

**GLENORCHY CITY COUNCIL
ATTACHMENTS
MONDAY, 27 MAY 2024**



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Glenorchy City Council

Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan

A plan for reducing Council's greenhouse gas emissions

May 2024

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Definitions and abbreviations

Council: Glenorchy City Council

CO²: carbon dioxide

tCO₂-e: tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent, a standard unit to compare different greenhouse gases' global warming potential

FOGO: Food Organic and Garden Organic waste

Fossil fuel: hydrocarbon fuels, primarily coal, oil or natural gas, formed from the remains of ancient plants and animals

GHG: greenhouse gas

Mitigation: refers to actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

RCCI: Regional Climate Change Initiative

References

IPCC, 2023: *Summary for Policymakers. Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*

ACE CRC, 2010: *Climate Futures for Tasmania general climate impacts: the summary*

CSIRO, 2022: *State of the Climate 2022*

Tasmanian Government, 2023: *Climate Change Office Fact Sheet June 2023*

Tasmanian Government, 2023: *Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2023-25*

RCCI, 2023: *Carbon and Energy Footprint – Glenorchy*

1.0 Background

1.1. Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the leading international organisation for the assessment of climate change. It is a scientific body managed by the United Nations and has 195 countries as members. Thousands of scientists from around the world contribute to the IPCC to review and assess the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information about climate change.

The IPCC released its sixth assessment report in March 2023 (AR6) which confirmed:

- *Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850–1900 levels.*
- *Greenhouse gas emissions will lead to increasing global warming in the near-term, and it is likely this will reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2035.*
- *Human-caused climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe – with widespread loss and damage to both nature and people.*
- *The IPCC has very high confidence that the risks and adverse impacts from climate change will escalate with increasing global warming.*
- *To keep within the 1.5°C limit, emissions need to be reduced by at least 43 per cent by 2030 compared to 2019 levels, and at least 60 per cent by 2035.*

(IPCC, 2023: Summary for Policy Makers)

Increased temperatures are just one aspect of climate change. Global warming also causes changes to rainfall, wind, evaporation, cloudiness and other climate variables. These changes will not only become apparent in changes to average climate conditions but also in the frequency and intensity of extreme events such as heatwaves and flooding rains (ACE CRC 2010, *Climate Futures for Tasmania general climate impacts: the summary*).

1.2 Greenhouse Gases – Emissions

In order to maintain stable temperatures the incoming energy of the sun must be balanced by an equal amount of heat radiated back to space. Greenhouse gasses such as CO² act to increase the temperature of the Earth's surface, oceans and atmosphere by making it harder to radiate this heat back to space – this is called the greenhouse effect.

Since industrialisation, mostly due to the use of fossil fuels and changes in land use, the concentration of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere have been rising and subsequently causing surface temperatures to increase. Because CO² persists in the atmosphere for hundreds of years, further warming is locked in.

Other long lived greenhouse gasses also contribute significantly to global warming, the most significant of which are methane and nitrous oxide which have a global warming potential of 83 times and 273 times that of CO² respectively (CSIRO 2022, *State of the Climate 2022*).

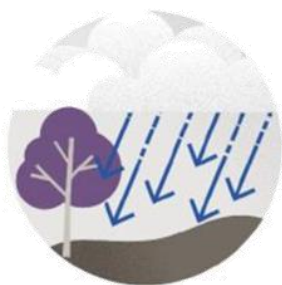
1.3 Mitigation Vs Adaptation

Taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to limit the impacts of climate change is **mitigation**. Taking action to prepare for the impacts of climate change is **adaptation**.

This plan is focused on mitigation - a plan for reducing Council's greenhouse gas emissions. At the time of writing Council is also working on a Climate Change Adaptation Plan with the support of the Regional Climate Change Initiative.

1.4 Implications of Climate Change to Tasmania

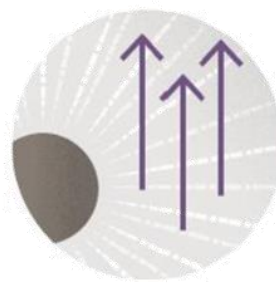
The projected climate change implications for Tasmania include (Tasmanian Government 2023, *Climate Change Office Fact Sheet June 2023*):



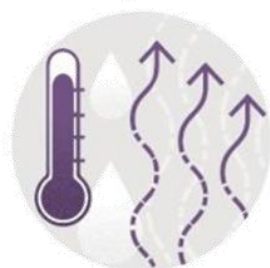
Significant change in rainfall patterns



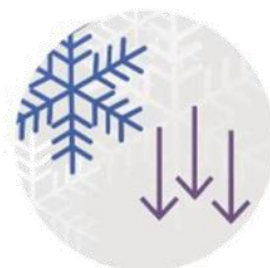
Increase in storms, creating coastal erosion



Rise in annual average temperatures



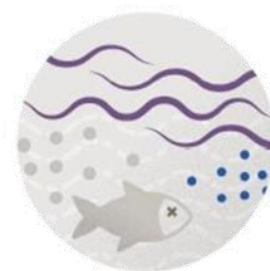
More hot days and heatwaves



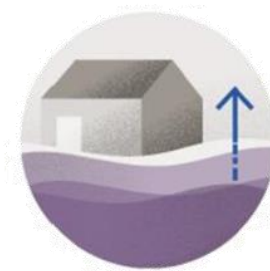
Fewer frosts



Longer fire seasons, more days of high fire danger



Increased ocean acidification and water temperature



Rise in sea levels



Increased windspeed

1.5 Council Emissions

Glenorchy City Council (Council) recognises the importance of acting on climate change and understands that the primary measure Council can take in this regard is to actively reduce its own greenhouse gas emissions. As such in the Council's Annual Plan for 2023/24 Council committed: *To develop a climate change mitigation action plan for reducing Council's greenhouse gas emissions.* This document is that plan.

Council is a member of the Regional Climate Change Initiative (RCCI) which is a collaboration of the 12 southern Tasmanian Councils aimed at supporting and responding to the challenges of climate change. As part of this collaboration Council recently took part in a Carbon and Energy Footprint assessment of the Council, which assessed and detailed the Council's corporate greenhouse gas emissions over the previous three financial years 19/20, 20/21, and 21/22. Key findings of this Carbon and Energy Footprint assessment are provided below.

1.5.1 Greenhouse gas emissions

The greenhouse gas emissions from Glenorchy City Council's corporate operations totalled 11,210 tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂-e) in the 2021/22 financial year. Of this total almost 89% of emissions were from waste managed by the Council that was disposed of to landfill, which is a similar story for most Councils.

The next largest category of emissions was from fuel being used by vehicles and plant. The emissions generated from this source were 614 tCO₂-e in 2021/22 (5.5% of the total), with almost 90% from use of diesel and the rest from petrol.

Emissions from metered electricity amounted to 158 tCO₂-e, while an amount of 230 tCO₂-e was from electricity used by unmetered public streetlighting. Together these comprised about 2.5% of the emissions total.

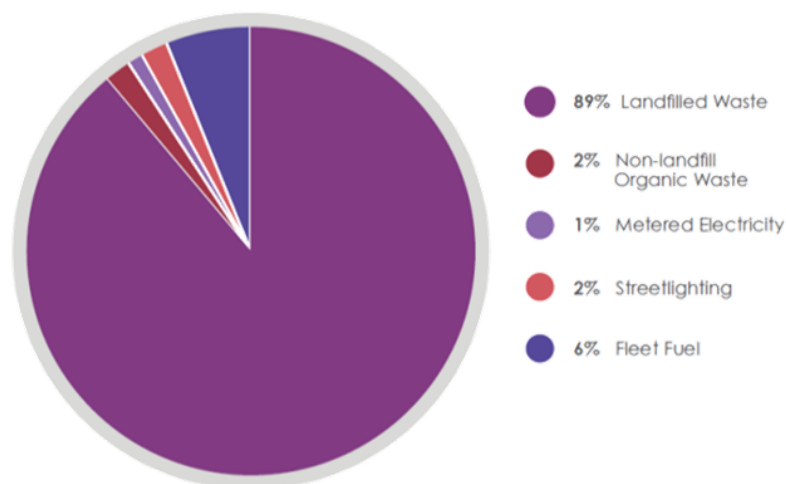


Figure 1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Category for 2021-22 (RCCI 2023, *Carbon and Energy Footprint – Glenorchy*)

Pleasingly Council's greenhouse gas emissions reduced by over 54% between the 2019/20 and 2021/22 years, from 24,597 tCO₂-e to 11,210 tCO₂-e. This reduction was almost entirely attributable to Council's successful introduction of a Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) kerbside collection service. Noting that composting of FOGO waste generates 90% lower emissions than landfilling even when the landfill has gas collection.

Greenhouse gas emissions from fleet fuel use increased by about 5%, while that from other fuel use changed only slightly. The emissions related to metered electricity were almost 30% lower and this reduction is primarily due to the sale of the Derwent Entertainment Centre. Streetlighting related emissions rose by 4%, but this was due to the increase in Tasmania's greenhouse gas coefficient for electricity as energy use dropped slightly over the period.

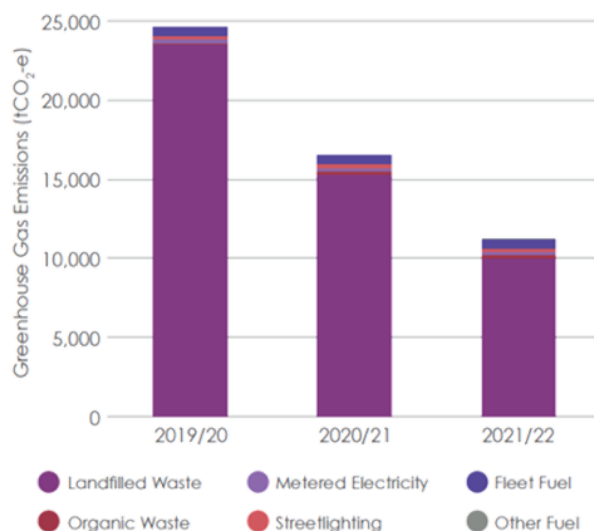


Figure 2. Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions from 2019/20 to 2021/22 (RCCI 2023, *Carbon and Energy Footprint – Glenorchy*)

1.5.2 Energy use

The total net energy use in corporate operations was 17,919 gigajoules (GJ) in 2021/22. For comparison the typical energy usage of a household with a three-bedroom house and two cars is about 100 GJ, with annual use of about 30 GJ for electricity in the house and about 35 GJ per car.

The split up of energy use was almost evenly distributed between fuels and electricity. Fleet fuel use was the single biggest category with 8,783 GJ used representing 49% of the total energy consumption. Natural gas and LPG usage totalled 444 GJ, equivalent to 2.5% of total energy use.

Electricity used for unmetered public streetlighting totalled 5,175 GJ and metered electricity consumption was 3,562 GJ. The Council had three solar panel systems installed at its facilities as at June 2022. In the 2021/22 year total generation was 12,647 kWh (46 GJ) and of this 6,160 kWh (22 GJ) was fed in to the grid.

