of Behaviour

While utilising the library service, including internet access, all users must respect the rights of other users. Parents may not leave children under the age of 12 unattended on the public internet computer in the library.

Policy Guidelines – Public Library and Internet Access

1. The Shire Library has free access during office hours to its Library and public internet computer, however during peak times, bookings may be required. Users may not make any alterations to the public internet computer, this includes making modifications to hardware or software, or downloading inappropriate information.
2. Public library computer users can print information for a fee as per schedule of fees and charges.
3. No more than two persons at a time may use the public internet computer.
4. All users of the internet must abide by the WA Censorship Act 1996, Section 102 which bans the use of the internet to transmit restricted material to a minor or make restricted material available to a minor. Users who disregard this will be reported to the Police.

Disclaimer

The Shire cannot guarantee continuous internet access during times booked. The Shire of Woodanilling has no control over the information accessed through the Internet and cannot be held responsible for its content. The Shire of Woodanilling does not guarantee or accept any liability for the retrieved information's accuracy, authoritativeness, timeliness, or usefulness for a particular purpose. The Shire of Woodanilling shall have no liability for any direct or indirect consequential damages related to the use thereof.

POLICY TYPE:		POLICY NO:	54
DATE ADOPTED:	29/06/2021	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	29/06/2021
LEGAL (PARENT):	Local Government Act 1995	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996 State Records Act
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	YES	DELEGATION NO.	19

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Purchasing Policy
OBJECTIVE:	To promote a best practice approach to procurement which promotes transparent, equitable and competitive purchasing practices for the Shire of Woodanilling and is compliant with the Local Government Act 1995; and the Functions and General Regulations 1996.

1. POLICY STATEMENT

1.1 Ethics & Integrity

The Shire's Code of Conduct applies when undertaking purchasing activities and decision making, requiring Council Members and employees to observe the highest standards of ethics and integrity and act in an honest and professional manner at all times.

The following principles, standards and behaviours must be observed and enforced through all stages of the purchasing process to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all parties:

- full accountability shall be taken for all purchasing decisions and for the efficient, effective and proper expenditure of public monies based on achieving value for money;
- all purchasing practices shall comply with relevant legislation, regulations, and
- requirements consistent with the Shire's policies and code of conduct;
- purchasing is to be undertaken on a competitive basis in which all potential suppliers
- are treated impartially, honestly and consistently;
- all processes, evaluations and decisions shall be transparent, free from bias and fully
- documented in accordance with applicable policies and audit requirements;
- any actual or perceived conflicts of interest are to be identified, disclosed and
- appropriately managed; and
- any information provided to the Shire by a supplier shall be treated as commercial-in-confidence
- and should not be released unless authorised by the supplier or relevant legislation

1.2 Value for Money

The Shire will apply value for money principles in critically assessing purchasing decisions and acknowledges that the lowest price may not always be the most advantageous.

Value for money assessment will consider:

- (a) all relevant Total Costs of Ownership (TCO) and benefits including; transaction costs associated with acquisition, delivery, distribution, and other costs such as, but not limited to; holding costs, consumables, deployment, training, maintenance and disposal;
- (b) the technical merits of the goods or services being offered in terms of compliance with specifications, contractual terms and conditions and any relevant methods of assuring quality.
- (c) the supplier's financial viability and capacity to supply without the risk of default, including the competency of the prospective suppliers in terms of managerial and technical capabilities and compliance history;
- (d) a strong element of competition by obtaining a sufficient number of competitive quotations consistent with this Policy, where practicable;
- (e) the safety requirements and standards associated with both the product design and the specification offered by suppliers and the evaluation of risk arising from the supply, operation and maintenance;

- (f) the environmental, economic and social benefits arising from the goods, services or works required, including consideration of these benefits in regard to the supplier's operations, in accordance with this Policy and any other relevant Shire Policies; and
- (g) (g) providing opportunities for businesses within the Shire's boundaries to quote wherever possible.

1.3 Sustainable Procurement

- The Shire is committed to sustainable procurement and where appropriate shall endeavour
- to design quotations and tenders to provide an advantage to goods, services and/or
- processes that minimise environmental and negative social impacts. Sustainable
- considerations must be balanced against value for money.

1.4 Local Purchase

Having due regard to quality, price and availability, preference will be given to local goods and services, from businesses within the Shire, wherever possible. When considering price – the price differential between local and non-local goods and services should fall within 15% variance in favour of the local supplier.

The variance in the cost for the supply of goods and services in Woodanilling versus nonlocal supply plus freight.

Nothing prevents staff from seeking the supply of goods not specifically held in the local marketplace, though the intent of the policy is that every effort should be undertaken to find a local supplier before ordering externally.

Where goods are not readily available, nothing prevents Council staff from obtaining the goods from a non-local supplier when anticipated delivery of the goods will be sooner.

1.5 Purchasing Thresholds and Practices

The Purchasing Value, assessed in accordance with clause 4.2.1, determines the Purchasing Practice to be applied to the Shire's purchasing activities.

Purchase Value Threshold (ex GST)	Purchasing Practice
Up to \$5000 (ex GST)	Seek at least one (1) verbal or written quotation from a suitable supplier.
From \$5001 and up to \$50,000 (ex GST)	Seek at least two (2) verbal or written quotations from suitable suppliers. If purchasing from a WALGA PSA, CUA or other tender exempt arrangement, a minimum of one (1) written quotation is to be obtained. The purchasing decision is to be based upon assessment of the suppliers response to: • a brief outline of the specified requirement for the goods; services or works required; and • Value for Money criteria, not necessarily the lowest price.
From \$50,001 and up to \$250,000 (ex GST)	Seek at least three (3) written responses from suppliers by invitation under a formal Request for Quotation. The purchasing decision is to be based upon assessment of the suppliers response to: • a detailed written specification for the goods, services or works required; and • pre-determined selection criteria that assesses all best and sustainable value considerations
Over \$25,000 (ex GST)	Tender Exempt arrangements (i.e. WALGA PSA, CUA or other tender exemption under <i>F&G Reg.11 (2)</i>) require at least three (3) written responses from suppliers by invitation under a formal Request for Quotation. <u>OR</u> Public Tender undertaken in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> and relevant Shire Policy and procedures. The Tender Exempt or Public Tender purchasing decision is to be based on the suppliers response to: • A detailed specification; and

	• Pre-determined selection criteria that assesses all best and sustainable value considerations.
Emergency Purchases	To be approved by the President or by the Chief Executive Officer under delegation and reported to the next available Council Meeting. An emergency purchase is defined as an unanticipated purchase which is required in response to an emergency situation as provided for in the Act. In such instances, quotes and tenders are not required to be obtained prior to the purchase being undertaken.
LGIS Services Section 9.58(6)(b) Local Government Act	The suite of LGIS insurances are established in accordance with s9.58 (6)(b) of the Local government Act 1995 and are provided as part of a mutual, where WALGA Member Local Governments are the owners of LGIS. Therefore, obtaining LGIS insurance services is available as a member-base service and is not defined as a purchasing activity subject to this Policy. Should Council resolve to seek quotations from alternative insurance suppliers, compliance with this Policy is required.

Where it is considered beneficial, tenders may be called in lieu of seeking quotations for purchases under the \$250,000 threshold (excluding GST).

Occasionally market testing shall be undertaken for regular trades (i.e. electrician) to ensure best value is maintained.

It is recognised that it is not always possible to obtain quotes for goods or services in regional areas, especially when considerable travel is required for a site visit to quote. Where it is not practical to obtain multiple written or verbal quotations the CEO may approve the purchase of goods and services where deemed appropriate without compliance with the protocol. If a purchase and the minimum protocol is not met, a file note signed by the CEO shall be completed detailing the reasons for not meeting the protocol.

The general principles for obtaining verbal quotations are:

- Ensure that the requirement / specification is clearly understood by the employee seeking the verbal quotations.
- Ensure that the requirement is clearly, accurately and consistently communicated to each of the suppliers being invited to quote.
- Read back the details to the Supplier contact person to confirm their accuracy.
- Written notes detailing each verbal quotation must be recorded.

The general principles relating to written quotations are;

- An appropriately detailed specification should communicate requirement(s) in a clear, concise and logical fashion.
- Invitations to quote should be issued simultaneously to ensure that all parties receive an equal opportunity to respond.
- Offer to all prospective suppliers at the same time any new information that is likely to change the requirements.
- Respondents should be advised in writing as soon as possible after the final determination is made and approved.

1.6 Anti-Avoidance

The Shire will not conduct multiple purchasing activities with the intent (inadvertent or otherwise) of "splitting" the purchase value or the contract value, so that the effect is to avoid a particular purchasing threshold or the need to call a Public Tender. This includes the creation of two or more contracts or creating multiple purchase order transactions of a similar nature.

1.7 Records Management

All records associated with the tender process or a direct purchase process must be recorded and retained including;

- tender documentation;
- internal documentation;

- evaluation documentation;
- enquiry and response documentation; ☐ notification and award documentation. ☐ quotation documentation;
- internal documentation;
- order forms and requisitions.

Record retention shall be in accordance with the minimum requirements of the State Records Act, and the Shire's internal records management policy.

2. SCOPE

Applies to all staff with the authority to purchase goods and services.

3.LEGISLATIVE AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Theme 3 - Customer Service - Objectives

To build confidence, support & satisfaction in service delivery by increasing & developing communication channels in community.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE	POLICY NO:	56
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018
LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>State Records Act 2000</i>	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION NO.	
ADOPTED POLICY			
TITLE:	Record Keeping		
OBJECTIVE:	To ensure compliance with the requirements of the State Records Act 2000		

POLICY STATEMENT

The Shire of Woodanilling is committed to making and keeping full and accurate records of its business transactions and its official activities. Records created and received by Shire personnel and contractors, irrespective of format, are to be managed in accordance with the Shire's Record Keeping Plan and this Records Management Policy and Procedures Manual. Records will not be destroyed except by reference to the General Disposal Authority for Local Government Records.

Records Creation

All Elected Members, staff and contractors will create full and accurate records, in the appropriate format, of the Shire's business decisions and transactions to meet all legislative, business, administrative, financial, evidential and historical requirements.

Records Capture and Control

All records created and received in the course of Shire business are to be captured at the point of creation, regardless of format, with required metadata, into appropriate record keeping and business systems, that are managed in accordance with sound record keeping principles.

Security and Protection of Records

The Shire of Woodanilling is responsible for the security and protection of all records created or captured as part of the Shire's day to day operations. All Shire staff and contractors have a responsibility to apply the following security and protection measures to all records created or received when carrying out the Shire's business.

Access to Records

Access to the Shire's records by staff and contractors will be in accordance with designated access and security classifications. Access to the Shire's records by the general public will be in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 1992. Access to the Shire's records by Elected Members will be through the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995.

Local Government Elected members

In relation to the recordkeeping requirements of Local Government elected members, records must be created and kept which properly and adequately record the performance of member functions arising from their participation in the decision making processes of Council and Committees of Council.

This requirement should be met through the creation and retention of records of meetings of Council and Committees of Council of Local government and other communications and transactions of elected members which constitute evidence affecting the accountability of the Council and the discharge of its business.

Local Governments must ensure that appropriate practises are established to facilitate the ease of capture and management of elected members' records up to and including the decision making processes of Council.

Appraisal, Retention and Disposal of Records

Records will only be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by reference to the General Disposal Authority for Local Government Records issued by the State Records Office, and following authorisation from the responsible Officer and the Chief Executive Officer. Records identified as a State Archive should be transferred to the State Records Office in accordance with the requirements of the General Disposal Authority for Local Government Records.

POLICY TYPE:	ROADS & TRANSPORT
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	58
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Road Sealing
OBJECTIVE:	To provide guidelines for the sealing of roads immediately adjacent to residences.

Council may determine applications for the sealing of up 200 metres length and up to 6.2m width of gravel road immediately adjacent to any occupied residence.

The following conditions will apply to any approval granted:

1. The occupied residence be within 50 metres of the gravel road;
2. The landowner agrees to pay 50% of the cost of the materials and contracts; and
3. Any future reseals will be at the landowner's expense.

POLICY TYPE:	CUSTOMER SERVICE
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	59
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Health Act 1911</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Rubbish Collection District
OBJECTIVE:	To provide clarity on the compulsory and voluntary rubbish collection districts

POLICY STATEMENT

Compulsory District:

Council has determined that Pursuant to Section 112A of the Health Act 1911, the compulsory rubbish collection district be all properties containing a residence or commercial building in the "Residential", "Industrial" or "Commercial" zones.

Voluntary District:

Council has determined that Pursuant to Section 112A of the Health Act 1911, the voluntary rubbish collection district be all properties containing a residence or commercial building in the "Local Rural" zone, or approved properties in Beaufort River and fronting onto Robinson Road West between Albany Highway and Great Southern Highway. These properties may opt in or out of the rubbish collection service, however each option is for a minimum of 12 months.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE
DATE ADOPTED:	19/03/2013

POLICY NO:	61
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	18/02/2014 15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995 S5.50</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	<i>Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 – Reg19A</i>
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION No.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Gratuity Gifts and Payments
OBJECTIVE:	To ensure all Local Government staff are familiar with the legislative requirements regarding gratuities for the formal recognition of satisfactory and extended service by Local Government employees

POLICY STATEMENT

GRATUITY GIFTS AND PAYMENTS

Pursuant to the provision of s5.50 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the following guidelines shall apply with respect to payment of gratuities to staff who are leaving the organisation.

Council will provide a gift to the value stipulated in the table below to all departing permanent employees who have served a continuous period of employment with the organisation.

A gratuity gift will not be provided to an employee who has been dismissed by the local government for any reason other than redundancy. A gratuity gift will not be provided to a casual or other non-permanent employee.

Prescribed Amounts for Gratuity Payments

Number of Years' Service	Value Gratuity
Continuous service less than 2 years	\$50
Continuous service greater than 2 years and up to 5 years	\$200
Continuous service greater than 5 years and up to 10 years	\$300
Continuous service greater than 10 years and up to 15 years	\$40 per year of continuous service up to a maximum of \$600
Continuous service greater than 15 years and up to 20 years	\$50 per year of continuous service up to a maximum of \$1,000
Continuous service greater than 20 years	\$60 per year of continuous service up to a maximum of \$2,000

The Local Government acknowledges that at the time this policy was introduced, employees may be entitled to payments in addition to this policy as a result of accrued unused long service leave benefits, redundancy payments or notice periods as prescribed by the appropriate award, legislation or industrial instrument and that the Local Government has considered these provisions when setting the prescribed amount.

