

CITY OF PALMERSTON

**Notice of Council Meeting
To be held in Council Chambers, Civic Plaza, Palmerston
On Tuesday, 16 June 2015 at 6:30pm**

AGENDA

Audio Disclaimer

An audio recording of this meeting is being made for minute taking purposes as authorised by City of Palmerston Policy MEE3 Recording of Meetings, available on Council's Website.

1. PRESENT

2. APOLOGIES

ACCEPTANCE OF APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

3. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RECOMMENDATION

1. THAT the minutes of the Council Meeting held Tuesday, 2 June 2015 pages 7978 to 7985 be confirmed.
2. THAT the minutes of the Confidential Council Meeting held Tuesday, 2 June 2015 pages 179 to 180 be confirmed.

4. MAYOR'S REPORT

5. REPORT OF DELEGATES

6. QUESTIONS (WITHOUT DEBATE) FOR WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

7. QUESTIONS (WITHOUT DEBATE) FOR WHICH NOTICE HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN

8. PETITIONS

9. DEPUTATIONS / PRESENTATIONS

9.1 Headspace Darwin

Sally Weir, Manager Headspace Darwin will provide information about headspace services and youth mental health.

10. CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS FOR WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

11. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Governance and Organisation

THAT the minutes from the Governance and Organisation Committee meeting held on 11 June 2015 be received and noted and that Council adopts the recommendations made by the Committee and accordingly resolves as follows:

11.1.1 New Financial Policy FIN21 Debt Collection Policy

THAT Council approves FIN21 Debt Collection Policy

11.2 Economic Development and Infrastructure

THAT the minutes from the Economic Development and Infrastructure Committee meeting held on 11 June 2015 be received and noted and that Council adopts the recommendations made by the Committee and accordingly resolves as follows:

11.2.1 Submission on the Draft Holtze Area Plan and Planning Principles

THAT Council endorse Attachment A to Report Number EDI/164

11.2.2 Concurrent Application (Rezoning from SD to MD and Subdivision) on Lots 10539, 10541, 10550, 10552, 10555 (3, 4 & 7) Gemma Street and (3 & 7) Laurencia Street, Bellamack

THAT Council amend Attachment A to object to the proposal

11.2.3 Northern Territory Planning Scheme Amendment – Provisions to allow small lots in Zone SD (Single Dwelling Residential) in Greenfield Areas

THAT Council endorse Attachment A to Report Number EDI/167

11.2.4 Transfer of Palmerston Sporting Facilities

THAT Council inform the Minister for Sport and Recreation that currently it is not in a position to take over the ownership of the Palmerston Sporting Facilities as these assets are considered outside the responsibility of the City of Palmerston.

11.3 Community Culture and Environment

THAT the minutes from the Community Culture and Environment Committee meeting held on 3 June 2015 be received and noted and that Council adopts the recommendations made by the Committee and accordingly resolves as follows:

11.3.1 Political Advertising at City of Palmerston Events

1. THAT Council staff rigorously enforce the Palmerston City Advertising Signs Code at Council funded and managed community events.
2. THAT to improve the community's access to third party political advertising in relation to Mobile Offices within road reserves and parks, this service not be enforced providing the road reserve or park is not hosting a Community event at the time.

11.3.2 Financial Support – Liberian Community of the NT Inc

THAT Council approve the Liberian Community of the NT Inc grant application for sponsorship to the amount of \$10,000.

11.3.3 Financial Support – Palmerston Football Club

1. THAT Council support the application from the Palmerston Football Club and approve a community grant \$7,500 to fund the infrastructure.
2. THAT Council liaise with the Palmerston Football Club to seek appropriate City of Palmerston signage on the shade structure at Council's cost.

12. INFORMATION AGENDA

12.1 Items for Exclusion

12.2 Receipt of Information Reports

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the information items contained within the Information Agenda, be received.

12.3 Officer Reports

12.3.1	Action Report	8/0679
12.3.2	Community Grant Scheme	8/0683

13. DEBATE AGENDA

13.1 Officer Reports

13.1.1	Regional Capitals Australia – Membership Renewal	8/0680
13.1.2	Animal Management Strategy – Territory Day July 1st 2015	8/0681
13.1.3	Additional Information Request – Neighbourhood Watch NT Incorporated – Grant Application	8/0682
13.1.4	Local Government Association of the Northern Territory – Nominations for casual vacancy to the LGANT Executive	8/0684
13.1.5	Partial Surrender of Crown Lease Term 2255 Town of Palmerston	8/0685

14. CORRESPONDENCE

15. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

At the invitation of the Chair

16. OTHER BUSINESS – ALDERMAN REPORTS

By-law 14(8) provides that the Chairman must not accept a motion without notice if the effect of the motion would, if carried, be to incur expenditure in excess of \$1,000 unless

- a) the motion relates to the subject matter of a committee's or sub committee's recommendations (as the case may be, or an officer's report that is listed for consideration on the business paper; or*
- b) the matter is urgent*

17. CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

17.1 Development Proposal for Georgina Crescent Depot

RECOMMENDATION

1. THAT pursuant to Section 65 of the Local Government Act, Council orders that the public be excluded from the meeting with the exception of the Chief Executive Officer, Acting Director of Corporate and Community Services, Director of Technical Services and Minute Secretary on the basis that Council considers it necessary and appropriate to act in a manner closed to the public in order to receive, discuss and consider the Committee Recommendations in relation to confidential agenda item 17.1 Development Proposal for Georgina Crescent Depot and that Council is satisfied that the meeting should be conducted in a place open to the public is outweighed in

relation to the matter because receiving, considering and discussing the report and associated documentation involves:

- (e) Information provided to the Council on condition that it be kept confidential

This item is considered confidential pursuant to Regulation 8 (e) of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations.

2. THAT Council orders that the minutes from the Confidential Council meeting held on 11 June 2015, in relation to confidential item number 17.1 Development Proposal for Georgina Crescent Depot remain confidential for 3 years.

17.2 Berrimah Farm Development

8/0686

RECOMMENDATION


1. THAT pursuant to Section 65 of the Local Government Act, Council orders that the public be excluded from the meeting with the exception of the Chief Executive Officer, Acting Director of Corporate and Community Services, Director of Technical Services and Minute Secretary on the basis that Council considers it necessary and appropriate to act in a manner closed to the public in order to receive, discuss and consider the report and associated documents in relation to confidential agenda item 17.2 Berrimah Farm Development and that Council is satisfied that the meeting should be conducted in a place open to the public is outweighed in relation to the matter because receiving, considering and discussing the report and associated documentation involves:

- (e) Information provided to the Council on condition that it be kept confidential

This item is considered confidential pursuant to Regulation 8 (e) of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations.

2. THAT Council orders that the minutes from the confidential Council meeting held on 16 June 2015, in relation to confidential item number 17.2 Berrimah Farm Development and associated documents remain confidential and not available for public inspection for a period of 12 months from the date of this meeting or a lesser period as determined by the Chief Executive Officer.

18. CLOSURE



Ricki Bruhn
Chief Executive Officer

Any member of Council who may have a conflict of interest, or a possible conflict of interest in regard to any item of business to be discussed at a Council meeting or a Committee meeting should declare that conflict of interest to enable Council to manage the conflict and resolve it in accordance with its obligations under the Local Government Act and its policies regarding the same.

APPLICATION FOR A DEPUTATION TO THE
CITY OF PALMERSTON

Name: SALLY WEIR

Organisation: Anglicare NT - headspace Darwin

Contact Tel: 89315999

Contact Email: sweir@anglicare-nt.org.au

Presentation topic: headspace Darwin

Date of Request: 3-06-2015

Meeting date requested: 16-6-2015

Time requested (length): 10-15 minutes

Up to 20 minutes

Names of those making the address:

- 1) Sally Weir
- Title: Manager headspace Darwin
- Organisation: Anglicare NT
- 2)
- Title:
- Organisation:

Purpose of the deputation: to provide information about headspace
..... services and youth mental health

A copy of the presentation is required on application.

Please forward this application to: Mr Ricki Bruhn Chief Executive Officer
City of Palmerston, PO Box 1, PALMERSTON NT 0831
Fax No: (08) 89359900 Email: emily.fanning@palmerston.nt.gov.au
For any enquiries please call (08) 89359902

..... Ricki Bruhn

Approved (Chief Executive Officer)

..... [Signature]

Approved (Mayor of Palmerston)

FROM: Chief Executive Officer
REPORT NUMBER: 8/0679
MEETING DATE: 16 June 2015

We value our people, and the culture of our organisation. We are committed to continuous improvement

Provided with this report are individual action items outstanding from previous Council Meetings:

Dec #	Task Date	Matter	Action	Update
8/0787	17/09/2013	Real Housing for Growth Project	Design and project management contract awarded to Thinc. Agreement to lease with the CEO Department of Housing has been executed.	Certificate of Occupancy issued. Formal inspection with Department of Housing on 10 June 2015
8/0847	19/11/2013	TC Zone Land	Discuss with NT Government on acquiring the Tourist Commercial (TC) Zone land – Part Lot 8405	Letter received 9 April 2014 advising investigations are currently being undertaken to inform the potential release of this site including servicing and development options.
8/0879	11/12/2013	Development of Lot 10029 and Part Lot 9608	Expression of Interest for the development of Lot 10029 and Part Lot 9608 be prepared for Council approval.	Letters sent to developers requesting reasons for not responding to the EOI and any suggestions for an amended process. No responses received.
8/0899	14/01/2014	Expression of Interest – Development of Lot 10024 and Part Lot 9609	An EOI to be brought to Council for the development of Lot 10024 and part Lot 9609 with the purpose being for the provision of public car parking combined with a mixed use development comprising of retail, commercial or residential.	Matter referred to EDI Committee 12 March 2015.
8/0949	18/02/2014	Car Parking Contribution Plan Update	Matter on the table	

8/1126	17/06/2014	Reconstruct Radford Road	Council to enter into a memorandum of understanding regarding the use of any contractor security held by LDC.	Construction work in progress.
8/1235	02/09/2014	Palmerston Sporting Grounds	CEO to seek further clarification from the NT Government on their proposal to transfer ownership and management of sporting facilities in Palmerston.	Matter considered at the EDI meeting held on 11 June.
8/1290	7/10/2014	Quarterly Meetings with NT Government Senior Ministers	Mayor and the chairs or delegate of the three Standing Committees be established to meet with senior Ministers of the NT Government on a quarterly basis to seek financial support and provide updates on projects and initiatives associated with the Palmerston City Centre Master Plan.	Meeting held with Minister Chandler, Lia Finnochiaro and executives from the Departments of Transport and Infrastructure on 8 May 2015. Minister Tollner was an apology.
8/1354	09/12/2014	Draft Palmerston City Centre Master Plan 2014 and associated documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Palmerston City Centre Parking Strategy to be presented to and considered by the City of Palmerston's Car Parking Committee. - Final documents and application submission to amend the NT Planning Scheme be submitted to Council for endorsement at the Council meeting scheduled 17 February 2015. - Mayor to forward a letter to the Minister for Lands and Planning to inform the NT Government of the public consultation process for the Draft City Centre Master Plan "package", prior to lodgement of the formal rezoning application with the Minister in 2015. - 	Council has adopted the Palmerston City Centre Master Plan and associated documents with the exception of the Carparking strategy. Council adopted the Palmerston City Centre Parking Strategy on 2 June 2015
8/1378	13/01/2015	Amendments to Palmerston Eastern Suburbs planning principles and plan	Council to write a letter to the Department for Lands and Planning requesting a review of the Palmerston Eastern Suburbs Area Plan and Planning Principles.	Letter forwarded on 26 February and response received on 19 March.
8/1434	03/03/2015	Small lot subdivisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council approach the Shadow Minister for Lands and Planning requesting a meeting in regards to small lot subdivisions 	Meeting to be rescheduled.

8/1506	05/05/2015	Infrastructure Funding	- Workshop to be held to enable elected members to discuss future infrastructure projects and how to fund these projects	
8/1523	19/05/2015	Road from Durack Drive/Flack Road to New entrance of Archer Waste Transfer Station	- Council write to the Director Land Administration seeking consent to open the section of road and road reserve from Durack Drive/Flack Road to the New entrance of Archer Waste Transfer Station.	Letter forwarded
8/1546	02/06/2015	Local Government Service Awards	- CEO to arrange for nominations to be completed for Elected Members who qualify for these awards.	
8/1548	02/06/2015	Municipal Plan 2015/2020	- Draft Municipal Plan for 2015/2020 to be released for public consultation	Public consultation closes 25 June 2015

RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council receives Report Number 8/0679.

Recommending Officer: Ricki Bruhn, Chief Executive Officer

Any queries on this report may be directed to Ricki Bruhn, Chief Executive Officer on telephone (08) 8935 9902 or email ricki.bruhn@palmerston.nt.gov.au

ITEM NO. 12.3.2 **Community Grant Scheme**

FROM: **Acting Director of Corporate and Community Services**

REPORT NUMBER: **8/0683**

MEETING DATE: **16 June 2015**

Municipal Plan:

4. Governance & Organisation

4.2 Service

4.2 We value and encourage participation in Council activities by the community, and are committed to delivering the highest possible levels of service and community engagement

Summary:

This report provides the Community, Culture and Environment Committee with a summary of the Community Grants Scheme applications processed for the months of April and May 2015.

It also provides the committee with any recent acquittals regarding previously awarded grant funding for the, 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 financial years.

Background:

This report details applications received, approved/not approved against the Community Grants Scheme eligibility criteria and selection process.

Acquittal documentation submitted by grant recipients form attachments to this report for the committee's information.

General:

Please see attached table listing all grants and acquittals received for April/May 2015.

Included in this table is an update of funds paid to recipients and amount of funds left in the budget for Grants, Donations, Sponsorships and Scholarships for 2014/2015. The budget currently stands as;

- The current budget for the 2014/2015 year for grants, donations, scholarships and sponsorships is \$167,157
- \$82,149.40 has been paid to recipients year to date for projects in our community, \$7,500 is committed year to date for May
- There is currently \$75,407.60 available in this year's budget (2014/2015)

Financial Implications:

Nil

Legislation / Policy:

Policy number FIN18 – Grants, Donations, Scholarships and Sponsorships

RECOMMENDATION

1. THAT Council receives Report Number 8/0683.

Recommending Officer: Jan Peters, Acting Director of Corporate and Community Services

Any queries on this report may be directed to Jan Peters, Acting Director of Corporate and Community Services on telephone 8935 9976 or email jan.peters@palmerston.nt.gov.au.

Schedule of Attachments:

Attachment A: Listing of Grants and Acquittals Received May 2015 (table)

Attachment B: Listing of Grants and Acquittals Received April 2015 (table)

Community Grants Scheme – Summary of Applications/Acquittals Received – May 2015

Applications Received

Applicant	Activity Project	Amount Request	Amount Received	Outcome
Darwin Community Arts Incorporated	Breaking the Silence Dance Workshops	\$2,000	\$2,000	Successful
Rotary Club of Darwin	Ladies Long Lunch	\$1,000-\$20,000	\$1,000	Successful
Palmerston Football Club Incorporated	Upgrades to Facility and retrospective Sewerage Bill	\$12,500	TBA	Referred to CCE for recommendation at June 2015 meeting
NT White Ribbon Committee	NT White Ribbon Ball	\$1,500	\$1,000	Successful
NT Space School Incorporated	NT Space School	\$400-\$5,000	\$1,000	Successful
Neighbourhood Watch NT Incorporated	Mark Your Territory	\$10,000	TBA	Referred to CCE for recommendation at June 2015 meeting
Liberian Community of the Northern Territory Incorporated	Celebrating Independence Day with reflection on the Ebola Virus	\$9,998	TBA	Referred to CCE for recommendation at June 2015 meeting
NT Junior Golf Clinic	NT Junior Masters Golf Clinic	\$2,000	\$2,000	Successful

Current Expenditure to Date from Grants

CC name	Account Name	YTD \$	Commitment \$	YTD+Comm \$	Rev. Budget	Budget Available \$
Grants / Donations/Contributions Paid	Community Grants	\$82,249.40	\$7,500	\$91,749.40	\$167,157	\$75,407.60

Community Grants Scheme – Summary of Applications/Acquittals Received – April 2015

Applications Received

Applicant	Activity Project	Amount Request	Amount Received	Outcome
Palmerston Girls Academy	Role Models and Leaders Australia (Palmerston Girls Academy)	\$20,000	Nil	Have already received a grant this financial year, discussed with applicant, application withdrawn and will re submit in July 2015

Acquittals Received

Applicant	Activity Project	Amount Request	Amount Received	Outcome
Palmerston 50+ Club	Easter Extravaganza	\$500	\$500	An Easter event that was attended by 65 seniors, held at Gray Community Hall with entertainment and activities.

Current Expenditure to Date from Grants

CC name	Account Name	YTD \$	Commitment \$	YTD+Com m \$	Rev. Budget	Budget Available \$
Grants / Donations/Contributions Paid	Community Grants	68,540.31	-	68,540.31	167,157	98,616.69
		63,440	-	63,440	167,157	103,717

ITEM NO. 13.1.1 **Regional Capitals Australia – Membership Renewal**

FROM: Chief Executive Officer

REPORT NUMBER: 8/0680

MEETING DATE: 7 July 2015

Municipal Plan:

4. Governance & Organisation

4.3 People

4.3 We value our people, and the culture of our organisation. We are committed to continuous improvement and innovation whilst seeking to reduce the costs of Council services through increased efficiency

Summary:

To seek consideration from Council on renewing its membership to Regional Capitals Australia.

Background:

The City of Palmerston became a member of Regional Capitals Australia (RCA) when it was first established in June 2012. There are currently 50 Regional Capitals (Councils) that have been identified across Australia with 27 of these electing to become members of RCA.

Council has now received a membership renewal for 2015/2016 with the fee being \$8,800 GST inclusive.

General:

Regional Capitals Australia is an alliance of local government councils from around Australia. The alliance is working to achieve a network of well-planned and sustainable regional capitals across Australia. Their objectives are to:-

- Provide high-level advice on issues, trends and other developments affecting regional capitals that can inform and assist an Australian Government response;
- Partner with the Australian Government on the development of policy, planning, strategies and investment decisions as they relate to regional capitals;
- Identify opportunities and impediments to the sustainable development of regional capitals and develop innovative solutions to manage them;
- Bring strategic alignment between national stakeholders responsible for regional development, urban policy and population growth;

- Advocate for appropriate federal funding to invest in the services and infrastructure in regional capitals.

The City of Palmerston is currently the only council in the Northern Territory to be a member of RCA. Council needs to determine whether it wishes to continue with its membership of RCA.

One of the major achievements of RCA during 2014/2015 was to successfully lobby for a Senate Inquiry to address the lack of policy representing regional capitals and to also highlight the need for consistent and guaranteed funding and investment to ensure regional capitals live up to their full social and economic potential.

I have attached a copy of RCA's submission to the Senate Inquiry into the future role and contribution of regional capitals to Australia.