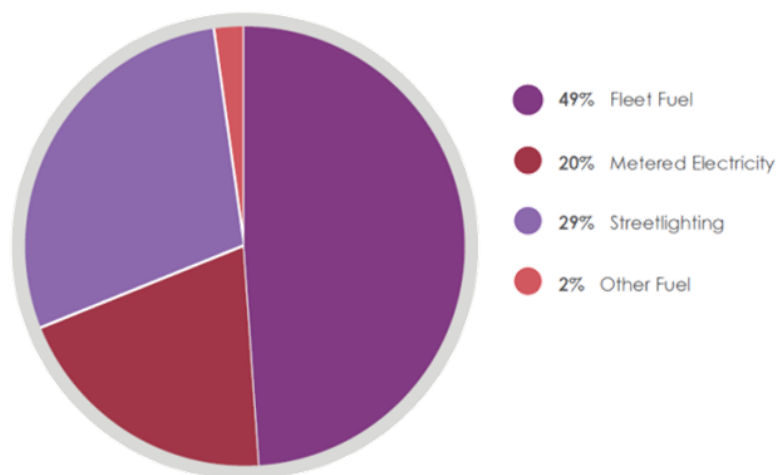


Figure 3. Energy Use by Category for 2021-22 (RCCI 2023, *Carbon and Energy Footprint – Glenorchy*)

Over the period 2019/20 to 2021/22 the overall energy use decreased by a little over 1,500 GJ per annum, or about 8% less use in 2021/22 than 2019/20. The main factor contributing to this drop was lower use of mains electricity, primarily due to the sale of the Derwent Entertainment Centre, which had electricity consumption of about 1,600 GJ in the 2019/20 year.

Fleet fuel energy use increased by about 5% over the period from 8,315 GJ to 8,738 GJ, but the amount used in 2019/20 may have been lower than usual due to COVID-related issues. The use of diesel increased by 4.6%, while petrol consumption rose by 9.8%.

Streetlighting energy use decreased slightly (2.5% drop from 2019/20 to 2021/22) despite there being an additional 44 streetlights, due to over 150 older technology lights having been replaced with lower energy-use LED lights. All of the Council-owned streetlights are now LEDs. Approximately 30% of the remaining streetlights in Glenorchy are owned by TasNetworks, some of these remain on older technology but are being replaced with LEDs by TasNetworks as they fail.

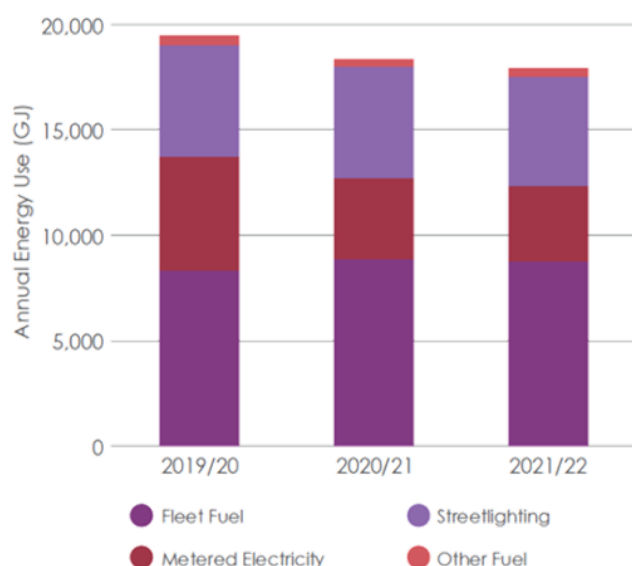


Figure 4. Annual Energy Use from 2019/20 to 2021/22 (RCCI 2023, *Carbon and Energy Footprint – Glenorchy*)

2.0 Action Plan

1. Waste Management				
Action #	Action	Milestone	Timeframe	Responsibility
1.1	Maintain FOGO as a kerbside service, that is opt-out by exception only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of eligible properties on FOGO service. Tonnes of waste diverted from landfill from FOGO Service 	Ongoing	Waste Services
<p>Context: 89% of Council's GHG emissions are related to waste deposited in landfill, principally from the breakdown of organic material. Council's greenhouse gas emissions reduced by over 54% between the 2019/20 and 2021/22 years, with the reduction almost entirely attributable to Council's successful introduction of a Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) kerbside collection service. Noting that composting of FOGO waste generates 90% lower emissions than landfilling even when the landfill has gas collection.</p> <p>Key to the high success of this service is that all eligible properties are placed on the service and can only be removed from the service by providing evidence of alternative composting arrangements or exceptional circumstances.</p>				
1.2	Support and promote education resources that assist the community in understanding what can be put in FOGO bins and the benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports of contamination in FOGO from collection or processing contractors 	Ongoing	Waste Services
<p>Context: Contamination of FOGO bins can result in the FOGO needing to be deposited in landfill. Education efforts are planned to be driven by the Southern Tasmania Regional Waste Authority (STRWA) on a regional or statewide basis through Rethink Waste.</p>				
1.3	Maximise gas collection/extraction at the Jackson Street landfill and ensure flaring is an option for gas that cannot be collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of wells and flares installed Operator reports of gas extraction levels 	2025 Ongoing	Waste Services
<p>Context: Extraction of gas from landfill provides a revenue stream, but also prevents methane from migrating into the atmosphere and contributing to climate change. Flares are important to manage excess gas extraction spikes and maintenance down periods.</p>				

2. Fuel				
Action #	Action	Milestone	Timeframe	Responsibility
2.1	<p>Transition the Council passenger fleet and plant/machinery away from combustion engine vehicles where practical/viable.</p> <p>Or where no viable alternatives, prioritise low emission/fuel use options.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase percent of non-combustion engine vehicles. • Increase number of low emissions/fuel use vehicles. 	Ongoing	Fleet Management
<p>Context: Fuel use is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and accounts for approximately half of Councils annual energy usage. Whilst options for some fleet and plant vehicles are not yet viable, this situation is rapidly improving with lower servicing costs, power/fuel costs and changes to fringe benefits tax arrangements (for passenger vehicles) so that the overall life cycle costs of some electric vehicles may now be competitive with equivalent petrol or diesel vehicles.</p>				
2.2	<p>Investigate potential incentives for staff to select electric vehicles when provided for in their employment contract</p>	Review undertaken of private use vehicle allocation guideline/policy.	2025	Fleet Management
<p>Context: Council has provisions for some staff (e.g. Directors and Managers) to include private use vehicles in their employment contracts. Currently the arrangement is based around a deduction from their salary over a number of years that scales with the purchase price, whilst the ongoing fuel, insurance and servicing costs are paid directly by Council. As such there is a financial disincentive for a staff member to choose a car that has lower servicing costs and lower fuel/power costs if the purchase price is higher. Council however can potentially save on the lower servicing costs, lower fuel/power costs, and the recently introduced fringe benefits exemptions for electric passenger vehicles. Increased costs related to depreciation for electric vehicles (due to the higher capital cost) also need consideration in a life cycle cost analysis.</p>				
2.3	<p>Support practices that minimise travel or fuel use, such as ride share, online meetings, WFH arrangements, bus/bicycle/scooter transport</p>	Number of initiatives that minimise travel or fuel use	Ongoing	<p>Corporate Services</p> <p>Fleet Management</p>
<p>Context: Minimising travel and fuel use reduces GHG emissions.</p>				
2.4	<p>Support the installation of electric vehicle chargers in Glenorchy</p>	Number of electric vehicle chargers that are available to staff and the public in Glenorchy	Ongoing	Assets Engineering and Design
<p>Context: Electric vehicle charging infrastructure is needed to support the adoption of electric vehicles. Whilst chargers will likely need to be provided by the private sector moving forward due to Competitive Neutrality regulations, Council may still be able to encourage public charger stations through the provision of suitable sites, supporting grant applications, and other mechanisms.</p>				

2. Fuel cont..				
Action #	Action	Milestone	Timeframe	Responsibility
2.5	Support the provision of active transport infrastructure (e.g. walking and cycling paths).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kms of walking and cycling paths developed and maintained. 	Ongoing	Infrastructure and Development
Context: The provision of active transport infrastructure (walking and cycling paths) can help to reduce the use of passenger vehicles and the associated fuel and GHG emissions.				
2.6	Advocate for improved public transport services including the northern suburbs transit corridor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy undertaken 	Ongoing	Office of GM/Mayor
Context: Public transport (e.g. buses, trains and ferries) can transport people much more efficiently (fuel) than private vehicles. Improved public transport services can help to reduce the use of private vehicles and the associated fuel and GHG emissions.				

3. Electricity				
Action #	Action	Milestone	Timeframe	Responsibility
3.1	Install Solar Power systems on Council facilities that have high day time energy usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigations on cost/benefits undertaken at keys sites Installation of solar power systems 	2025 Ongoing	Property Property
Context: The viability of solar power systems is much greater where there is a high proportion of day time power usage. Key priority sites for Council to consider include the Council Chambers/Offices, the Council Depot, and childcare centres.				
3.2	Implement energy efficient measures in all new Council buildings, as well as existing buildings as opportunities arise	Measures implemented	Ongoing	Property
Context: Examples include LED lighting, timers and motion sensors, heat pumps, insulation, skylights, solar passive design.				

4. Carbon Sinks				
Action #	Action	Milestone	Timeframe	Responsibility
4.1	Preserve and rehabilitate our natural areas, and encourage greater tree and vegetation cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of care group (e.g. Landcare) supported activities	Ongoing	Natural Areas
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of planting and rehabilitation projects	Ongoing	Natural Areas / Works

Context: Green cover such as nature reserves, remnant bushland, parks and gardens are important carbon sinks that absorb CO². Managing these areas well to protect them from weeds and erosion and/or actively rehabilitating or extending them supports this goal.

5. Bushfire Management				
Action #	Action	Milestone	Timeframe	Responsibility
5.1	Develop and maintain Bushfire Risk Management capacity, including programs to decrease risk to both the built environment and natural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting on Bushfire Management Strategy 	Ongoing	Bushfire Management
Context: Bushfire risk reduction encompasses a wide range of tools and activities geared towards minimising the impact of wildfires (including the significant emissions that result from high-intensity fire incidents/unplanned burns) and increasing the resilience of the community.				

Attachment 2 - Other suggestions for actions Council could take to reduce its own greenhouse gas emissions.

Participant responses	Officer notes
Bring back soft plastics recycling, introduce medical packaging recycling. Create a green corridor through the suburbs.	Soft plastic processing options not currently available. Encourage greater tree and vegetation cover is included in Action 4.1.
No suggestions as I'm not an expert but the plan is far from ambitious and there is pretty much nothing new in it. You can and should do better. You could also offer more incentives for inhabitants to reduce their emissions. We want to, but can't afford it.	Noted challenges as to what residents can afford.
Safe cycle ways to reduce cars.	Proposed new Action 2.5 to include provision of active transport (e.g. walking and cycling) infrastructure.
These actions all look very reasonable, and I appear to be standard planned operational changes - regardless of specific goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To be frank - unless the Council is legally required to take action - I do NOT want our taxes to be used for this purpose. The Council needs to focus on supporting the local community with the immediate needs - which is relief to significant economic stress.	Note challenges to resident's financial stress. Efforts have been made to make the plan practical and achievable, whilst also targeting the areas likely to make the biggest difference based off research and an emissions audit. Many of the actions to do not require additional budget allocations but rather a change or commitment to a more climate-conscious approach. Some of the actions will require funding support such as capital projects to install solar panels, chargers and electric fleet vehicles. However these will also often result in operational savings to Council over the longer term.
Whilst I agree with all of the proposed actions in the plan, I disagree with the framing of the plan in being limited to councils own emissions (assuming there is not to be a separate community emission mitigation action plan). One action I would like to see included is an improvement of active transport infrastructure (especially a network of safe, separated bicycle & micromobility paths) within Glenorchy. This has the potential to enormously decrease emissions (using the figures provided in the plan, if 3 percent of households in Glenorchy gave up a single car, this would be equivalent to council eliminating all energy use), while also making action 2.3 much more viable. In addition to the climate benefits, the community	Proposed new Action 2.5 to include provision of active transport (e.g. walking and cycling) infrastructure.