Forum

The employer will determine an appropriate forum to present these gifts to employees. The cost of any forum shall be borne by the Council.

Unused Personal Leave on Retirement

The Shire seeks reward employees whose attendance record at work is regular and not blemished by excessive use of personal leave provisions.

Staff are responsible for the taxation implications of the incentive payments made pursuant to this policy

This policy only applies in circumstances where a staff member retires or resigns voluntarily from their employment with the Shire and shall not apply to those staff members whose employment is terminated by the Shire for any reason other than redundancy.

The Unused Personal Leave paid out to employees on retirement is payable in accordance with the scales set out in the table below:

Years of Service	Personal Leave Incentive Payable	Conditional On
Less than 5 years continuous service	25% of value of unused entitled personal leave	Termination due to retirement, resignation or redundancy
More than 5 but less than 10 years of continuous service	50% of value of unused entitled personal leave	Termination due to retirement, resignation or redundancy
More than 10 but less than 15 years of continuous service	75% of value of unused entitled personal leave	Termination due to retirement, resignation or redundancy
More than 15 years of continuous service	100% of value of unused entitled personal leave	Termination due to retirement, resignation or redundancy

Unfair Dismissal

Where a dismissed employee has taken or is proposing to take litigation for alleged unfair dismissal, the employer may decide to settle to avoid expensive litigation. Matters to be taken into consideration by the employer as to whether it will seek a settlement and if so, the extent of any financial offers may include:

- the strength of the respective cases in any litigation;
- the cost of legal advocacy and support;
- the cost of witnesses;
- the cost of travel and accommodation in running the case;
- the cost of having staff tied up in the preparation and hearing of the case; and
- the disruption to operations.

Note:

As required by s 5.50 of the Act this policy was advertised through Local Public Notice and prior to adoption and the Local Government has not made any payments to employees prior to the giving of the public notification.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ADMINISTRATION) REGULATIONS 1996

19A. Payments in addition to contract or award, limits of (Act s. 5.50(3))

(1) The value of a payment or payments made under section 5.50(1) and (2) to an employee whose employment with a local government finishes after 1 January 2010 is not to exceed in total —

(a) the value of the person's final annual remuneration, if the person —

(i) accepts voluntary severance by resigning as an employee; and

(ii) is not a CEO or a senior employee whose employment is governed by a written contract in accordance with section 5.39; or

(b) in all other cases, \$5 000

POLICY TYPE:	COMMUNITY WELL BEING
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	62
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	<i>Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996 Tobacco Products Control Act 2006</i>
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION NO.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Smoking in the Workplace
OBJECTIVE:	To protect the safety and wellbeing of all employees, volunteers, contractors and visitors in the workplace at the Shire of Woodanilling

The Shire of Woodanilling recognises the right of individuals to decide whether they choose to smoke or not. However, the Shire is committed to the safety and wellbeing of its Employees, Volunteers, Contractors and Visitors. It is the Shire's commitment that non-smokers should not be exposed to the hazards of tobacco smoke.

Non Smoking Areas

1. All buildings, vehicles, plant, machinery owned or classified as under the care and control of the Shire; and
2. Anywhere within a fifteen (15) metre radius of a "no-smoking" sign.

Permitted Smoking Areas

Outdoor Areas and Buildings

Any outdoor workplace or exterior of a building under the care and control of Council that does not have a smoking restriction applied and is more than fifteen (15) metres from any door, window, or air-conditioning intake.

Legislative Requirements

Under regulation 3.44B of the *Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996* employers, employees and self-employed persons are prohibited from smoking in enclosed workplaces.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984 a 'workplace' means: "a place, whether or not in an aircraft, ship, vehicle, building, or other structure, where employees or self-employed people work or are likely to be in the course of their work."

A workplace is an 'enclosed workplace' if it has a ceiling or roof and is greater than 50% enclosed by walls, or other vertical structures or coverings.

The *Tobacco Products Control Act 2006* prohibited smoking in all enclosed public places.

Under the Tobacco Products Control Act 2006 a 'public place' means a place or vehicle that:

- a) the public, or a section of the public is entitled to use; or*
- b) is open to, or is being used by, the public, or a section of the public whether on payment of money, by virtue of membership of a club or other body, by invitation, or otherwise*

A place is generally defined as an 'enclosed public place' if it is covered by a ceiling or roof, or part of a roof, and is greater than 50 percent enclosed by walls, or other vertical structures or coverings (including windows, doors and other closable openings, regardless of whether they are open or closed). This also includes walls, vertical structures or coverings located at or within one metre from the perimeter of a ceiling or roof.

POLICY TYPE:	CUSTOMER SERVICE
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	73
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Standpipes
OBJECTIVE:	To control contamination from chemicals at standpipes

POLICY STATEMENT

In order to prevent any chemical contamination, boom sprays are not permitted to be filled at Council standpipes.

POLICY TYPE:	ROADS AND TRANSPORT	POLICY NO:	74
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Stock on Roads
OBJECTIVE:	To provide guidelines for signage and other related matters

POLICY STATEMENT

Main Roads will provide guidance on reasonable precautions that should be taken when driving stock across or along a state road and will also permit stock underpasses under state roads subject to the underpass meeting Main Roads requirements.

Council will provide guidance on reasonable precautions that should be taken when driving stock across or along a local road and will also permit stock underpasses under local roads subject to the underpass meeting Main Roads requirements.

These guidelines do not address the issue of straying stock in unfenced pastoral areas.

APPLICATION & APPROVAL GUIDELINES

Definitions

Unless otherwise indicated in the text of this Guideline:

AS	means Australian Standards.
Local road	means a road under the control of a Local Government.
Main Roads	means the Main Roads of Western Australia.
RTC 2000	means The Road Traffic Code 2000.
State road	means a road under the control of Main Roads
Traffic signs	mean a sign as recognised in the Australian Standards or Main Roads Signs Index.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this guideline is to provide reasonable precautions that should be taken when moving stock on local roads, and to outline Council's requirements for provision of stock underpasses on local roads.

The person in charge of moving stock across or along a road does not need formal permission from Council except for the following statutory requirements:

- For roads with declared Control of Access the consent of Main Roads is required. **(Main Roads Act 1930, Section 28A (4))**, and
- For roads within a town the permission of the Director General is required. **(RTC 2000 Regulation 277)**.

A person driving stock on roads shall;

- not leave stock unattended **(RTC 2000 Regulation 275)**, and
- provide reasonable warning and not cause unreasonable delay to approaching traffic **(RTC 2000 Regulations 276)**.

The RTC 2000 allows the person in charge of moving stock on a road to install temporary road warning signs **(Regulations 297 & 276)**, and to display an orange flashing warning light on a vehicle **(Regulation 289)**.

APPLICATION

Precautions For Taking Stock Onto A Local Road

General

The RTC 2000 requires the person in charge of stock on a road to:

- Take all reasonable precautions to warn approaching traffic of the presence of the stock, and
- Arrange the moving of the stock at such times, and in such numbers, and establishes such control of the stock on the road, as is likely to prevent it causing unreasonable delay to the passage of other traffic.

Reasonable Warning

Reasonable precautions to warn approaching traffic with warning signs and devices is provided in the **Technical Guideline (Section 3)**.

Unreasonable Delay

The following circumstances are considered to be cause for unreasonable delay:

- The duration of road closure is greater than 5 minutes; and for multiple crossing movements, all queued vehicles are not cleared before the commencement of the next crossing movement,
- The stock movement is on a dual carriageway road,
- The crossing is closer than 1 km to a stock underpass servicing the same landowner, or
- The road's annual average daily traffic volume is greater than 500 vehicles per day.

Costs

The person in charge of the stock is responsible of the supply, installation and removal of the road traffic signs and devices associated with the stock movement on a road.

Roads With High Traffic Volumes

Where a road's annual average daily traffic volume is greater than 500 vehicles per day, a stock underpass is the preferred method of moving stock across the road.

Stock Underpasses Under Local Roads

General

A stockowner may install an underpass under a local road subject to compliance with the requirements of these guidelines. There are conditions on the design, construction, and maintenance.

Costs

There is no fee for Council to process an application. The applicant shall be responsible for all costs associated with the design, construction and maintenance of the underpass structure.

Design and Construction

For sections of the underpass that are within and at the boundary of the road reserve, the design shall be approved by Council and the construction shall be undertaken by Council approved consultants/contractors.

Maintenance

The applicant shall maintain the underpass. The maintenance of the underpass by the applicant includes removal of fouling and repair of any damage to the road infrastructure within the road reserve.

APPROVAL - STOCK UNDERPASSES

Applications

A person wishing to install a stock underpass must submit an application to Council.

Approval

Approval of an application shall include a condition that a Stock Underpass Agreement be signed by both the applicant and Council before commencement of any work in the road reserve and shall indicate the extent, if any, of Council contribution of funding the underpass.

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

GENERAL

The removal or covering of stock crossing signs when not in use is mandatory. Signs that are displayed while not in use may bring all signing into disrepute and may result in motorists disregarding important warnings. Signs should be covered such that they are not visible in all light conditions.

STOCK CROSSINGS

Stock Crossings - Visibility

A stock crossing where possible should be located such that approaching motorists can see the stock crossing point from more than 300m away, signing should be as per **Figure 1**. Signs should always be visible for more than 300m before the stock crossing point.

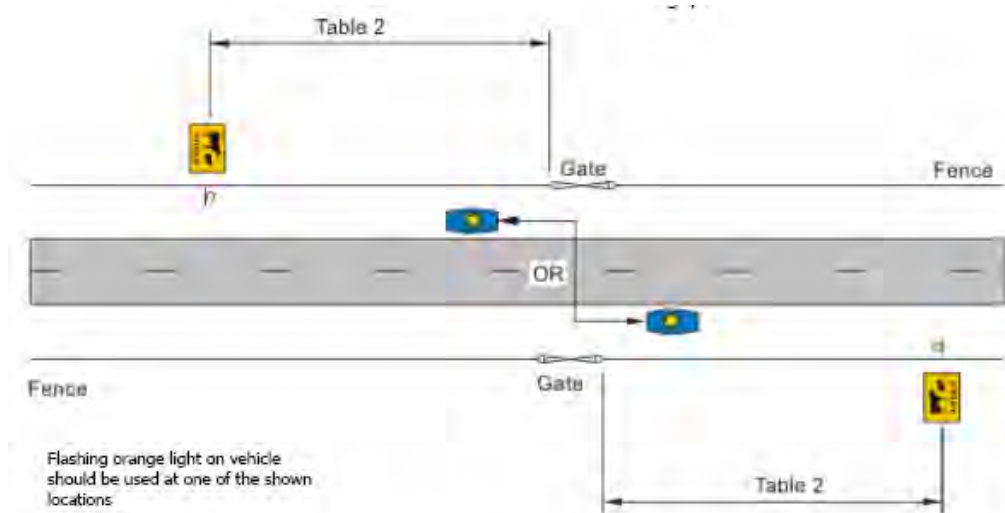


FIGURE 1 - Typical Stock Crossing Site – for bitumen roads.

NOTE: Gravel roads – there is no requirement for orange flashing lights

The crossing should desirably not be used when sun glare will interfere with drivers' view of the traffic signs or stock on the road.

Where stock movements are adjacent to or encompass an intersection, STOCK AHEAD and ON SIDE ROAD signs should be used on the side roads, to alert motorists entering the road that there is stock on the road. The location of the STOCK AHEAD sign should be based on a distance from the stock crossing as shown in **Table 2**.

POSTED SPEED LIMIT KM/HR	MINIMUM SPACING DISTANCE METRES
60	120
70	140
80	160
90	180
100	200
110/ STATE LIMIT	220

Table 2 – Placement of STOCK AHEAD Signs

Use of Stock Crossings during Night-Time, Periods of Poor Visibility or Hazardous Locations

Daylight use of stock crossings is preferred. Where the stock crossing is proposed to be used during night time, periods of poor visibility or in a hazardous location, the following actions should be taken:

- Signing and flashing rotating orange light should be carried out in accordance with Figure 1 (See also Sections 3.4 and 3.5),
- Any person standing on or adjacent to the road for the purposes of controlling stock should wear clothing with reflective strips,
- Floodlighting shall be provided at the crossing point. The lighting should be sufficient to clearly illuminate stock on the road formation in the vicinity of the crossing point. If the road reserve is wider than 30m then floodlights should be placed on both sides of the road reserve, and
- The Council sign STOCK AHEAD PREPARE TO STOP (MR-WAW-6) should be considered for use. With reference to **Figure 1**, the STOCK AHEAD PREPARE TO STOP sign should be positioned in place of the STOCK AHEAD sign.

DROVING OF STOCK ALONG A ROAD

Where it is necessary to move stock more than 100m along a road reserve, signs should be erected along the road shoulder in accordance with **Figure 2**. In addition, a lead vehicle and/or a tail vehicle should be placed in front

and/or at the rear of the stock to warn approaching motorists. The vehicles should be located at a distance from the stock as shown in **Table 2**.

NOTE: On gravel roads no orange flashing light is required.