Financial Implications:

For the 2015/2016 financial year, the membership renewal fee is \$8,800 GST inclusive which has been budgeted for under Council Membership Subscriptions.

In previous years, the GST inclusive membership fees levied include:-

- 2012/2013	\$3,300
- 2013/2014	\$5,500
- 2014/2015	\$6,600

Policy / Legislation:

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

1. THAT Council receives Report Number 8/0680.
2. THAT the City of Palmerston does / doesn't renew its membership of Regional Capitals Australia Group for 2015/2016.

Recommending Officer: Ricki Bruhn, Chief Executive Officer

Any queries on this report may be directed to Ricki Bruhn, Chief Executive Officer on telephone (08) 8935 9902 or email ricki.bruhn@palmerston.nt.gov.au.

Schedule of Attachments:

Attachment A Regional Capitals Australia submission to the Senate Inquiry



Regional Capitals Australia

Regional capitals'
contribution to
Australia

Response to the
Senate Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee
inquiry into the future role and contribution of regional capitals to Australia
prepared on behalf of Regional Capitals Australia by
The Agenda Group.

April 2015

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Executive summary

Regional capitals are substantial contributors to Australia's national economic performance and play an integral role in the social wellbeing of hundreds of regional and rural communities.

They are sizeable. In 2014, more than 4 million people lived in 50 regional capitals with another 4 million people living in surrounding areas. Regional capitals represent 15 per cent of Australia's total population and together contribute more than \$225 billion annually in Gross Regional Product, and they can do more.

Regional capitals are diverse. They vary in industry diversification and performance, social demographics, distance to other populations, commercial centres, environmental challenges and community resilience.

Given the huge diversity of regional capitals, it is very clear that statistics do not define regional capitals. But they all share one common feature.

Regional capitals serve as hubs for larger regional areas. They provide their own communities and those in smaller surrounding communities access to education, jobs, personal and professional services, recreation and opportunities for cultural participation along with a host of other amenities that are essential to support strong and vibrant communities across entire regions.

Regional capitals also act as staging points for industry sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, construction and mining, providing the physical infrastructure to support these income generators.

Ports, airports, rail and road connections, processing plants, freight and logistics centres and research facilities all play an invaluable role in exporting raw materials and finished goods from our regions to other markets, both domestic and international. Improving the performance of regional capitals will mean growing social and economic infrastructure to handle more outputs in goods and services.

In stark contrast to regional Australia as a whole, the demographics of regional capitals largely mirror national population trends. Over the past decade, the population of regional capitals have kept pace with national population growth: they are growing, not shrinking. In fact, 25 per cent of regional capitals are growing faster than the national average.

Despite this growth, productivity in regional capitals is generally lower than the national average. Major drags on productivity have been identified as shortages of infrastructure and weaker education and skills attainment. Year 12 completion rates are lower than the national average in regional capitals and nearly all regional capitals have a lower tertiary entrance rate than the national average. An increasingly skilled workforce will be a more productive workforce.

Fundamental to improving productivity is increasing employment participation. From mid-2007 to mid-2014, 21 regional capitals saw employment participation decrease.

Regional capitals require a combination of physical infrastructure and the services infrastructure that play such a critical role in attracting and retaining workers and their families. Access to

health services are not simply key in attracting people to live in regional capitals however, they are critical in supporting productivity and economic participation.

The Business Council of Australia and Infrastructure Partnerships Australia have estimated Australia's current infrastructure deficit at anywhere between \$450 and \$700 billion. Australia's population is predicted to grow to 40 million over the next 50 years. With much of this growth set to occur in metropolitan capital cities, the Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics has estimated the social costs of metropolitan city congestion will reach \$20.4 billion by 2020. Of the \$11 billion-worth of projects on Infrastructure Australia's National Priority List deemed 'Ready to Proceed,' all are aimed at reducing the productivity-choking congestion in major metropolitan cities.

Addressing the differences in these economic measures and driving up regional capitals' productivity performance will drive economic growth. Stronger economic growth in Australia's regional capitals will in turn drive improvements in Australia's overall economic performance.

Regional capitals already contribute significantly to Australia's economic performance but stand ready to do more.

Despite this contribution to national economic wellbeing, the Australian Government does not currently:

- recognise the key role regional capitals play in a distinct and essential element of successful regional development policy;
- provide a consistent source of funding that can be used for infrastructure to support strategic regional economic growth (other than roads funding); or
- acknowledge that both services infrastructure and physical infrastructure are essential to improving productivity in regional capitals.

Whilst regional capitals share some characteristics, they are not interchangeable and every regional capital has its own distinctive characteristics. Looking at regional capitals through a single filter is as inappropriate as applying an Adelaide 'blueprint' to Sydney.

Regional capitals have a great, although under-developed, platform for growth, but their economic performance can't be improved without a specific focus from government.

Regional capitals deserve a place in national policy that includes a strategic approach to funding that flexibly and systematically delivers on the specific service and physical infrastructure needs of each regional capital and their region.

A common understanding of the policies needed to solve the wider economic and social problems of the regions is critical to ensuring that we deliver on the opportunities inherent in them and drive longer term economic growth.

Each regional capital requires a multi-dimensional and targeted approach that builds on regional assets and opportunities that will deliver long term strategic value to not only the regional capital itself but to also to the wider region it serves.

Recommendations

The Australian Government review its regional infrastructure investment program with a view to changing acceptable application criteria to a basis in strategic importance instead of just population and demand for services.

Infrastructure funding should:

- be based on strategic investment designed to develop an area's most productive activities rather than the current subsidy approach.
- foster greater innovation within and between regional businesses to improve their productivity and competitiveness
- be strategically invested to achieve social and environmental objectives for particular regions to build 'social capital', providing local economies with the community amenities and support services vital to support their growth, such as essential high-speed internet and mobile connectivity
- shift from a sectoral to a territorial policy approach, including attempts to integrate the various sectoral policies at regional and local levels and to improve co-ordination of sectoral policies at the national government level.
- encourage private sector investment (i.e., super funds, etc) to invest in regional capitals via a range of incentives
- strategically link regional capitals to global markets
- enable lower business costs

The Australian Government improve funding parameters to improve the skill base of the labour force in regional capitals also improves productivity, enhancing participation and employment growth.

- Recognition of regional capital skills institutions and universities to fill in-demand jobs sectors should be included in higher education policy.

The Australian Government work with other levels of government to identify partnership-based initiatives that encourage sustainable and appropriate population growth in regional capitals.

- The role of regional capitals needs to be included as a framework for policy decisions.

The Australian Government actively engages with regional capitals during its policy and program development process, recognising:

- the economic and social wellbeing of regional capitals directly influences the prosperity of the broader region
- All regional capitals are different and require place based solutions that suit each region's broader dynamics

The Australian Government investigates and builds evidence base of how regional capitals can:

- improve local government coordination and strengthen regional and local governance capacities

- improve knowledge about how the selection of projects and implementation can enhance investment outcomes.
- increase the use of partnerships between public, private and voluntary sectors in the development and implementation of local and regional policies.

The Australian Government improve the health services available to regional capitals by:

- ensuring availability of core services, including [initial] level oncology
- providing greater access to tele-health in regional areas so that it at least aligns with metropolitan usage
- guaranteeing certainty of funding to enable the effective establishment, rollout and evaluation of health programs

The Australian Government actively monitors the demand for aged care services in regional capitals, and develop specific place-based strategies to support the need for services to support older Australians living in regional capitals.

Demographic trends and the changing role of regional capitals

What is a regional capital?

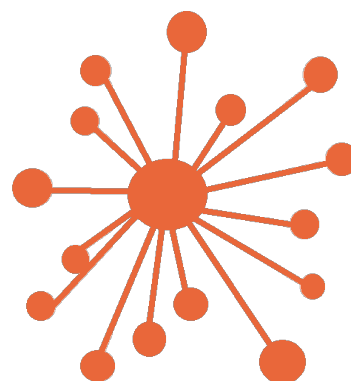
Australia's regional capitals are cities that form a functional role. They provide jobs, act as major trade access points, health care, education, government services and general amenities to their immediate population, **and** to outlying towns and rural communities.

Regional capitals are not defined statistically, but by the role they play in their wider region.

This is the hub and spoke model of regional development.

Regional capitals are diverse. Located on the coast, Broome has a population of 15,000 people, while inland Bendigo has just over 100,000 residents.

Regional Capitals Australia has identified 50 local government areas as being regional capitals. More than 4 million Australians live in regional capitals covering almost 400,000km² across every state and territory.



Evolution of regional capitals

Australia's settlement patterns have changed substantially over the past 100 years.

As the cost of communications and transport has fallen, and new technology evolved particularly in agriculture, rural settlers began shifting into urban environments, either to metropolitan capitals or to larger country towns.

The growth of regional capitals has not been an overnight sensation.

Many Australians have shunned the larger capital cities opting to stay in regional towns that provide all the necessary employment, social amenities, education opportunities, retail and service requirements.

Amenity is also a very significant motivator with people simply preferring a 'regional' lifestyle over that offered by busy and congested state capitals.

These cities have gradually evolved into regional capitals that now operate as part of larger geographic area. The economic and social wellbeing of regional capitals today has a direct, and positive, impact on the broader region.

People now have choices; they don't have to live where they work.

Strategic importance of regional capitals

Regional capitals are now a permanent feature of the Australian economy, playing a very substantive national role:

- \$225 billion in economic output as measured by Gross Regional Product, representing 15 per cent of total economic output
- A labour force of more than 2 million people
- A collective industry and employment structure that generally reflects the national economy
- 40 per cent of Australia's exports are produced in regional Australia, with much of this passing through regional capitals

The benefits generated by regional capitals are not just linked to economic performance indicators either. Regional capitals:

- take pressure off the metropolitan cities which are increasingly congested with infrastructure backlogs in unsustainable urban sprawl;
- already have substantial physical infrastructure that can be upgraded or expanded to increase utilisation;
- in northern Australia have faster freight access to south east Asian countries (with combined population of 500 million+) than they do to Melbourne, Sydney or Brisbane;
- have developable land that can accommodate additional residential and business demand. Existing residential house prices are affordable and are generally 20-30 per cent lower than state capital land prices;
- play an agglomerating role for regional Australia creating greater business efficiency and increased productivity;
- are an efficient and sustainable model of growth; and
- further diversify the national economy, reducing the reliance on just two or three cities.

Australia's regional capitals



While regional capitals are already a story of achievement and contribution, they also provide an existing platform for a new wave of national economic growth.

Population, Participation and Productivity

Living standards of an economy as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person are determined by the three Ps.

The '3 Ps' framework breaks GDP per capita into three components — population, participation and productivity.

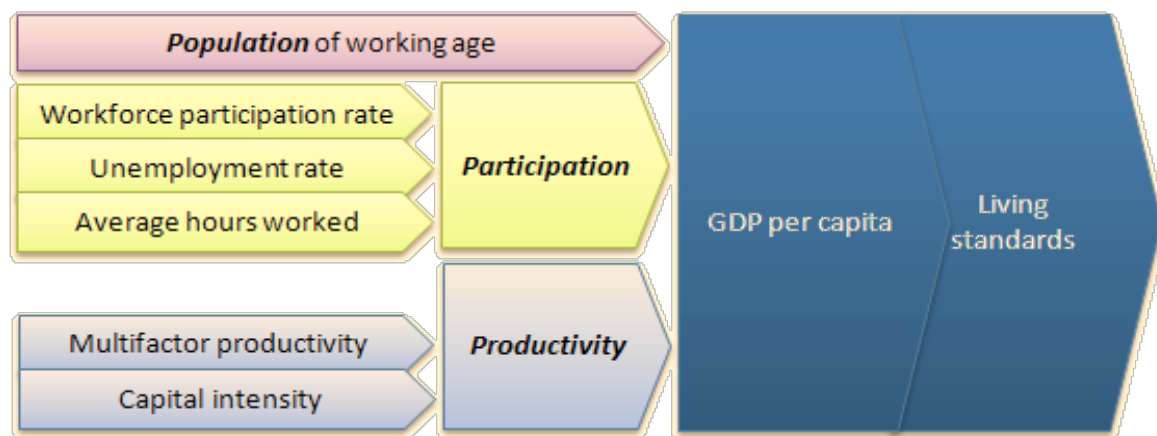


Figure 1 Source: 2003-04 Budget Papers, Budget Paper No. 1

Population contributes to living standards through the proportion of the population of working age.

Participation contributes to living standards through the number of hours worked by those of working age.

Productivity contributes to GDP per capita via the efficiency with which production occurs for a given labour force.

While it is difficult to change demography through regional development, wider demographic trends, such as the ageing population, and national trends shape a region's competitive position. Areas facing more significant changes in demographic trends will experience negative effects more acutely.

Population size and growth

Australia's regional capitals have an estimated resident population of 4,026,954 in 2014 or approximately 15 per cent of Australia's total estimated resident population of 23,490,736.

Regional capitals serve a much greater number than just their population of 4 million people – nearly 5 million additional residents in surrounding regional areas depend on regional capitals for essential services.

Regional capitals' share of Australia's total population: 2014

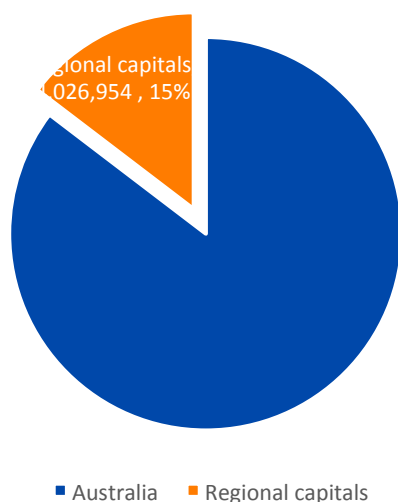


Figure 2 Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Regional capitals experience roughly the same population growth rate as Australia. They could accommodate much greater population growth however and help alleviate congestion pressure in major metropolitan cities.

Annual population growth rate

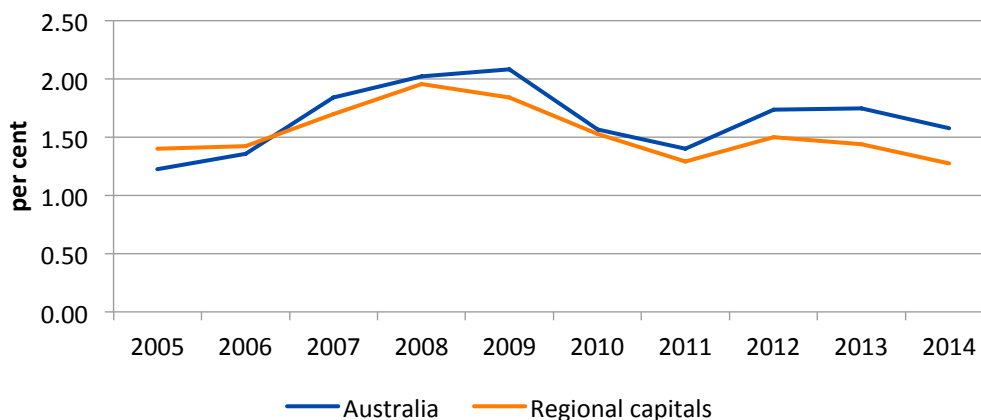


Figure 3 Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The above figure clearly shows that population growth in regional capitals broadly reflects the Australia's growth trend.

In fact, 25 per cent of regional capitals are growing at a higher rate than Australia's average.

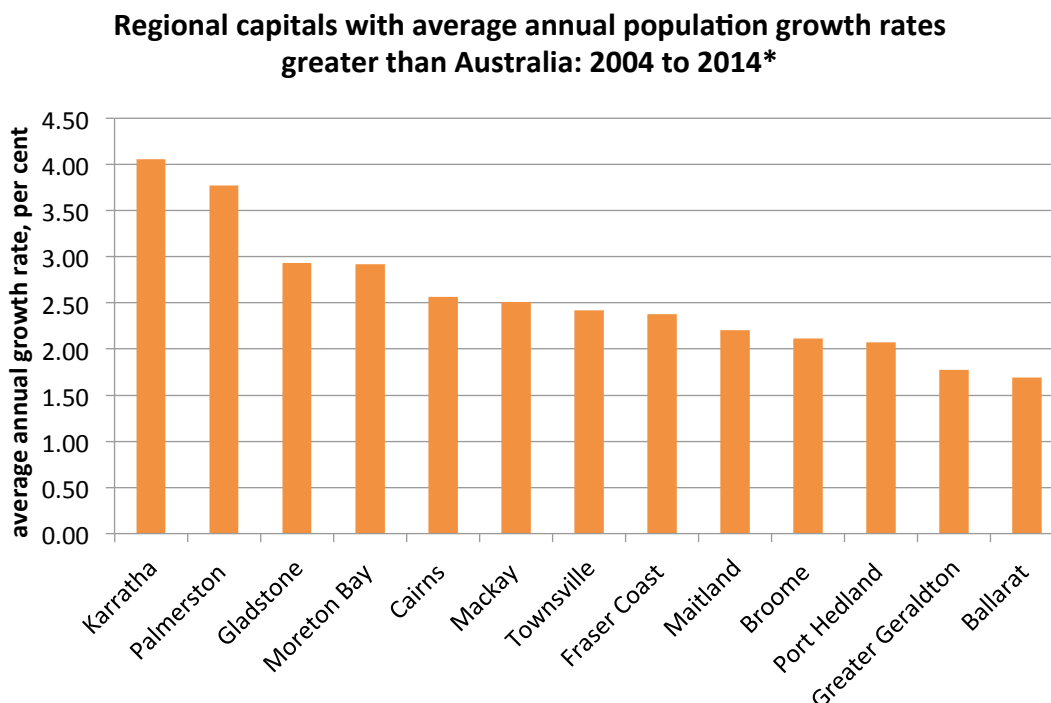


Figure 4 *Australia average annual population growth rate over 2004 to 2014 was 1.66 per cent.

Population density and agglomeration economies

Population density is the number of people per square kilometre and is important because greater density promotes the formation of agglomeration economies. Large populations attract a diverse range of businesses, which find it convenient to be located near other relevant businesses, hence forming agglomeration economies.

The benefits of agglomeration economies are:

- Direct effects (inter-firm cooperation, local information spillovers or venture capital provision by incumbents) between existing firms in an industry;
- Indirect effects (accumulation of human capital, industry-tailored infrastructure or political support), where firm activities improve production conditions for existing agents and facilitate new firm entry; and
- Cross-industry effects where a supplying industry relies on the growth of its customer sector.¹

¹ Brenner T (2000) *The Evolution of Localised Industrial Clusters: Identifying the Processes of Self-Organisation*. Working Paper No. 0011. Max Planck Institute for Research into Economic Systems, Jena

Larger markets such as regional capitals allow firms to develop and benefit from economies of scale and encourage entrepreneurship and innovation. A small residential population and low numbers of local businesses can reduce economic opportunities and limit business growth. Moreover a stable population growth supports the formation of social capital: resilience, interconnections between residents and community goodwill.