would see health, safety economic, and social benefits from such an action, and if done well could result in long term budgetary savings for the council. See this page on the project drawdown website: https://drawdown.org/solutions/bicycleinfrastructure	
I strongly agree with all actions of the report.	Noted
Electric public transport. Ban large gas guzzling cars. Introduce car pooling. Introduce indigenous burning to mitigate cc driven bushfire.	Proposed new Action 2.6 to include advocacy for improved public transport services. Car pooling/ride share already included in Action 2.3. Bushfire mitigation (including controlled burns) is included in Action 5.1.
Absolutely not required.	Noted
The plan offers a range of relatively 'low hanging fruit' which is crucial for the Council to support, while looking for additional options and opportunities.	Noted
Plant more trees, support homeowners/street residents to plant trees, canopy coverage plan please!	Encourage greater tree and vegetation cover is included in Action 4.1.
Part of the role of council is as a land manager, and the obligation to respond to climate change for a land manager extends beyond merely reducing emissions: it must also actively nurture the remaining natural spaces (and revive those that have been neglected) as well as maximising new developments of green space systematically and as a matter of urgency. For a plan like this to be meaningful, I expect GCC to make these issues a matter of formal policy morning forward.	Preserve and rehabilitate our natural areas is included in Action 4.1.
Weekly Fogo. Reusable product rebates (cloth nappies, sanitary products). Single use plastic ban. More education and enforcement re Fogo. More education about compost. Clean energy rebates.	Maintaining the FOGO service is included in Action 1.1. Education on FOGO is included in Action 1.2. State Government commitment to introduce statewide legislation in 2025 regarding single use plastic ban.
Education and eradication of single use plastics. This can look like banning plastic bags, cutlery etc in shops, but also penalising big supermarkets for wrapping everything in plastic. The amount of soft plastic I see flying around the streets and contributing to pollution in Glenorchy is woeful. On the topic of plastic, why is it all going into landfill? It needs to be a priority for Tasmania to be recycling any plastic, and GCC can be the leader in this change. I love the idea of rewilding sections of land that are not being used, and encouraging birds into the area. I am enjoying watching the Tolosa Park development, can't wait for it to be finished, huge achievement for our community!	State Government commitment to introduce statewide legislation in 2025 regarding single use plastic ban. Preserve and rehabilitate our natural areas, and encourage greater tree and vegetation cover is included in Action 4.1.

Better recycling initiatives, soft plastic recycling	State Government commitment to introduce statewide legislation in 2025 regarding single use plastic ban.
Support local businesses and residents to transition to renewable energy by providing education especially around federal and state incentives. Help to reduce waste in the community and transition to a circular economy by providing a 'hard to recycle' items drop off bay, similar to that at the Hobart City Council's chambers. Ensure FOGO is available to local businesses like restaurants and food courts, to keep food waste out of landfill. Educate businesses about this. More priority given to rehabilitation of local waterways and rivulets, clean up and reduce pollution and litter in Humphrey's Rivulet and around the old Derwent Entertainment Centre. Planting and restoring these areas should be a priority too. Educate locals on waste as everything dropped in the street ends up in the rivers and oceans and bio-accumulates!	<p>A lot of national, state and regional education resources available that is more efficient than individual Councils replicating the same/similar education resources.</p> <p>Council currently accepts many of the hard to recycle items already.</p> <p>Commercial/business waste and FOGO services are provided by the private sector.</p> <p>Preserve and rehabilitate our natural areas, and encourage greater tree and vegetation cover is included in Action 4.1.</p> <p>Waste (including litter) education programs are planned by the regional waste body (STRWA).</p>
<p>WHERE IS THE AMBITION? The plan lacks any firm targets either for emissions reductions or for each action item. Increased electric vehicle use is great, but by how much? What percentage of the fleet? Other councils around Australia are committing to significant operational emission cuts and even net zero (City of Sydney and Moreland Council having already achieved carbon neutral operations) - this plan is basically just business as usual. To meet the challenge of climate change we need deep and rapid emissions reductions. GCC should set a net zero emissions target for council operations and scaleup and expand mitigation initiatives. It is disappointing that in the section on carbon sinks and increasing tree cover that street trees do not get a mention - having moved here from Melbourne 7 years ago I find GCC almost devoid of street trees, street trees play a vital role in reducing stormwater runoff, increasing air quality, storing carbon, providing shade, and reducing urban heat-island effects - GCC needs a plan to increase tree cover not only in our parks and degraded landscapes but also our neighbourhoods. From the plan: "Install Solar Power systems on Council facilities that have high day time energy usage" - why not all council buildings? Excess energy can be stored or goes back into the grid to reduce the overall emissions of the community - this can offset other council emissions that are hard to abate. Landfill emissions can be reduced by reducing what goes into landfill in the first place - FOGO was a step in the right direction but there are other strategies based on waste reduction and a circular</p>	<p>Desire for a more ambitious plan is noted, noting there are also responses that want Council to do nothing.</p> <p>As Council's first mitigation plan, attempts have been made to make the plan practical and achievable, whilst also targeting the areas likely to make the biggest difference based off research and emissions audit.</p> <p>Targets/reporting milestones have been set for all actions.</p> <p>Action 4.1 includes - encourage greater tree and vegetation cover. This also relates to street trees. It is however noted that many existing streets are constrained with underground services.</p> <p>The priority for solar power systems is deliberately focused on prioritising high day time usage sites as these create a far bigger improvement in reducing power usage and associated GHG emissions.</p> <p>Reducing organic waste to landfill has the highest impact on reducing GHG emissions associated with waste disposal. It is the breakdown of organic material in the anerobic environment of a landfill that releases GHG emissions. Reducing</p>

<p>economy that council should be encouraging in the community. Council needs a plan for robust waste management (not just fogo) education to all residents, businesses and users of our city. COMMUNITY EMISSIONS Council has an important role to play in broader emissions reductions through community education, setting community-wide net zero emissions reduction targets, and delivering programs to help drive down emissions in the community. The plan does not account for community emissions that council can influence - for example making our suburbs more walking and cycling friendly will reduce emissions - council has a huge role to play here, parts of Glenorchy and Moonah are actively hostile to pedestrians and cyclists. This discourages those transport modes leading to even more emissions. Another way for council to reduce emissions of community members is to assist in the roll out of things like solar and batteries for private residences and businesses - council could do this by acting as an agent for a bulk buy, leveraging the buying power and staff resources of council to identify a suitable product and negotiate a discounted price that can be made available to community members. This plan focuses its education efforts on FOGO use, the council's education efforts need to be broader than that. Community education around the importance of climate change mitigation and adaptation go beyond just putting our waste in the right bin. What is the council's plan around new buildings in the area? What incentives are there for people and businesses to build sustainably in GCC? How will the council encourage sustainable development in the area? How will the council advocate for better climate mitigation and adaptation from other tiers of government? How will the council encourage innovation and new technology that support climate action into the area? The council's recognition of the importance of climate action is to be applauded but the plan needs work.</p>	<p>(non-organic) waste to landfill is also a goal of Council via its waste strategy but is not a GHG emission reduction strategy.</p> <p>Proposed new Action 2.5 to include provision of active transport (e.g. walking and cycling) infrastructure.</p> <p>Proposed new Action 2.6 to include advocacy for improved public transport services.</p> <p>A lot of national, state and regional education resources available that is more efficient than individual Councils replicating the same/similar education resources.</p>
<p>Keep all residents informed of mitigations, why specific mitigation is happening and what benefits they bring; include benefit to humans eg health and wellbeing, as well as to ecosystems humans are dependent on. Make connection of benefits between the natural world and that of human beings and the reliance human beings have on a healthy natural world and climate mitigation strategies to continue life as we know it.</p>	<p>Noted – updates to the community on Council's progress with mitigation actions is planned.</p>



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN 2024

GLENORCHY CITY COUNCIL
CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT



SUMMARY

This climate change adaptation plan aims to improve the capability of Glenorchy City Council to manage the risks associated with climate change. Climate change adaptation is defined as *action taken to prepare for actual or expected changes in the climate in order to minimise harm and to cope with consequences*. Climate change is affecting Council's service delivery and the infrastructure that the community depends upon by exacerbating the threats that existing extreme weather events pose.

Important drivers of adaptation planning are:

- recognition of the importance of identifying and managing emerging risks to Council infrastructure and functions;
- meeting expectations of Council's insurers;
- managing financial risks; and
- managing legal liability in relation to development decisions and asset performance.

This adaptation plan addresses climate related risks to each Council business area and overarching corporate considerations. The vulnerability of Council infrastructure and community assets in relation to storm damage, flooding, bushfire and sea level rise to developing climate hazards has been assessed utilising the on-ground expertise and knowledge of Council staff. Sixteen medium to high rated risks were identified in a risk management workshop that forms the basis of this plan. Future modelled climate data specific to the Glenorchy municipal area was used to frame each risk statement.

Key climate change vulnerabilities identified were:

- Increasing damage to infrastructure due to heavy rainfall events.
- Increasing call on council resources for recovery from heavy rainfall events.
- Declining performance of stormwater assets due to heavier rainfall resulting in localised flooding.
- More rapid degradation of road surfaces due to increasing hot days and heatwaves.
- Inadequacy of some roads in areas vulnerable to bushfire, in terms of access, evacuation and ability to pass.
- Inundation of, and damage to, coastal assets requiring more maintenance and potential relocation.
- Shoreline erosion requiring rehabilitation work.

An adaptation action was identified to address each of the identified risks together with responsibility, suggested timeframe and likely stakeholders. Examples of adaptation actions to address some of the priority risks are:

- *Prioritise infrastructure upgrades in hot spot areas that are prone to flooding, including safe overland flow paths, sedimentation basins and implementation of a pit cleaning program.*
- *Increased capital renewal budgets in accordance with AMP projections, particularly as assets in some areas are no longer fit for purpose.*
- *Include flood mitigation projects in capital budget for infrastructure upgrades using the Stormwater System Management Plan to help priorities projects.*

Particular corporate actions are suggested and cover:

- *Management of legal liability in relation to development decisions and asset management which includes:*
 - *keeping up to date on general climate change science and information, particularly in relation to potential risks from natural hazards;*
 - *developing clear and certain criteria for decision making to increase public confidence that decisions are made on the basis of the best available scientific evidence.*
- *Incorporation of climate change action into existing documents and processes such as the Risk Register, Annual Plan and Financial Plan.*
- *Emergency response plans should be reviewed, developed and implemented considering hazard changes under climate change projections. Up to date emergency response procedures can minimise consequences when extreme events occur.*

The adaptation plan suggests a mechanism to implement regional adaptation actions where issues in common are identified across Councils through both a regional adaptation strategy and ongoing involvement with the Regional Climate Change Initiative which is a forum for progressing actions collaboratively.

This climate change adaptation plan was developed under the Southern Councils Climate Collaboration Project (2021–24).

Authors: Graham Green and Katrina Graham

May 2024

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This climate change adaptation plan (CCAP) aims to improve the capability of Glenorchy City Council to manage the risks associated with climate change. It is designed to:

- increase the capacity of council to protect and fortify assets/services;
- respond to increased and intensifying natural hazards;
- reduce exposure to potential liability in decision making; and
- minimise financial risks.

Climate change adaptation is defined as action taken to prepare for actual or expected changes in the climate:

- in order to minimise harm; and
- to cope with the consequences.