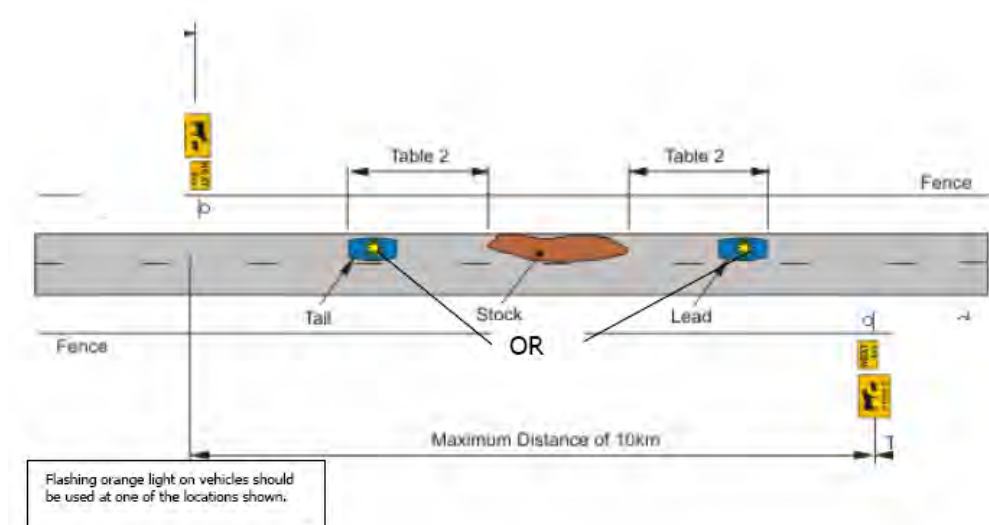


FIGURE 2 - Signing for droving of stock

NOTE: Where stock can be moved along the road reserve without stock or vehicles travelling on the carriageway, it remains necessary to adhere to the signage shown in Figure 2.

SIGNS

The conditions of the following publications have been described in this guideline:

- Main Roads Signs Index and relevant guidelines,
- Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996 Act, and
- Relevant Australian Standards.

Therefore, this guideline provides sufficient guidance for a person wanting to take stock onto a road to comply with the necessary standards. If required, further information can be obtained by contacting Main Roads.

Signs should be erected in accordance with these guidelines and Main Roads Standard

Drawings 9548 - 0106 and 8720 -0762. All signs shall be rigid. The class of retro reflective material used shall be Class 1.

Signing should be displayed prior to and during the stock movement. Signs and flashing orange warning lights should be positioned and erected so that:

- they are properly displayed and firmly secured so as to prevent them being blown over by the wind or passing traffic, and
- signs may be placed on the roadside or road shoulder and should be at least 1m clear of the road lanes.

The signs and any flashing orange lights should be displayed or installed immediately prior to the stock being driven on to the road reserve and folded over or removed as soon as the stock are no longer in the road reserve, as per **Section 3.1**.

Signs are a specified treatment in this guideline, and typical signs are listed in **Table 3**.

"STOCK AHEAD" AS 1742.2 Designation T1-19B Sign Size: 1200 x 900mm (sealed roads) OR 900 x 600mm (unsealed roads)	
"REDUCE SPEED" AS 1742.2 Designation G9-9A Sign Size: 1500 x 750mm	

"NEXT ... KM" AS 1742.2 Designation W8-17-1B Sign Size: 750 x 450mm	
"ON SIDE ROAD" AS 1742.2 Designation W8-3B Sign Size: 750 x 500mm	
"STOCK AHEAD PREPARE TO STOP" (With Flashing Yellow)" Main Roads Designation MR-WAW-6B (See Section 2.3) Sign Size: 1100 x 1600mm Sign Dimensions Sign Post Dimensions	

TABLE 3 - List of typical signs for Stock Crossings and Droving of Stock

VEHICLE MOUNTED WARNING DEVICE

The flashing orange warning light shall comply with the equipment described in the Road Traffic (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 2002. Vehicle indicator lights do not constitute a flashing orange warning light.

STOCK UNDERPASSES

Stock underpasses generally consist of reinforced concrete box culverts of a size suitable to allow safe passage of the stock and the farmer. Sizes for these structures may, for example, be:

- 1200 x 1200 mm Sheep movements,
- 1500 x 1500 mm Sheep movements where the stock owner may access the underpass, or
- 1800 x 1800 mm Cattle movements and where the stock owner may utilise a vehicle in the underpass.

Fencing details for the underpass to prevent stock from entering the road is available from Main Roads.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE	POLICY NO:	76
DATE ADOPTED:	15/05/2018	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	
LEGAL (PARENT):	Local Government Act 1995	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION NO.	

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Conferences
OBJECTIVE:	To determine the nature and extent of Councillors and Officers attendance or representation, travel and accommodation expenses payable at conferences.

POLICY STATEMENT

DEFINITIONS

Conferences means conferences, conventions, congresses, study tours, seminars, forums, workshops, courses, meetings deputations, information and training sessions and events related to local government held within Australia.

Elected Member - Where the term "Elected Member" is mentioned, this is also given to mean a duly appointed member of a Council Committee.

INTERSTATE CONFERENCES

When it is considered relevant that the Shire be represented at an interstate conference, generally up to a maximum of one elected member and one staff member may attend, subject to sufficient funds having been allocated in the annual budget. All costs including airfares, registration fees and accommodation will be paid directly by Council.

INTRASTATE CONFERENCES

Accompanying Person

Where an elected member or staff member is accompanied at a conference, all costs for or incurred by the accompanying person including but not limited to travel, casual meals, registration and/or participation in any conference programs, may be paid for by the Council.

REPORTS

Following attendance at conferences, the attendees shall submit a report within thirty days of their return, for the Council's information and records. The report shall include a summary of the event's proceedings, major points of interest and recommendation as to whether attendance at similar conferences is warranted.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE	POLICY NO:	81
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	16/04/2021
LEGAL (PARENT):	Local Government Act 1995	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	YES	DELEGATION NO.	7 & 30

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Use of Shire of Woodanilling Facilities
OBJECTIVE:	To provide a framework for the hire and use of community facilities (hereby referred to as "facilities") and parks and reserves (hereby referred to as "reserves") across the Shire of Woodanilling.

POLICY STATEMENT

The overall objective of facilities and reserves across the Shire of Woodanilling is to provide spaces and places for a variety of functions, events, and activities for the community. In order to ensure that conditions related to the hire and use of facilities and reserves throughout the Shire are applied consistently, this policy outlines:

- Fees and charges applicable to facilities and reserves across the Shire (including bonds).
- Subsidised use of facilities and reserves.
- Measures for the storage and consumption of alcohol at facilities.
- Conditions of hire.

DEFINITIONS

Chief Executive Officer - Where the Chief Executive Officer is mentioned in this policy it means the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Woodanilling.

Casual Hirers - Casual hirers are those users of the Shire's facilities and/or reserves that hire for a one-off specific event or intermittent and/or irregular meetings during any given year to a maximum of 5 sessions per year.

Service Clubs, Charitable Institutions and Emergency Service Organisations - Charitable institutions are those organisations recognised as licensed charities by the Charitable Collections Advisory Committee and officially listed by the Ministry of Fair Trading in their listing of licensed charities in Western Australia. Service Clubs are defined as those organisations where members may volunteer to perform community services and where these activities form a principal part of the organisation's objectives and goals. Funds raised by these groups, to be eligible under this Service Club definition, must be donated to a charitable cause and/or research designed to improve standards and overall quality of life.

Examples of service clubs include Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, and Apex Clubs. Specific emergency service organisations included in this definition are the State Emergency Service and volunteer Bushfire Brigades.

Facilities - Facilities are defined, for the purposes of this policy, as multipurpose community and recreation venues supplied by the Shire and available for hire.

Reserves - Reserves are defined as all of those areas under the Shire's control set aside for passive recreation and sporting activities. This definition includes parks, active reserves, sport grounds and other passive reserves.

Commercial User Groups - A commercial user group is one, which is a registered business with the Ministry of Fair Trading and results in private pecuniary gain (i.e. income generation & profit). Those user groups deemed to be of a commercial nature would be charged the commercial fee for all use of the Shire's facilities.

Community User Groups - A community user group is defined as a non-profit organisation and shall include, but is not limited to sporting clubs (that are incorporated under the Associations Incorporations Act), stated not-for-profit community groups, religious groups, education institutions and groups that have a focus on community needs with a social benefit. This definition also applies to private bookings such as weddings, birthday parties, christenings etc. Those groups deemed to be of a community nature would be charged the community fee for all use of the Shire's facilities.

SCOPE OF POLICY

This policy applies to the hire of facilities and reserves throughout the Shire for events, activities or functions that are deemed to fall within the existing capacity of the venue involved or of a nature that falls within the normal

operations of the facility or reserve. All other events, activities and functions shall be referred to the Council and may be subject to the provisions of other Shire policies.

This policy DOES NOT APPLY to:

- Administration Centre at 3316 Robinson Rd, Woodanilling.
- Lake Queerearrup
- Any facility throughout the Shire currently under a lease/licence agreement with a specific organisation/s.

Fees and Charges

Fees and charges applicable to all community facilities and reserves defined in this policy will be in accordance with the Schedule of Fees and Charges adopted by Council annually as part of the budget and amended from time to time.

Bonds applicable to facility and reserve hire

A refundable bond will be payable on any and all hire of facilities and reserves.

Subsidised use of Facilities and Reserves

The following groups automatically qualify for a 75% discount on the scheduled hire fee for the use of facilities and reserves:

- Community User Groups;
- Service Clubs;
- Charitable Institutions; and
- Emergency Service organisations

Storage and consumption of alcohol at community facilities and reserves

Consumption of alcohol

Any club/group or individual wishing to hold an event, activity or function at the Shire's facilities or reserves which involve the consumption of alcohol by attendees must apply in writing for approval prior to the activity, event or function.

Sale of Alcohol

Any club/group or individual wishing to hold an event, activity or function at the Shire's facilities or reserves which involve the sale of alcohol to attendees must apply in writing for approval prior to the activity, event or function.

Approval for the sale of alcohol will only be considered for those clubs/groups or individuals, which have been granted either an Occasional, Club or Club Restricted Liquor License from the Office of Racing and Gaming (Liquor Licensing Division).

Storage of Alcohol

- 1) Storage of Alcohol is permitted in Council facilities with the approval of the shire for the day before the booked event until the following day.
- 2) Hirers store the alcohol at the facility at their own risk of loss or damage.

Restricted/Unrestricted Liquor Licenses

Any club/group or individual wishing to have a regular restricted liquor licence at the Shire's facilities or reserves must apply in writing for approval.

Any club/group or individual wishing to have an unrestricted Club Licence at the Shire's facilities or reserves must apply in writing for approval.

CONDITIONS OF HIRE

Conditions of Hire forms as noted in this policy shall be made available to all prospective hirers when booking enquiries are made and signed by the prospective hirer prior to the function, event or activity date.

Conditions of Hire forms outline:

- • Blocking Booking and Booking Usage
- • Bonds
- • Cancellations, refunds and tentative bookings
- • Cleaning
- • Ground Maintenance and Marking
- • Damage

- • Decorations and equipment
- • Events
- • Hired Area
- • Liability
- • Liquor
- • Noise
- • Payments
- • Security
- • Subsidised use

SPECIFIC BOOKINGS TAKING PRIORITY

- Hockey Finals in September and Cricket Finals in February/March are to have booking priority.
- Bookings for fixtures, including finals must be made by individual clubs prior to the commencement of their season, and must be for the current playing season only.
- All other bookings made prior to seasonal fixtures bookings take precedence and the hirer will be granted exclusive use of the facility for the hire period;

OTHER

In all cases, the Shire reserves the right, at its discretion, to refuse entry or subsidised use of a facility or reserve to an individual or group.

POLICY TYPE:	ROADS & TRANSPORT
DATE ADOPTED:	16/04/2016

POLICY NO:	82
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	18/02/2014 15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION No.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Roadside Memorials
OBJECTIVE:	To respect people's grief and ensure the road environment is safe for all road users.

POLICY STATEMENT

Council adopted the Main Roads WA Roadside Memorial Policy and Guidelines.

POLICY TYPE:	CUSTOMER SERVICE
DATE ADOPTED:	17/12/2013

POLICY NO:	84
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Community Engagement
OBJECTIVE:	To provide guidance to the Council and community on when community engagement activities should be undertaken and the level of engagement to be carried out, other than notification and consultation conducted in accordance with statutory requirements

POLICY STATEMENT

Community Engagement is about involving the community in decisions which affect them, and to be responsive to the needs of the community.

Community is defined in the broadest possible sense to include Shire of Woodanilling residents, ratepayers (owners and occupiers), business proprietors, community groups, and visitors. At times it may also include other tiers of government, neighbouring Councils and other stakeholders with an interest in the Shire of Woodanilling.

In effectively engaging the community, many diverse and different views and opinions may be conveyed to Council. Council may not always be able to reconcile these differences, nor make decisions or take actions that align with everyone's viewpoint.

FRAMEWORK:

Council's approach to community engagement is based on the spectrum of engagement activities as advocated by the International Association for Public Participation. The Five levels of participation are:

INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL:				
To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/ or solutions	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/ or decisions	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	We will endeavour to implement what you decide.
ASSURANCE TO THE PUBLIC				
We endeavour to keep you informed	We endeavour to keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations.	We endeavour to work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed.	We endeavour to look to you for direct advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible	We will endeavour to implement what you decide.

It should be noted that the 'empower' level on the spectrum has limited application in Local Government as the elected Council are the decision making body.

WHEN ENGAGEMENT IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

The Shire of Woodanilling endeavours to undertake community engagement when:

1. A decision is likely to have significant impact on a particular individual or group in the community

2. There is, or likely to be , strong community concern or interest in the issue;
3. The proposal before the Council is anticipated to have significant impact on the economy, lifestyle and/or environment of the Shire and/or its residents;
4. Significant changes to the current or future use of land or infrastructure within the Shire is being considered;
5. Information is needed by Councillors and/or staff about community needs, priorities or values to ensure planning is appropriate and responsive;
6. The Council wishes to ensure all groups, including minority or disadvantaged groups have information about an opportunity to contribute to the operations and/or the planning for the Council's services, facilities and programmes.

There are 4 impact levels to measure the need for Community Engagement, where impact relates to the 'effect of an action or change on the Community.' The impact levels are as follows:

LEVEL OF IMPACT	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Level 1	High level of impact on the whole or a large part of Woodanilling.
Level 2	High level impact of a local nature, eg a local area, specific community or user group.
Level 3	Lower level of impact on the whole or a large part of Woodanilling.
Level 4	Lower level of impact of a nature, eg a local area, specific community or user group.