However, according to leading economists, agglomeration economies have a limit, or carrying capacity. After a certain point, minimal benefit is generating by increasing growth in major metropolitan cities because congestion outweighs any productivity gains from business clustering.

Dr Kerstin Press wrote in her landmark work, *A Life Cycle for Clusters? The Dynamics of Agglomeration, Change, and Adaption*, “Due to congestion effects, firms do not always benefit more from agglomeration economies the greater their number. Once the size of the cluster exceeds a threshold value, they come to outweigh agglomeration economies and a growth constraint sets in.”²

Australia’s population is predicted to grow to 40 million over the next 50 years with much of this growth predicted to occur in Australia’s metropolitan capitals. The Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics has estimated the **social costs of metropolitan city congestion will reach \$20.4 billion by 2020.**³

The table to the right shows clearly that the population density of regional capitals far exceeds Australia’s population density with many regional capitals having more people per square kilometre than the two biggest cities.

Congestion is a major problem in Australian cities, choking productivity. Of the \$11 million worth of projects on Infrastructure Australia’s National Priority List deemed ‘Ready to Proceed,’ **all** are aimed at reducing congestion in major metropolitan cities.⁴

Regional capitals are on the upward trend of benefitting from agglomeration economies while not yet constrained by the congestion choking growth in major metropolitan cities.

Adopting policies and programs that further encourage the projected increase in population growth in regional capitals can assist in reducing capital city congestion costs, allowing metropolitan cities to operate more productively.

Population density (2014)

Number of persons per square km

Newcastle	842.3
Mount Gambier	764.7
Palmerston	580.7
Bunbury	508.1
Port Lincoln	479.8
Melbourne	430
Sydney	380
Australia	3.2

Figure 5 Source: Regional Australia Institute

² Press K. (2006) *A Life Cycle for Clusters?: The Dynamics of Agglomeration, Change, and Adaption*. Physica-Verlag, Heidelberg. p26

³ Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics 2007, Estimating urban traffic and congestion cost trends for Australian cities, Canberra, p. xv.

⁴ Department of Infrastructure and Transport. <https://www.nics.gov.au/Home/PriorityProjects>. Accessed 28 April 2015

Working age population trends and population ageing

Life expectancy, fertility rates and migration flows are the key determining factors underlying all populations. Population ageing poses a risk to the economic performance of an economy because it lowers labour force participation and puts stress on the services and infrastructure that serve an older population.

The higher the dependency ratio: seniors (65+ years) as a proportion of the working age population (15-64 years), the lower the labour-force participation rate, slowing economic growth.

A majority, or nearly 70 per cent, of Australia's 50 regional capitals have senior dependency ratios above the national average dependency ratio of 21.2 per cent. For some regional capitals, the senior dependency ratio is above 30 per cent – indicating that, for every 10 people of working age, there are three people 65 or older in that economy.

Population ageing: senior dependency ratios

Seniors (65+ years) as a per cent of the working age (15-64 years) population: 2012	Per cent
Port Macquarie-Hastings	43.7
Shoalhaven	39.9
Fraser Coast	37.1
Ballina	36.0
Bundaberg	33.1
Wangaratta	31.7
Gosford	31.2
Wyang	31.1
Devonport	31.0
Coffs Harbour	29.2
Horsham	28.7
Albany	28.4
Tamworth Regional	27.3
Greater Geelong	26.4
Mildura	26.1
Port Lincoln	25.6
Warrnambool	25.4
Wollongong	25.1
Mount Gambier	24.8
Greater Bendigo	24.7
Toowoomba	24.6
Latrobe	24.5
Launceston	24.2
Albury	23.8
Greater Shepparton	23.5
Ballarat	23.3
Bunbury	22.7
Newcastle	22.6
Lismore	22.5
Orange	22.5
Dubbo	22.4
Cessnock	21.9
Bathurst Regional	21.8
Rockhampton	21.5
Australia	21.2

Figure 6 Source: Regional Australia Institute, Insight Database 2014

Australia's population as a whole is ageing, but these statistics show that regional capitals will bear the brunt of the infrastructure squeeze associated with an ageing population and a corresponding decline in the working aged population. Regional capitals are at the forefront of this demographic shift.

The chart below compares the annual growth rate in the working age population for all regional capitals to Australia as a whole.

It shows that, from 2002 to 2008, the growth rate in the working age population for regional capitals exceeded that of Australia. However, since 2008, the regional capital growth rate has consistently been lower than that of Australia.

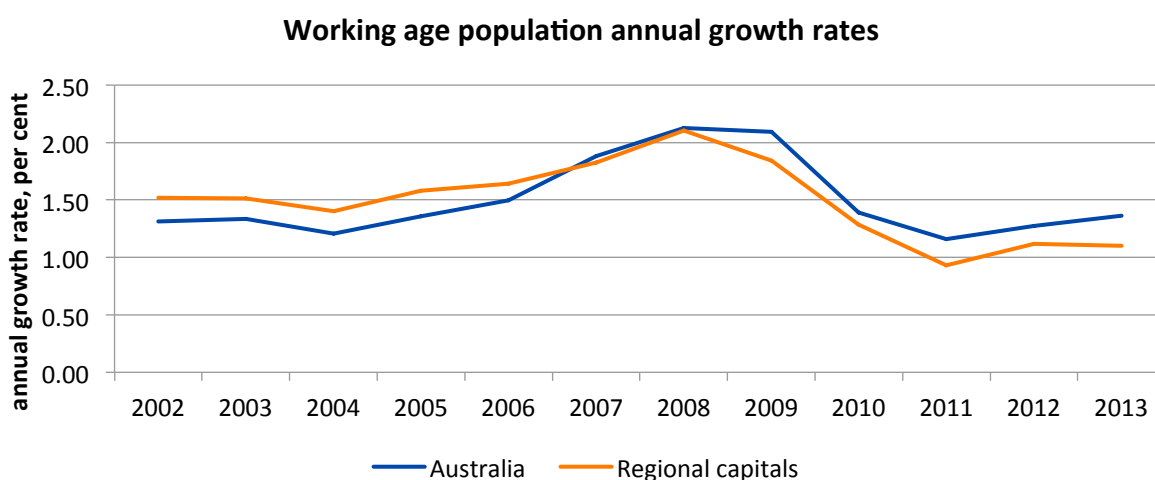


Figure 7 Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Labour force participation

Labour force participation is the second of the three Ps that determines an economy's living standards. Participation depends partly on the working age population and degree of population ageing.

Approximately 50 per cent of the regional capitals have experienced either a small rise or an absolute decline in labour force participation rates from mid-2007 to mid-2014.

Over this time, the national labour force participation rate rose by 1.5 percentage points, from 63.9 per cent to 65.4 per cent whereas for 21 regional capitals over the same period, labour force participation declined.

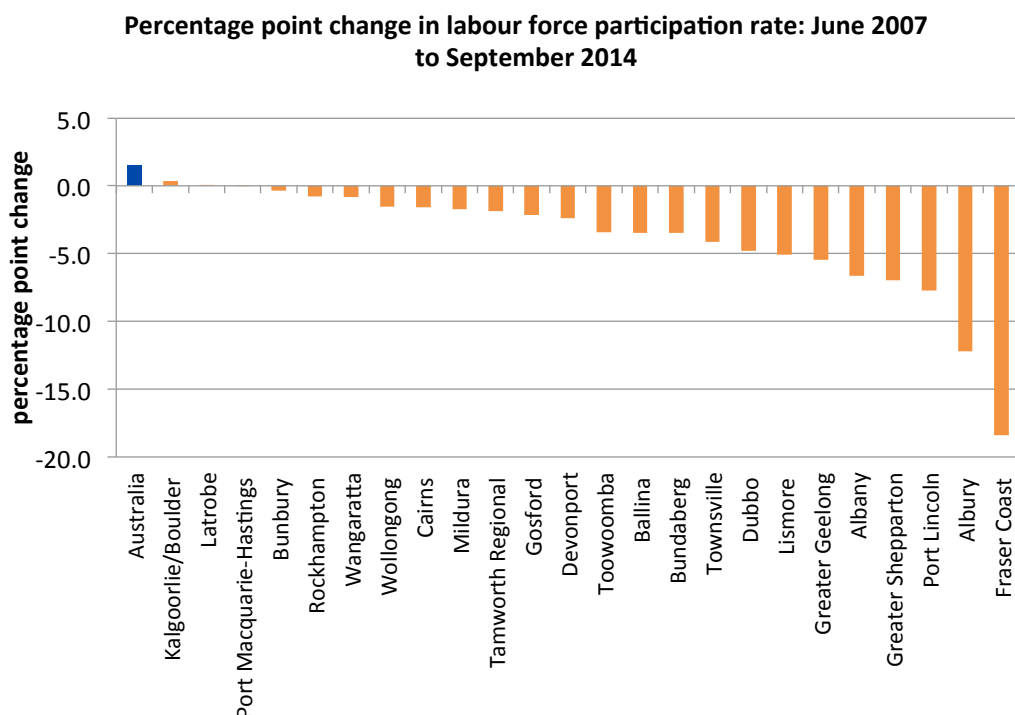


Figure 8 Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

How can the participation rate be improved?

According to Federal Treasury analysis,⁵ the best way to improve the participation rate is through education:

“A key aspect of improving participation will be to ensure that all those who wish to participate have the capacity to do so. This will involve ensuring that our education system provides adequate and relevant training to equip our workers with the skills they require.”

Education to improve participation is all the more important in regional capitals where Year 12 completion rates are a full 10 per cent below that of Australia as whole.

⁵ Australian Department of Treasury:
http://demographics.treasury.gov.au/content/_download/australias_demographic_challenges/html/adc.asp

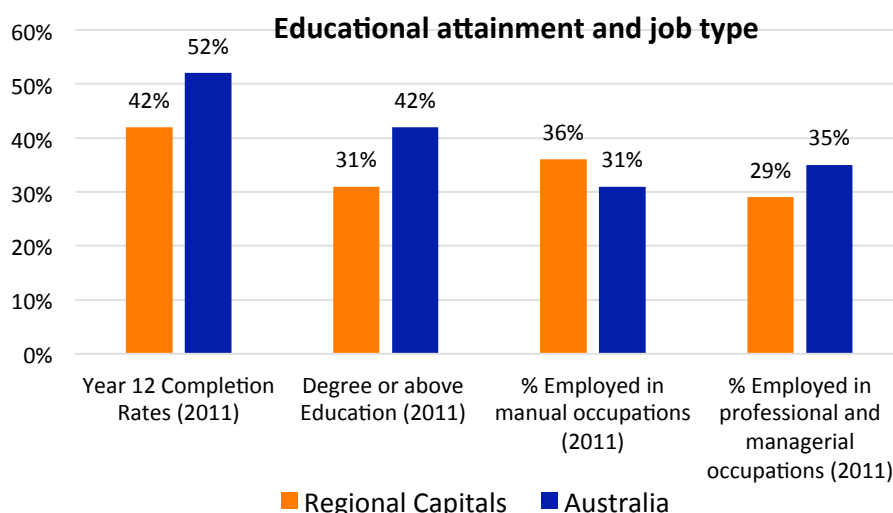


Figure 9 Source: *Essential Economics 2014 RCA Issues and Positioning Paper* (based on ABS data)

Regional capitals have in-demand services and careers that suffer from the inability to effectively attract highly skilled workers. Upskilling the existing working age population to meet this demand would better align job provision and service demand, improving the participation rate and Australia's economic performance.

Productivity

The final of the three Ps that determines an economy's economic performance is productivity.

Productivity is a measure of how efficiently people combine resources to produce goods and services. Productivity can be measured as goods and services produced per hour worked, per worker employed or per combination of labour inputs and capital inputs (this is known as multifactor productivity).

Given the lack of reliable data on hours worked in each regional capital, productivity is defined here as Gross Regional Product (goods and services produced) per worker employed.

A higher level of productivity means that, on average, a regional capital is more efficient at transforming resources into goods and services. This efficiency is a source of competitive advantage because goods and services can be produced at lower cost as well as a source of higher incomes and wages (because more productive workers tend to get paid higher wages).

Productivity measured by Gross Domestic Product per worker employed grew by an average annual rate 2.05 per cent in Australia from 2010-11 to 2013-14.

Over the same period, productivity measured by Regional Product (the regional level equivalent of gross domestic product) per worker grew by less than 2 per cent on an average annual basis for 33 of the 50 regional capitals. Moreover, for 11 of these 33 regional capitals, productivity actually fell – indicating that these economies became less efficient over this three-year period.

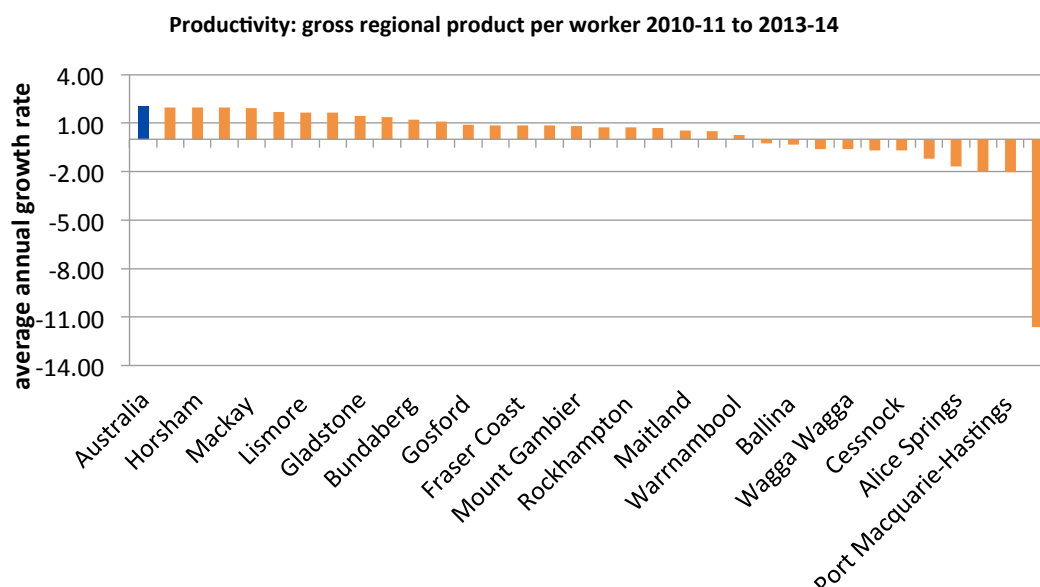


Figure 10 Source: The Agenda Group calculations based on id.Indicators series data

How can productivity be improved?

If Australia's economy is to continue to thrive, strategic infrastructure investment needs to better equip regional capitals to reach their full productivity potential.

The Australian Government has outlined five drivers⁶ of productivity that if applied with regard to the strategic importance of Australia's regional capitals, could boost national output.

Drivers of population, participation and productivity

1. Effective cross-sectoral and intergovernmental partnerships (including through place-based approaches) and **integrated regional planning**
2. Human capital, particularly **education and skills**
3. Sustainable communities (economically, environmentally and socially) and **population growth**
4. **Access to international, national and regional markets**
5. Comparative advantage and **business competitiveness**

This submission aims to address all these interconnected drivers of economic prosperity and proposes an integrated planning approach with a range of policy measures and incentives acknowledging the vital strategic role that regional capitals play for Australia.

⁶ Department of Regional Australia, Local Government, Arts and Sport, Regional Economic Development Guide (2013).

Current funding to regional capitals

The purpose of infrastructure funding

Infrastructure investment is either directed at accommodating existing population growth and demand for services, or promoting future economic growth.

The vast majority of current infrastructure funding is aimed at reducing congestion clogging in major metropolitan cities and urgently repairing decaying regional roads, rather than to strategically promote future economic prosperity.

Infrastructure investment could be designed to enhance private sector infrastructure investment and to support a range of economic, community, environmental and social projects. Infrastructure investment contributes to the productive stock of capital in regional economies which in turn assists growing output and productivity.

Strategic investment programs aimed at economic, environmental and social objectives for specific regions are also important to build 'social capital' within regional capitals – that is, providing the community with the amenities and support services that are essential for local communities and vital to attracting new industries and workers to regions.

Regional capitals have access to other Australian Government programs that are not region-specific. These include the Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda which focuses on providing the right economic incentives to enable businesses, big and small, to grow through, apart from better quality economic infrastructure:

- A lower cost, business friendly environment;
- A more skilled labour force; and
- Industry policy that fosters innovation and entrepreneurship.

It is funding in these areas that complements infrastructure and community based programs. It is also necessary for regional capitals to improve their economic prospects and living standards.

Red tape and regulatory barriers are a significant constraint on regional growth and Australia's small businesses who are our largest employers. Work needs to continue to address these.

Returning to the three Ps framework, funding that delivers a lower cost business environment and fosters innovation enables regional businesses to improve their productivity and competitiveness.

Funding to improve the skill base of the labour force in regional capitals also improves productivity as well as enhancing participation and employment growth. Together, supporting these areas can also promote the retention and attraction of the working age population.

Infrastructure funding is about much more and affects much more than simply roads and bridges.

Infrastructure funding and different levels of government

All three levels of government in Australia play a role in funding regional capitals and regional economies, but the interaction of different funding streams and mechanisms across the various levels of government is complex and varies greatly in implementation from program to program.

Regional development

All three levels of government have policies and programs in place to promote regional development and sustainability. For example, the Australian Government has its Regional Development Australia (RDA) initiative which is a national network of 55 committees. This network comprises of local leaders who work with all levels of government as well as business and community groups to support the development of their regions.

State Governments have regional development agencies and authorities that coordinate and facilitate funding for regional economies. For example, Regional Development Victoria (RDV) is the lead agency within Victoria for developing rural and regional Victoria.

Local governments play a crucial role in funding regional capitals and also provide a number of services for regional economies, such as:

- Infrastructure, including local roads, bridges, waste management;
- Provision of social infrastructure – for example recreation facilities;
- Health services such as water and food inspection, immunisation services (in some areas); and
- Community services, including aged care and accommodation and welfare services.

In the Australian Bureau of Statistics research paper '*Review of Regional Development Australia Committee Regional Plans, 2013*', the significant threat identified by nearly 40 regions was reliance on one or a few main industries and the corresponding need to diversify its economy.

Local governments are ill-resourced at present to make substantial investment into shifting economic issues. With regional development programs acknowledging the significant economic development role regional capitals play, regional capitals could align to procure positive loan rates for infrastructure investment and attract investment into productivity-boosting infrastructure from super funds.

Current Australian Government funding

The Australian Government provides infrastructure investment and grants programs to local government in the following areas:

Current Australian Government funding directed to regional development

Infrastructure funding

- **Investment Road and Rail Program:** The Investment Road and Rail Program targets projects on the National Land Transport Network.
- **Black Spot Program:** A program that aims to improve the physical condition or management of hazardous locations.
- **Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Program:** A program to deliver improved safety and productivity

outcomes for the heavy vehicle industry.