Extreme weather events, once deemed a rare occurrence, are evolving into a 'new normal' and need to be managed. Recorded extreme weather events have increased worldwide by 90% over the past 20 years. Between 2019-2022, 11 natural catastrophes were declared in Australia and \$13 billion in insurance claims were paid.¹

The cost of natural disasters in Australia is expected to rise from an average \$38 billion currently to closer to \$94 billion per year by 2060.²

**Southern Tasmanian storm, May 2018,
estimated cost – \$135 million**

**Black summer bushfires 2019–20 –
\$103 billion in losses, \$4.4 billion in response**

Climate change is affecting how council delivers its critical services and maintains infrastructure that the community depends upon by exacerbating the threats that existing extreme weather events pose. Climate change risk statements and ratings, developed according to a standard risk management approach, form the basis of this plan.

Formulation of risk statements was based upon climate change modelling specific to the Glenorchy municipal area and involved input from Council staff representing all business areas.

The climate change adaptation plan includes an 'implementation plan' (Risks and Actions), the first step of which is the identification of potential adaptation actions, responsibility, and timeframes. For some risks and actions, stakeholders are identified for situations where it provides greater efficiencies for councils to work collaboratively to manage climate change hazards.

'Investment' in adaptation actions can be based upon factors such as risk priority and a cost benefit analysis which weighs up factors such as the value of the asset, the importance of the asset to the community and the average annual cost of protecting and maintaining the asset.

Experience has demonstrated that adaptation investments exponentially decrease economic losses from climate impacts and bigger investments leads to lower losses. However, there will always be costs from residual climate change impacts that adaptation cannot alleviate.³ The World Resources Institute finds that every dollar invested in adaptation yields net economic benefits ranging from \$2 to \$10.⁴

¹ Insurance Council of Australia

² Update to the economic costs of natural disasters in Australia – Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience & Safer Communities – Deloitte Access Economics

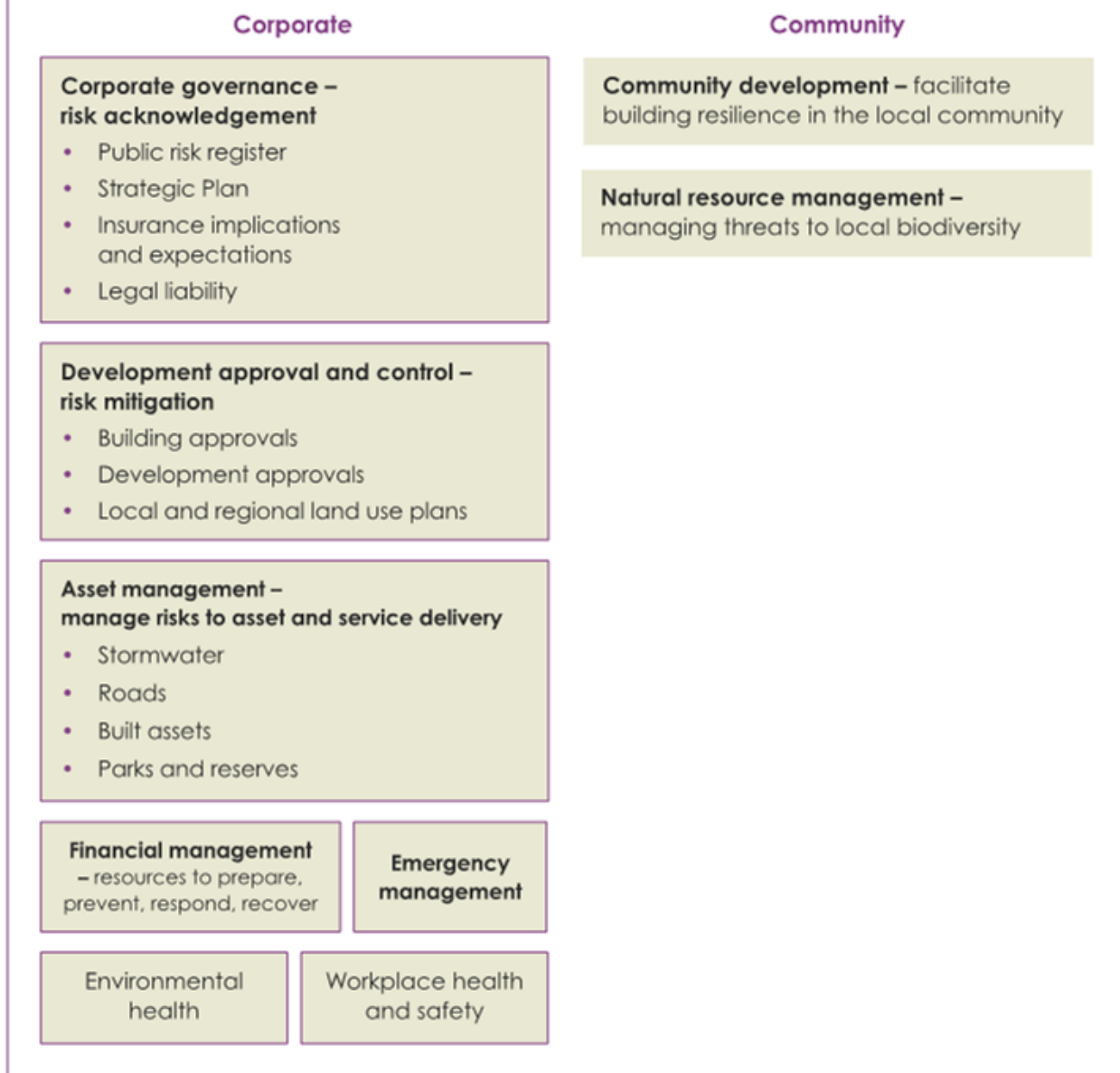
³ European Environment Agency 2023: assessing the costs and benefits of climate change adaptation.

⁴ World Resources Institute 2023: Adapt Now: A global call for leadership on climate resilience.

Climate change adaptation is relevant across all council business areas

Figure 1 depicts the core functions and services of Tasmanian councils – these are common to all councils. The boxes with red borders indicate the roles and responsibilities of councils for which they have statutory responsibility. To ensure good climate governance and mitigate their potential exposure to liability councils need to ensure that climate considerations, at a minimum, have been integrated into strategic and operational systems and processes represented in the purple boxes.

Figure 1: Core functions and services of Tasmanian councils



This adaptation plan was developed under the Southern Councils Climate Collaboration Project (2021-24) and is a review of work undertaken under the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Project (RCCAP 2010-14).

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The STCA's climate program, The Regional Climate Change Initiative (RCCI) has, since 2010, developed a range of climate resources to support, and increase the capacity of Council's climate change management including:

- **Mitigation** (reducing emissions and energy use)

Corporate:

- 'How to undertake a corporate council inventory guide'.
- Council Carbon Calculator and supporting fact sheets.

Community:

- Community (municipal) energy and greenhouse emissions profiles.

- **Adaptation** (responding to climate impacts and change)

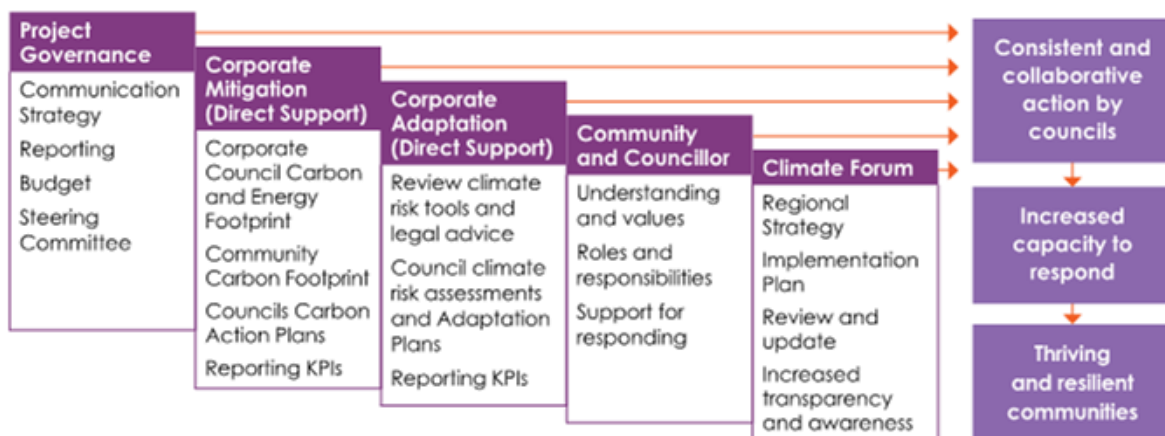
- Legal advice on councils' exposure to liability for climate change action.
- Principles and objectives for local government climate change action.
- Climate (municipal) profiles, based on UTAS Climate Futures program.
- Corporate Adaptation Planning Modules (climate risk assessment and adaptation options tool).
- Regional Strategy – adapting to a changing coastline in Tasmania.

The Project intends to develop a collaborative and consistent framework for all Tasmanian Councils in addressing climate action. It aims to:

- Provide a clear set of principles to guide Councils in responding to climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Strengthen the resilience of Councils to climate impacts locally and regionally, and contribute to managing the transition to low carbon economies.
- Review existing strategies and plans and identify necessary updates.
- Provide strategic direction for key council functions including: land use planning, infrastructure/assets management, natural resource management, recreational and cultural values.
- Build awareness of potential liability for decisions and actions associated with climate change impacts, risks and hazards.
- Direct awareness to what councils' key stakeholders are doing to adapt to climate change to encourage collaborative responses and resource sharing.

Figure 2: Core functions and services of Tasmanian councils

The Southern Councils Climate Collaboration 2022 – 2024 is the latest initiative of the RCCI and the project under which this adaptation plan was developed, is summarised as follows:



1.2 PROJECT CONTEXT

In Australia, "Local governments are on the frontline in dealing with the impacts of climate change. They have an essential role to play in ensuring that local circumstances are adequately considered in the overall adaptation response, and local communities are directly involved in adaptation efforts. Local governments are well positioned to inform State and Commonwealth governments about on-the-ground needs of local and regional communities, communicate directly with those communities, and respond to local challenges⁵."

Specifically local governments are responsible for:

- Delivery of adaptation responses that align to State and Australian Government legislation.
- Provision of information about relevant climate change risks and contribution of appropriate resources to prepare, prevent, respond and recover from detrimental climatic impacts.
- Informing other levels of government about the on-the-ground needs of local and regional communities.
- Managing risks and impacts to Council's public assets and to local government service delivery.⁶

Scope is also afforded to Tasmanian Councils to address climate change under the *Local Government Act (Tas) 1993*, which describes the role of Councils to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the community; as well as represent and promote the interests of the community; and provide for the peace, order and good government of its municipal area.⁷ Additionally the Local Government (Content of Plans and Strategies) Order 2014 s.8. (2) (b) (vii) requires councils to have in place an Asset Management Policy that includes the planning for climate change adaptation and mitigation.⁸

In managing and preparing for the impacts of climate change, Local Government is well positioned to work with communities due to its:

- core function to directly support and assist local communities;
- local knowledge and experience;
- understanding of community needs and vulnerabilities;
- key role in responding to emergencies;
- role in infrastructure design, construction and maintenance;
- role in review and update of planning schemes (in relation to identified local impacts and threats); and
- ability to effectively disseminate information and provide support to the community.

Local experience, in combination with relevant scientific data and technical expertise, provides the basis for undertaking a well-informed 'risk management' approach to climate change. Effective adaptation requires a portfolio of actions, ranging from fortifying infrastructure to advocacy and collaboration. There is also an appreciation that managing climate change risks has benefits, regardless of the magnitude of climate change that occurs. It is a 'no regrets' approach that can bolster infrastructure, reduce risk and liability, improve community well-being, and protect biodiversity.