The level of community engagement undertaken relates directly to the level of community involvement required, and should always be appropriate to the nature, complexity and impact of the issue, plan or strategy. In some cases it may not be practicable when:

1. The Council is to make a decision quickly in the interest of the Shire (e.g. Public Safety);
2. The advice or decision is to another tier of Government about matters of broad interest (in common) to constituents of the State;
3. The decision concerns day to day administrative matters

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

COUNCIL

The Council is elected to make decision on behalf of the people of the Shire of Woodanilling. To do so effectively, the Council may have a need to inform themselves of current community attitudes and opinions on the issue(s).

All community engagement is undertaken in a manner that is consistent with our legal obligations under;

- the Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (that is, open and accessible to all members of the community);
- the Information Privacy Act 2000 (regarding the handling of all personal information); and
- Any other relevant legislation which may relate to a particular issue

COMMUNITY

The Community is expected to:

- Inform themselves about Council functions, initiatives, activities and objectives and participate in civic affairs;
- Acknowledge that the Council is made up of duly elected representatives of the community and it is their role to make decisions on behalf of the community;
- Acknowledge that submissions addressing matters that are objective are generally considered more highly than those that demonstrate bias, or are subjective, or hypothetical; and
- Behave in a way consistent with our organisational values.

POLICY TYPE:	LAW & ORDER
DATE ADOPTED:	25/09/2012

POLICY NO:	85
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	18/02/2014 18/08/2015 20/12/2016 15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Dog Act 1976</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Shire of Woodanilling Dogs Local Law 2008
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	YES
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DELEGATION NO.	27
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Keeping of more than two (2) and up to six (6) dogs - exemption under section 26(3) of the Dog Act 1976 – in the town site of Woodanilling.
OBJECTIVE:	To ensure uniform application process, advertising requirements and exemption/refusal conditions.

POLICY STATEMENT

STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS:

Section 26(3) of the Dog Act gives power to a local government to limit the number of dogs that can be kept in or at a premises within the local government's district. It does not, of itself, limit the number of dogs which can be kept at a premises, but instead gives power to a local government to limit the number to between 2 and 6 without the need for a kennel establishment licence.

It should be noted that "Dog Kennels" as defined in the Shire of Woodanilling Town Planning Scheme No. 1 are prohibited within the residential, commercial, industrial and local rural zones within the Shire, therefore the Council cannot issue an exemption for more than 6 dogs within these zones.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Initial applications, and renewals must be submitted to the Shire together with all supporting documentation as specified in the application form, and as outlined below, prior to taking ownership of the 3rd or subsequent dog(s), and accompanied by any fee set by Council during the annual budget process.

Note: It is the number of dogs at the one property, irrespective of the number of residents or owners at that property.

The application or renewal will be determined by the Council and will consider information received from:

1. Property inspection report from the Shire Ranger.
2. Responses received from any advertising that may take place in accordance with Policy 84.
3. The zoning and size of the property.
4. The impact on the local environment, including adjoining properties.

If an exemption to keep more than two dogs is granted, the expiry date will be based on the closest registration expiry period for dogs registered at the property.

Note: If all dogs are registered for three years, then the exemption applies for three years, if all dogs are registered for life then the exemption applies to the life of the dogs. However if one dog is registered for one year and the remaining dogs are registered for life, then the exemption will apply for one year only.

EXEMPTION CONDITIONS:

Council may apply any of the following conditions to any exemption it grants:

1. This exemption applies to the dogs described in the application only – should numbers be reduced for whatever reason including natural attrition and the owner wishes to acquire more dogs then a further exemption is required by Council prior to obtaining any further dogs.
2. Dog registrations must remain current at all times;
3. This exemption is not an approval for a kennel establishment therefore the owners are prohibited from breeding and selling dogs under Council's Town Planning Scheme No.1.
4. The use hereby permitted shall not cause injury to or prejudicially affect the amenity of the area by reason of the emission of odour, noise, waste product or otherwise.
5. The exemption may be revoked or varied at any time under the Dog Act 1976 section 26 (3.c)

DANGEROUS DOGS

Exemptions will not be issued to dangerous dog breeds, under any circumstances.

APPEALS PROCESS:

The applicant has the right to appeal in writing to Council within 28 days of the Council decision.

ADVERTISING PROCESS:

Prior to consideration by Council, all initial applications to keep more than two (2) dogs shall be advertised by the Shire by means of local public notice, and by written notification to adjoining and nearby landholders.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE
DATE ADOPTED:	18/12/2012

POLICY NO:	86
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	18/02/2014 15/09/2015 015/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION No.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Integrated Workforce Planning
OBJECTIVE:	To demonstrate that the shire is committed to ensuring that strategic, operational and legislative objectives are met by effective workforce planning and resourcing to demonstrate compliance with the integrated planning requirements of the <i>Local Government Act 1995 s5.56(2)</i>

POLICY STATEMENT

Definition of Workforce Planning:

Workforce planning is a continuous process of shaping the workforce to ensure it is capable of delivering organisational objectives into the future. It provides the framework for assessing the demand and supply of the workforce and aims to have the right people in the right place at the right time to affect the delivery of organisational goals, resourced through effective long term financial and business plans.

Principles:

The Shire considers workforce planning to be an essential management function in its operations. They recognise that the achievement of all goals and objectives are reliant on the appropriate capacity, skills, knowledge of the workforce.

Council also recognises that the responsibility for managing people lies with the person who has the executive responsibility for the objectives of the service/activity/ function of their division.

The Shire will ensure the Workforce Plan addresses current and future best practice human resource management that includes:

- effective and efficient recruitment and retention
- role and responsibility definition and appropriate performance management
- support and encouragement for staff to perform
- staff training and development
- legislative compliance
- staff health and wellbeing (OSH)
- flexibility in employment and work practices to meet organisational and employee needs

Responsibilities :

- Executive, managers and supervisors have the responsibility and accountability for ensuring that all staff are managed appropriately within their own work areas.
- In each of these areas, current and future demand and supply should be assessed as part of the annual and strategic planning cycles.
- All managers will ensure effective setting of KPIs and performance criteria for their staff that will meet relevant organisational objectives.
- Staff appraisals will incorporate training and development plans to ensure the current and future skills and knowledge needs are met wherever practicable, with gaps and omissions reported to the CEO or other designated officer for inclusion in the Workforce Planning process.
- The relevant organisational planning and performance monitoring personnel will research and relevant workforce data, demographics and trends as part of the integrated planning cycle.
- All Elected Members and officers involved in organisational, operational or project planning will ensure that workforce implications are considered and included in all strategic or operational plans.

Monitor and Review:

The Shire will implement a robust reporting and recording system that will be regularly monitored to ensure human resource supply and demand management is appropriately implemented and sustained across the organisation and there is ongoing identification of issues and trends.

Workforce planning key performance indicators, relating to both organisational and personal performance will be developed, implemented and monitored by the Shire's Executive and Council as appropriate and reported as required, being mindful of human resource management confidentiality requirements.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE
DATE ADOPTED:	18/02/2014

POLICY NO:	88
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	
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DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Policies – Process for adopting, amending or repealing
OBJECTIVE:	To establish a process for the introduction, amendment or repealing of a council policy

POLICY STATEMENT

Prior to introducing, amending or repealing a policy of Council, the proposal will go through the following process:

- Comparisons with other Local Authorities.
- Likely effect on the residents - consultation if necessary.
- Cost impact.
- Need to include a sunset clause.
- Legal implications.

All recommendations affecting policy must be made available to Council prior to the relevant Council Meeting and may not be introduced as a late item.

POLICY TYPE:	OSH	POLICY NO:	91
DATE ADOPTED:	15/05/2018	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	
LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION NO.	

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Alcohol and Drug Workplace Policy
OBJECTIVE:	The following policy is binding on the administration and operations areas of the Shire of Woodanilling, together with contractors and volunteers of the Shire of Woodanilling.

POLICY STATEMENT

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to implement a fair and proactive alcohol and other drugs screening program that will contribute to the safety and health of all employees, contractors and volunteers of the Shire of Woodanilling.

It is the intention to create an environment where employees, contractors and volunteers recognise the health and safety risks of misusing alcohol and other drugs and thus provide an opportunity for them to obtain assistance to avoid such misuse.

SCOPE

This policy outlines the circumstances and methods for the screening tests of Shire employees, contractors and volunteers for alcohol and other drugs and describes the processes which will be adopted following a positive test and the course of events for the employee or contractor who has tested positive to alcohol or another drug.

This policy has also been formulated so that Shire employees, contractors and volunteers recognise the potential impact of alcohol and drug misuse for both themselves personally and in the work environment for the safety of all.

This policy applies to all staff at corporate functions, events, and meetings including Council, Advisory, Committee and staff meetings, and any other forum of official business of Council and Council Officers on Council premises.

The Alcohol and Drug Workplace Policy is an intrinsic component of the Shire of Woodanilling's commitment to safety.

DEFINITION

While this policy refers specifically to alcohol and illicit drugs, it is intended to apply to all forms of substances affecting the central nervous system.

For the purpose of this policy, "under the influence" is a situation in which the influence of alcohol or drugs, or the combination of alcohol and drugs, may affect personnel in any detectable manner. **This workplace policy shall form part of each employee's, contractors and volunteer's induction into the Shire workforce and shall be reinforced by management. Fairness and dignity will be an absolute priority in the implementation of the policy.**

Safety in the Workplace and Fitness for Work

Employees, contractors and volunteers are obliged to present themselves for work in a fit state so that when undertaking normal work activities, they do not expose themselves, their co-workers or the public to unnecessary risks to health and safety.

It is the employee's or contractor's or volunteer's responsibility to advise their supervisor if they are taking any prescribed drug or medication that may affect their fitness for duty or work performance. The individual should also find out from their doctor or pharmacist what the effects of any prescribed drugs are on their work performance.

Welfare of the Individual

The welfare of employees, contractors and volunteers, as well as being the responsibility of the Council as the employer, is also the responsibility of each individual. It is therefore each employee's or contractor's or volunteer's responsibility to ensure that they do not place themselves or any other person or member of the public in an unsafe work environment. The health and safety of all people is paramount.

If a manager or supervisor has justifiable cause to doubt a person's fitness for duty, they may be removed from the workplace and the employer may initiate any reasonable action considered necessary as detailed in the Shire of Woodanilling Fitness for Work Procedure.

If it is believed that the use of alcohol or drugs renders risk to the health or safety of the employee, contractor, co-workers or the public, the employer reserves the right to remove the employee from duty pending an urgent medical examination to determine fitness for duty.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN THE WORKPLACE

During normal business hours, the use of alcohol and drugs in the workplace, including Council premises, parks, reserves, vehicles, plant or any other Council building or physical asset, is prohibited.

During normal business hours, the employer may permit the consumption of alcohol where circumstances warrant such as a social event like a Christmas Party, or special organised functions such as the retirement of an employee. Consumption of alcohol for gatherings of employees as part of the staff social club, for team building, will also be permissible. The provision of low percentage alcohol beverages will be served as a preference at all functions and soft drink, water and substantial food will also be provided.

TESTING OF EMPLOYEES FOR THE PRESENCE OF DRUGS AND/OR ALCOHOL

Testing will be undertaken under the following circumstances:

- As part of an Employee's Pre-Employment medical by a medical practitioner appointed by the Shire of Woodanilling.
- Where there is the suspicion of an employee, contractor or volunteer being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- If any employee, contractor or volunteer suspects that another employee, contractor or volunteer is under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, they should contact their immediate supervisor.
- The employee, contractor or volunteer should be advised that they are suspected to be under the influence of alcohol or other drugs and screening tests will be carried out.
- The employee, contractor or volunteer undertaking the testing may ask for an independent witness, who must be immediately available. If their witness is not immediately available, the tester will organise a witness.
- At random for employees.
- All results of any tests will be recorded.

TESTING FOLLOWING ANY TRAFFIC INCIDENT/ACCIDENT

Following any traffic accident, the employee driving a motor vehicle or heavy equipment vehicle, or an individual associated with the accident, may be alcohol and drug tested.

TESTING FOLLOWING ANY INCIDENT/ACCIDENT AT THE SHIRE WORKS DEPOT, ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OR SITE WORKS

Following any incident/accident within the areas mentioned above, the employee, or an individual associated with the incident/accident, may be alcohol and drug tested.

FAILURE TO UNDERTAKE TESTING

- Should an employee refuse to undertake a test, they shall be counselled that refusal supports the suspicion being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs and should refusal persist, the employee will be sent home without pay and be required to undergo testing before resuming work.
- Should a contractor refuse to undertake a test, they shall be counselled that refusal supports the suspicion being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs and should refusal persist, the contractor will be asked to leave the worksite for a minimum of 24 hours.
- Should volunteer refuse to undertake a test, they shall be counselled that refusal supports the suspicion of being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs and should refusal persist, the volunteer will be asked to leave the worksite for a minimum of 48 hours.

Council Policy 96 – Elected Members Fees and Entitlements

Objective

The Elected Member Fees and Entitlements Policy outlines the allowances, fees and reimbursement of expenses that may be paid to Elected Members.

This policy is in accordance with relevant legislation and determinations, being the *Local Government Act 1995*, the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996* and the determination of the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal (SAT) for the Local Government Chief Executive Officers and Elected Members in accordance with the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975*.

All fees and allowances are to be set by Council resolution annually following the Salaries and Allowances.

Policy Statement

President's Allowance

[Local Government Act 1995 s.5.98(5) and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 Reg. 33(5) and 33(1)(b)]

The President shall be paid an annual allowance equivalent to 30% of the maximum amount permitted to be paid to the President as determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal (SAT) and determined when adopting the budget.

Deputy President's Allowance

[Local Government Act 1995 s.5.98A and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 Reg.33A]

The Deputy President shall be entitled to an annual local government allowance equivalent to 25% of the President's Allowance within the determined range of the SAT and determined when adopting the budget.

Meeting Attendance Allowance

[Local Government Act 1995 s.5.98(1)(b) and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 Reg.33(3) and 34(1)(b) and 34.(2)(b)]

In lieu of paying Elected Members a meeting attendance fee for Council or Committee meetings, Elected Members shall be paid an annual amount for meeting attendance allowance equal to the minimum amount permitted to be paid as determined by Council when adopting the budget, and within prescribed range as set by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal.