- **National Smart Managed Motorways Program:** The objective of the Program is to deliver more efficient motorways.
- **National Highway Upgrade Program:** The Program will provide jurisdictions with funding towards priority improvements to Australia's key national highway networks.
- **Roads to Recovery:** A program to address the problem of local roads reaching the end of their economic life, and their replacement being beyond the capacity of local government.
- **Transport Development and Innovation Projects:** Provides funding for land transport research, intelligent transport initiatives and corridor studies.
- **Bridges Renewal Program:** A program that aims to upgrade our nations deteriorating bridges to improve productivity, safety and community access.

Grants programs

- **National Stronger Regions Fund:** The National Stronger Regions Fund will provide \$1 billion in funding over five years for infrastructure projects in Australia's regions.
- **Indian Ocean Territories Community Development Grants Program:** community and economic and social projects which contribute to the development and community amenity of the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
- **South Australia River Murray Sustainability Program (SARMS):** commits \$265 million of Australian Government funding to the South Australian Government to support a healthy working Murray-Darling Basin.
- **Community Development Grants Program:** supporting needed infrastructure that promotes stable, secure and viable local and regional economies.
- **Latrobe Valley Economic Diversification Program:** up to \$10.85 million to two infrastructure projects to support economic diversification in the Latrobe Valley in Victoria.
- **Tasmanian Jobs and Growth Package:** \$106 million in funding for projects which support the economic development of Tasmania.
- **Drought support:** \$320 million for financial, social and mental health support to drought-affected farm families and businesses.

Figure 11 Source: Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development.

The Australian Government has funded or committed to fund a number of projects for the 50 regional capitals across Australia, including infrastructure that covers several adjoining regions.

Using publicly available data from the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, **the total amount of infrastructure funding for regional capitals over the two financial years 2013-14 and 2014-15 was \$215,470,053.**

This sum is comprised of projects from the following programs*:

- Black Spot Projects (\$166.6m pa);
- Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Program;
- Plan for the Future - Building Australia Fund;
- Bridges Renewal Program;
- Investment Road and Rail Program; and
- Roads to Recovery Program (\$350m pa).

*excluded Investment Road and Rail and Plan for the Future projects as they stretch over multiple LGAs and states so as not to double-count and conflate figures

Within the Investment Road and Rail Program and the Plan for the Future – Building Australia Fund there were a few major billion-dollar projects affecting regional capitals over those two years. Added to the roads funding from the Black Spot Projects and Roads to Recovery funding above, amounted to total of \$10.4 billion spent on hard infrastructure funding over the two years

of project data available. A quarter of this expenditure went to fund one project: the Bruce Highway construction.

With **\$5.2 billion in hard infrastructure funding** over the last year, regional capitals produced **\$225 billion in Gross Regional Product**.

Regional capitals	Fed direct to LGA funding	Regional capitals	Fed direct to LGA funding
Albury	\$7,623,327	Ballarat	\$3,254,439
Ballina	\$787,121	Greater Bendigo	\$3,173,579
Bathurst	\$17,219,659	Greater Geelong	\$10,793,941
Regional		Greater Shepparton	\$3,569,844
Cessnock	\$1,603,213	Wodonga	\$859,075
Coffs	\$1,298,265	Wangaratta	\$2,188,802
Harbour	\$4,609,661	Warrnambool	\$1,628,096
Dubbo	\$4,376,641	Mildura	\$5,390,234
Gosford	\$913,483	Horsham	\$2,417,745
Lismore	\$1,598,959	Latrobe	\$4,580,929
Maitland	\$5,452,901		Vic total
Newcastle	\$8,321,836	Albany	\$3,904,599
Shoalhaven	\$1,055,000	Broome	\$2,670,229
Orange	\$2,748,841	Bunbury	\$1,474,582
Port			
Macquarie-	\$5,037,234	Kalgoorlie/Boulder	\$2,613,068
Hastings			
Tamworth	\$2,877,093	Port Hedland	\$890,300
Regional	\$17,811,960		WA total
Wagga	\$3,880,174	Roebourne	\$243,663
Wagga			\$11,796,441
Wollongong		Bundaberg	\$4,891,311
Wyong			
	NSW total	Cairns	\$6,215,718
	\$87,215,368	Gladstone	\$3,344,937
Mount	\$762,158	Fraser Coast	\$3,853,351
Gambier		Mackay	\$14,071,170
Port Lincoln	\$345,982	Moreton Bay	\$14,677,343
	SA total	Mount Isa	\$1,293,372
	\$1,108,140	Rockhampton	\$6,553,159
Devonport	\$1,177,346	Toowoomba	\$13,234,466
Launceston	\$1,960,599		Qld total
	Tas total	Townsville	\$2,950,189
	\$3,137,945		\$71,085,016
Alice Springs	\$1,817,012		
Palmerston	\$1,453,447		
	NT total		
	\$3,270,459		
Regional capitals total		\$215,470,053	

Figure 12 Source: The Agenda Group analysis based on data from the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development.

Proactive infrastructure funding?

From the above data, it is clear that the only infrastructure that is predictably funded – rather than ad hoc or application based – is overwhelmingly through two programs: the Black Spot program and the Roads to Recovery program.

There are a few projects funded across regional capitals through the Investment Road and Rail Program – the Bruce Highway upgrade in Queensland and the Princes Highway in Victoria, for example. The vast majority of infrastructure funding to regional capitals, however, is to address

urgent repairs to decaying or dangerous infrastructure, **not** to generate economic activity and growth.

Being application-based processes, many of these project streams shift administrative costs of the projects to regional capital governments.

The National Stronger Regions Fund is arguably the broadest of the regional infrastructure funding streams. Access to funding is application-based and just \$1 billion over five years, or \$200 million per year, is available to be shared across Australia on a matched funding basis. This is despite the fact that the Regional Australia Institute has found a **\$15 billion-plus backlog** in community infrastructure in regional Australia.

Better funding basis for regional capitals

Current infrastructure funding is largely reactive to changing economic and demographic trends, rather than proactively promoting growth. Infrastructure funding, whether that be hard (roads and bridges) or soft (services, regulatory reform, etc) infrastructure is determined by funding parameters that overwhelmingly take account of demand for services, which is acting as a de facto measure of population.

Current regional development funding does not recognise the role of regional capitals as providing services and infrastructure hubs and gateways to international markets. Moving to investing in regional capitals based on their *strategic importance* rather than simply funnelling funding to outer metropolitan areas choked with congestion would add billions of dollars to Australia's economic output.

International evidence from the OECD (2014) suggests that the following should be considered in Australia⁷:

- A shift from subsidy approach to one based on strategic investments to develop the area's most productive activities;
- A focus on local factors as a means of generating new competitive advantages, such as amenities (environmental or cultural) or local products (traditional or labelled);
- A shift from a sectoral to a territorial policy approach, including attempts to integrate the various sectoral policies at regional and local levels and improve co-ordination at the national government level;
- Decentralisation of policy administration and, within limits, policy design to those levels; and
- Increased use of partnerships between public, private and voluntary sectors in the development and implementation of local and regional policies.

Moreover, the effectiveness of public investment in regional capitals could be enhanced by recognising that:

⁷ OECD Regional Outlook 2014, Regions and Cities: Where Policies and People Meet, October 2014.

- Effective public investment requires substantial co-ordination among all levels of government, particularly when there are overlaps in initiatives between governments;
- An integrated combination of investments in physical and 'soft' infrastructure is critical to maximise long-term sustainable growth;
- Strengthening regional and local governance capacities from the selection of projects to their execution can enhance investment outcomes; and
- All regions can bolster capacity, not only lagging ones: all levels of government should seek to identify their most significant binding capacity constraints and prioritise reforms.

The benefits of a different approach to infrastructure funding

Additional funding of regional capitals by governments can assist these regional economies to improve their productivity performance and attract and retain population. It would also enhance labour force participation through additional employment opportunities.

The following boxes outline case studies that demonstrate the benefits of funding additional infrastructure expenditure for three regional capitals, based on their population, economic (industry) structure, demand for services and their strategic importance for the region.

Infrastructure funding can occur through a wider range of means and processes than simply funding roads through annual programs.

Infrastructure expenditure modelling

Infrastructure investment does not always mean direct spending.

The additional infrastructure expenditure modelled in these case studies may be directly funded by government, but could also be:

- additional private infrastructure expenditure that takes place because of government investment;
- tax cuts or tax incentives, such as those offered to super funds to invest in regional capitals infrastructure;
- reduction in regulatory barriers and red tape;
- investment in ancillary services; and
- incentives to improve regional capitals access to finance and loans.

Additional infrastructure spending contributes to growing and supporting regional capital economies by:

Demand side

Additional infrastructure expenditure contributes directly to economic activity, boosting employment during construction phases and providing another source of economic demand as the extra income is spent locally.

Supply side

- The additional infrastructure expenditure adds to the productive capital stock of industries within the regional capital, boosting the capital-to-labour ratio within the local economy. A higher capital to labour ratio bolsters labour productivity.
- Higher productivity lifts wages and employment attracting additional labour force participation and population growth
- Improved productivity from a higher capital-to-labour ratio improves the competitiveness of local industries and in helps their exports and compete nationally and globally.

Case study 1: Albury

Benefits of additional infrastructure spending in Albury

Manufacturing is the largest industry in the Albury regional capital, contributing over 25 per cent of total gross product of the economy, followed by construction and real estate services.

Albury industry share of economy	%
Manufacturing	26.34
Construction	10.14
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	9.15
Public Administration & Safety	6.66
Health Care & Social Assistance	6.48
Financial & Insurance Services	5.65
Retail Trade	5.39
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	4.62
Wholesale Trade	4.49
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	4.07
Accommodation & Food Services	3.98
Education & Training	3.87
Information Media & Telecommunications	2.44
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	1.99
Other Services	1.95
Administrative & Support Services	1.61
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.53
Arts & Recreation Services	0.52
Mining	0.10
Total	100.00

A \$50 million investment in manufacturing infrastructure in Albury would produce \$3.7 billion in Gross Regional Product in year one.

Source: REMPLAN Economy Profile

The largest employment in Albury is in health care and social assistance (13.7 per cent of total employment), retail trade (12.6 per cent) and manufacturing (12.5 per cent). The manufacturing industry is the top exporter by value, contributing almost half of total exports from Albury.

Value of exports: Albury	\$M	%
Manufacturing	852.06	49.02
Public Administration & Safety	185.09	10.65
Health Care & Social Assistance	101.86	5.86

Source: REMPLAN Economy Profile

Benefits of additional infrastructure investment

To illustrate the additional benefits, an additional \$100 million in infrastructure investment in Albury is modelled with the assumption that the investment occurs over three years in the manufacturing industry (year one: +\$50 million, year 2: +\$30 million and year 3: +\$20 million). The table below summarises the additional benefits of the additional infrastructure investment.

Gross Regional Product (\$m)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Direct	15	9	6
Flow-on	3,695	1,327	588
Total	3,709	1,335	593
Employment (full time equivalent)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Direct	124	74	49
Flow-on	500	300	200
Total	624	374	249

Source: WISER Economic Impact Analysis Tool (EIAT), University of Adelaide

Case study 2: Mackay

Case study - Benefits of additional infrastructure spending in Mackay

Manufacturing is the largest industry in the Mackay regional capital, contributing over 23 per cent of total gross product of the economy, followed by construction and mining.

Mackay industry share of economy	%
Manufacturing	23.58
Construction	12.66
Mining	11.37
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	8.80
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	6.91
Wholesale Trade	5.17
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	4.27
Retail Trade	3.62
Health Care & Social Assistance	3.37
Financial & Insurance Services	2.68
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2.66
Accommodation & Food Services	2.53
Public Administration & Safety	2.53
Other Services	2.30
Education & Training	2.23
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	2.17
Administrative & Support Services	1.73
Information Media & Telecommunications	1.11
Arts & Recreation Services	0.31
Total	100.00

A \$100 million investment in mining infrastructure in Mackay would produce \$4.1 billion in Gross Regional Product over three years.

Source: REMPLAN Economy Profile

The largest employment in Mackay is in construction (10.7 per cent of total employment), retail trade (10.3 per cent) and manufacturing (9.7 per cent). The manufacturing industry is the top exporter by value, contributing around 36 per cent of total exports from Mackay.

Value of exports: Mackay	\$M	%
Manufacturing	1,843.85	36.51
Mining	1,447.22	28.65
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	481.97	9.54

Source: REMPLAN Economy Profile

Benefits of additional infrastructure investment

To illustrate the additional benefits, an additional \$100 million in infrastructure investment in Mackay is modelled with the assumption that the investment occurs over three years in the mining industry (year one: +\$50 million, year 2: +\$30 million and year 3: +\$20 million). The table below summarises the additional benefits of the additional infrastructure investment.

Gross Regional Product (\$m)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Direct	29	18	12
Flow-on	2,699	965	425
Total	2,728	982	437
Employment (full time equivalent)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Direct	52	31	21
Flow-on	45	27	18
Total	97	58	39

Source: WISer Economic Impact Analysis Tool (EIAT), University of Adelaide.

Case study 3: Ballarat

Case study - Benefits of additional infrastructure spending in Ballarat

Manufacturing is the largest industry in the Ballarat regional capital, contributing nearly 30 per cent of total gross product of the economy, followed by real estate services and construction.

Ballarat industry share of economy	%
Manufacturing	29.38
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	8.54
Construction	8.19
Health Care & Social Assistance	7.20
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	5.51
Retail Trade	5.15
Education & Training	4.58
Public Administration & Safety	4.05
Financial & Insurance Services	3.96
Information Media & Telecommunications	3.95
Transport, Postal & Warehousing	3.34
Electricity, Gas, Water & Waste Services	3.04
Wholesale Trade	3.01
Accommodation & Food Services	3.00
Administrative & Support Services	1.75
Other Services	1.74
Mining	1.67
Arts & Recreation Services	1.05
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	0.90
Total	100.00

Source: REMPLAN Economy Profile

The largest employment in Ballarat is in health care & social assistance (15.2 per cent of total employment), retail trade (12.8 per cent) and manufacturing (10.7 per cent). The manufacturing industry is the top exporter by value, contributing around 60 per cent of exports from Ballarat.

Value of exports: Ballarat	\$M	%
Manufacturing	1,929.88	60.80
Health Care & Social Assistance	245.38	7.73
Mining	128.69	4.05

Source: REMPLAN Economy Profile

Benefits of additional infrastructure investment

To illustrate the additional benefits, an additional \$100 million in infrastructure investment in Ballarat is modelled with the assumption that the investment occurs over three years in the construction industry (year one: +\$50 million, year 2: +\$30 million and year 3: +\$20 million). The table below summarises the additional benefits of the additional infrastructure investment.

Gross Regional Product (\$m)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Direct	16	9	6
Flow-on	1,783	638	282
Total	1,799	648	288
Employment (full time equivalent)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Direct	148	89	59
Flow-on	193	116	77
Total	304	204	136

Source: WISer Economic Impact Analysis Tool (EIAT), University of Adelaide

A \$100 million investment in manufacturing infrastructure in Ballarat would produce \$2.7 billion in Gross Regional Product over three years.

Investment challenges and opportunities

For Australia to continue to thrive, the three drivers of its economic performance need to be strategically addressed: population, participation and productivity.

To some extent, population trends are beyond the control of governments and reflect demographic and social factors. However, investment can be directed to the areas suffering most from changing demographic trends. Spending to support the challenges posed by an ageing population should be targeted towards regional capitals that are at the coal face of the infrastructure squeeze. The vast majority of regional capitals have senior dependency ratios well above Australia's ratio, meaning the limited health, liveability and aged care infrastructure will be put under much more stress than major metropolitan areas.

Productivity and some workforce participation can be influenced by government policies, programs and funding. Developing the regions as Australia's food bowls and export powerhouses requires policy that acknowledges the critical role regional capitals play in fostering growth.

Integrated regional planning and the need for infrastructure investment

The Regional Australia Institute (RAI) has identified the challenges and opportunities to growing regional economies and it is clear that an integrated regional planning approach is essential.

Challenges and opportunities for regional growth require an integrated approach

According to the RAI:

- Regional policy is not a choice between supporting high growth areas or propping up struggling regions.
- OECD evidence shows that strong economic growth is possible in all types of regions regardless of their current levels of development or previous performance.
- A broad based strategy for growth offers social and economic benefits and increases the resilience of a nation as a whole.
- To tap the potential for growth and prosperity in each region, Australia needs an integrated policy for common regional challenges, better regional information and regional leadership in economic development.

Figure 13 Source: Regional Australia Institute, 'Tapping the growth potential of regions for national success', Regional Policy Briefing, August 2012.

The RAI identified a **\$15 billion-plus local infrastructure deficit** and constraints on investment in community infrastructure constraining national growth.

The Regional Australia Institute calls for establishing a new organisation - Local Infrastructure Australia – as a catalyst for long-term systemic change. This approach would be particularly beneficial for smaller regional economies that have less capacity for funding, financing and managing local infrastructure.

Developing a more sophisticated national system, including consideration of regional infrastructure, would deliver benefits to regional capitals. A robust, national framework underpinned by strong analysis of needs and opportunities needs to recognise the fundamental functions of infrastructure in regional economies.

Not all infrastructure needs to be new, however. There is a wealth of opportunity and under-utilised infrastructure that could accommodate Australia's burgeoning population.

Underutilised infrastructure potential: Coffs Harbour Airport

In the short term, Coffs Harbour Airport and local businesses are seeking to get more flights out of Coffs Harbour so as to capitalise on the tourist market to and from south east Queensland. In the longer term, however, the airport provides a perfect example of existing infrastructure in regional capitals that has unfulfilled potential.

Coffs Harbour Airport is the second busiest passenger airport in New South Wales after Sydney,⁸ and it has the capacity to easily double passenger transit. The airport currently handles 360,000 – 380,000 passengers annually, and could accommodate up to 1 million passengers per year.

COFFS HARBOUR AIRPORT IS THE SECOND-BUSIEST PASSENGER AIRPORT IN NEW SOUTH, BUT HAS THE CAPACITY TO EASILY DOUBLE PASSENGER TRANSIT.

With a runway that is 2,080 metres long and 45 metres wide, Coffs Harbour Airport can handle large jets and international aircraft.

With its unique position halfway between Sydney and Brisbane, the airport is well placed as a regional hub to alleviate issues with Sydney airport flight curfew as well as acting as a logistics and trade hub for the surrounding agricultural areas.

Dairy producers are currently investigating the possibility of flying fresh milk out of Coffs Harbour to Brisbane or Cairns, where planes can be refuelled before continuing to China, where milk has recently sold for up to \$9 per litre. The current skyrocketing international demand for fresh dairy produce from Australia can be met much more quickly by utilising Coffs Harbour Airport than via the current process of shipping dairy on refrigerated truck to Brisbane to be flown on to China.

⁸ "Airport Traffic Data 1985-86 to 2009-10". Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE). June 2010.

Human capital: education and skills

Human capital is a measure of the capabilities and skills of the workforce. Both health and education are major contributors to a region's level of human capital and improve labour efficiency and competitiveness.