⁵ [National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021 to 2025 \(dcceew.gov.au\)](https://www.dcceew.gov.au/nca/strategy)

⁶ Role and Responsibilities for Climate Change Adaptation in Australia, Council of Australian Governments Select Council on Climate Change 2012

⁷ *Local Government Act (Tas) 1993*, Section 20 Function and Powers.

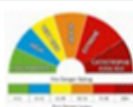
⁸ <https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/current/sr-2014-035>

1.3 CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMARY DATA FOR GLENORCHY CITY COUNCIL

The development of this climate change adaptation plan was based upon Council-specific, climate projection data provided by Climate Futures for Tasmania. Modelled future climate is continually becoming a more exact science as real world data is fed back into models helping validate outcomes and improve forecasts. The modelling equips us well to forecast future scenarios in relation to council's assets and functions. However, climate change is likely to deliver surprises and potentially unforeseen outcomes through intensifying and intersecting climate driven hazards.

The information below is a summary of Climate Futures data⁹ relevant to the Glenorchy municipal area.

The Forest Fire Danger Index (developed by CSIRO scientist, A. G. McArthur) **combines a measure of vegetation dryness with air temperature, wind speed and humidity.** If you add the daily FDI values over a year for a location, you get what is called the annual accumulated FDI.



Current climate and recent trends

- Glenorchy City Council has a temperate, maritime climate. Long-term average temperatures have risen in the decades since the 1950s, at a rate of up to 0.1 °C per decade, however this is now increasing.
- The average annual rainfall across the municipality is currently around 780 mm. There has been a decline in average annual rainfall since the 'baseline period' (1961-1990).
- Tasmania's southern region is influenced by large-scale climate drivers. For example, the extended dry spell of 1995-2009 coincided with an 'El Nino' pattern; the dry spell of 2018-20 coincided with an Indian Ocean Dipole event; and extended wetter spells, such as between 2020-2022, often coincide with dominance of a 'La Nina' climate driver. It is predicted that climate change will exacerbate the impact of these broader scale patterns, and particularly from east-coast lows which are expected to intensify with potential to deliver damaging flood events to eastern Tasmania.

Table 1: Glenorchy City future climate projection data – from Climate Futures Tasmania (average sub region data) 2019 RCP 8.5 (business as usual) scenario

	Baseline 1961-1990	Current	Mid-century 2040-2060	End of century 2080-2100
Average daily maximum temperature (°C)	14.9	15.4	16.6	18
Average annual hot days (above 30°C)	3	4	7	10
Average annual cumulative Forest Fire Danger Index	949	980	1127	1294
Average annual rainfall (mm)	778	753	750	786
Average annual evaporation (mm)	879	889	976	1098
Extreme rainfall – 24hr AEP 1%	240 mm	246 mm	261 mm	277 mm
Sea level – 1% AEP	1.77	1.85	2	2.6

⁹ Climate Change Information for Decision Making (2019): T. Remenyi, N. Earl, P. Love, D. Rollins, R. Harris; Climate Futures Programme, Discipline of Geography & Spatial Sciences, University of Tasmania.

1.3.1 Extreme events

The changes in climate that are most likely to impact upon Council infrastructure, roads, the local community and the environment are an increase in intensity of extreme events and intersecting hazards. Intersecting hazards include the combined impact of, for example:

- heavy rain and gale force winds associated with storms which may cause road cuts due to both fallen trees and flash flooding;
- heatwave conditions associated with bushfire and smoke pollution;
- a confluence of low pressure, high tide, and in some cases high river levels, have the potential to result in unprecedented coastal inundation, and
- compounding events that exhaust the economic and human resources of councils to manage and respond.
- Increased evaporation and longer dry periods coupled with more extreme temperatures is likely to enhance the occurrence and intensity of bushfires, with more starts due to lightning strikes. A guide to the increasing bushfire risk under climate change is: twice the danger, twice the area, twice as often.
- Heavier rainfall events than witnessed historically, particularly from east-coast lows, are expected to occur. High daily runoff events are likely to increase, including those that may lead to erosion, landslips or flooding.
- Inundation in vulnerable coastal areas will increase due to sea level rise. The current 100-year coastal inundation event is likely to occur almost every year by 2100.

Aside from the incremental rise of sea level, extreme coastal inundation events with the potential for infrastructure damage and erosion will occur when there is a confluence of low pressure, high tide and localised flooding if heavy rainfall occurs at the same time.

More Information

Detailed information from the Climate Futures Programme on the modelled future climate for Tasmanian sub-regions may be found here: www.wineaustralia.com/climate-atlas

Figure 3. Threat multiplier – intersecting hazards

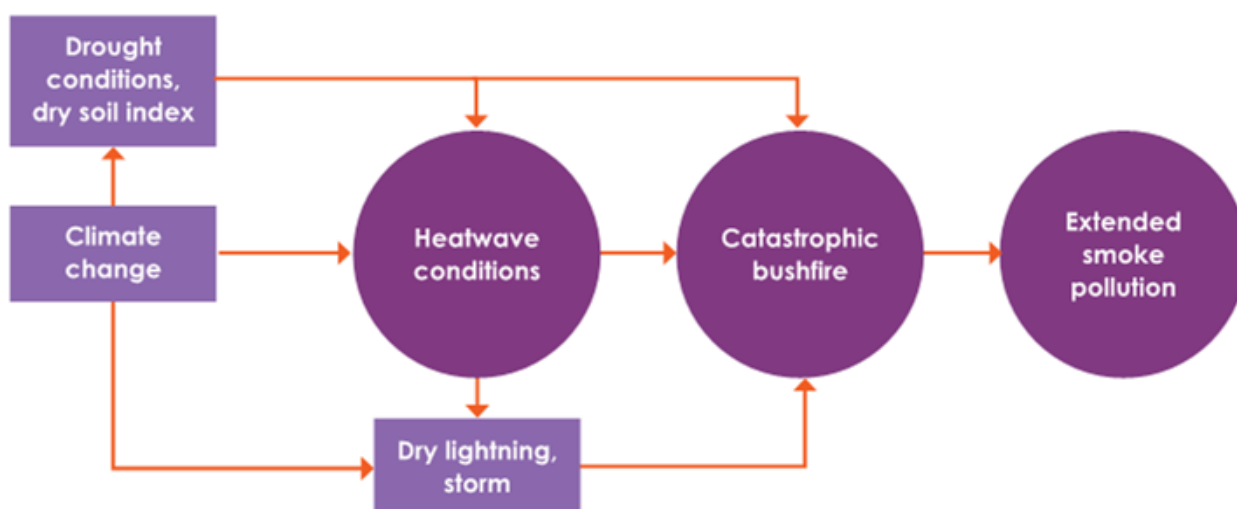


Image adapted from: Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment (TASDRA) 2022

2.0 OVERARCHING CORPORATE CONSIDERATIONS

Corporate climate change adaptation considerations fall across all Council strategic, operational and service areas. Engagement with these requires the development of understanding and governance by senior management who have overall responsibility for the setting and delivery of strategic and budgetary parameters. They are also increasingly expected to demonstrate leadership in the response to climate change.

Insurer Expectations

Local government insurer Municipal Association of Victoria (MAV) is increasingly expecting Council's to demonstrate responses to climate hazards, exposure and resultant risk. Lack of engagement and action could at a minimum result in insurance premiums rising and at worst litigation for negligence in failure to address risks appropriately. Councils with a solid framework in climate change adaptation procedures will minimise risk to Council business and the community who relies on decision making that is well considered, based in up to date facts, and appropriate.

Legal Liability

The threat of climate change is now clearly established through legislation and national and state policy and international agreements. It is likely that a court will construe that the risks and impacts of climate change are now foreseeable.

With increasing vulnerability to climate change impacts councils need to provide solutions to adapt to and manage, identified risks associated with climate change. A key consideration of councils in the face of climate change is potential liability that they are exposed to in discharging their various statutory roles, powers and functions in times where exposure to natural hazards is increasing.

MAV Insurance,¹⁰ has provided advice that councils have a duty of care in the context of climate change adaptation which may arise in the context of:

- Development approvals – where the risk of harm was foreseeable;
- The provision of protective standards in planning schemes e.g. regarding bushfire protection;
- Failure to maintain or build infrastructure e.g. stormwater systems; and
- The provision, or lack thereof, of information which is considered by a court to be negligent.

Baker and McKenzie, in a report to the Australian Local Government Association¹¹ outlined actions that councils may follow to reduce liability. These include:

- keeping up to date on general climate change science and information, particularly in relation to potential risks from natural hazards;
- developing clear and certain criteria for decision making to increase public confidence that decisions are made on the basis of the best available scientific evidence;
- exercising reasonable care when making planning decisions, taking care to ensure relevant facts are known and understood, and reasons for decisions are clear, accurate and documented;
- increasing public consultation, as this may improve transparency around decision-making processes and limit administrative review; and
- facilitating the provision of up to date information to property owners on potential risks to property.

Useful information and case studies about legal risk and climate change adaptation can be accessed at: https://coastadapt.com.au/sites/default/files/information-manual/IM06_Legal_Risk.pdf

¹⁰ MAV Insurance Fact Sheet: Liability Risk & Climate Change Adaptation

¹¹ Local Councils Risk of Liability in the Face of Climate Change Resolving Uncertainties; a report for the Australian Local Government Association, Baker and McKenzie, 22 July 2011.

Emergency Management

As the closest level of government to the community, together with having a responsibility for the wellbeing of their community, Councils have an important role in emergency management. Although Councils are not a provider of emergency services, Councils are required to have in place Emergency Management Plans that cover functions including:

- provision of recovery centres and relief services during emergencies or disasters;
- provision of resources and information to emergency service teams such as Tasmania Fire Service and the SES;
- informing the community of the current situation, developments and ongoing prognosis during emergency events; and
- local emergency planning and development of mitigation options using risk analysis, prioritisation and treatment approaches.

As outlined earlier, extreme events and associated emergencies are likely to increase as a result of climate change, potentially resulting in resources for emergency management being required more frequently than in the past. Emergency management planning may be coordinated through a special council committee who have the role of preparing and reviewing a municipal emergency management plan. It is pertinent for this committee to be aware of, and discuss, possible scenarios for intensifying natural hazards and the implications for Council's ability to respond appropriately.

Specific identified risks and actions in relation to Council's emergency management role are presented in Sections 3 and 4.



Image: Glenorchy City Council Staff

3.0 CLIMATE CHANGE IDENTIFIED RISKS AND ACTIONS

Risk is the outcome of the confluence of hazard, vulnerability and exposure. Hazards only become risks if there is exposure, and that there is vulnerability to their impacts.