Telecommunications Allowance

[Local Government Act 1995 s.5.99A and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 Reg.34A]

Elected Members shall be entitled to an annual Information Communication and Technology (ICT) allowance equal to 30% of the maximum amount permitted to be paid as determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal to cover all information and communications technology costs that are a kind of

expense for which Elected Members may be reimbursed as prescribed by Regulations 31(1)(a) and 32(1) of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*.

This allowance is designed to meet all Elected Members related communication costs and any other relevant telecommunication costs, including relevant hardware to use a telephone, mobile phone, and the internet and consumables for computer equipment (ie internet dongle, printing cartridges, paper, storage devices).

Note: All allowances referred to in this policy will be paid in arrears with Elected Members able to elect to receive payment monthly, or biannually.

Reimbursable Expenses

Local Government Act 1995 s.5.98(2), (3) and (4) and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 Regs 31 and 32

Ipad/Tablet

Immediately following an Elected Member's inaugural election to office, and once every two years after that, Elected Members are entitled to claim the cost of the purchase of an iPad or tablet, to a maximum value of \$1,000 and upon supply of proof of purchase. The purpose of this clause is to enable Elected Members to have ready access to agendas, minutes and other Shire documentation on a system of their own choosing.

All maintenance and ongoing costs are the responsibility of the Elected Member Councillor, as such costs are considered part of the telecommunications allowance.

Travelling Expenses

Elected Members shall be entitled to reimbursement of travelling expenses incurred while using their own private motor vehicle in the performance of the official duties of their term of office.

Claims being related to travel in your personal vehicle to a destination from their normal place of residence or work and return in respect to the following:

- Council Meetings, Civic functions, Citizenship Ceremonies or briefings called by either Council, the President or the Chief Executive Officer.
- Committees to which the Elected Member is appointed a delegate or deputy by Council.
- Any other occasion in the performance of an act under the express authority of Council.

All claims for reimbursement should be lodged with the Shire, on the appropriate claim form by no later than 60 days from the end of the month to which the claim relates. In submitting claims for reimbursement, Elected Members shall detail the:

- Date of the claim;
- Particulars of travel (Destination);
- Nature of business;
- Distance travelled;
- Vehicle displacement; and
- Total kilometres travelled.

Elected Members are required to certify the accuracy of the information they provide with their claim forms and all claims must be accompanied by supporting documentation such as invitations or approvals where applicable.

The rate of reimbursement being as prescribed from time to time by the Australian Taxation Office.

Elected Members who incur travel costs while driving a privately owned or leased vehicle (rather than a commercially hired vehicle) because of the Elected Member's attendance at a Council Meeting or a meeting of a committee of which he or she is also a member are to be reimbursed at the same rate contained in section 30.6 of the *Local Government Officers' (Western Australia) Award 2021*.

Elected Members who incur travel costs incurred for intrastate or interstate travel for circumstances referred to in regulation 32(1) of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*, is at the same rate applicable under the *Public Service Award 1992*.

Parking Fees

Parking fees incurred as a result of travel to any occasion referred to in "Travelling Expenses" of this policy shall be reimbursed upon lodgement of receipts accompanying the associated travel claim form and associated with the official duties and functions of Elected Member.

The cost of "valet" parking, however, will not be reimbursed.

Child Care Costs

[*Local Government Act 1995 s.5.98(2) and (3) and Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 Reg.31(1), (2) and (3) and 32*]

Elected Members shall be entitled to reimbursement of the lesser amount of actual child care costs or the amount prescribed by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal for care of children, of which they are parent or legal guardian, whilst attending a Council meeting or a meeting of a committee of which he or she is a member.

Child care costs will not be paid where the care is provided by a member of the immediate family or relative living in the same premises as the Elected Member.

Equipment

The Shire may provide the Shire President with a suitably equipped device ie laptop or tablet for the use during their term of office and to be returned on their term expiring.

The electronic equipment is to be used for Council related business only and the Shire President is responsible for the safe guarding and protection of the device from misuse.

Other Support / Supplies

Elected Members are entitled to be supplied with the following items to be used only in fulfilling the role of the office of Elected Member:

- Annual Diary - will be supplied to each Elected Member at the commencement of each calendar year.

(**Note:** Elected Member should note that any diary used by an Elected Member to record the scheduling or occurrence of activities related to the fulfilment of the office of Elected Member are subject to the *State Records Act 2000* and the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*.)

- Name badges.
- The Shire will, within reason, replace on request any name badge which is lost or irreparably damaged.

Protection

The Shire's Scheme protections extend to Elected Members for:

- Personal accident whilst engaged in the performance of the official duties of their office, however, the cover does not include medical expenses that are covered by Medicare, workers compensation, transport accident legislation, motor vehicle registration personal injury cover or private health insurance.
- Elected Members Officers Liability for matters arising out of the performance of the official duties of their office provided the performance or exercise of the official duty is in the opinion of Council, not illegal, dishonest, against the interests of the Shire or otherwise in bad faith.
- Public liability while undertaking official duties of their office but subject to any limitations set out in the protection wording.
- Motor vehicle at the particular time owned or driven by the Elected Member or driven by another person on behalf of the Elected Member whilst the Elected Member is proceeding as a member to and from:
 - Council Meetings, Civic functions, Citizenship Ceremonies or briefings called by either Council, the President or the Chief Executive Officer;
 - Committees to which the Elected Member is appointed by Council;
 - Any other occasion while performing the functions of an Elected Member or as a result of an act under the express authority of Council;
 - The maximum LGIS will pay under Section 1 – Cover for loss or damage to Council's councillors, directors or employees vehicles, is the market value of the vehicle or up to a maximum value of \$75,000 for any one loss, any one event, or the declared value specified in the schedule in respect of such vehicles whichever is greater; and
 - As far as allowed by law, this Additional Cover will only provide cover in excess of any amount for which Elected Members, Directors, Employees vehicles are otherwise insured.
- Elected Members must determine whether the LGIS above insurance cover is adequate.
- Elected Members may wish to obtain their own insurance cover, at their own cost, to ensure the benefits and endorsements are adequate for their individual needs.
- LGIS Scheme protections are subject to the protection wordings, benefits, conditions, endorsements, excesses and exclusions.



Document Control/References

Name Of Policy		Council Policy 96 – Elected Members Fees and Entitlements		
Previous Policy		Councillor Allowances, expenses and reimbursements		
Next Review Date		Annually		
Related Documents		<u>Acts/Regulations</u> <i>Local Government Act 1995: sections 5.98, 5.98A, 5.99 and 5.99A, 5.100A, 5.101A</i> <i>Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996: regulations 34, 34AC and 34AD</i> <i>Salaries and Allowances Act 1975: section 7B</i> <i>Local Government Officers’ (WA) Interim Award 2021: section 30.6</i> <i>Public Service Award 1992 Schedule F</i> <u>Plans/Strategies</u> Nil <u>Policies</u> Nil <u>Delegations</u> Nil <u>Work Procedures</u> Elected Members Expenses Claim Form Schedule of Expenses and Allowances as per annual adopted budget		
Date Of Adoption And Resolution Number		15/09/2015		
Review Dates And Resolution Numbers				
History:				
Version:	Title No.	OCM Date Res No.	Synopsis	Details
1	Councillor allowances, expenses and reimbursements	15.09.2015	Adoption	Adopted By Council 15 September 2015
2	Councillor allowances, expenses and reimbursements	15.05.2018	Review of Policy	Reviewed, amended and adopted by Council 15.05.2018
3	Council Policy 96 – Elected Members Fees and Entitlements	21.06.2022 OCM56/06/22	Full review of policy and amended with changes to align to legislation	Review and adopted by Council 21.06.22

POLICY TYPE:	BUILDING	POLICY NO:	97
DATE ADOPTED:	16/08/2016	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Caravan Parks & Camping Grounds Regulations 1999 S 11(2)(c)</i>	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION NO.	
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Temporary Accommodation
OBJECTIVE:	To provide guidelines on the prerequisite conditions for approval of temporary accommodation for occupation during the completion of a permanent dwelling.

POLICY STATEMENT

Council will determine applications for temporary accommodation subject to the following conditions:

1. Applications must be submitted in writing and accompanied by a town planning application fee.
2. Applications will only be considered to reside in a caravan inside an already approved and constructed shed, on a temporary basis whilst constructing a permanent dwelling on the same property; and
 - Will only be granted to those persons who are to occupy the house when completed.
 - For a maximum period of 12 months.
 - Land being zoned "Local Rural" or "Regional Rural"
 - Applicants submitting a bond of \$5,000 cash, to be refunded upon temporary accommodation being vacated to the satisfaction of the Environmental Health Officer/Building Surveyor.
 - Toilet, hand wash basin in close proximity, bath and/or shower and laundry trough may be provided in the shed (and connected to an approved onsite effluent disposal system and hot and cold potable water supply). The laundry trough is permitted to be used as the hand wash basin. Cooking facilities must be provided for in the caravan.
 - The shed being supplied with a supply of potable water, and where no scheme water is available then it must be in the form of a water tank with a minimum capacity of 92,000L.
 - Installation of a smoke alarm to the temporary accommodation.
3. Prior to submitting an application for temporary accommodation the proponents must already have obtained an approved building licence for the construction of a permanent dwelling.
4. Temporary accommodation must be inspected and approved by the Environmental Health Officer/ Building Surveyor prior to occupation.
5. In accordance with the provisions of the Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997, for occupation of temporary accommodation greater than 12 months, applications must be made to the Minister, Department of Local Government and Regional Development. Applications will only be supported where significant progress has been made on the construction of the permanent dwelling.
6. Council reserves the right to revoke temporary accommodation permission at any time if it is dissatisfied with the state of progress towards the construction of a permanent dwelling or any general terms of the temporary accommodation permission have not been met.

POLICY TYPE:	ROADS & TRANSPORT	POLICY NO:	98
DATE ADOPTED:	15/05/2018	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	
LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION NO.	

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Road Making Materials
OBJECTIVE:	To provide guidance for the provision of sand/gravel supplies for road works.

POLICY STATEMENT

IDENTIFYING GRAVEL/SAND

Areas of suitable materials shall be clearly identified and recorded in a register containing title details, landholder details, approximate quantities and life of the pit, details of when the material was accessed including quantities, details of any compensation (see below), and a map of the location.

NEGOTIATING WITH LANDHOLDER

Negotiations with the landholder shall be carried out with both the interests of the landholder and Council in mind. Attempts shall be made to satisfy the concerns of the landholder in order to obtain materials, but it should be noted that Council may invoke the powers of the Land Administration Act 1997 to take land where negotiations have failed.

ACCESSING

Access to pits shall be on an unrestricted basis, and it will be agreed with the landowner the access route to and from the pit.

COMPENSATION

Compensation shall be paid to the landholder to the equivalent of \$1.10 per cubic metre incl. GST. Payment shall be made to the landholder when the material is quarried and heaped.

REHABILITATION

Council will rehabilitate the pit and access tracks once the gravel supply is exhausted at no charge to the landholder. Any additional requirements of the landholder must be approved by Council prior to any works being carried out.

For the purposes of this policy "rehabilitate" means levelling of the quarry floor and the replacement of the topsoil.

EFFECT OF THIS POLICY

Council agrees to maintain the pit in a reasonable condition, and any associated fencing and gates in the same condition as when first accessed. Any damage to fences, gates or property will be remedied by the Shire.

POLICY TYPE:	CIVIC LEADERSHIP GOVERNANCE	POLICY NO:	99
DATE ADOPTED:	19/12/2017	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018
LEGAL (PARENT):	Local Government Act 1995	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION NO.	

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Credit Card Policy
OBJECTIVE:	To. Shire of Woodanilling Corporate Credit Card is provided to enable the purchase of Shire related goods and services, where the normal purchasing procedure is not applicable. The objective of this policy is to: 1. Provide a clear framework to enable the use of the corporate credit card 2. Provide the CEO with clear and concise guidelines outlining its use 3. Reduce the risk of fraud and misuse of the corporate credit card.

POLICY:

USAGE

Shire of Woodanilling The corporate credit card shall be used only:

- For Council business activities
- When outside the Shire on business; and/or
- For the purchase of goods in accordance with Council's Purchasing Policy.
- Shire of Woodanilling corporate credit card does not have a cash advance facility.

ELIGIBILITY AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES FOR NEW THE CORPORATE CREDIT CARD

A credit limit of \$2,000 is to be applied to the Chief Executive Officer's corporate credit card, and can only be varied by resolution of Council.

The CEO shall acknowledge and accept conditions of use of the Shire of Woodanilling Corporate Credit Card. Refer Attachment 1: Corporate Credit Cardholder Agreement.

CORPORATE CREDIT CARD RECONCILIATION PROCEDURES

- Corporate Credit Card statement accounts will be reconciled monthly by the Finance Officer, and verified by the CEO.
- Transactions shall be accompanied by a succinct explanation of why the expense was incurred.
- Transactions shall be accompanied by an authorised purchase order.
- The CEO shall sign and date the credit card statement with supporting documentation attached stating 'all expenditure is of a business nature'.

CONSEQUENCES

This policy represents the formal policy and expected standards of the Shire. Appropriate approvals need to be obtained prior to any deviation from the policy. It is imperative that appropriate documentation is retained to substantiate all expenditure.

Elected Members and Employees are reminded of their obligations under the Shire's Code of Conduct 2011 to give full effect to the lawful policies, decisions and practices of the Shire.

CORPORATE CREDIT CARDHOLDERS RESPONSIBILITIES

- Ensure the corporate credit card is maintained in a secure manner and guarded against improper use. Credit card details are not to be released to anyone. Credit card purchases are to be through the Cardholder.
- The corporate credit card is to be used only for Shire of Woodanilling official activities, there is no approval given for any private use.
- All documentation regarding a corporate credit card transaction is to be retained by the cardholder and produced as part of the reconciliation procedure.
- Where credit limits are expected to be exceeded, the Finance Officer is to be notified so appropriate steps can be taken to ensure sufficient funds are available or balances are refreshed.
- The use of the credit card shall not be tied to any type of reward system that provides cardholders with any personal benefit or reward.
- Purchases on the corporate credit card are to be made in accordance with the Shire of Woodanilling Purchasing Policy.
- Monthly reconciliations of the credit card purchases are to be completed within seven (7) days of the date of the corporate credit card statement being issued by the Finance Officer, with all reconciliation dockets attached to equal the balance of credit used.
- The corporate credit card is to be returned to the Shire President on or before the employee's termination date with a full acquittal of expenses.