Regions of non-metropolitan Australia with high levels of human capital – that is, a well-educated workforce and a propensity towards lifelong learning – experience higher levels of economic growth, are more adaptive and innovative and are more resilient to negative outside influences.

A key measure of human capital for an economy is the percentage of the working age population with university qualifications and the percentage of the working age population with certificate and diploma qualifications.

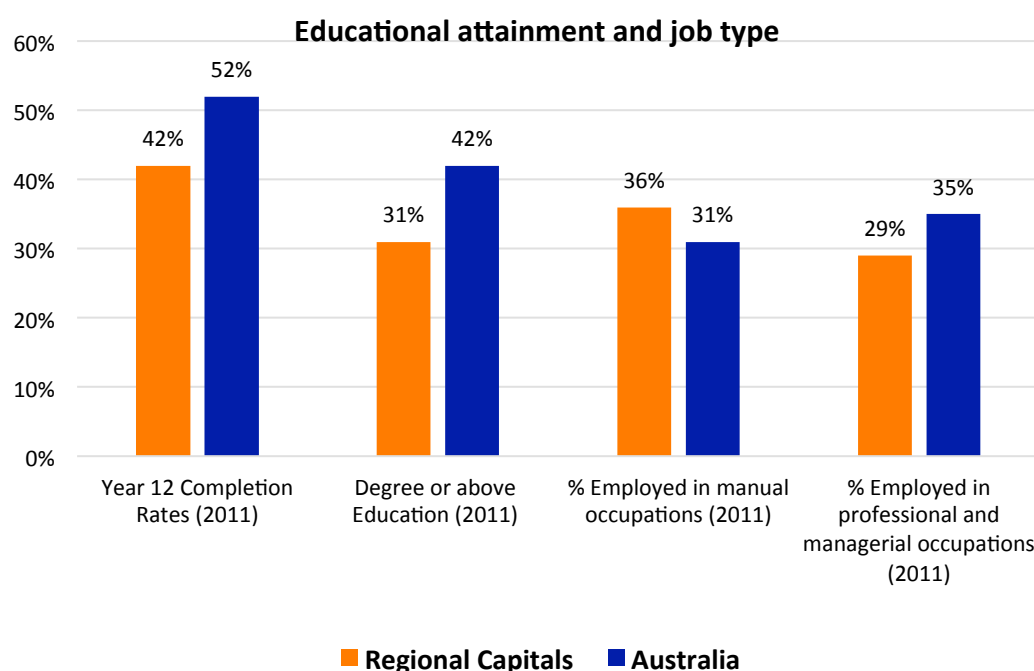


Figure 14 Source: *Essential Economics 2014 RCA Issues and Positioning Paper* (based on ABS data)

Nationally, 22.8 per cent of the working age population has university qualifications. Of the 50 regional capitals, only one regional capital has a percentage greater than the national average – Newcastle with 24.2 per cent. Moreover, 45 of the 50 regional capitals have a working age populations less than 20 per cent with university qualifications.

In terms of the percentage of the working age population holding certificate and diploma qualifications, regional capitals fare much better. Nationally, 31.6 per cent of the working age population have certificate and diploma qualifications. In comparison, 42 of the 50 regional capitals have working age populations with a higher percentage of people with certificate and diploma qualifications than the national average.

Upskilling the workforce

Regional Australia accounts for almost 40 per cent of our nation's population, yet young people aged 15-24 years from rural and regional Australia are almost half as likely to be attending university as young people from metropolitan areas.

In 2014, just under one quarter of domestic applicants (23.5 per cent) were from non-metropolitan areas⁹ and offers made to metropolitan applicants increased by 1.4 per cent compared with an increase of just 0.7 per cent in offers made to non-metropolitan applicants in 2014.

Non-metropolitan applicants are less likely to accept their offer compared with metropolitan applicants in 2014 (acceptance rates of 63.4 per cent compared with 73.3 per cent respectively). Lower acceptance rates among regional students do not indicate a lack of demand for courses and study, more demonstrate the additional constraints regional students face in travelling and moving away to go to university because of a lack of infrastructure supporting their chosen field in their regional capitals.

In fact, compared with metropolitan applicants, non-metropolitan applicants were more likely to apply for courses in Nursing, Education and Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies courses in 2014.¹⁰ Regional students are overwhelmingly applying to courses in fields most in-demand in their areas.

The benefits to regional capitals of a vibrant university sector are clear. There is ample data to show that students who study in a regional area are significantly more likely to continue to live and work in that area. With tertiary education rates much lower than the state average, it appears the best way to upskill the regional capitals' workforce and attract industries with higher education levels is to promote regional universities as viable places to study for metropolitan and regional students alike.

OECD reports acknowledged this point, noting that:

"OECD countries are ... putting considerable emphasis on meeting regional development goals, by nurturing the unique assets and circumstances of each region, particularly in developing knowledge-based industries. As key sources of knowledge and innovation, higher education institutions (HEIs) can be central to this process."¹¹

And a recent Australian Government report held that:

"a combined **increase in formal training** and in the average length of education will boost both productivity and participation, leading **to a lift in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 1.1 per cent by 2040.**"¹²

In order to increase formal training in regional areas and regional capitals, the dearth of effective employment pathways and foundation skills providers needs to be addressed. According to

⁹ Australian Government Department of Education *Undergraduate Applications, Offers and Acceptances 2014*.

¹⁰ Australian Government Department of Education *Undergraduate Applications, Offers and Acceptances 2014*.

¹¹ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development 2007, 11

¹² Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations 2008, 5

Victoria's Auditor-General¹³, 10,000 school-aged students are disengaging from education each year.

Providing additional funding to certificate level and tertiary courses without acknowledging the barriers that prevent many young people from entering the education system will not alleviate youth unemployment and provide increases to the participation rate that are so gravely needed.

In funding higher education with the aim of linking students into employment pathways, the Australian Government needs to prioritise and resource foundational skills and pre-accreditation programs to engage the long-term disengaged.

Health

Whilst 123,000 jobs are provided in hospitals, medical and other health care services in regional capitals – or 8.7 per cent of all jobs compared with 6.9 per cent nationally¹⁴ – inequity of service delivery is regularly reported in Australia's media. These service gaps are prevalent despite the fact that residents of regional capitals are more likely to achieve post-school qualifications in health and education than the national average – 22.3 per cent compared to 20.0 per cent.¹⁵

The availability of readily accessible and centrally located services such as health is critical in relation to regional capitals' liveability. Not only do these services provide employment to residents but peace of mind, particularly to parents or the ageing, who are contemplating residency in those cities.

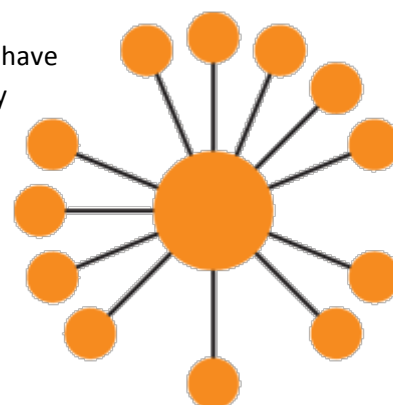
Principally local councils' involvement in health is in public health, especially in the health environment. Most councils monitor a variety of businesses to ensure safety in relation to food handling and services; skin penetration (tattooists, hairdressers and so forth); public water (public swimming pools, spas); and registration and inspections of cooling towers. In some states, local councils also work with the state departments of health to deliver public immunisation programs.

As would be expected, health delivery falls substantially to the remit of the state government, especially in relation to hospitals, whilst the policy settings influencing the availability and cost of health services are largely influenced by federal government decisions.

Regional capitals as health services hubs

Regional capitals acknowledge that the 'hub and spoke' support that they themselves provide to those living in their regions equally operates in relation to state and territory capitals, particularly in relation to provision of some health infrastructure and services. It is simply not realistic that every regional capital house a world-class cancer facility or trauma centre nor it is necessary for that to occur.

However, residents of regional capitals and their surrounds should have ready access to key hospital and health services, including oncology and mental health services, whilst in addition innovative means to support general access to after hours and other care should be



¹³ Vic Auditor-General 2012, *The Age* 2014)

¹⁴ Access Economics, p. 12.

¹⁵ Access Economics, p. 17.

explored further. Whilst naturally not seeking to transfer services from being available face-to-face, Regional Capitals Australia does believe that greater use could be made of telephone and other technology in delivering health and health services to Australians living in regional and remote areas and that supporting greater uptake of these services where they currently exist would prove valuable. Bringing regional and remote usage in line with metropolitan uptake, not purely in times of natural or other crises, would bring benefits and services to regional capitals and communities.

Regional Capitals Australia also notes that, where residents in non-metropolitan capital cities may need to travel to access services, appropriate consideration should be given to recognising the potential productivity losses generated by patients and their carers or family missing work. This should be factored into the decision-making processes of where to locate key health services and how to best support doctors and other healthcare professionals to deliver services in regional areas.

It is frequently more cost effective and efficient to encourage health professionals to travel to patients, or engage with them via telehealth where appropriate, than to cause patients and families to travel for many hours to medical and other health appointments. Telehealth is of particular relevance in relation to mental health services and the current imbalance in mental health professionals between regional and metropolitan areas is well recorded.

Certainty of funding

A number of Regional Capitals Australia members identified the cessation of funding for health programs in the process of their roll-out as a serious concern. Certainty of funding to ensure that programs that have been identified as critical for the community, such as mental health, nutrition, fitness and obesity-related programs, can be appropriately established, rolled out and evaluated in regional capitals is essential in order to generate the anticipated benefits.

Ceasing funding for programs, such as for the *Healthy Together* program that negatively impacted a number of RCA members, fails to give regional capitals sufficient time to engage their communities fully in these activities, and results in programs ending just as their true benefits begin to be realised.

In summary, Regional Capitals Australia would like to see health of their residents and those in their region supported by:

- Ensuring availability of core services, including oncology and mental health, in regional capitals;
- Greater uptake of telehealth in regional areas so that it at least aligns with metropolitan usage and captures the benefits aligned with this; and
- Sufficient certainty of funding to enable the effective establishment, roll-out and evaluation of health programs.

Technological connectivity

When the National Broadband Network (NBN) was announced, it was welcomed as a means of narrowing the economic and social inequity between residents in regional capitals and those in metropolitan areas.

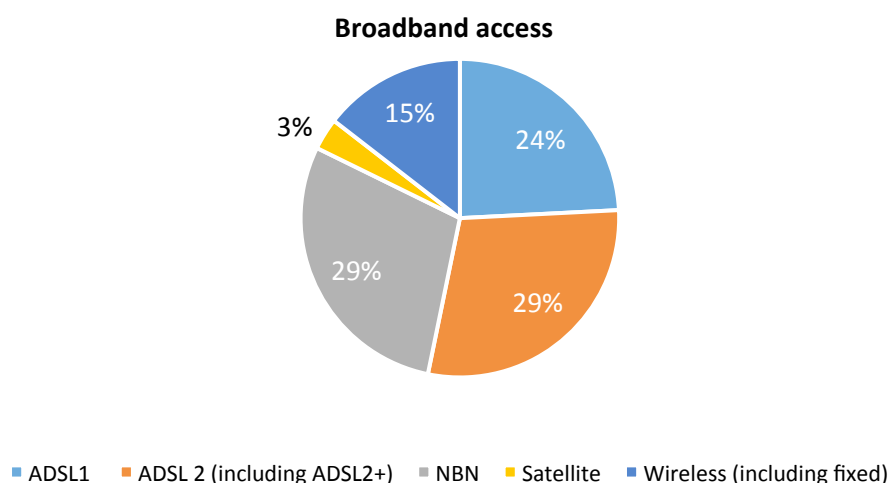
However, there are concerns that reprioritising the delivery schedule and methods will see these outlying areas waiting much longer for an improved service as well as a service that is comparable to the metropolitan areas.

In June 2014, RCA met with the Parliamentary Secretary for Communications, the Hon. Paul Fletcher, to discuss these concerns. As a result, RCA undertook a survey to identify each member city's requirements for the NBN. This survey identified that:

- Regional capitals currently use a mix of technologies to access broadband, most commonly via the copper network;
- The majority of regional capitals report that current broadband quality is poor to variable; and
- There is a view by RCA members that a multi-technology mix will not be inefficient, but has the potential to create inequities between regional capitals that will limit further social and economic growth.

Current Broadband Services

The majority of RCA members (60%) currently access broadband via the copper network – ADSL1 and ADSL2 (including ADSL2+). The next most common method accessing broadband is the NBN itself, with 34% of RCA members using this service to access broadband. Most cities use a mix of technologies to access broadband internet.



The majority of the regional cities surveyed classified their current broadband coverage and quality as poor to variable. A smaller group classified their current broadband coverage as satisfactory to good.

These assessments are based on consideration of whether available broadband is adequate for the city's requirements. Variable or 'patchy' services appear to be a particular problem for regional capitals – while some areas of a city, such as new developments or CBDs, have adequate broadband coverage, this is not consistent across the entire regional city. For example, one regional capital (Bunbury) noted that, from a business perspective, current broadband coverage needs to be improved although, from a residential perspective, the coverage is reasonable.

These findings indicate firstly that the NBN is sorely needed in regional cities and providing 'fit for purpose' access should be a key consideration in rolling out the NBN. This is particularly relevant given the commitment to provide NBN to all new 'greenfield' sites – it will be important not to neglect 'brownfield' or existing developments that contain high priority precincts which also have valid broadband requirements.

These findings are consistent with those of the Government's *Broadband Availability and Quality Report (2013)*, which found that broadband quality is the most significant issue when considering broadband access. Not all users will require the same quality broadband, i.e., speed and reliability, but they will require sufficient for their purposes regardless of whether these are business, residential or industrial.

Promoting amenity to attract highly skilled workers and industries

Recently, KPMG UK completed leading research into how developed second cities improve their 'offer' and attract residents, visitors and business investment. Their research centered on nine cities and the qualities they possessed that had turned around their 'misfortunes' to enable them to become a 'magnet city.'

The report found that all the 'magnet cities' became highly attractive to a specific group of educated, ambitious and energetic young people. These 'young wealth creators' generate the jobs of the future:

*Designers, engineers, high-tech/low-tech entrepreneurs, researchers, biologists, physicists, artists, bloggers, filmmakers, musicians, digital animators, food experimenters, app designers, games designers, clean-tech advocates...chemical engineers, mechanical engineers, accountants, advanced manufacturing.*¹⁶

According to recent studies in the United States¹⁷, Netflix, already the biggest single driver of internet bandwidth in the US, accounted for 34.2 per cent of all downstream usage during primetime hours. More generally, video on demand accounts for the majority of internet usage.

Netflix is already taking its toll on Australian internet bandwidth, with iiNet revealing this month that the service now accounts for 25 per cent of the ISP's internet traffic.

It is clear that the internet has become both a critical business and communication tool and an essential lifestyle service. It is therefore vital that regional capitals have the high-speed internet to promote the practicality of moving businesses and individuals to regional capitals. To attract 'young wealth creators' and their associated high-tech industries, high-speed broadband is crucial.

¹⁶ Haynes, C. *Magnet Cities* (2014). KPMG UK. pp8
http://kpmg.co.uk/creategraphics/07_2014/Magnet_cities/files/assets/common/downloads/publication.pdf
 Accessed February 2015

¹⁷ <http://variety.com/2014/digital/news/netflix-youtube-bandwidth-usage-1201179643/>

Impact of the changing environment

Regional capitals are at the forefront of dealing with climate change through major industries affected by drought and temperature shifts and through the burden of disaster recovery and extreme weather events which are occurring with increased frequency.

Economic development and prosperity can only feasibly occur over the medium- to longer-term in an environmentally sustainable way. Otherwise environmental degradation and loss of natural resource assets will act as a growth constraint on regional economies.

Costs of climate change

It has been argued that Australia will be particularly affected by climate change because the economy is relatively energy-intensive and, for regional capitals, agricultural and associated industries are an important component of the economy. Attempts to quantify the cost of climate change impacts were made in the Garnaut Review (2008). Specifically, the Garnaut Review found:

- The cost of unmitigated climate change will exceed the costs of mitigating it.
- While estimating the global or national costs of climate change impact remains an extremely difficult task, there is a clear link between the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events and climate change.

Regional impacts

- The drought in regional Australia of 1997–2009 was the most severe Australian drought on record, and resulted in substantial declines in agricultural production in south-east Australia, affecting both crops and stock and subtracting approximately 1.5 percentage point to annual GDP growth.
- In 2006–07, the net value of farm production fell 74 per cent (\$5.4 billion) on the previous year and the human and economic costs of the 2009 Victorian Black Saturday bushfires were estimated to be in excess of \$4 billion.
- The 2011 Queensland floods caused the loss of 35 lives and were estimated by the Office of the Queensland Chief Scientist to have cost the state between \$5 and \$6 billion.
- The 2011 Review of the 2010–11 Victorian floods estimated costs up to \$1.3 billion. The economic, environmental and human cost of more frequent and intense extreme weather events is likely to be significant in the future.
- Sea level rise could also result in substantial economic costs. For Australia, if sea levels rose by 1.1 metres, approximately \$226 billion in capital assets would be exposed. Across the country, some local and state governments are acting to address the expected impacts from sea level rise, but progress is highly varied.

Figure 15 Source: Climate Change Authority. <http://www.climatechangeauthority.gov.au/chapter-2-science-and-impacts-climate-change>

According to the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), the risks of climate change vary between Australian regions and are projected to include:

- Average temperatures to continue to increase in all seasons;
- More hot days and warm spells;
- Mean sea level continue to rise and height of extreme sea-level events will also increase;
- A harsher fire-weather climate; and
- Increased intensity of extreme rainfall events.

From an industry perspective, these environmental risks are particularly pronounced for the agricultural, forestry and fishing industries (given their need for mild, consistent temperatures and access to water) and as well the food manufacturing and tourism industries. Regional capitals where these industries are a greater share of their economy structure are therefore potentially more at risk of economic costs associated with these environmental risks.

Coastal areas bear the burden of climate change

As can be seen from the map below, the vast majority of Australia's regional capitals are on or near the coast. Coastal areas are susceptible to a wide range of the effects of environmental change, including:

- Increased frequency and severity of weather events (cyclones);
- Flooding and inundation;
- Salination and rising sea levels; and
- Destruction of marine industries such as fishing due to changing sea conditions.