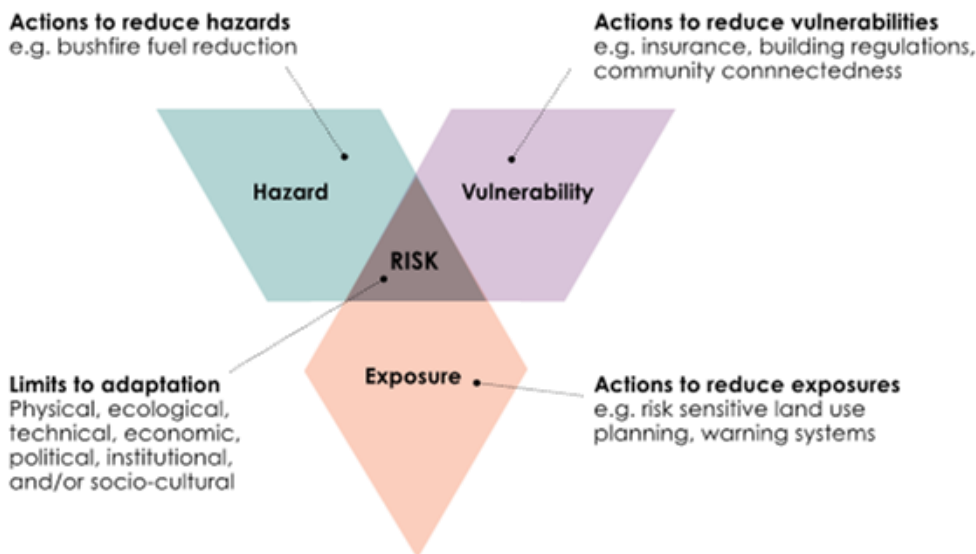


Image adapted from: Tasmanian Disaster Risk Assessment (TASDRA) 2022

Adaptation is about actively reducing exposure or building coping mechanisms for when hazards occur. Adaptation options that are feasible and effective today are likely to become constrained and less effective with increasing global warming. In other words, there are limits to adaptation, in some case moving away from the hazard may be the only option.

'Risk statements' are the key way that Councils define hazards and their implications for council. Climate change requires the development of specific risk statements to cover emerging climate hazards. Components of a meaningful risk statement are:

1. Climate change impact/hazard;
2. Consequence; and
3. Implication for council.

Example risk statement:

Increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme storms will result in heavier rainfall and unprecedented flooding (identify specific locations) leading to infrastructure damage or failure.

The risk management approach used in this adaptation plan was undertaken in accordance with the Risk Management Standard ISO 31 000.

3.1 RISKS AND ACTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH EXTREME EVENTS

3.1.1 Rainfall and Flooding

Heavier rainfall events, particularly from east-coast lows, are expected to create challenging hazards for Council:

VULNERABILITIES

Rainfall and Flooding

Increasing extreme rainfall events has the following implications:

- Exposure of infrastructure vulnerabilities – more frequent damage to assets.
- Implications for planning decisions made in areas that are vulnerable to flooding, likely to unprecedented levels.
- Absence of up to date modelling or hydrological studies to guide planning decision making.
- Exposure of shortcomings in the stormwater system – management of localised flooding associated with council infrastructure.
- Testing of emergency services capacity, e.g. managing road closures and recovery centres.
- More resources required for dealing with the aftermath of more intense rainfall events.

Identified risks, ratings and draft actions for rainfall and flooding are presented in Table 2. There are four 'high' rated risks with 'Infrastructure & Development' being particularly vulnerable to this hazard.

Table 2: Identified risk statements, ratings and management for rainfall and flooding

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Primary business area impacted	Primary risk category	Secondary risk category	Risk rating in light of increasing climate change threats (primary risk category)			Existing Controls	Risk Treatment Options	Target risk level	Responsibility	Timeframe
HEAVY RAINFALL AND FLOODING												
1	Increasing heavy rainfall events and unprecedented flooding resulting in infrastructure damage or failure (e.g. New Town Rivulet, Humphreys Rivulet, Jaques Creek).	Infrastructure & Development	Financial	Service delivery	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Reactive clean up effort and cost. Investment in infrastructure improvements and upgrades.	Include flood mitigation projects in capital budget for infrastructure upgrades using the Stormwater System Management Plan to help priorities projects.	High	Infrastructure & Development	Ongoing
2	Increasing heavy rainfall events and unprecedented flooding meaning that new developments near waterways could be in harms way, requiring review of information for planning decisions to avoid impact on property and people and future litigation risk.	Development	Community and lifestyle	Financial	Likely	Moderate	High	Flood mapping has been undertaken for all catchments and this is captured in the Flood Prone Areas Overlay. Refuse developments where flood risk is gauged to be too high.	Continuation of existing controls	Medium	Development	Ongoing
3	Increase in the frequency and magnitude of flood events leading to road inundation and increased call on emergency response resources to ensure affected roads are signed and closed.	Emergency Management	Public safety	Financial	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Deployment of signage on effected roads. Effective plans and standing orders are currently in place and are guided by weather warnings.	Continuation of existing controls	High	Emergency Management Committee	Commenced

Table 2: Identified risk statements, ratings and management for rainfall and flooding (continued)

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Primary business area impacted	Primary risk category	Secondary risk category	Risk rating in light of increasing climate change threats (primary risk category)		Existing Controls	Risk Treatment Options	Target risk level	Responsibility	Timeframe	
HEAVY RAINFALL AND FLOODING												
4	Increasing heavy rainfall events resulting in greater likelihood that stormwater infrastructure will overflow or block resulting in localised flooding.	Infrastructure & Development	Service delivery	Financial	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Council's Flood Response Plan lists vulnerable locations, Implement standing orders and clear known trouble spots and pit cleaning.	Prioritise infrastructure upgrades in hot spot areas that are prone to flooding, including safe overland flow paths and sedimentation basins. Implement pit cleaning program.	High	Infrastructure & Development	Immediate
5	Increasing intensity of rainfall exacerbating the risk of landslip in known vulnerable areas having consequences for further development of land at the urban fringe.	Development	Community and lifestyle	Financial	Likely	Minor	Medium	Current vulnerable locations are known, monitored and managed	Development staff receive specialised training on landslip and flooding so they can review expert reports with confidence.	Low	Development	Ongoing
6	Increasing intensity of rainfall exacerbating the risk of slippage of road verges on hillsides along the rural road network, restricting road usage and creating hazards.	Infrastructure & Development	Financial	Service delivery	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Site specific engineering solutions based upon location limitations and usage level of the road	Continuation of current controls.	Low	Infrastructure & Development	

3.1.2 Increasing Temperature

The modelled temperature rise for Glenorchy City from the baseline period to end of the century is 3.1°C with an expected tripling of hot days (above 30°C) (Table 1).

There are obvious synergies between increasing temperature, decreasing moisture in the landscape, and increasing likelihood of fire-starts. Increasing temperature, particularly resultant temperature extremes and heatwaves, is part of a range of climate-forced factors that often in combination produce an impact.

The identified risks for Council in relation to rising temperatures are listed in Table 3.



Image: Graham Green

Table 3: Risk statements, ratings and management for temperature change

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Primary business area impacted	Primary risk category	Secondary risk category	Risk rating in light of increasing climate change threats (primary risk category)			Existing Controls	Risk Treatment Options	Target risk level	Responsibility	Timeframe	Key External Stakeholder
TEMPERATURE ↑													
7	Changes to mean temperature, increasing hot days and heatwaves will result in local biodiversity loss and favour introduced weed species having implications for council's NRM resources & priorities.	Natural Areas	Environmental	Financial	Almost certain	Minor	Medium	Tree planting programs, biodiversity protection support initiatives and weed management program	Continue to resource, or seek grant funding for, biodiversity protection and restoration programs. Manage the impact of weeds on land under council's control.	Medium	Natural Areas	On a needs basis	State Govt
8	Changes to mean temperature, increasing hot days and heatwaves will result in greater instances of material degradation, particularly road surfaces, having consequences for budgets.	Infrastructure & Development	Financial	Service delivery	Likely	Moderate	High	Advocate for, and adopt, road surface materials that can withstand greater exposure to heat and temperature extremes. Quality control on contractor's work.	Increased capital renewal budgets in accordance with AMP projections, particularly as road bases in some areas are no longer fit for purpose.	Medium	Infrastructure & Development	Immediate	Contractors

3.1.3 Bushfire

Twice the danger, twice the area, twice as often is a mantra that is now being used to summarise the increasing bushfire risk.

Rising average temperatures and more frequent extreme temperatures have the potential to contribute to a variety of impacts including: rapid drying of the landscape (flash droughts); longer bushfire seasons; enhanced wildfire intensity; and heatwave related illness and mortality (particularly in vulnerable demographics such as the elderly). Impacts may also be incurred on council's infrastructure and property, and on natural resources.

VULNERABILITIES

Bushfire

Changes to bushfire likelihood and behaviour may result in:

- Emergency services response capacity challenges.
- An increase in repair or replacement costs of council and community infrastructure.
- Planning considerations in relation to development in locations with extreme bushfire hazard and exposure.
- Difficulty in accessing sufficient water resources when fire is associated with drought.
- Significant community disruption leading to a range of public health and safety issues, and delays to core council services.
- Exposure of shortcomings in the communications network i.e. mobile phone black-spots and/or damage to communications infrastructure.
- Pressure to upgrade roads in vulnerable areas to enable safe evacuation and access for emergency services.
- Pressure on natural resources not well adapted to fire.

Identified risks, ratings and draft actions for bushfire are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Identified risk statements, ratings and management for bushfire hazard

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Primary business area impacted	Primary risk category	Secondary risk category	Risk rating in light of increasing climate change threats (primary risk category)			Existing Controls	Risk Treatment Options	Target risk level	Responsibility	Timeframe	Key External Stakeholder
BUSHFIRE – twice the danger, twice the area, twice as often													
9	Increased call on council's emergency response team in the face of the threat of unprecedented fire emergencies resulting in increasing pressure to ensure evacuation centre procedures are up to date to cover all potential scenarios, and that buildings are fit for purpose.	Emergency Management	Public safety	Community and lifestyle	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Confidence in the emergency response plan for greater Hobart, however it needs to be tested to ensure procedures stay sharp. Creation of a 'safe place' in Collinsvale.	Continuation of current controls	Medium	Emergency Management Committee	Immediate	Tas Fire Service
10	Increasing frequency and intensity of bushfires will result in more area of the municipal area becoming more dangerous for residents, particularly those in close proximity to the bush (Collinsvale area) having implications for hazard abatement and compliance.	Infrastructure & Development	Public safety	Community and lifestyle	Almost certain	Moderate	High	Active bushfire mitigation program, weed control on roadsides and verge mowing to create containment lines. Compliance follow-up together with hazard abatement notices.	Continuation of current controls	High	Operations & Maintenance	Immediate	Tas Fire Service

Table 3: Identified risk statements, ratings and management for bushfire hazard (continued)

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Primary business area impacted	Primary risk category	Secondary risk category	Risk rating in light of increasing climate change threats (primary risk category)			Existing Controls	Risk Treatment Options	Target risk level	Responsibility	Timeframe	Key External Stakeholders
					Likelihood	Consequence	Risk rating	Controls and treatments (existing)	Proposed additional treatments – draft adaptation actions				
11	Increasing frequency and intensity of bushfires will result in increasing likelihood of damage to infrastructure and assets such as community halls (specifically Collinsvale) having consequences for budgets and 'insurability'.	Infrastructure & Development	Financial	Service delivery	Likely	Minor	Medium	Ensure flammable vegetation is removed from the proximity of infrastructure and that mechanisms to minimise implications of ember attack are implemented. Roadside vegetation management.	Continuation of current controls	Medium	Infrastructure & Development	Immediate	Tas Fire Service
12	Increasing frequency and intensity of bushfires exacerbating the potential for evacuation and access issues on roads to vulnerable localities (particularly Collinsvale area).	Emergency Management	Public safety	Community & lifestyle	Possible	Major	High	Communication and engagement with vulnerable residents. Roadside vegetation maintenance.	Continuation of current controls	High	Emergency Management Committee, Infrastructure & Development	Immediate	Tas Fire Service
13	Increasing high fire risk conditions resulting in a higher probability of fire starts on council land that impact the property of others – resulting in litigation.	Infrastructure & Development	Financial	Environmental	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Bushfire mitigation program for council properties. Keep fuel loads to a reasonable level on council properties. Guidelines for hot weather dictate what work practices pose a risk of fire starts.	Continuation of current controls	Medium	Infrastructure & Development	On a needs basis	SES

3.1.4 Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge

There are several useful resources available to Council when considering the implications of sea level rise and storm surge, including:

- Regional Strategy – Adapting to a Changing Coastline in Tasmania
- CoastAdapt;
- Sea level rise planning allowances for Tasmania;
- Coastal vulnerability mapping; and
- Tasmanian Coastal Adaptation Pathways Project.