REFERENCES TO RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Shire of Woodanilling Code of Conduct
- Shire of Woodanilling Purchasing Policy
- Local Government Act 1995
- Goods and Services Tax Act 1999

ATTACHMENT 1

CORPORATE CREDIT CARDHOLDER AGREEMENT

I (insert cardholder name) acknowledge and accept the conditions listed below which govern the use of the Shire of Woodanilling Corporate Credit Card:

CONDITIONS OF USE

- Ensure the corporate credit card is maintained in a secure manner and guarded against improper use.
- The corporate credit card is to be used only for Shire of Woodanilling official activities, there is no approval given for any private use whatsoever.
- All documentation regarding a corporate credit card transaction is to be retained by, or provided to, the cardholder and produced as part of the reconciliation procedure.
- Credit limits may only be exceeded under exceptional circumstances, and with the approval of the Shire President.
- The use of the credit card shall not be tied to any type of reward system that provides cardholders with any personal benefit or reward.
- Observe all cardholder responsibilities as outlined by the card provider.
- Purchases on the corporate credit card are to be made in accordance with Shire of Woodanilling's Purchasing Policy.
- Monthly reconciliation of credit card purchases is to be completed on the supplied template within seven (7) days of the date of the credit card statement being issued.
- Transactions will be supported by a GST invoice stating the type of goods purchased, amount of goods purchased and the price paid for the goods. The receipt shall meet the requirements of the Goods and Services Tax Act 1999 to enable a GST rebate to be applied.
- Transactions shall be accompanied by a succinct explanation of why the expense was incurred.
- Transactions shall be accompanied by an authorised purchase order.
- Should approval of expenses be denied by the Shire President, recovery of the expense shall be met by the cardholder.
- The cardholder shall sign and date the corporate credit card statement with supporting documentation attached stating 'all expenditure is of a business nature'.
- Lost or stolen cards shall be reported immediately to the card provider and Shire President.
- The corporate credit card is to be returned to the Shire President on or before the employee's termination date with a full acquittal of expenses.

Failure to comply with any of these requirements could result in the card being withdrawn from the employee. In the event of loss or theft through negligence or failure to comply with the Shire of Woodanilling Corporate Credit Card Policy any liability arising from the use of the card may be passed to the cardholder.

The use of a Shire of Woodanilling Corporate Credit Card is subject to the provisions of the Code of Conduct of Shire of Woodanilling. Serious transgression of the above listed responsibilities or the Code of Conduct may result in an appropriate referral under the Corruption and Crime Commission Act 2003 and/or termination of employment.

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Signed: Kellie Bartley, CEO

.....
Date

POLICY TYPE:	CIVIC LEADERSHIP GOVERNANCE	POLICY NO:	100
DATE ADOPTED:	20/02/2018	DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018
LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995 S2.7(2)(b)</i>	LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Workplace Awards
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:		DELEGATION No.	

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Christmas/New Year and Easter arrangements
OBJECTIVE:	To ensure equitable and uniform application of the closure of the Shire Depot and Administration office during Christmas/New Year and Easter periods annually.

POLICY

The purpose of this Policy is to enable the closure of the Shire Depot and Administration Office without the need for annual pre-approval from Council.

SHIRE DEPOT

Closure for the following periods each year:

- Four weeks at Christmas/New Year – usually 12:00noon on the last working day one week before Christmas, and reopens on the Tuesday one week after New Year, provided the closure is no greater than four weeks (average sixteen days closure)(twelve working days);
- Wednesday through to the Friday after Easter (Monday and Tuesday being public holidays)(three working days); and
- Two weeks in August annually (ten days closure)(eight working days).

Subject to:

- Staff taking either time-in-lieu, paid leave or unpaid leave for these periods, excluding public holidays and RDO's; and
- Suitable emergency arrangements being put in place.

ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

Closure for the following periods each year;

- Between Christmas and New Year, reopening after the local government holiday after New Year (three working days).
- Wednesday through to the Friday after Easter (Monday and Tuesday being public holidays)(three working days).

Subject to:

- Staff taking either time-in lieu, paid leave or unpaid leave for these periods, excluding public holidays; and
- Suitable emergency arrangements being put in place.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE
DATE ADOPTED:	20/02/2018

POLICY NO:	101
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	15/05/2018 21/08/2018

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	AASB 124
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION NO.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Related Party Disclosures
OBJECTIVE:	- To. The objective of this policy is to provide guidance on the application of AASB 124 to the Shire of Woodanilling's financial statements. - The objective of AASB 124 is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with such parties. - The disclosure requirements apply to the existence of relationships regardless of whether a transaction has occurred or not. For each financial year, the Shire must make an informed judgement as to who is considered to be a related party and what transactions need to be considered, when determining if disclosure is required. - This policy stipulates the information requested from related parties to enable an informed judgement to be made.

POLICY STATEMENT

Local Government Act 1995:
S5.41.

SCOPE

The Shire of Woodanilling

DEFINITIONS

AASB 124 - the Australian Accounting Standards Board - Related Party Disclosures Standard under Section 334 of the *Corporations Act 2001*

The Act - the *Local Government Act 1995*

Key Management Personnel (KMP) see AASB 124.

Material (materiality) - means the assessment of whether the transaction, either individually or in aggregate with other transactions, by omitting it or misstating it could influence decisions that users make on the basis of an entity's financial statements.

Ordinary Citizen Transaction - means a transaction that an ordinary citizen of the community would undertake in the ordinary course of business with Council.

Related Party – see AASB 124.

Related Party Transaction – see AASB 124.

Significant (significance) - means likely to influence the decisions that users of the Council's financial statements make having regard to both the extent (value and frequency) of the transactions, and that the transactions have occurred between the Council and related party outside a public service provider/taxpayer relationship.

Remuneration - means remuneration package and includes any money, consideration or benefit received or receivable by the person but excludes reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, including any amount received or receivable from a Related Party Transaction

Policy Statement

AASB 124 provides that the Shire will be required to disclose in its Annual Financial reports, related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances.

Related parties include a person who has significant influence over the reporting entity, a member of the key management personnel (KMP) of the entity, or a close family member of that person who may be expected to influence that person.

The Shire has determined that the following persons as meeting the definition of a related party:

- An elected Council Member;
- The Chief Executive Officer and the Deputy Chief Executive Officer;
- Close family members of any person listed above in accordance with the definition provided in AASB 124; and
- Entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by a Council member, KMP or their close family members (includes companies, trusts, joint ventures, partnerships, and non-profit associations such as sporting clubs.)

A **related party transaction** is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Shire and the related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

For the purpose of determining whether a related party transaction has occurred, the following transactions or provision of services have been identified as meeting these criteria:

- Use of Shire owned facilities such as [Recreation Centre and oval, and Administration Centre (only if no fee is charged or discount rate provided)]
- Employee compensation whether it is for KMP or close family members of KMP
- Lease agreements for housing rental (whether for a Shire owned property or property sub-leased by the Shire through a Real Estate Agent)
- Lease agreements for commercial properties
- Monetary and non-monetary transactions between the Shire and any business or associated entity owned or controlled by the related party (including family) in exchange for goods and/or services provided by/to the Shire (trading arrangement)
- Sale or purchase of any property owned by the Shire, to a person identified above.
- Sale or purchase of any property owned by a person identified above, to the Shire
- Loan Arrangements
- Contracts and agreements for construction, consultancy or services.
- Private works or use of Council equipment in accordance with Policy 63 (only if no fee is charged or discount rate charged)

Ordinary Citizen Transactions (OCT) are those transactions that an ordinary citizen would undertake with the Shire and where the Shire can determine that an OCT was provided at arm's length, and in similar terms and conditions to other members of the public and, that the nature of the transaction is immaterial, no disclosure in the annual financial report will be required.

Council declares that in its opinion, based on the facts and circumstances, the following OCT (that are provided on terms and conditions no different to those applying to the general public and which have been provided in the course of delivering public service objectives, are unlikely to influence the decisions that users of the Council's financial statements make), no disclosure in the annual Related Party Disclosures - Declaration form will be required for the following transactions:

- Paying rates;
- Fines;
- Application fees for licences, approvals or permits;
- Fees and charges for Shire services and membership such as childcare, gym membership, pool membership, and Kids Central membership;
- Use of Shire owned facilities such as [Recreation Centre and oval, and Administration Centre (only if full fees are charged)]
- Attending Council functions that are open to the public.
- Sale of gravel and sand at market rates for civil works i.e. road construction or building works.
- Private works or use of Council equipment in accordance with Policy 63 (only if full fees are charged)

Where these services were not provided at arm's length and under the same terms and conditions applying to the general public, elected Council members and KMP will be required to make a declaration in the Related Party Disclosures - Declaration form about the nature of any discount or special terms received.

Disclosure Requirements

For the purposes of determining relevant transactions above, elected Council members and key management personnel as identified above, will be required to complete a Related Party Disclosure declaration form on appointment of their position with the Council. A new declaration is only required where there is a change in circumstances of the elected Council member or key management personnel.

The Ordinary Citizen Transactions:

- (a) **Non-material in Nature** - A KMP is not required to notify in a RPT Notification, and Council will not disclose in its financial statements, related party transactions that are ordinary citizen transactions assessed to be not material in nature
- (b) **Material in Nature** - A KMP is required to notify in a RPT Notification, and Council will disclose in its financial statements related party transactions that are ordinary citizen transactions assessed to be material in nature.
- (c) **Materiality Assessment** - The Chief Executive Officer will review and assess the materiality of the related party transactions that are ordinary citizen transactions to determine whether the disclosure of such transactions are necessary for an understanding of the effects of the related party transactions on the financial statements, having regard to the criteria specified.
- (d) **Information Extraction** - The Chief Executive Officer will identify and extract information specified in against each notified related party transaction that is an ordinary citizen transaction assessed as being material in nature in Council's business systems for the purpose of recording the related party transactions and associated information in a register of related party transactions.

As a general rule, Council will utilise \$5,000 as the threshold for materiality.

Register of Relation Party Transaction

1. Shire staff will maintain and keep up to date a register of related party transactions that captures and records the information for each existing or potential related party transaction (including ordinary citizen transaction assessed as being material in nature) during the financial year.
2. The contents of the register of related party transactions must detail:
 - (a) The description of the related party transaction;
 - (b) The name of the related party;
 - (c) The nature of the related party's relationship with Council;
 - (d) Whether the notified related party transaction is existing or potential
 - (e) A description of the transactional documents the subject of the related party.

Procedures

The method for identifying the close members and associated entities of KMP will be by KMP self-assessment. KMPs have an ongoing responsibility to advise Council immediately of any Related Party Transactions.

The preferred method of reporting is for KMPs to provide details of Related Parties and Related Party Transactions to the Chief Executive Officer.

Information provided will be reviewed in accordance with the Council's operational requirements and held on a centralised register held within the Corporate Services area.

Should a KMP have any uncertainty as to whether a transaction may constitute a Related Party Transaction they should contact the Manager Corporate Services who will make a determination.

Confidentiality

All information contained in a disclosure return, will be treated in confidence. Generally, related party disclosures in the annual financial reports are reported in aggregate and as such, individuals are not specifically identified. Notwithstanding, management is required to exercise judgement in determining the level of detail to be disclosed based on the nature of a transaction or collective transactions and materiality. Individuals may be specifically identified, if the disclosure requirements of AASB 124 so demands

LEGISLATIVE AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

- AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures
- Local Government Act 1995
- Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996
- Related Party Disclosures – Disclosure Form

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE
DATE ADOPTED:	29/06/2021

POLICY NO:	102
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	29/06/2021

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995, S5.38</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 – R18D
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION NO.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	CEO Performance Review
OBJECTIVE:	To provide a consistent, transparent and accountable process through the use of clear guidelines regarding the annual review of the CEO's performance in accordance with the Local Government Act, the Regulations and the CEO's Contract

POLICY STATEMENT

Council will conduct the performance of the CEO at least once in relation to every year of employment. The performance review is a confidential process and will be conducted according to the process set out in this policy.

RATIONALE

The principles applied regarding the conducting of the Shire of Woodanilling CEO performance review include:

Collaborative Process

The performance review process must be a collaborative and constructive process between the Council and the CEO that is designed to enhance performance and provide guidance for the ensuing twelve months, using the Shire's Community Strategic Plan.

Councillors

Councillors must be prepared to take a corporate view of this process. The performance review process should be regarded as an opportunity to build relationships and to increase the effectiveness of individuals, systems and processes which will improve the performance and the profile of the Shire of Woodanilling.

Councillors participating in the review process need to have the following skill set:

- An ability to be fair and objective;
- Good communication skills;
- Preparation and evaluation skills;
- Avoid bias;
- Able to concentrate on outcomes;
- Negotiation skills.

Council

It is Council that establishes and conducts the performance review procedures.

CEO

The CEO has a statutory responsibility to advise Council that the performance review is required.

The CEO is to have equal input regarding the performance review process. This includes involving the CEO in:

- The setting of the performance review date(s);
- The development and setting of the Key Result Areas;
- Providing feedback on performance through answering the performance review questionnaire (performance review form) or through providing separate notes;
- Whether a facilitator will be used or not to assist with the performance review process;
- Providing a copy of the compiled Feedback Report to the CEO;
- The performance review interview; and

- Any matters post the performance review interview including remuneration and contractual matters and whether the performance review process can be improved.

External Facilitator

The external facilitator, if used, is required to facilitate the performance review process regarding their responsibilities under this policy.

The Review Panel

The Review Panel is required to undertake its responsibilities under this policy and use the Checklist in Attachment One to assist it with the performance review process.