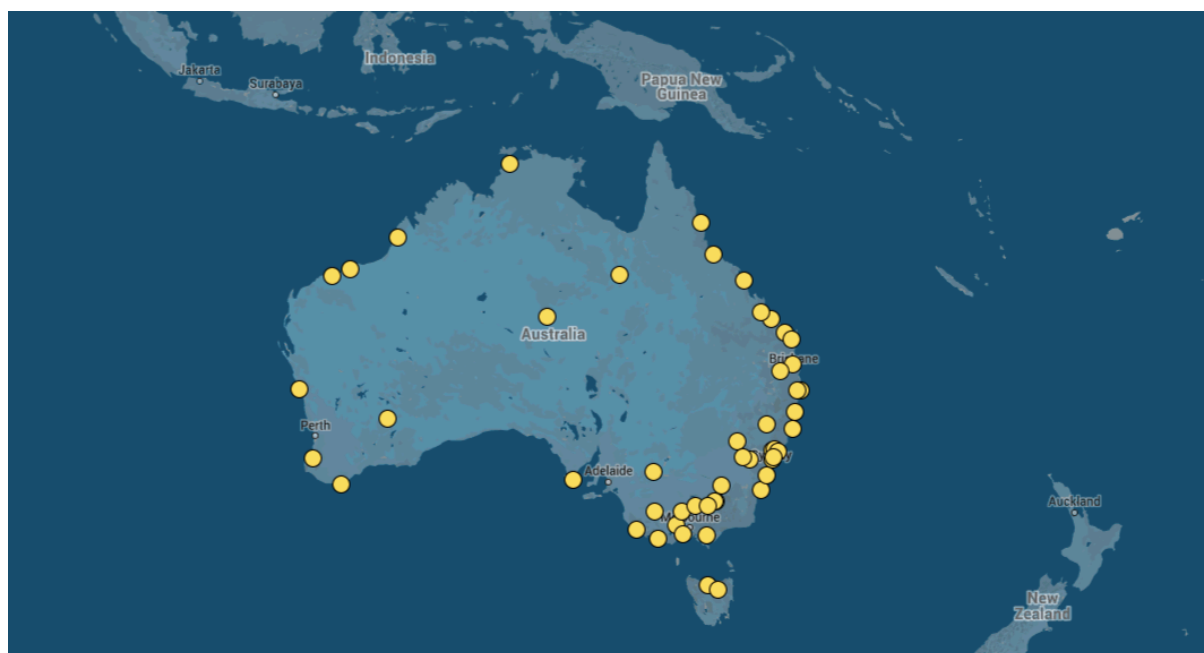


Figure 16 Australia's regional capitals

Household and industry costs of drought

According to National Economics/Australian Local Government Association, using central case assumptions regarding climate change, the total climate change costs are estimated to range up to \$3,100 per year for rural zone households.

Figure 17 shows the **Indicative costs of climate change induced drought of magnitude and severity as experienced in 2002-03 (per cent deviation from baseline case)**

estimated regional economic impact across Australia of the 2002-03 drought, an episode that is likely to become more prevalent with climate change posing risks to water supply and raising average temperatures. For each State and region, the figure shows how household expenditure, investment, gross regional product (GRP), employment and real wage rates are impacted relative to a baseline case that represents an absence of drought (climate change).

	Real household consumption	Real investment	Real GRP	Aggregate employment	Real wage rate
New South Wales					
Sydney/Illawarra	-0.2	1.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8
Northern NSW	-8.0	-12.7	-15.4	-2.9	-3.7
North West NSW	-9.6	-19.3	-18.4	-5.1	-6.3
Central West NSW	-3.5	-8.1	-6.9	-2.4	-3.0
Murrumbidgee	-5.8	-10.8	-11.4	-2.7	-3.4
Murray NSW	-6.7	-13.0	-13.0	-3.3	-4.2
Far West NSW	-2.8	-4.8	-5.5	-2.0	-2.5
Victoria					
Melbourne/Barwon	-0.2	1.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6
Western District	-1.8	-11.3	-3.5	-1.3	-1.7
Wimmera	-5.7	-9.6	-11.1	-2.2	-2.7
Mallee	-8.1	-13.1	-15.5	-3.3	-4.1
Goulburn	-2.6	-6.9	-5.1	-1.4	-1.8
Ovens Murray	-0.8	-1.6	-1.7	-0.7	-0.9
Queensland					
Brisbane	-0.3	0.8	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0
Darling Downs	-4.4	-7.3	-8.6	-2.3	-2.9
South West QLD	-11.1	-24.1	-21.0	-5.5	-6.9
Central West QLD	-7.3	-19.0	-14.0	-4.6	-5.7
Mackay QLD	-1.8	0.8	-3.5	-1.6	-2.0
Northern QLD	-1.6	0.7	-3.3	-1.3	-1.6
South Australia					
Adelaide (and outer Adelaide)	-0.3	1.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
Yorke and Lower North	-5.4	-7.9	-10.5	-2.3	-2.9
Murray Lands SA	-5.0	-5.8	-9.7	-1.3	-1.6
South East SA	-1.3	-2.2	-2.6	-0.6	-0.8
Eyre SA	-6.8	-11.3	-13.2	-3.5	-4.3
Northern SA	-1.6	-1.7	-3.1	-1.3	-1.6
Western Australia					
Perth and SW WA	-0.2	1.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5
Great Southern WA	-3.7	-9.0	-7.3	-2.3	-2.8

Figure 17 Source: Horridge, M, Madden, J and Wittwer, G (2005), 'The impact of the 2002 03 drought on Australia', *Journal of Policy Modeling*, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 285 308.

The figure shows the negative impact across the

economic indicators for most regions. For example, household expenditure is estimated to be up to 11.1 per cent lower than would otherwise be the case in South West Queensland as a result of drought.

Similarly this region is estimated to have a decline in investment of around 24 per cent relative to the baseline, resulting in goods and services produced in this region to **fall by an estimated 21 per cent** relative to the baseline.

The figure, it should be noted, provides estimates solely of the drought in 2002-03 lasting approximately 2 years. Should climate change cause additional environmental problems and more severe and prolonged drought, then the estimates in figure 17 would vastly understate the potential economic costs of climate change.

Regional capitals provide central coordination roles for surrounding councils and have the most infrastructure and industries at risk in the event of extreme weather events. Policy and funding has not kept pace with disaster recovery needs that regional capitals are at the forefront of servicing.

Policies and incentives for growth

Context

Addressing deficiencies in regional infrastructure investment and investing in human capital development, particularly tertiary education, are two critical areas where governments can contribute to the economic growth of regional capitals.

All regions can bolster capacity, not only the lagging ones: all levels of government should seek to identify their most binding capacity constraints and prioritise reforms.

The current spending allocation can be enhanced in a number of ways.

Recommendations

The Australian Government review its regional infrastructure investment program with a view to expanding the application criteria.

Infrastructure funding should:

- be based on strategic investment designed to develop an area's most productive activities rather than the current subsidy approach.
- foster greater innovation within and between regional businesses to improve their productivity and competitiveness
- be strategically invested to achieve social and environmental objectives for particular regions to build 'social capital', providing local economies with the community amenities and support services vital to support their growth, such as essential high-speed internet and mobile connectivity
- shift from a sectoral to a territorial policy approach, including attempts to integrate the various sectoral policies at regional and local levels and to improve co-ordination of sectoral policies at the national government level.
- encourage private sector investment (i.e., super funds, etc) to invest in regional capitals via a range of incentives
- strategically link regional capitals to global markets
- enable lower business costs

Context

Nationally, 22.8 per cent of the working age population have university qualifications. Of the 50 regional capitals, only one regional capital has a percentage greater than the national average – Newcastle with 24.2 per cent. Moreover, 45 of the 50 regional capitals have a working age populations less than 20 per cent with university qualifications.

Recommendation

Funding to improve the skill base of the labour force in regional capitals also improves productivity, enhancing participation and employment growth. Recognition of regional capital skills institutions and universities to fill in-demand jobs sectors should be included in higher

education policy.

Context

Government needs to encourage stable population growth in regional capitals. Population density is important because greater density promotes forming agglomeration economies.

Recommendations

The Australian Government work with other levels of government to identify partnership-based initiatives that encourage sustainable and appropriate population growth in regional capitals.

The role of regional capitals needs to be included as a framework for policy decisions.

The Australian Government actively engages with regional capitals during its policy and program development process, recognising:

- the economic and social wellbeing of regional capitals directly influences the prosperity of the broader region
- All regional capitals are different and require place based solutions that suit each region's broader dynamics

Context

Co-ordination across local governments is essential to adopt and implement investment strategies at the relevant scale.

Recommendations

The Australian Government investigates and builds evidence base of how regional capitals can:

- improve local government coordination and strengthen regional and local governance capacities
- improve knowledge about how the selection of projects and implementation can enhance investment outcomes.
- increase the use of partnerships between public, private and voluntary sectors in the development and implementation of local and regional policies.

Context

- A majority of the 50 regional capitals have senior dependency ratios above the national average dependency ratio of 21.2 per cent. For some regional capitals the senior dependency ratio is above 30 per cent.

Recommendation

- The Australian Government actively monitors the demand for aged care services in regional capitals, and develop specific place-based strategies to support the need for services to support older Australians living in regional capitals.

Context

Over 123,000 jobs are provided in other health care services in regional capitals – or 8.7 per cent of all jobs compared to 6.9 per cent nationally – inequity of service delivery is regularly reported in Australia's media, with service gaps are prevalent despite the fact regional capitals' residents are more likely to pursue careers in health provision.

Recommendation

The Australian Government improve the health services available to regional capitals by:

- ensuring availability of core services, including [initial] level oncology
- providing greater access to tele-health in regional areas so that it at least aligns with metropolitan usage
- guaranteeing certainty of funding to enable the effective establishment, rollout and evaluation of health programs

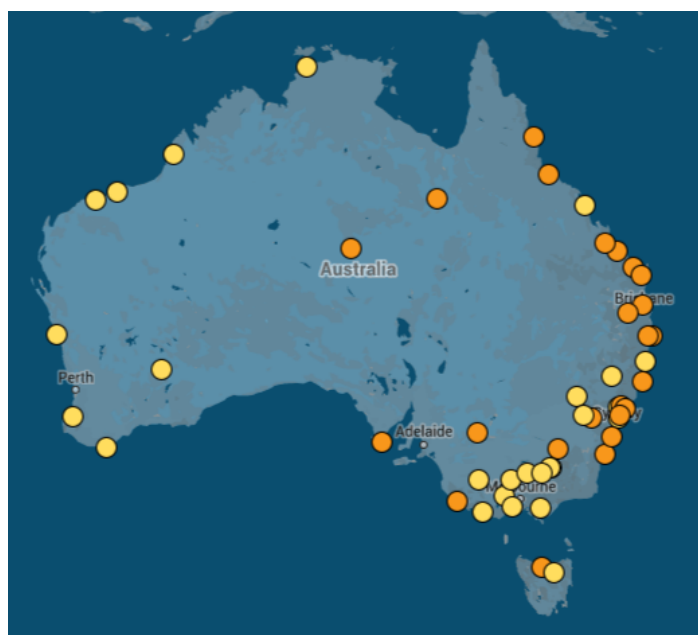
Regional Capitals Australia

Regional Capitals Australia ([RCA](#)) is an alliance of local government associations representing Australia's regional cities working to achieve a network of well-planned and sustainable regional capitals across Australia.

We have 27 members from all states in Australia, except South Australia.

Our current members are:

Albury City Council
 Cessnock City Council
 City of Wagga Wagga
 Coffs Harbour City Council
 Dubbo City Council
 Gosford City Council
 Orange City Council
 Tamworth Regional Council
 Palmerston City Council
 Mackay Regional Council
 Launceston City Council
 Horsham Rural City Council
 Greater Shepparton City Council
 Ballarat City Council
 City of Wodonga
 Greater Bendigo City Council
 Greater Geelong City Council
 Latrobe City Council
 Rural City Of Wangaratta
 Warrnambool City Council
 City of Albany
 City of Bunbury
 City of Greater Geraldton
 City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder
 Shire of Broome
 City of Karratha
 Town of Port Hedland



ITEM NO. 13.1.2 **Animal Management Strategy -Territory Day**
July 1st 2015

FROM: **Acting Director Technical Services**
REPORT NUMBER: **8/0681**
MEETING DATE: **16 June 2015**

Municipal Plan:

4. Governance & Organisation

4.4 Systems

4.4 We are committed to ensuring the systems and processes of Council support the organisation in delivering the best possible services to the community

Summary:

The igniting of fireworks during Territory Day celebrations has a detrimental effect on the behaviour of domestic pets throughout the Palmerston residential area. Increased reports from the public of 'dogs at large' and 'lost dogs' received by Ranger Services increases dramatically over this period. Increased patrols and adjusted staffing levels are implemented to cope with the workload during this time.

General:

The aim of Council Rangers is to return any registered dogs as quickly as possible, without penalty, back to their owners along with advice as to securing their animal until the celebrations are over. Any dogs that are picked up that are unregistered or subject of an attack investigation will be impounded; owners can then retrieve their dogs from the Council Pound by registering their animal and paying the appropriate fees.

Policy / Legislation:

City of Palmerston Animal Management By-Laws (1 July 2008)

RECOMMENDATION

1. THAT Council receives Report Number 8/0681.
2. That all registered dogs that are found at large on Territory Day Eve and the following 48 hrs will be returned to owners at nil cost.
3. That the general public will be informed by press release, prior to Territory Day, of Councils Animal Management Strategy for that period.

Recommending Officer: Gerard Rosse, Acting Director Technical Services.

Any queries on this report may be directed to Gerard Rosse, Acting Director Technical Services on (08) 8935 9958 or email gerard.rosse@palmerston.nt.gov.au.

Schedule of Attachments:

Nil

ITEM NO. 13.1.3 **Additional Information request – Neighbourhood Watch NT Incorporated – Grant Application**

FROM: A/Director of Corporate and Community Services
REPORT NUMBER: 8/0682
MEETING DATE: 16 June 2015

Municipal Plan:

1. Community & Cultural Wellbeing

1.2 Safe Communities

1.2 We are committed to ensuring the safety and security of our community

Summary:

The Community, Culture and Environment Committee who meet on a monthly basis assess applications for Grants/Donations/Scholarships/Sponsorships that are in excess of \$2,000 and make recommendations to Council.

CCE has requested more information regarding the application submitted by Neighbourhood Watch NT and carried the following recommendation;

9.1.1 Financial Support – Neighbourhood Watch NT Incorporated CCE/0363

THAT the Acting Director of Corporate and Community Services obtain further information and refer this matter directly to the next Council meeting.

CARRIED CCE/0378–03/06/2015

This report outlines the additional information for this application for Council to make a final decision.

Background:

Neighbourhood Watch NT (NHWNT) are applying for funds to assist them with distributing 25,000 free UV marker kits to residents across the Northern Territory.

The objectives of this project are;

- To reduce the incidence of crime in Palmerston
- To save frontline police hours used to identify property
- To coordinate a number of 'Mark your Territory' displays in Palmerston throughout 2015 where Neighbourhood Watch NT give away free UV Marker Kits.
- To promote the product and ensure Palmerston residents are aware that they are available and assist in reducing the impact of crime
- To engage and empower Neighbourhood Watch volunteers in Palmerston
- To promote the Neighbourhood Watch brand

Neighbourhood Watch NT aim to distribute 5,000 free UV Marker Kits to Palmerston residents.

In return for sponsorship Neighbourhood Watch would recognise the City of Palmerston through;

- City of Palmerston logo on Mark Your Territory Day promotional flyer
- City of Palmerston logo included on web banner and Facebook banner (shown on both the NT Police, Fire and Emergency Service sites and Neighbourhood Watch NT)
- City of Palmerston banner put up at stalls in the Palmerston region giving away free UV Marker Kits
- City of Palmerston logo included in kit packs or opportunity for COP to supply a sticker or magnet in kits
- Acknowledgment through media opportunities ie media releases, print, radio promotions of Mark Your Territory.
- Provision for the City of Palmerston to promote their support of the initiative through their marketing and promotions ie newsletters and TV Screen
- Opportunity for the City of Palmerston to nominate events and stalls they would like the UV Kits provided ie Libraries, Palmerston Markets, Festival etc

General:

At the recent CCE meeting held on the 3 June 2015 CCE members discussed the application and asked the Acting Director to seek additional information specifically relating to;

- Are NHW approaching other Municipalities requesting a contribution of funds to the project as it is a territory wide project?
- Have NHWNT developed a plan for marketing and distribution of Mark your Territory packs in the Palmerston Municipality?

NHWNT have confirmed that they have applied for funds through the City of Darwin through their current funding round for a similar amount for the same purposes and are still awaiting an outcome.

NHWNT will also be applying to other organisations in the hope of extending the rollout territory wide. At this stage this project will only be rolled out to Darwin and Palmerston with their retrospective funds allocated to distribute packs to residents if successful.

A specific plan for marketing and distribution has not been developed yet as NHWNT would like to develop a plan in consultation with the City of Palmerston to maximise opportunities to reach all residents.

Financial Implications:

The financial implications to Council, should it recommend funding, would be up to \$10,000 from the Community Benefit Scheme 2014/2015 operational budget.

Legislation / Policy:

Policy number FIN18 – Grants, Donations, Scholarships and Sponsorships

RECOMMENDATION

1. THAT Council receives Report Number 8/0682.
2. THAT Council approve/not approve the Neighbourhood Watch NT – Mark your Territory Campaign grant application for \$.....

Recommending Officer: Jan Peters, Acting Director of Corporate and Community Services

Any queries on this report may be directed to Jan Peters, Acting Director of Corporate and Community Services on telephone (08) 8935 9976 or email jan.peters@palmerston.nt.gov.au

Schedule of Attachments:

Attachment A: Funding Application - Neighbourhood Watch NT

Attachment B: Email clarification regarding additional information
- Tracy Dale Middleton, Neighbourhood Watch NT

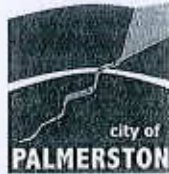
Community Grants - Eligibility Checklist Report

Title	Organisation	Date Received	Project Description	Amount Requested	Detailed Project Budget	Funding Compliance	Community Benefit
MARK YOUR TERRITORY	Neighbourhood Watch NT Inc	26/05/2015	To provide 25,000 free UV markers kits to residents right across the Territory in 2015	\$10,000.00	Yes	Yes	Yes

Comments

CEO Referred / Not ReferredRishi BaurDate: 27/5/2015

* Funding Compliance includes the receipt of requirements of funding which are; Incorporation/Not or Profit and Proof of Registration, Committee Meeting Minutes, Current Audited Financial Statements, Current Insurance, 30% project Costs Covered by Applicant in Budget and No Previous Funding Issued Under this Program for Current Financial Year.



Grant/Sponsorship/Scholarship/Donation In Excess of \$2000 REGISTRATION FORM

Application to Chief Executive Officer - City of Palmerston P.O Box 1 Palmerston NT 0831

Organisation Name:	NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH NT INC		
Name of Contact:	TRACY-DALE MIDDLETON		
Position of Contact:	POLICE SUPPORT & LIAISON OFFICER		
Contact Details:	Email: neighbourhoodwatchent.gov.au	PH: 8999 0847	
Postal Address:	PO BOX 41500 CASUARINA NT 0811		
ABN if applicable:	58 984 560 335		
Account Name:	NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH NORTHERN TERRITORY INC		
Account Number:	44-6358	BSB: 035-302	
Amount requested:	\$10,000.00		
Name of Activity:	MARK YOUR TERRITORY		
Date of Activity:	JULY - AUGUST 2015		
Location of Activity:	PALMERSTON		

Please attach your written application which must include:

- Project brief
- Detailed project budget
- Evidence of alternate sources of funding to a minimum 30% of project costs.