Regional Strategy – Adapting to a Changing Coastline in Tasmania

This 'Strategy' developed by the Regional Climate Change Initiative (RCCI) in 2022, will help Councils to employ a risk management approach to existing or potential hazards on the coastline that threaten harm to public and natural assets, infrastructure, people or property. Risk assessments lead to the identification of several options for responding to hazards, and with stakeholder and community involvement, can be used to develop local coastal hazard plans. These plans outline what actions will be implemented, e.g. re-vegetating dunes or engineering solutions such as sea walls. Retreat or relocation, and 'no action' are sometimes viewed as the most appropriate responses.

The Strategy's coastal 'Principles' cover: coastal values, public safety and private property through to the role of Council and their coastal management role. The principles are not prescriptive, enabling flexibility for councils to develop responses that suit their local coastal issues and resources.

The Strategy may be downloaded at:
<https://www.stca.tas.gov.au/rcci/our-projects/our-changing-coastline/>

CoastAdapt (coastadapt.com.au)

The CoastAdapt web site has a comprehensive range of useful information and planning tools, for example: data and graphics on inundation and coastal erosion; estuaries and sea level rise; local scale risk assessment guidelines; legal risk; and adaptation options for planning, engineering, environment and community.

Sea level rise planning allowances (SLRPs) for Tasmania

SLRPs were implemented by the Tasmanian Government in 2012 to promote consistent decision making concerning future land use and development and to reduce the level of uncertainty around the management of future sea level rise. Based upon emissions scenario RCP 8.5, the sea level planning allowance for Glenorchy City is 0.23 m for 2050 and 0.85 m by 2100.

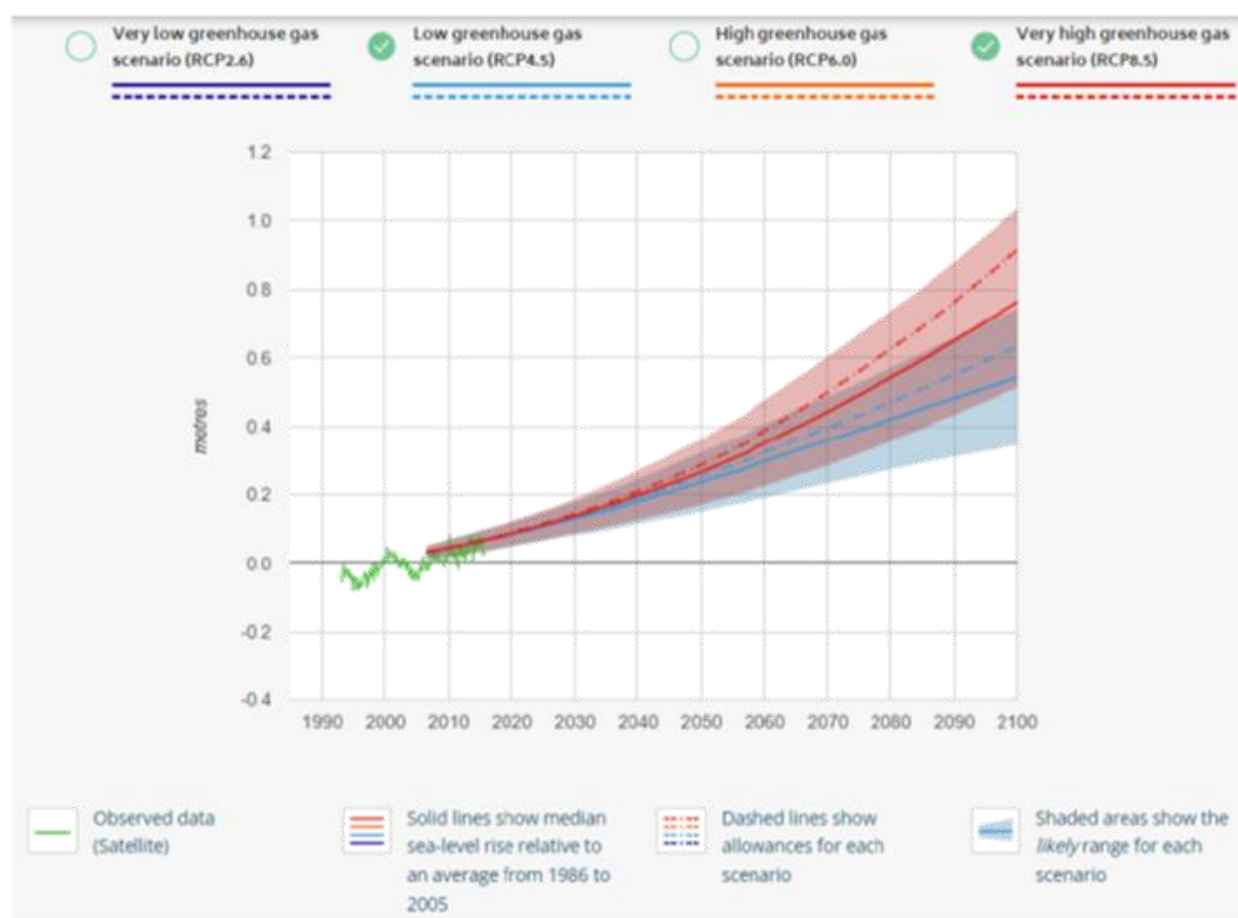
The Tasmanian Government has developed a 'Coastal Hazards Package' in response to the risks posed by coastal erosion and inundation. The Package provides guidance for the management of coastal hazards in terms of land use planning and development resources and can be accessed at:
www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/osem/coastal-hazards-in-tasmania

Coastal vulnerability mapping

Coastal hazard layers are available through LISTmap

- Coastal Erosion Hazard Bands 2016
- Coastal Inundation Hazard Bands 2016

Figure 4. Sea level rise outlook for Glenorchy City Council under various emissions scenarios – from CoastAdapt



Sea level rise outlook for Glenorchy City Council under various emissions scenarios – from CoastAdapt

Tasmanian Coastal Adaptation Pathways Project (TCAP)

The TCAP project aimed to assist Tasmanian communities and decision makers (including Councils) to adapt to climate change impacts. Reports have been prepared for several sites in the Southern Region: Kingston Beach, Lauderdale/Roches Beach, and Nutgrove/Long Beach. The Communities and Coastal Hazards Project built upon TCAP with further work undertaken in Kingborough and Glamorgan Spring Bay.

Identified and rated risk statements in relation to the sea level rise hazard in Glenorchy City are presented in the Table 5. It is estimated that sea level rise along Glenorchy City's coastline is likely to lead to environmental and financial implications in the short term, and ultimately consequences for infrastructure and service delivery.

Table 5: Identified risk statements, ratings and management for sea level rise and storm surge

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Primary business area impacted	Primary risk category	Secondary risk category	Risk rating in light of increasing climate change threats (primary risk category)			Existing Controls	Risk Treatment Options	Target risk level	Responsibility	Timeframe	Key External Stakeholder
SEA LEVEL RISE													
14	Increasing sea level and frequency of estuarine inundation events will require decision makers to ensure new development isn't in harms way and that Council is not vulnerable to future litigation stemming from current decision making.	Development	Financial	Community & lifestyle	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Coastal Erosion Hazard Code. Coastal erosion hazard area overlay. Sea level rise benchmarks.	Keep abreast of legal advice regarding planning decision making in areas of potential risk. Reports from qualified professionals may be required to guide decision making.	Low	Development	Ongoing	State Govt
	Rising sea level and higher storm surges will result in more frequent damage to coastal assets, inundation of stormwater outlets and back-up of stormwater, leading to higher maintenance costs and contingency planning for protection or relocation of assets in some cases.	Infrastructure & Development	Financial	Service delivery	Likely	Moderate	High	Buffering and protection works	Impacted assets will ultimately need to be relocated if they can no longer be protected. This needs to be weighed up versus increasing costs to repair damage to coastal assets. Reducing service level may ultimately be the only option. Managing community expectation of council will be necessary.	High	Infrastructure & Development and Natural Areas		State Govt

Table 4: Identified risk statements, ratings and management for sea level rise and storm surge (continued)

Risk ID	Risk Statement	Primary business area impacted	Primary risk category	Secondary risk category	Risk rating in light of increasing climate change threats (primary risk category)			Existing Controls	Risk Treatment Options	Target risk level	Responsibility	Timeframe	Key External Stakeholder
SEA LEVEL RISE													
16	Increasing sea level and estuarine inundation events placing pressure on council to protect private assets, manage expectations, and find acceptable solutions.	Development	Governance	Community and lifestyle	Possible	Minor	Medium	The STCA document – Regional Strategy. Adapting to a Changing Coastline – is a useful guiding resource for approaches to addressing this issue.	Technical expertise and or legal advice is needed to drive responses. Prioritisation of and support to develop coastal management plans. There is a compliance element as well in terms of people undertaking unauthorised coastal protection works.	Medium	Development	On a needs basis	
17	Increasing sea level and frequency of estuarine inundation events will result in shoreline damage or erosion and requirement for environmental rehabilitation work.	Infrastructure & Development	Financial	Community and lifestyle	Likely	Moderate	High	Coastal buffering, environmental plantings and works at vulnerable sites such as Connemara Bay and Windemere Bay.	Identify a source of resources for coastal environmental rehabilitation and environmental protection work.	Medium	Infrastructure & Development and Natural Areas		State Govt

4.0 STRATEGIC ACTIONS AND SUMMARY ACTIONS FOR COUNCIL BUSINESS AREAS

4.1 STRATEGIC ACTION PRIORITIES – INCORPORATION INTO OTHER DOCUMENTS AND PROCESSES

Strategic priorities are broad level climate change adaptation actions that increase Council's climate governance. They facilitate the inclusion of climate consideration across Council's corporate, strategic and operational functions thereby increasing Council's climate resilience and mitigating exposure to potential liability. Success of such actions is dependent on management support. Implementation of strategic actions will provide Council with a solid framework in climate change adaptation and will build an internal culture that supports the implementation of the specific adaptation options listed earlier. Strategic priority examples are provided in Table 6.