Contract

The CEO's contract contains the procedure regarding the format of the performance review:

CLAUSE	CONTRACT
4.4	4.4 Procedure
	Any performance review conducted shall take the format of the following procedure:
	4.4.1 Agreed Key Result Areas shall be developed bi-annually and structured from Council's adopted Strategic Community Plan.
	4.4.2 If performance in any of the Key Result Areas is considered unsatisfactory by either party, specific examples illustrating the performance gap must be identified.
	4.4.3 Key Result Areas should not be developed to cover all aspects of the position, only those which are most clearly linked to the achievement of the Council's strategic objectives. It is important that these goals are tangible and measureable, and within the Chief Executive Officer's area of control and authority.
	4.4.4 A report should be prepared describing the assessment developed during the performance review, changes to be made, special tasks to be done, or decisions to follow as a result of the evaluation.

Note:

1. This procedure can only be varied by agreement between the Council and the CEO.
2. Developed under 4.4.1 means the status of the Key Result Areas (KRAs) i.e. how have the KRAs progressed and whether changes to the KRAs are required.

STEPS OF THE PERFORMANCE REVIEW PROCESS

In order to meet the requirements of the procedure set out in the CEO's contract, the following steps shall be conducted:

1. Initial Key Result Areas (KPIs):
 - (a) Council to confirm the CEO's contract contains Key Result Areas (KRAs) and a review process. This has regard to the initial KRAs agreed by both Council and the CEO. The KRAs are then reviewed at the CEO's first performance review, and subsequent reviews.
2. Establish Review Procedures:
 - (a) Council, in conjunction with the CEO, to set the date for the performance review.
 - (b) Council to confirm that the Review Panel (The Panel) is to consist of the Shire President and Deputy Shire President. The Shire President is the chair of the Panel.
 - (c) Council to determine if an external facilitator is used to provide assistance as per the responsibilities outlines in this policy. If so, then the CEO must be consulted on whether they agree to the proposed external facilitator.
 - (d) The external facilitator is to develop the review questionnaire (topics of discussion that make up the performance review form) and the rating method used and agreed by Council.
3. Performance of the CEO:
 - (a) All councillors must be provided with an opportunity for feedback using the questionnaire.
 - (b) The CEO is to provide a self-assessment report based on the questionnaire and/or provide additional information through the report.
 - (c) A "Feedback Report" compiling the responses from the councillors and the CEO must be prepared for the Panel's and CEO's consideration regarding the performance review interview. The

Feedback Report also forms part of the report on the outcomes of the review for Council's consideration.

4. Prepare for Performance Review.

- (a) The performance review interview to be scheduled and all parties advised by the external facilitator.
- (b) The performance review venue to be set up by the chair of the Review Panel.

5. Conduct Performance Review.

- (a) The performance review interview conducted as follows:
 - i. Questionnaires distributed by the external facilitator to all councillors and the CEO:
 - Councillors complete questionnaire.
 - CEO completes questionnaire and/or provides further report.
 - ii. Responses are collated and a "Feedback Report" prepared by the external facilitator prior to the day of the performance review. The Feedback Report is then provided to the CEO and the Panel;
 - iii. Facilitator meets with CEO and conducts briefing on the process for the performance review interview.
 - iv. Facilitator meetings with Review Panel and briefs the members on the process for the performance review interview.
 - v. Performance review interview is conducted, facilitated by the external facilitator.
 - vi. The Key Result Areas (performance measures) for the next 12 months are discussed and agreed.
 - vii. If an external facilitator is not used, then the Shire President performs the functions allocated to the external facilitator.
- (b) A report must be prepared by the Review Panel to Council on the performance review outcomes. This can also include the matters outlined in 5c and 5d.
- (c) Subsequent remuneration and/or contractual matters are then scheduled for consideration by the Review Panel.
- (d) The performance review process is to be reviewed by the Review Panel and improvements incorporated for subsequent reviews.

SCOPE

This policy applies to the conduct of CEO performance appraisals.

DEFINITIONS

CEO means the CEO of the Shire of Woodanilling.

Key Result Areas also known as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These are both strategic (relate to more than one year) and tactical (generic or more immediate e.g. leadership and management capability) in nature and must refer to the Strategic Community Plan.

Local Government in this context means the Council at the Shire of Woodanilling, as it is the only body which can make a decision regarding the CEO's employment and performance.

LEGISLATIVE AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Local Government Act 1995:

S5.38. Annual review of certain employees' performances

The performance of each employee who is employed for a term of more than one year, including the CEO and each senior employee, is to be reviewed at least once in relation to every year of employment.

S5.39(1), (2) and (3). Contracts for CEOs and Senior Employees

These sub-sections of the Act mandate that the CEO must have their employment governed by a contract and performance criteria set for the purpose of reviewing the CEO's performance.

Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996:

R18D. Performance review of CEO, local government's duties as to

A local government is to consider each review on the performance of the CEO carried out under section 5.38 and is to accept the review, with or without modification, or to reject the review

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

- CEO's Contract of Employment regarding performance review matters.
- Policy 54 – Purchasing Policy regarding appointment of an external facilitator.

ATTACHMENT

A checklist to assist with the CEO Performance Review Process is provided in Attachment One

REVIEW HISTORY

ATTACHMENT ONE – CEO PERFORMANCE REVIEW CHECKLIST

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY (Where Appointed)				Done (✓ or ✗)
	Council	CEO	Panel	Facilitator	
Does the CEO's contract contain performance measures and an appraisal process?	✓				
Has the commencement of the appraisal process been put in the diary?	✓	✓			
Council has determined who will conduct the appraisal process: Appointed Committee; or, all Elected Members	✓				
Will an external facilitator be used?	✓				
Does the CEO agree to the external facilitator?	✓	✓			
The appraisal questionnaire been prepared. A rating method has been agreed.	✓			✓	
Have all Elected Members been provided with opportunity to provide feedback?	✓		✓	✓	
Has the CEO provided a Self-Assessment report?		✓			
A working report/feedback report has been prepared	✓		✓	✓	
The appraisal interview has been scheduled and all parties have been advised.	✓		✓	✓	
The appraisal interview venue has been set up.	✓		✓	✓	
The appraisal interview has taken place	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Performance measures for the next 12 months have been discussed and agreed.	✓	✓	✓	✓	

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY (Where Appointed)				Done (✓ or ✗)
	Council	CEO	Panel	Facilitator	
Subsequent remuneration and / or contractual matters have been scheduled for consideration	✓		✓	✓	
A report to Council on the appraisal outcome has been prepared	✓		✓	✓	
The appraisal process has been reviewed and improvements incorporated for subsequent appraisals.	✓	✓	✓	✓	

(Source: WALGA CEO Performance Appraisals – Elected Member Training 2016)

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE
DATE ADOPTED:	29/06/2021

POLICY NO:	103
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Section 5.90A
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION NO.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Attendance at Events Elected Members and CEO
OBJECTIVE:	• For Council to actively consider the purpose of and benefits to the community from Elected Members and the CEO attending events; • To provide a framework for the acceptance of invitations to such events; • To clarify who pays for tickets to events; and • To provide transparency to the community on the acceptance of tickets to events.

1. POLICY STATEMENT

Section 5.90A of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) provides that a local government must prepare and adopt an Attendance at Events policy. This policy is made in accordance with those provisions.

2. SCOPE

This policy applies to Elected Members and the CEO of The Shire of Woodanilling. It must be read in conjunction with Policy "Attendance by Elected Members at Conferences".

This policy does not apply to Shire of Woodanilling employees other than the CEO.

3. DEFINITIONS

In accordance with section 5.90A of the Local Government Act 1995, event includes:

- a concert;
- a conference;
- a function;
- a sporting event; and
- an occasion prescribed for the purposes of this definition by the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*.

This is not an exhaustive list. This policy also applies to agricultural shows, cultural events and festivals etc.

4. POLICY

Council acknowledges that it is an important function for Elected Members and the CEO to represent their local government and fulfil their leadership role in the community.

Council's accountability to the community requires it to ensure that tangible benefits from spending ratepayers' money can be identified and that there is no perception of bias from accepting complimentary tickets when matters affecting the donor come before Council. It is important that Elected Members and the CEO make decisions – and are seen to be making decisions – free from influence and in the best interest of the community.

Attendance at an event, whether as a representative of Shire of Woodanilling or otherwise as an Elected Member or CEO, where the Elected Member or CEO has not paid for the ticket or hospitality, is a gift and must be disclosed if the gift is valued over \$300 (either one gift or cumulative over 12 months from the same donor).

However attendance at an event in accordance with clause 1.3 of this policy will exclude the recipient of complimentary tickets from the requirement to disclose an interest if the ticket is over \$300 and the donor has a matter before Council. Any gift received that is less than \$300 (either one gift or cumulative over 12 months from the same donor) also does not need to be disclosed as an interest.

4.1. PROVISION OF TICKETS TO EVENTS

- 4.1.1 All invitations for an Elected Member or CEO to attend an event must be addressed in writing to Shire of Woodanilling
- 4.1.2 Invitations addressed to Elected Members or the CEO, but not submitted in writing to the Shire, are not captured by this policy and must be disclosed in accordance with the gift and interest provisions in the Act.
- 4.1.3 Events for Elected Members and the CEO authorised in advance of the event by this policy are:
 - a. Shire hosted or sponsored ceremonies, functions, events and art exhibitions;
 - b. Meetings and events hosted by clubs and not-for-profit organisations in the shire;
 - c. Any free events held in the shire;
 - d. Cultural events or festivals in the shire;
 - e. Events run by schools within the shire;
 - f. Events for which representation by the Shire President or the CEO has been requested; and
 - g. Events run by other local governments, WALGA and Local Government Professionals Australia.

5. APPROVAL OF ATTENDANCE

5.1 In making a decision on attendance at an event, Council will consider:

- (a) who is providing the ticket to the event;
- (b) the location of the event ie whether in the district or out of the district;
- (c) the role of the Elected Member or CEO when attending the event, i.e. participant, observer, presenter and the value of their contribution;
- (d) whether the event is sponsored by the Shire;
- (e) the benefit of Shire representation at the event;
- (f) the number of invitations or tickets received;
- (g) the cost to attend the event, including the cost of the ticket and any other expenses such as travel and accommodation.

5.2 Decisions to attend events in accordance with this policy will be made by simple majority and may be delegated.

6. PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF ATTENDANCE

6.1 Where an invitation or ticket to an event outside the Shire is provided free of charge, the Shire may contribute to appropriate expenses for attendance, such as travel and accommodation, if Council determines attendance to be of public value.

6.2 Unless listed at clause 1.3, for any events where generally members of the public are required to pay, Council will determine whether it is in the best interests of the Shire for an Elected Member or the CEO to attend on behalf of Council.

6.3 If Council determines that an Elected Member or CEO should attend a paid event, the Shire will pay the cost of attendance and appropriate expenses, such as travel and accommodation, for events outside the Shire and the cost of attendance for events within the Shire.

6.4 Where partners of an authorised Shire representative attend an event, any tickets for that person, if paid for by the Shire, must be reimbursed by the representative.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE
DATE ADOPTED:	29/06/2021

POLICY NO:	104
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Section 5.126
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION NO.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Elected Members Continuing Professional Development
OBJECTIVE:	This policy describes the Shire of Woodanilling's approach to enable council members to meet their statutory obligations for training and gives effect to the requirement to adopt a continuing professional development policy. This policy also provides guidance on training and professional development for elected members that is not of a statutory nature.

POLICY STATEMENT

1. Policy Statement

Councillors have a unique and challenging role performing their functions under the Act. The Shire recognises the value of training and continuing professional development to build and supplement council member skills and experience.

1.1 Compulsory Elected Member Training

The Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, requires elected members to complete a Council Members Essentials course consisting of five modules. Certain exemptions, specified in the Regulations apply. In accordance with the Regulations, training must be completed by all elected members following their election within 12 months of taking office and is valid for five years. The Regulations specify three training providers.

Elected members have a responsibility to complete the training in accordance with the legislation. Following each ordinary election, elected members will be provided with the relevant information on training options. Training that an elected member is required to complete under Section 5.126 of the Act will be paid for by the Shire from the elected member training account. E-Learning is the preferred method of training as it is the most cost efficient form of delivery, however it is acknowledged that some elected members may prefer to receive training face to face. Elected members are therefore, able to select a training option to meet their learning style and availability from one of the approved providers.

1.2 Continuing Professional Development

The Shire is committed to supporting the continuing professional development of council members to the benefit of Council, the Shire and the community.

Continuing professional development can include training and attendance at conferences in accordance with this policy.

Elected members who wish to attend training courses, appropriate conferences or seminars may make application to the Shire President in writing. A decision on attendance will be made jointly between the Shire President and the CEO based on the need, the benefit to the Shire of the person attending, identified skills gaps of elected members both individually and as a collective, and budgeted funds being available.

Professional development events and training for the Shire President must be approved by the Deputy Shire President in conjunction with the CEO.

Where an elected member's request for training is declined under this Policy, the member can request the matter be referred to Council.

Claims for reimbursement of expenses must be submitted within 14 days of the conference or training and may include:

- Registration and training costs for the elected member;
- Actual receipted

- o accommodation for the duration of the conference or training
- o taxi fares associated with the conference or workshop
- o parking at the venue or accommodation
- o food and drink costs (excluding alcohol)
- o mileage costs in accordance with SAT determination.

Training that exceeds to allocated budget amount, must be approved by resolution of Council.

Elected members should note that all training undertaken, including conferences, are required to be published on the Shire's website.

1.3 Review Position and Date

Council to review following October 2021 Elections.

1.4 Associated Documents

Policy 96 – Councillor allowances, expenses and reimbursements.

2. SCOPE

This policy applies to all elected members of the Shire of Woodanilling.

Training can take several forms including formal qualifications, short courses, seminars and conferences.

3. DEFINITIONS

There are no definitions relevant to this policy.

4. LEGISLATIVE AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The Local Government Act 1995, Section 5.126, requires all elected members to undertake compulsory training within 12 months of being elected. The Shire of Woodanilling is required, under the Local Government Act 1995 Sections 5.127 and 5.128, to adopt a policy and report on compulsory training and continuing professional development for elected members.

Part 10 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 provides the legal frameworks for elected member statutory training.

Outcome 4.1 – Representation by skilled councillors to achieve the best outcomes for the Shire.