Please attach the following documentation to your written application

☒ Most recent audited financial statement

☒ Proof of registration as Community, NFP or Incorporated body

☒ Contact details of Elected Office Holders

☒ Proof of appropriate insurance, certificate of currency

☒ Minuted details of your organisation's resolution to request funding

Email from Vicki Whitney (Neuschultz) President of NHTWNT

Signed:

Date: 12/05/2015

Get your **UV Marker Kit** on Neighbourhood Watch's
'MARK YOUR TERRITORY DAY'

NT1221846

Recommendation

It is recommended that the City of Palmerston support the Neighbourhood Watch UV Marker initiative and provide \$10,000 to fund the purchase and delivery of 5,000 kits to Palmerston residents.

Project Brief

Neighbourhood Watch NT aims to provide 25,000 FREE UV Marker kits to residents right across the Territory in 2015!!

Residents simply use the UV Marker and write their driver's licence number on their valuables - phones, tools, iPads, etc., and then the writing becomes invisible.

If Police recover the items, they'll check them using the UV torches they have been equipped with and get in contact (greatly reducing frontline police hours used to identify owners of property).

One pen can label the contents of up to 5 - 10 homes, so the message is to do the neighbourly thing and once residents have marked their goods, pass the marker on.

Objectives

- To reduce the incidence of crime in Palmerston
- To save frontline police hours used to identify property
- To coordinate a number of 'Mark Your Territory' displays in Palmerston throughout 2015 where Neighbourhood Watch NT give away FREE UV Marker kits
- To promote the product and ensure Palmerston residents are aware that they are available and assist in reducing the impact of crime
- To engage and empower Neighbourhood Watch volunteers in Palmerston
- To promote the Neighbourhood Watch brand

Strategic approach

Empower Palmerston residents to label their valuable items and actively seek this product from Neighbourhood Watch.

Why is the UV Marker Campaign important?

The Northern Territory has the highest incidence of property crime per capita in Australia.

NT Police have seen an increase in unlawful entries in the Palmerston region over the past year with crime statistics reporting the below figures;

CRIME	1/3/13 – 28/2/14	1/3/14 – 28/2/15	% Change
House break-ins	157	272	73.2%
Commercial break ins	81	165	103%
Motor vehicle theft	330	514	55.8%
Property Damage	648	785	21.1%

If Territorians use the Neighbourhood Watch UV Marker kit and put their Drivers Licence number on their valuables, Police will immediately be able to identify the owner of the property and get in contact.

This kit is beneficial for all Territorians that use it and for our NT Police Officers that can spend many frontline Police hours trying to identify whose property belongs to which report.

IMAGINE IF JUST 100 ITEMS ARE IDENTIFIED QUICKLY THROUGH THE UV MARKER INITIATIVE!

That could be a saving of many Frontline Police hours that could be utilised in other areas as well as ensuring property is returned to their rightful owners in a timely manner.

The representatives of our NT Police Property Crime Units are all in support of this initiative and Senior Sergeant Mark Stringer from Strikeforce Trident has put his face and name to the TV ad promoting the UV Marker kits.

Neighbourhood Watch NT has consulted with each of the NT Police Property Units, all of which have agreed that the markers are a useful tool to minimise the time spent returning items to owners. UV torches have been provided to these Police Units, so they can check items as they recover them.

This initiative is of benefit to Palmerston residents and also supports the operations of the NT Police Force.

Acknowledgement of City of Palmerston

Should the City of Palmerston provide \$10,000 support to the Neighbourhood Watch NT UV Marker Kit initiative, the following acknowledgements will apply;

- City of Palmerston logo on Mark Your Territory Day promotional flyer
- City of Palmerston logo included on web banner and FB banner (shown on both the NT Police, Fire and Emergency Service sites and Neighbourhood Watch NT)
- City of Palmerston banner put up at stalls in the Palmerston region giving away FREE UV Marker kits
- City of Palmerston logo included in kit packs or opportunity for COP to supply a sticker or magnet in kits.
- Acknowledgement through media opportunities i.e. media releases, print, radio promotions of Mark Your Territory.
- Provision for City of Palmerston to promote their support of the initiative through their marketing and promotions i.e. newsletters and TV screen
- Opportunity for City of Palmerston to nominate events and stalls they would like the UV Kits provided i.e. Libraries and Palmerston markets, Festival, etc

PROJECT BUDGET - NHW UV Marker Campaign			
INCOME			\$
Neighbourhood Watch NT Contribution		35,000	
NHW Australasia		2,800	
City of Palmerston contribution		10,000	
Other grants and sponsorship (pending)		10,000	
TOTAL INCOME		\$57,800	
EXPENDITURE			\$
Purchase of UV Marker Kits		35,000	
Advertising		7,000	
Venue/Stall/Shopping Centre Hire		3,000	
Purchase of UV torches for Police		4,000	
Travel/Accommodation		4,000	
Courier of Kits across Territory		1,200	
Contingency		2,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		56,200	
** NHW have contributed extensively to this initiative.			
We can ensure that a minimum of 5,000 kits are distributed to			
Palmerston residents and will work with Council to support and			
have a presence at their events and community activities			

Middleton, Tracy

From: Vicki Schultz <Vicki.Schultz@nt.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 12 May 2015 11:42
To: Middleton, Tracy
Subject: Palmerston City Council Funding Application

To whom it may concern,

Please note that the Board of Management of Neighbourhood Watch NT has endorsed seeking external funding to enable the successful roll-out of the UV Marker campaign across the Territory.

Kind regards,

Vicki Whitney (nee Schultz)
President
Neighbourhood Watch NT
0401 119 584

postal address = PO Box
41500
Casuarina 0811.
ABN = 5898 4560 335.



29 December 2014

CERTIFICATE OF CURRENCY

NAME OF INSURED	NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH COMMITTEE
POLICY NUMBER	DN BRD 6568944-3
TYPE OF POLICY	Broadform Liability Insurance
CURRENT	From 29/12/14 to 08/11/15
SITUATION	Anywhere in Australia
INTEREST INSURED	Products Liability: \$20,000,000 Public Liability: \$20,000,000
INTEREST NOTED	N/A FTTR&I

This is not a receipt for cash or a renewal Certificate

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Luke Harris', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Luke Harris

Snr Manager Commercial Lines



Annual Report

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.

30 June 2014

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.
ABN 58 984 560 335

Contents

Committee's Report

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Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Cash Flows

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Income and Expenditure Statement

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.**ABN 58 984 560 335****Committee's Report****For the year ended 30 June 2014**

Your committee members submit the financial accounts of the Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. for the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Committee Members

The names of committee members at the date of this report are:

Vicki Schultz

Helen Roberts

Marion Hancock

Phil Ryder

Judy Troy

Duana Job

Lauren Winter

Julie Twine

Kate Worden

Troy Stephens

Tracy-Dale Middleton

Melanie Hall: Traseurer from Oct 13 to June 14

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the association during the financial year were: promotion of neighbourhood security and education of residents on personal safety.

Significant Changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Operating Result

The deficit from ordinary activities after providing for income tax amounted to

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2014	30 June 2013
\$	\$
(7,347)	(37,765)

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee on:



Vicki Schultz

Helen Roberts

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.**ABN 58 984 560 335****Statement of Comprehensive Income****For the year ended 30 June 2014**

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Revenue		123,637	124,276
Gross profit		123,637	124,276
Marketing		(68,297)	(19,807)
Administration expenses		(62,687)	(142,234)
Operating profit (deficit) before income tax		(7,347)	(37,765)
Operating profit (deficit) after income tax		(7,347)	(37,765)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.

ABN 58 984 560 335

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Current Assets			
Cash assets	2	95,978	108,395
Current tax assets		8,978	
Total Current Assets		104,956	108,395
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	11,979	16,046
Total Non-Current Assets		11,979	16,046
Total Assets		116,935	124,441
Current Liabilities			
Payables	4		160
Total Current Liabilities			160
Total Liabilities			160
Net Assets		116,935	124,281
Members' Funds			
Retained profits		116,935	124,281
Total Members' Funds		116,935	124,281

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.

ABN 58 984 560 335

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers	120,117	134,017
Payments to Suppliers and employees	(131,340)	(158,379)
Interest received	3,521	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(7,703)	(24,362)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(4,715)	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(4,715)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash held	(12,417)	(24,362)
Cash at the beginning of the year	108,395	132,757
Cash at the end of the year	95,978	108,395

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.

ABN 58 984 560 335

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2014

2014

2013

Reconciliation Of Cash

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Cash at the end of the year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Cash At Bank	8,475	33,922
Business Watch Account		
Regional accounts	4,113	5,692
Essentials Saver	83,262	68,747
Cash on hand	127	35
	<u>95,978</u>	<u>108,395</u>

Reconciliation Of Net Cash Provided By/Used In Operating Activities To Operating Profit After Income Tax

Operating profit after income tax	(7,347)	(37,765)
Depreciation	8,782	8,874
Changes in assets and liabilities net of effects of purchases and disposals of controlled entities:		
(Increase) decrease in trade and term debtors		44,000
Increase (decrease) in trade creditors and accruals	(160)	160
Increase (decrease) in sundry provisions	(8,978)	(5,594)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>(7,703)</u>	<u>9,674</u>

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.**ABN 58 984 560 335****Notes to the Financial Statements****For the year ended 30 June 2014**

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial report is a special purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Associations Act NT.

The financial report covers Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. as an individual entity. Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. is an association incorporated in the Northern Territory.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs and does not take into account changing money values or, except where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the economic entity in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Income tax

The association believes it is eligible for exemption from income tax.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation.

a) Property

Freehold land and buildings are measured on the fair value basis, being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. It is a policy of Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. to have an independent valuation every three years, with annual appraisals being made by the directors.

The revaluation of freehold land and buildings has not taken account of the potential capital gains tax on assets acquired after the introduction of capital gains tax.

b) Plant and equipment

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to present values in determining the recoverable amounts.

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.**ABN 58 984 560 335****Notes to the Financial Statements****For the year ended 30 June 2014**

Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not legal ownership, are transferred to Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual value.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that ownership of the asset will be obtained or over the term of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments under operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability. Lease payments received reduce the liability.

Investments

Shares in listed companies held as current assets are valued at those shares' market value at each balance date. The gains or losses, whether realised or unrealised, are included in profit from ordinary activities before income tax.

Non-current investments are measured on the cost basis. The carrying amount of non-current investments is reviewed annually to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of these investments. The recoverable amount is assessed from the quoted market value for listed investments or the underlying net assets for other non-listed investments.

The expected net cash flows from investments have not been discounted to their present value in determining the recoverable amounts.

Employee entitlements

Provision is made for the liability for employee entitlements arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee entitlements expected to be settled within one year together with entitlements arising from wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave which will be settled after one year, have been measured at their nominal amount. Other employee entitlements payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash out flows to be made for those entitlements.

Contributions are made by Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. to an employee superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. does not record, as an asset or a liability, the difference between the employer established defined benefit superannuation plan's accrued benefits and the net market value of the plans assets.

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. operates an ownership-based remuneration scheme, details of which are provided in the Notes to Accounts. Profits or losses incurred by employees, being the difference between the market value and the par value of the shares acquired, are not recorded as remuneration paid to employees.

Cash

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in all call deposits with banks or financial institutions, investments in money market instruments maturing within less than two months, net of bank overdrafts.

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.

ABN 58 984 560 335

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014	2013
Note 2: Cash assets		
Bank accounts:		
Cash At Bank	8,475	33,922
Business Watch Account		
Regional accounts	4,113	5,692
Essentials Saver	83,262	68,747
Other cash items:		
Cash on hand	127	35
	<u>95,978</u>	<u>108,395</u>

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment:		
- At cost	62,016	57,301
- Less: Accumulated depreciation	(50,037)	(41,255)
	<u>11,979</u>	<u>16,046</u>
	<u>11,979</u>	<u>16,046</u>

Note 4: Payables

Unsecured:		
- Trade creditors		160
		<u>160</u>
		<u>160</u>

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.

ABN 58 984 560 335

Statement by Members of the Committee

For the year ended 30 June 2014

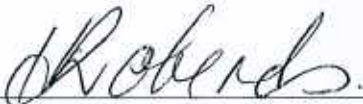
In the opinion of the Committee the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements:

1. Presents fairly the financial position of Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. as at 30 June 2014 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, mandatory professional reporting requirements and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
2. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Committee and is signed for and on behalf of the Committee by:



Vicki Schultz
President



Helen Roberts
Treasurer



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH
NORTHERN TERRITORY INC**

Scope

The financial report and the Association's responsibility

The special purpose financial report comprises the Statement by the Members of the Committee, Income and Expenditure Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements for Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. ("the Association") for the year ended 30 June 2014.

The Committee of the Association is responsible for preparing a financial report that presents fairly the financial position and performance of the Association, and that complies with Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirement in Australia. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to prevent and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report. The Committee has determined that the accounting policies used are consistent with the reporting requirements of the Association and are appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The Committee has also determined that the Association is not a reporting entity.

Audit approach

We have conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the members of the Association. Our audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgment, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the availability of persuasive rather than conclusive evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

We performed procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with our understanding of the Association and its financial position, and of its performance as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows.

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH NORTHERN TERRITORY INC.

Independent audit report to the members (con't)

We formed our audit opinion on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial reports; and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the committee.

While we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

We performed procedures to assess whether the substance of business transactions was accurately reflected in the financial report. These and our other procedures did not include consideration or judgment of the appropriateness or reasonableness of the business plans or strategies adopted by the Association or management.

Independence

We are independent of the Association, and have met the independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Audit Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc. presents fairly, in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the Financial Statements, a view which is consistent with our understanding of the Association's financial position at 30 June 2014 and of its financial performance as represented by the results of its operations for the year then ended.



Barry Hansen
Registered Company Auditor

Date: 27 October 2014

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.

ABN 58 984 560 335

Certificate by Member of the Committee

For the year ended 30 June 2014

I, Vicki Schultz and I, Helen Roberts certify that:

1. We are members of the Committee of Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc..
2. We attended the annual general meeting of the association held on 6/11/14
3. We are authorised by the attached resolution of the Committee to sign this certificate.
4. This annual statement was submitted to the members of the association at its annual general meeting.



Vicki Schultz
Committee Member



Helen Roberts
Committee Member

Depreciation Schedule for the year ended 30 June, 2014

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Neighbourhood Watch Northern Territory Inc.

ABN 58 984 560 335

Income and Expenditure Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Income		
Grants	119,764	119,336
Interest received	3,521	
Other income	353	4,940
Total income	123,637	124,276
Expenses		
Accountancy	2,695	3,966
Advertising and promotion	68,297	19,807
Audit fees	2,832	4,600
Bank Fees And Charges	81	
Depreciation - plant	8,782	8,874
Displays & Fun Days		85,617
Donations	459	
Insurance	3,964	4,889
Materials & supplies	10,834	4,380
Meeting expenses	98	1,458
Motor vehicle expenses	142	135
Office expenses	2,568	822
Information Technology	12,278	8,682
Postage	239	1,166
Regional expenses	2,921	
Safety House	5,653	
Subscriptions	310	420
Sundry expenses	3,862	860
Telephone and internet	2,764	933
Travel, accom & conference	2,206	15,433
Total expenses	130,984	162,041
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities of the association	(7,347)	(71,802)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Renee Williams

From: Middleton, Tracy <Tracy.Middleton@pfes.nt.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 4 June 2015 12:46 PM
To: Renee Williams
Cc: Maxine Dowley
Subject: RE: Doc 263838 Re: Grant Application Update

Hi Renee

This looks fine and obviously in addition to those two grants NHWNT is applying to other organisations in the hope of extending the rollout territory wide ☺

Cheers,

Tracy-Dale Middleton | Senior Constable 2230
Neighbourhood Watch NT Support & Liaison Officer | NT Police
Casuarina Police Station - Dripstone Road, Casuarina, NT 0810 - PO Box 41500 Casuarina NT 0811
p... (08) 8999 0847 | f... (08) 8999 0808 | m... 0437 994 631 | e...neighbourhoodwatch@nt.gov.au

Keeping People Safe



From: Renee Williams [mailto:Renee.Williams@palmerston.nt.gov.au]
Sent: Wednesday, 3 June 2015 3:46 PM
To: Middleton, Tracy
Cc: Maxine Dowley
Subject: RE: Doc 263838 Re: Grant Application Update

Hi Tracey,

As discussed over the phone, CCE have asked to seek clarification before the next council meeting regarding ;

- Other Councils contributing funds to the project as it is a territory wide project
- A roll out plan for marketing and distribution of Mark your Territory Packs

My understanding from our conversation this afternoon was;

- NHWNT has applied to the City of Darwin through their current funding round for the same amount of money (\$10K) for the same purposes and still awaiting the outcome of that application. Their kit will be tailored (marketing) to the City of Darwin and only distributed in Darwin, Similarly for us it will be tailored to Palmerston (marketing) and only distributed in Palmerston. At this stage if funding secured by both Councils this project will be rolled out in Darwin and Palmerston only .
- A roll out plan for marketing and distribution has not been developed yet, once funding has been confirmed NHWNT would like to develop one in consultation with City of Palmerston to maximise opportunities to reach all residents and wider Palmerston community.

Can you please let me know if this is correct? As discussed I will add this additional information through a report to Council for the next meeting and it will likely have an outcome prior to your committee meeting on the Wednesday.

Cheers

Renee Williams | Community Development Supervisor | City of Palmerston
PO Box 1, Palmerston NT 0831 Australia | www.palmerston.nt.gov.au

From: Middleton, Tracy [<mailto:Tracy.Middleton@pfes.nt.gov.au>]
Sent: Sunday, 31 May 2015 10:40 AM
To: Renee Williams
Subject: Doc 263838 Re: Grant Application Update

thanks Renee. i look forward to hearing results soon. unfortunately our next board meeting is just before your meeting, so I cannot report to them any more news.

Sent from an iPad

NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services - Keeping People Safe

On 28 May 2015, at 9:13 am, Renee Williams <Renee.Williams@palmerston.nt.gov.au> wrote:

Hi Tracey,

Just an update on your application. It has been referred to the Community Culture and Environment committee for their meeting on the 3rd June 2015. Once CCE have assessed your application they will make a recommendation that will go to a full council for a decision on Tuesday the 16th of June 2015.

You are welcome to attend both meetings if you would like to listen to the discussion around your application and be available to answer any questions they may have.

This isn't compulsory and non-attendance will not affect the outcome of your application.

I will notify you of the outcome at each stage (recommendation and final decision) so you are fully aware of what is going on.

If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact me further on 8935 9983.

Cheers

Renee Williams | Community Development Supervisor | City of Palmerston

PO Box 1, Palmerston NT 0831 Australia | www.palmerston.nt.gov.au

P 08 8935 9983 | F 08 8935 9900 | renee.williams@palmerston.nt.gov.au

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ITEM NO. 13.1.4 **Local Government Association of the Northern Territory – Nominations for casual vacancy to the LGANT Executive.**

FROM: Chief Executive Officer

REPORT NUMBER: 8/0684

MEETING DATE: 16 June 2015

Municipal Plan:

4. Governance & Organisation

4.1 Responsibility

4.1 We are committed to corporate and social responsibility, the sustainability of Council assets and services, and the effective planning and reporting of Council performance to the community

Summary:

To provide Elected Members with the opportunity to nominate for the casual vacancy which has been created on the LGANT Executive.

Background:

At the LGANT General Meeting held in April 2015, a resolution was passed to increase the LGANT Executive from eight to nine members. This has created a casual vacancy for the remaining seven council (which includes the City of Palmerston) to seek representation on the LGANT Board.

Should there be an Elected Member from the City of Palmerston who wishes to nominate for the LGANT Executive, council must approve of any nomination.

General:

The successful member will only hold office until the General Meeting in November 2015 when an election for the position will be held. Following that election, the successful candidate will then remain in office until November 2016 when elections for the Executive are next being held.

Financial Implications:

Nil

Policy / Legislation:

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

1. THAT Council receives Report Number 8/0684.
2. THAT Council endorse the nomination of _____ to fill the casual vacancy on the Local Government Association of the Northern Territory Executive.

Recommending Officer: Ricki Bruhn, Chief Executive Officer

Any queries on this report may be directed to Ricki Bruhn, Chief Executive Officer on telephone (08) 8935 9902 or email ricki.bruhn@palmerston.nt.gov.au.

Schedule of Attachments:

Nil

ITEM NO. 13.1.5 **Partial Surrender of Crown Lease Term 2255 Town of Palmerston.**

FROM: Director of Technical Services

REPORT NUMBER: 8/0685

MEETING DATE: 16 June 2015

Municipal Plan:

3. Environment & Infrastructure

3.3 Waste

3.2 We are committed to maintaining and developing community assets and infrastructure which meet the needs of our community

Summary:

This report requires Councils to consent to partially surrender an area of Crown Lease Term (CLT) 2255 – Lot 4302 Town of Palmerston (Attachment A) in order to finalise the Archer Waste Transfer site subdivision.

Background:

The City of Palmerston currently holds Crown Lease Term 2255 over Lot 4302 and Crown Lease Term 2402 over Lot 11497 – Archer Waste Transfer Station. As a result of actions undertaken to finalise the Archer Waste Transfer site subdivision, it was identified by the Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment that these two Crown Lease Terms overlapped and as such, a portion of Lot 4302 is required to be surrendered (Attachment B).

General:

The attached Survey Plan (Attachment C) identifies the area of the overlapping leases. The surrender of part of lease CLT 2255 still ensures that the surrendered lease area remains within the balance lease CLT 2402 – Lot 11497.

Financial Implications:

Nil

Policy / Legislation:

Nil

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. THAT Council receives Report Number 8/0685.

RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)

2. THAT the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer are granted consent to sign and seal all required documentation for the partial surrender of Crown Lease Term 2255.

Recommending Officer: Gerard Rosse, Acting Director Technical Services

Any queries on this report may be directed to Gerard Rosse, Acting Director Technical Services on telephone (08) 8935 9923 or email gerard.rosse@palmerston.nt.gov.au.

Author: Rishenda Moss – Environment and Emergency Management Officer.

Schedule of Attachments:

Attachment A: Partial Surrender Form.

Attachment B: Email correspondence between City of Palmerston and Department Lands, Planning and the Environment.

Attachment C: Survey Plan for the partial surrender of CLT 2255.

Land Title Act
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DIRECTIONS



NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

P	S	No:
----------	----------	------------

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Please Note Privacy Statement Overleaf

**PARTIAL SURRENDER OF
CROWN LEASE**

The registered proprietor(s) of the Crown Lease described below issued under the *Crown Lands Act* or other Act (NOTES 1 -2, 4 & 9) having paid all rent and other moneys due by it under the Lease, hereby surrender that part of the lease, being more particularly described hereunder.

LEASE TO BE
PARTIALLY
SURRENDERED

CLT2255

(NOTE 3)

Register	Volume	Folio	Location	Lot Description	Plan	Unit
CLT2255	795	701	Town of Palmerston	4302	S93/240	

(NOTE 5)

REGISTERED
OWNER

City of Palmerston

(NOTE 6)

DESCRIPTION OF
LAND BEING
SURRENDERED

Proposed Section 13156, Town of Palmerston as depicted on survey plan S2015/166

(NOTE 7)

Signed for and on behalf of **City of Palmerston**
(with seal):

Signature:

Full Name:

Position:

Signature:

Full Name:

Position:

on (Date)

.....

MELISSA JAYNE CHUDLEIGH
Director Land Administration
Delegate of the Minister

on (Date)

(NOTE 8)

In the presence of:

Signature of qualified witness:

.....

.....

Registered on At

CONSENT OF INTEREST HOLDERS (Note 9)

Instrument type:

Instrument type:

Instrument No:

Instrument No:

Name of Parties:

Name of Parties:

.....

.....

I the registered proprietor of the interest shown above consent to the registration of this instrument.

I the registered proprietor of the interest shown above consent to the registration of this instrument.

Signed:

Signed:

(Date):

(Date):

In the presence of:

In the presence of:

.....

.....

Name of Qualified Witness:

Name of Qualified Witness:

Address or Telephone No. :

Address or Telephone No. :

SCHEDULE OF NOTES

1. This form to be used for a partial surrender of a Crown lease. The balance area of the parent lot is to be provided.
2. Partial surrenders may be lodged as an original only and must be typed or completed in ink or biro. All signatures must be in ink or biro. Alterations to information entered on the form should be crossed out (nor erased or obliterated by painting over) and initialled by the parties.
3. The description of the Crown Lease must be entered here. Eg. Crown Lease Term No. And also the extent of the surrender.
4. As the surrender affects part only of the land a Survey Plan needs to be attached for reference.
5. Volume and Folio references must be given together with complete parcel description. If the certificate as to title has been issued it must be produced.
6. Insert full Name. Address is not required.
7. Insert the description of the land being surrendered including the Lot number, Location, area and Survey Plan number.
8. Persons who may witness this document are a Commissioner for Oaths, a member of the Legislative Assembly, a legal practitioner within the meaning of the *Legal Profession Act*, a person holding office under the *Supreme Court Act*, the *Justices Act*, the *Local Court Act* or the *Registration Act*, a member of the Police Force, a person licensed as a conveyancing agent or real estate agent under the *Agents Licensing Act*, a Notary Public and any other person approved by the Registrar-General.

A witness to an instrument executed by an individual must first:

- take reasonable steps to ensure that the individual is the person entitled to sign the instrument;
- have the individual execute the document in the presence of the witness;
- not be a party to the instrument; and
- if witnessing more than one signature, clearly state that he/she has witnessed more than one signature. (ie I have witnessed the two signatures appearing above).

After signing, witnesses must legibly write, type or stamp their names and contact address or telephone number below their signature.

For a corporation, an instrument must be executed in a way permitted by law or sealed with the corporation's seal in accordance with the *Law of Property Act*, Section 48.

For witnessing of instruments executed outside the Northern Territory refer to Schedule 1 of the *Land Title Act* and the Registrar-General's Directions.

9. The partial surrender instrument must have the consent of all parties with a registered interest.

PRIVACY STATEMENT – LAND REGISTER FORMS

The Registrar-General's Office is authorised by the *Land Title Act* to collect the information on this form for the establishment and maintenance of the Land Register, which is made available for search by any person, anywhere, including through the Internet, upon payment of a fee. The information is regularly provided to other NT Government agencies, the Australian Valuation Office, local governments, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Australian Taxation Office or other Commonwealth Agencies as required or authorised by law, and some private sector organisations for conveyancing, local government, valuation, statistical, administrative and other purposes. The Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment also uses the information to prepare and sell or licence property sales reports to commercial organisations concerned with the development, sale or marketing of property.

Failure to provide the information in full or in part may prevent your application or transaction being completed.

Your personal information provided on this form can be subsequently accessed by you on request. If you have any queries please contact the Deputy Registrar-General on 8999 5318.

Rishenda Moss

From: Clinton Baylis <Clinton.Baylis@nt.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 4 June 2015 9:05 AM
To: Gerard Rosse
Cc: Rishenda Moss
Subject: RE: Archer Waste Transfer Station
Attachments: s2015-166.pdf; form_018 - Partial surrender CLT2255.docx

Good afternoon Gerard,

Please find attached the Partial Surrender form that will need to be executed by the City of Palmerston in relation to overlapping of Crown leases at the Archer Waste Transfer Station. Once the form has been executed, could you please have it returned to this office for lodgement.

Kind Regards,

Clinton Baylis | Leases Senior Project Officer | Land Administration
Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment
p... (08) 8999 6900 | f... (08) 8999 5404
e... clinton.baylis@nt.gov.au | www.nt.gov.au/dlpe

Level 5, Energy House, 18-20 Cavenagh Street, Darwin
GPO Box 1680, Darwin NT 0801

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From: Gerard Rosse [mailto:Gerard.Rosse@palmerston.nt.gov.au]
Sent: Tuesday, 12 May 2015 9:28 AM
To: Alexandra Maraganis
Cc: Rishenda Moss; Clinton Baylis
Subject: RE: Archer Waste Transfer Station

Good morning Alex,

As per our telephone conversation this morning I am confirming that the provided survey plan exists to identify the area of the overlapping leases CLT 2402 over Lot 11497 and CLT 2255 over Lot 4302. I note this survey has been prepared so that the identified area can be surrendered to ensure no overlapping of leases occurs. I note that the CoP surrender of part of lease CLT 2255 still ensures that the surrendered lease area remains within the balance lease CLT 2402 (Lot 11497).

A confirmation email response is appreciated.

Regards

Gerard Rosse | Strategic Planner | City of Palmerston
PO Box 1, Palmerston NT 0831 Australia | www.palmerston.nt.gov.au
P 08 8935 9923 | M 0417 296 437 | gerard.rosse@palmerston.nt.gov.au

From: Alexandra Maraganis [<mailto:Alexandra.Maraganis@nt.gov.au>]
Sent: Friday, 27 February 2015 4:26 PM
To: Gerard Rosse
Cc: Rishenda Moss; Clinton Baylis
Subject: RE: Archer Waste Transfer Station

Hi Gerard,

Thanks for your email. I checked with our survey area and an interim plan for the purposes of subdivision is not required as all the land involved in Crown land. CoP will need to have the notation which states the plan is for short term tenure removed should title be issued in the future.

There is another issue which is a bit unusual being that City of Palmerston now hold CLT 2402 over Lot 11497 and CLT 2255 over Lot 4302; these 2 leases overlap each other. The attached map is a little dated (pre-offer) however it illustrates the overlap pretty clearly.

To rectify this, CoP will need to surrender part of CLT 2255. This is not a difficult process however it will require a new survey plan to show the area to be surrendered. DLPE can organise for the survey to be completed and any associated costs would be the responsibility of CoP. DLPE survey estimates the costs to be around \$4000.

Sorry to drop this on a Friday afternoon. Please give me a call at your convenience if you wish to discuss.

Kind regards,

Alex

Alexandra Maraganis | Senior Project Officer | Land Administration
Department of Lands, Planning and the Environment
p... (08) 8999 3860
e... alexandra.maraganis@nt.gov.au | www.nt.gov.au/dlp

Level 1, Arnhemica House, 16 Parap Rd, Parap
GPO Box 1680, Darwin NT 0801



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From: Gerard Rosse [<mailto:Gerard.Rosse@palmerston.nt.gov.au>]
Sent: Tuesday, 24 February 2015 11:27 AM
To: Alexandra Maraganis
Cc: Rishenda Moss
Subject: FW: Archer Waste Transfer Station

Hi Alex,

I am just following up on the below and attached.

I am assisting in the clearance of conditions for this one and need clarification on the below requirement (if there is any?) for an interim survey plan.

Could you please advise or give me a call on the below number to discuss.

regards

Gerard Rosse | Strategic Planner | City of Palmerston
PO Box 1, Palmerston NT 0831 Australia | www.palmerston.nt.gov.au
P 08 8935 9923 | M 0417 296 437 | gerard.rosse@palmerston.nt.gov.au

From: Wendy Smith
Sent: Wednesday, 18 February 2015 3:39 PM
To: Gerard Rosse
Subject: FW: Archer Waste Transfer Station

From: Ann-Marie Dooley [<mailto:Ann-Marie.dooley@nt.gov.au>]
Sent: Tuesday, 16 December 2014 4:13 PM
To: Wendy Smith
Cc: Alexandra Maraganis
Subject: Archer Waste Transfer Station

Hi Wendy,

Apologies for taking so long to get back to you.

With this Archer one, it appears there needs to be an interim survey plan approved to transition from Lot 4302 to Lot 11497 (please see attached).

Please be aware that this is my last day, I go on leave and return in January to Development Assessment Services.

I'll go through this one with my colleague Alex today, have a good Christmas and New Year Wendy.

Kind Regards

Ann-Marie Dooley | Senior Project Officer | Land Administration
Department of Lands and Planning
p... (08) 8999 6938 | f... (08) 8999 5404
e... ann-marie.dooley@nt.gov.au | www.nt.gov.au/dlp

Level 1, Arnhemica House, 16 Parap Road, Parap
GPO Box 1680, Darwin NT 0801

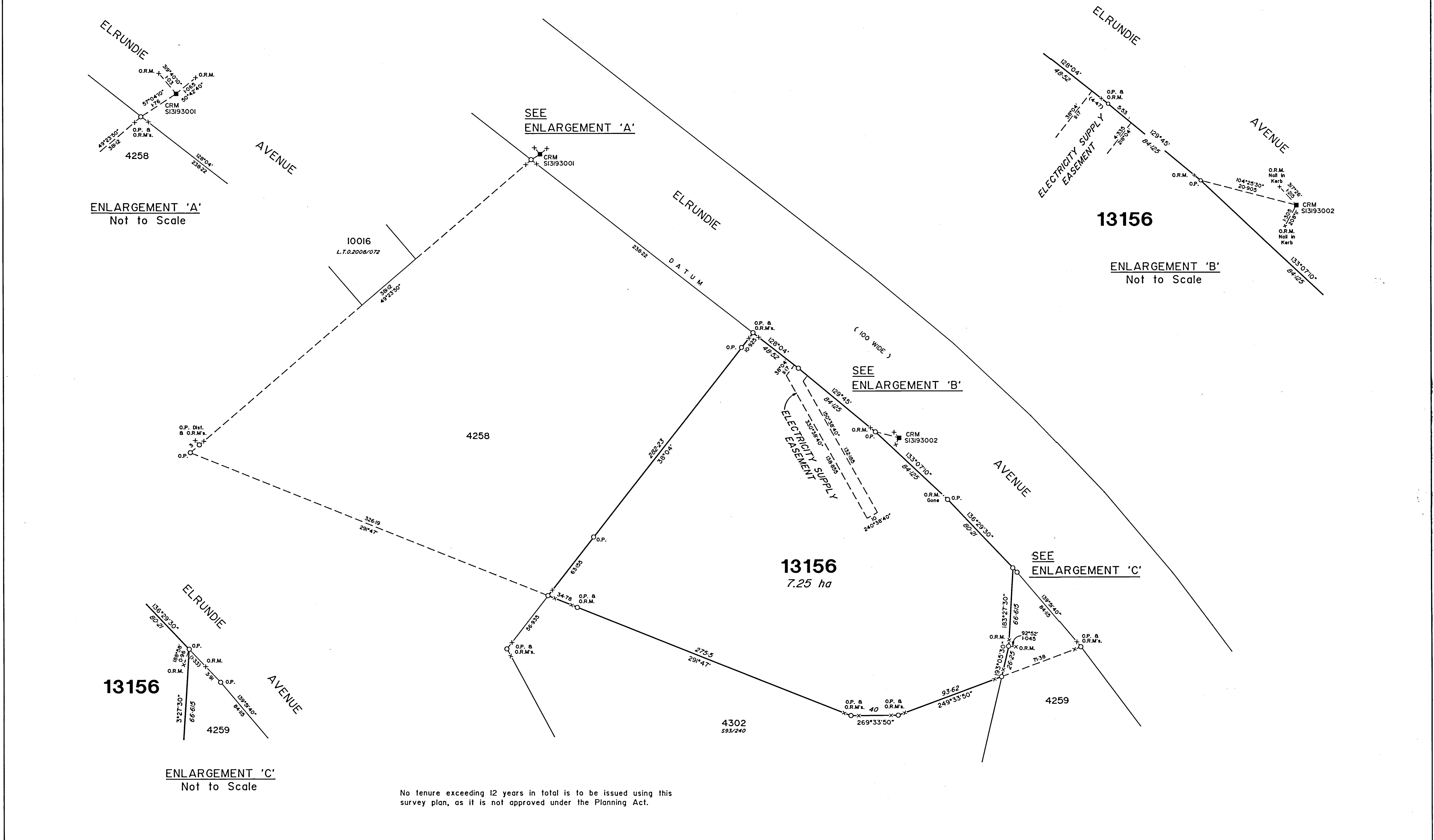


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For more information please visit <http://www.symanteccloud.com>



No tenure exceeding 12 years in total is to be issued using this survey plan, as it is not approved under the Planning Act.

<p>L. COLIN GEOFFREY ROGERS, hereby certify that the survey represented on this plan was carried out by me or under my supervision and was completed on 20/03/2015, and that this survey has been executed in accordance with the Licensed Surveyors Act and the Directions thereunder.</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> 21/4/15 Licensed Surveyor Date</p>		<table><tr><th colspan="4">AMENDMENTS</th></tr><tr><th>Reference</th><th>Details</th><th>Approved</th><th>Date</th></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>		AMENDMENTS				Reference	Details	Approved	Date					<p>NOTE: Reference Marks are at one metre unless otherwise shown. Electricity Supply Easement is in favour of Power & Water Corporation.</p>		<table><tr><td>Field Book 70223-02</td><td rowspan="3"></td><td rowspan="3">LEGEND Concrete Post Concrete Block Peg or Wooden Post Reference Mark Locksplit Fence Post</td></tr><tr><td>Drawn FYFE (70223) Mar. 15</td></tr><tr><td>Examined FYFE</td></tr><tr><td>Map Reference</td><td>GRID Bearings Palmerston Town Datum</td><td>AZIMUTH Assumed from S.2013/193 Observed at</td></tr></table>		Field Book 70223-02		LEGEND Concrete Post Concrete Block Peg or Wooden Post Reference Mark Locksplit Fence Post	Drawn FYFE (70223) Mar. 15	Examined FYFE	Map Reference	GRID Bearings Palmerston Town Datum	AZIMUTH Assumed from S.2013/193 Observed at	<p>LOT 13156 TOWN OF PALMERSTON</p>		<p>SCALE 1 : 1500 30 0 30 60 90 metres</p>		<p>S.2015/166</p>	
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<p>SURVEY APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> 7/5/2015 Surveyor-General Date</p>																																	