POLICY TYPE:	FINANCIAL
DATE ADOPTED:	15/02/2022

POLICY NO:	105
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	

LEGAL (PARENT):	Local Government Act 1995 Local Government (COVID-19) Response Order 2020
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:
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DELEGATION NO.

ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	COVID-19 Financial Hardship Policy
OBJECTIVE:	To give effect to our commitment to support the whole community to meet the unprecedented challenges arising from the COVID19 pandemic, the Shire of Woodanilling recognises that these challenges will result in financial hardship for our ratepayers. This Policy is intended to ensure that we offer fair, equitable, consistent and dignified support to ratepayers suffering hardship, while treating all members of the community with respect and understanding at this difficult time. This policy applies to: 1. Outstanding rates and service charges as at the date of adoption of this policy; and 2. Rates and service charges levied for the 2020/21 financial year. It is a reasonable community expectation, as we deal with the effects of the pandemic that those with the capacity to pay rates will continue to do so. For this reason the Policy is not intended to provide rate relief to ratepayers who are not able to evidence financial hardship and the statutory provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> and <i>Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996</i> will apply.

POLICY STATEMENT

Payment difficulties, or short term financial hardship, occur where a change in a person's circumstances result in an inability to pay a rates or service charge debt.

Financial hardship occurs where a person is unable to pay rates and service charges without affecting their ability to meet their basic living needs, or the basic living needs of their dependants. The Shire of Woodanilling recognises the likelihood that COVID19 will increase the occurrence of payment difficulties, financial hardship and vulnerability in our community. This policy is intended to apply to all ratepayers experiencing financial hardship regardless of their status, be they a property owner, tenant, business owner etc

ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL HARDSHIP DUE TO COVID-19

We recognise that many ratepayers are already experiencing financial hardship due to COVID-19. We respect and anticipate the probability that additional financial difficulties will arise when their rates are received.

We will write to ratepayers at the time their account falls into arrears, to advise them of the terms of this policy and encourage eligible ratepayers to apply for hardship consideration. Where possible and appropriate, we will also provide contact information for a recognised financial counsellor and/or other relevant support services.

FINANCIAL HARDSHIP CRITERIA

While evidence of hardship will be required, we recognise that not all circumstances are alike. We will take a flexible approach to a range of individual circumstances including, but not limited to, the following situations:

- Recent unemployment or under-employment
- Sickness or recovery from sickness
- Low income or loss of income

- Unanticipated circumstances such as caring for and supporting extended family

Ratepayers are encouraged to provide any information about their individual circumstances that may be relevant for assessment. This may include demonstrating a capacity to make some payment and where possible, entering into a payment proposal. We will consider all circumstances, applying the principles of fairness, integrity and confidentiality whilst complying our statutory responsibilities.

PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Payment arrangements facilitated in accordance with Section 6.49 of the Act are of an agreed frequency and amount. These arrangements will consider the following:

- That a ratepayer has made genuine effort to meet rate and service charge obligations in the past;
- The payment arrangement will establish a known end date that is realistic and achievable;
- The ratepayer will be responsible for informing the Shire of Woodanilling of any change in circumstance that jeopardises the agreed payment schedule.

INTEREST CHARGES

A ratepayer that meets the Financial Hardship Criteria will not attract interest or penalty charges on rates / service charge debt in 2020/21, subject to the period of time that the *Local Government (COVID-19 Response) Ministerial Order 2020* remains effective (SL 2020/67 – Gazetted 8 May 2020).

In the case of severe financial hardship, the Shire of Woodanilling may consider writing off interest applicable to the Emergency Services Levy and / or interest previously accrued on rates and service charge debts.

DEFEREMENT OF RATES

Deferment of rates may apply for ratepayers who have a Pensioner Card, State Concession Card or Seniors Card and Commonwealth Seniors Health Care Card registered on their property. The deferred rates balance:

- remains as a debt on the property until paid;
- becomes payable in full upon the passing of the pensioner or if the property is sold or if the pensioner ceases to reside in the property;
- may be paid at any time, BUT the concession will not apply when the rates debt is subsequently paid (deferral forfeits the right to any concession entitlement); and
- does not incur penalty interest charges.

DEBT RECOVERY

We will suspend our debt recovery processes whilst negotiating a suitable payment arrangement with a debtor. Where a debtor is unable to make payments in accordance with the agreed payment plan and the debtor advises us and makes an alternative plan before defaulting on the 3rd due payment, then we will continue to suspend debt recovery processes.

REVIEW

We will establish a mechanism for review of decisions made under this policy, and advise the applicant of their right to seek review and the procedure to be followed.

COMMUNICATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY

We will maintain confidential communications at all times and we undertake to communicate with a nominated support person or other third party at your request.

We will advise ratepayers of this policy and its application, when communicating in any format (i.e. verbal or written) with a ratepayer that has an outstanding rates or service charge debt.

We recognise that applicants for hardship consideration are experiencing additional stressors, and may have complex needs. We will provide additional time to respond to communication and will communicate in alternative formats where appropriate. We will ensure all communication with applicants is clear and respectful.

POLICY TYPE:	GOVERNANCE
DATE ADOPTED:	19/07/2022

POLICY NO:	106
DATE LAST REVIEWED:	

LEGAL (PARENT):	<i>Local Government Act 1995</i>
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LEGAL (SUBSIDIARY):	
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DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY APPLICABLE:	Nil
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DELEGATION NO.	Nil
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ADOPTED POLICY	
TITLE:	Special Series Number Plate and Associated Community Sponsorship Fund
OBJECTIVE:	To provide guidance in the consideration of the use of funds that are paid via the purchase of the Shire of Woodanilling Special Series Number Plates.

SCOPE

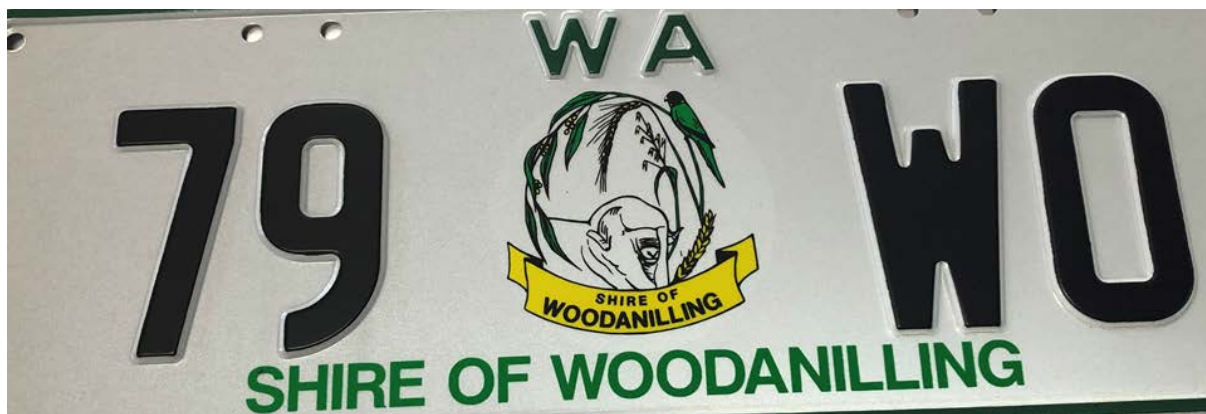
This policy applies to any persons wanting to purchase the Shire of Woodanilling Special Series Number Plates and to define the allocation of funds through a decision of Council.

POLICY STATEMENT

Those persons wishing to purchase the Shire of Woodanilling Special Services Number Plates are paying for the donation amount of \$75.00 per plate that is then decided by Council on the distribution of these funds at any given time.

Special Series Number Plates

The Shire of Woodanilling has been involved with the Department of Transport Special Series Number Plates since the early 1990's. The Plates display the Shire of Woodanilling Logo and is detailed below:



Payment of Special Series Number Plates

The payment of \$200.00 is to be paid direct to the Department of Transport for the make of the number plate. The additional \$75.00 is to be made payable to the Shire for the purpose of using this money to support Community Sports and Recreation associated with the Woodanilling Sports Committee.

Additional Costs associated with sale of plates

The additional payment of \$75.00 is made payable to the Shire's Trust Account for the purpose of the a donation/s that are to be requested from the Woodanilling Sports Committee and/or an individual who is associated with selection of state, national or international representation. The individual or groups reside in the Shire of Woodanilling.

The policy applies where the following criteria are satisfied:

- Written applications for funding assistance may be submitted at any time.
- The applications to be represented to Council for approval.
- Funding can only be sourced from the amount held within the Shire's trust account.
- The Shire will accommodate within the annual budget and will carry forward funds in financial year.

Applications can be evaluated against the following criteria:

- All individual applicants must reside within the Shire.
- In a group/team application, the majority of group/team members must reside in the Shire.
- Applications must be received prior to the event, as funding cannot be retrospective.

Legislative and Strategic Context

Nil.

Review

This policy is required to be reviewed as required.

Associated Documents

Nil.

Division		Community			
Policy Number		New – Policy 106 – Special Local Authority Vehicle Number Plates			
Related Legislation		Nil			
Related Shire Documents		FORM – Special Series Number Plate Application Form			
Risk Rating	Low	Review Frequency	As required	Next Review	When required
Date Adopted			DATE		

Amendments		
Date	Details of Amendment	Reference
Previous Policies		

Council Policy 107 – Significant Accounting Policies

1. Objective

The purpose of this policy is to summarise the significant accounting policies that form part of the notes that accompany the Shire of Woodanilling's statutory budgets and financial statements, describing the key policies being followed by the financial and asset management services.

The Policy summary is mandated by the application accounting framework (such as AASB and/or LG Act). These frameworks require an entity to disclose its most important or significant accounting policies, the appropriateness of those policies, and how they impact the reported financial position of the entity.

2. Scope

This policy applies to the Shire's accounting practices.

3. Definitions

Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB)	Australian Accounting Standards
General Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)	Is the framework of Accounting Standards, Rules and Procedures defined by the Professional Accounting Industry.
International Financial Reporting Standards	Are a set of International Accounting Standards stating how particular types of transactions and other events should be reported in financial statements.
Asset	A resource controlled by a local government as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the local government.
Non-Current Assets	Land, buildings, plant and equipment, and furniture and equipment purchased over the capitalisation threshold values.
Infrastructure Assets	Roads, Footpaths, drainage, crossovers, car parks, street lights, parks and ovals purchased over the capitalisation threshold.
Capitalisation Threshold	The minimum threshold amount for the recognition of a non-current asset and infrastructure asset to be taken up onto the asset register.
Asset Register	A record of asset information considered worthy of separate identification.

4. Policy Statement

Current and Non-Current Classification

An asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the Shire's operational cycle. In the case of liabilities where the Shire does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, such as vested long service leave, the liability is classified as current even if not expected to be settled within the next 12 months. Inventories held for trading are classified as current or non-current based on the Shire's intentions to release for sale.

Trade and Other Payables

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

Prepaid Rates

Prepaid rates are, until the taxable event has occurred (start of the next financial year), refundable at the request of the ratepayer. Rates received in advance are initially recognised as a financial liability. When the taxable event occurs, the financial liability is extinguished and the Shire recognises revenue for the prepaid rates that have not been refunded.

Inventories

General

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Superannuation

The Shire of Woodanilling contributes to a number of superannuation funds on behalf of employees.

All funds to which the Shire of Woodanilling contributes are defined contribution plans.

Land Held for Resale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until completion of development. Finance costs and holding charges incurred after development is completed are expensed.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss at the time of signing an unconditional contract of sale if significant risks and rewards, and effective control over the land, are passed on to the buyer at this point.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows.

Trade and Other Receivables

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

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

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

Due to the short term nature of current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value. Non-current receivables are indexed to inflation, any difference between the face value and fair value is considered immaterial.

The Shire applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, rates receivable are separated from other trade receivables due to the difference in payment terms and security for rates receivable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Shire has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits. Short term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The Shire's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Contract Liabilities

An entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer. Grants acquire or construct recognisable non-financial assets to be controlled by the Shire are recognised as a liability until such time as the Shire satisfies its obligations under the agreement.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown as short term borrowings in current liabilities in Note 3 - Net Current Assets.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

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

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

Recognition of Assets

Assets for which the fair value as at the date of acquisition is under \$5,000 are not recognised as an asset in accordance with Financial Management Regulation 17A (5). These assets are expensed immediately.

Where multiple individual low value assets are purchased together as part of a larger asset or collectively forming a larger asset exceeding the threshold, the individual assets are recognised as one asset and capitalised.

Gains and Losses on Disposal

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in profit or loss in the period which they arise.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings but excluding freehold land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the individual asset's useful life from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Major depreciation periods used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Buildings	30 to 50 years
Furniture and equipment	4 to 10 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 15 years
Infrastructure - roads	20 to 80 years
Infrastructure - footpaths	20 years
Infrastructure - drainage	80 years
Infrastructure - parks and ovals	30 to 75 Years

Amortisation

The depreciable amount of all intangible assets with a finite useful life, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the individual asset's useful life from the time the asset is held for use.

The assets residual value of intangible assets is considered to be zero and useful live and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

Amortisation is included within Depreciation on non-current assets in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Where this is the case, they are capitalised as part of the cost of the particular asset until such time as the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale.



Document Control/References

Name Of Policy	Council Policy 107 - Significant Accounting Policies			
Previous Policy	Significant Accounting Policies			
Next Review Date	Annually			
Related Documents	<u>Acts/Regulations</u> <i>Australian Accounting Standards</i> <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> <i>Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996</i> <u>Plans/Strategies</u> Nil <u>Policies</u> Nil <u>Delegations</u> Nil <u>Work Procedures</u> Nil			
Date Of Adoption And Resolution Number	29.06.2021			
Review Dates And Resolution Numbers				
History:				
Version:	Title No.	OCM Date Res No.	Synopsis	Details
1	Significant Accounting Policies	29.06.2021 – OCM ITEM 10.7	Added in 10% variance	Reviewed And Adopted By Council 29 June 2021
2	Council Policy 107 – Significant Accounting Policies	30.08.2022 – SCM07/08/2022	Full review of policy with major updates	Reviewed, amended and adopted by Council 30.08.2022