Image: Glenorchy City Council Staff

Table 6: Broad level climate change adaptation actions that may be implemented across Council (Strategic Priorities)

Strategic Priority Description	Reasoning
Integrate climate change risk management into existing Council wide risk assessment framework.	Climate change risks should be incorporated into Council's existing risk management processes. From a process point of view this will ensure that climate change risks continue to be properly addressed.
Assign a climate change officer to oversee implementation of this Plan.	A representative from Council is recommended to be assigned to oversee the implementation of actions outlined in the Plan.
Consideration of climate change risks and impacts during the development of other Council strategies, policies and plans.	The climate change impacts and risk process outlined throughout this adaptation action plan should be considered in the development of future plans, policies and strategies to ensure that these issues are incorporated throughout all of Council's service areas. This will also ensure there are mechanisms for actions to be implemented.
Integration of this adaptation action plan and greenhouse gas mitigation measures to prioritise projects that have dual benefits.	Ensure that future emissions are considered in the decision making process of prioritising adaptation actions. Often dual benefits can be achieved for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Report on climate change adaptation progress into any future publicly available documents or reports.	Reporting on climate change adaptation progress will assist in engaging the community and informing other Councils on Council's progress.
Consider developing climate change related KPIs.	Climate change related Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which would be reported on through Council's annual report will incentivise continuous improvement.
Ensure that the projected impacts of climate change are properly considered in Council's emergency management planning.	Emergency response plans should be investigated, developed and implemented considering the best available climate change projections. Up to date emergency response procedures can minimise consequences when extreme events occur.
Where required, support the implementation of Regional Councils Climate Change Adaptation Strategies.	Administered through the STCA, the Regional Councils Climate Change Adaptation Strategy aims to drive adaptation in local government for the region and deliver on a number of common actions that are relevant to its member councils. The success of this strategy is dependent on a high level of buy in from each of the Councils across Southern Tasmania.

4.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Council's Infrastructure and Development team is responsible for overseeing the construction, maintenance and replacement of property and infrastructure assets, including roads, drains and culverts, bridges, stormwater infrastructure, council owned buildings and recreational infrastructure such as walking tracks. For Councils, effective asset management is about understanding the required level of service and delivering it in the most cost effective manner. Managing this objective is core business for local government and is key to ensuring Council sustainability. The projected impacts of climate change threaten conventional asset management both in terms of financial modelling, as well as the level of service that is acceptable or even achievable.

Projected increases in the intensity and frequency of extreme events directly impact on Council's asset base with significant and unpredictable financial and service delivery implications. Council's stormwater system for example is designed for historical climate, and

with projected climate change, will possibly become under-capacity in places. Council will therefore need to consider the additional cost of managing stormwater at the current acceptable level of service and either fund that cost or accept that a greater frequency of inundation events is likely. This may result in public inconvenience, safety issues, and potentially legal liability for damage to property from poorly performing Council infrastructure.

Further to the projected increases in extreme events, incremental changes to the climate such as increasing average temperatures or reduced average rainfall will also have implications to Council's capacity to deliver its infrastructure based services. Such changes may result in accelerated structural fatigue in Council's infrastructure. Design standards based upon past climate data and patterns may need to be reconsidered for new or replacement infrastructure to account for incremental climate change projections.



Table 7: Infrastructure and Development – summary of actions for high and medium rated risks

Risk ID	Risk statement	Primary risk category	Risk rating	Adaptation action	Responsibility	Timeframe
10	Increasing frequency and intensity of bushfires will result in more area of the municipal area becoming more dangerous for residents, particularly those in close proximity to the bush (Collinsvale area) having implications for hazard abatement and compliance.	Public safety	High	Active bushfire mitigation program, weed control on roadsides and verge mowing to create containment lines. Compliance follow-up together with hazard abatement notices.	Operations & Maintenance	Immediate
12	Increasing frequency and intensity of bushfires exacerbating the potential for evacuation and access issues on roads to vulnerable localities (particularly Collinsvale area).	Public safety	High	Communication and engagement with vulnerable residents. Roadside vegetation maintenance.	Infrastructure & Development	Immediate
1	Increasing heavy rainfall events and unprecedented flooding resulting in infrastructure damage or failure (eg New Town Rivulet, Humphreys Rivulet, Jaques Creek).	Financial	High	Include flood mitigation projects in capital budget for infrastructure upgrades using the Stormwater System Management Plan to help prioritise projects.	Infrastructure & Development	Ongoing
8	Changes to mean temperature, increasing hot days and heatwaves will result in greater instances of material degradation, particularly road surfaces, having consequences for budgets.	Financial	High	Increased capital renewal budgets in accordance with AMP projections, particularly as road bases in some areas are no longer fit for purpose.	Infrastructure & Development	Immediate
15	Rising sea level and higher storm surges will result in more frequent damage to coastal assets, inundation of stormwater outlets and back-up of stormwater, leading to higher maintenance costs and contingency planning for protection or relocation of assets in some cases.	Financial	High	Impacted assets will ultimately need to be relocated if they can no longer be protected. This needs to be weighed up versus increasing costs to repair damage to coastal assets. Reducing service level may ultimately be the only option. Managing community expectation of council will be necessary.	Infrastructure & Development	
4	Increasing heavy rainfall events resulting in greater likelihood that stormwater infrastructure will overflow or block resulting in localised flooding.	Service delivery	High	Prioritise infrastructure upgrades in hot spot areas that are prone to flooding, including safe overland flow paths and sedimentation basins.	Infrastructure & Development	Immediate
17	Increasing sea level and frequency of estuarine inundation events will result in shoreline damage or erosion and requirement for environmental rehabilitation work.	Financial	High	Identify a source of resources for coastal environmental rehabilitation and environmental protection work.	Infrastructure & Works and NRM	
11	Increasing frequency and intensity of bushfires will result in increasing likelihood of damage to infrastructure and assets such as community halls (specifically Collinsvale) having consequences for budgets and 'insurability'.	Financial	Medium	Ensure flammable vegetation is removed from the proximity of infrastructure and that mechanisms to minimise implications of ember attack are implemented. Roadside vegetation management.	Infrastructure & Development	Immediate
6	Increasing intensity of rainfall exacerbating the risk of slippage of road verges on hillsides along the rural road network, restricting road usage and creating hazards.	Financial	Medium	Site specific engineering solutions based upon location limitations and usage level of the road.	Infrastructure & Development	

13	Increasing high fire risk conditions resulting in a higher probability of fire starts on council land that impact the property of others – resulting in litigation.	Financial	Medium	Bushfire mitigation program for council properties. Keep fuel loads to a reasonable level on council properties. Guidelines for hot weather dictate what work practices pose a risk of fire starts.	Emergency Management Committee	On a needs basis
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4.3 COMMUNITY AND CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT

Glenorchy City Council has an important role in community and economic development, particularly through encouraging investment and job growth, and enhancing liveability and environmental attributes which may influence individual's decisions to live in the municipal area. If the community is not prepared for the impacts of climate change then Council may be required to invest increasing resources in community support to assist residents through tough times, particularly heatwaves, and the increasing prevalence of extreme events.

There is a potential role for Council in disseminating specific information to the community in relation to climate change to assist in preparing for changes that could be challenging.

4.4 DEVELOPMENT

Climate change risks have implications for council's role in planning and development approval, particularly in relation to possible litigation if risk to property from climate change related hazards are not adequately identified or communicated.

In relation to changes in flood and bushfire risk from a warming climate, planning scheme overlays should be updated where possible to incorporate modelled data to appropriately guide development.

With increasing bushfire likelihood it may be useful to have the State Planning Provisions modified to require planning schemes to be informed by modelled fire data that could include: vegetation flammability; slope; ignition potential; and suppression capability.

The Bushfire-Prone Areas Code overlay covers the majority of the municipal area. It prompts thinking around appropriateness of developments in terms of location, access and water supply. For each development a detailed bushfire attack level (BAL) assessment is required as part of the planning assessment process. This assessment informs detail around positioning of buildings, buffer areas, construction technique, and appropriate building materials to minimise bushfire impact and flammability.

Identified 'Development' actions are listed in Table 8.

Table 8: Development – actions for high and medium rated risks

Risk ID	Risk statement	Primary risk category	Risk rating	Adaptation action	Responsibility	Timeframe
2	Increasing heavy rainfall events and unprecedented flooding meaning that new developments near waterways could be in harms way, requiring review of information for planning decisions to avoid impact on property and people and future litigation risk.	Community and lifestyle	High	Flood mapping has been undertaken for all catchments and this is captured in the Flood Prone Areas Overlay. Refuse developments where flood risk is gauged to be too high.	Development	Ongoing
5	Increasing intensity of rainfall exacerbating the risk of landslip in known vulnerable areas having consequences for further development of land at the urban fringe.	Community and lifestyle	Medium	Continue to resource, or seek grant funding for, biodiversity protection and restoration programs. Manage the impact of weeds on land under council's control.	Development	Ongoing
16	Increasing sea level and estuarine inundation events placing pressure on council to protect private assets, manage expectations, and find acceptable solutions.	Governance	Medium	Technical expertise and or legal advice is needed to drive responses. Prioritisation of and support to develop coastal management plans. There is a compliance element as well in terms of people undertaking unauthorised coastal protection works.	Development	On a needs basis

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Councils have a statutory role for the provision of environmental health services across their communities. In addition to these formal roles other functions may include: aged care, child health, special needs care, supported accommodation and counselling and support services. Climate change has many implications for community health. Gradual shifts over time in temperature, humidity and rainfall patterns can create ideal conditions for disease vectors, such as mosquitos, in areas where there was no previous exposure. Direct impact of extreme events such as bushfire and heatwaves can result in emergency services and community support services

being stretched beyond their capacity. There is now an established link between extreme heatwaves and an increase in mortality in vulnerable sectors of the community.

Severe seasonal conditions such as drought lead to tough environmental and economic situations which can result in more widespread mental health challenges. Councils have an important community role in promoting and maintaining links to relevant support services in times of hardship.

4.6 NATURAL AREAS

Council's role in natural areas management is focused on management of local reserves, protecting local biodiversity, managing threats such as weeds, and running community programs e.g. revegetation projects.

The natural environment is under pressure from climate change. The climate change we are now experiencing is occurring relatively rapidly. In natural vegetation communities this change is likely to favour some species and disadvantage others. A possible outcome is loss of vulnerable species and changes in structure, function and composition of vegetation communities. Additionally, exacerbated threat to vegetation communities may occur through proliferation of weeds which may be favoured by changing temperature and rainfall conditions. Direct

physical impacts on natural systems may also be exacerbated under climate change, for example, rivers and streams are likely to experience flood flows at levels not seen before, creating vulnerability to erosion in riparian areas.

There may be a need to refocus natural areas activities in the future away from addressing issues in isolation to a strategic approach that is well informed about landscape-scale ecological processes. This approach will enable limited resources to be deployed wisely and in ways that address several issues, for example, revegetation in conjunction with landscape connectivity priorities.

Table 9: Natural Areas – actions for high and medium rated risks

Risk ID	Risk statement	Primary risk category	Risk rating	Adaptation action	Responsibility	Timeframe
17	Increasing sea level and frequency of estuarine inundation events will result in shoreline damage or erosion and requirement for environmental rehabilitation work.	Financial	High	Identify a source of resources for coastal environmental rehabilitation and environmental protection work.	Infrastructure & Development and Natural Areas	
7	Changes to mean temperature, increasing hot days and heatwaves will result in local biodiversity loss and favour introduced weed species having implications for council's Natural Areas resources and priorities.	Environmental	Medium	Continue to resource, or seek grant funding for, biodiversity protection and restoration programs. Manage the impact of weeds on land under council's control.	Natural Areas	On a needs basis

4.7 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Increasing frequency and magnitude of extreme events associated with climate change may result in resources for emergency management being stretched at times. Significant effort should be invested to ensure that relevant staff are well briefed to respond and that Emergency Management Plan and procedures are reviewed regularly so council's roles in emergency response run seamlessly.

Identified emergency management priority risks are listed in Table 10.

Table 10: Emergency Management – actions for high to medium rated risks

Risk ID	Risk statement	Primary risk category	Risk rating	Adaptation action	Responsibility	Timeframe
3	Increase in the frequency and magnitude of flood events leading to road inundation and increased call on emergency response resources to ensure affected roads are signed and closed.	Public safety	High	Deployment of signage on effected roads. Effective plans and standing orders are currently in place and are guided by weather warnings.	Emergency Management Committee	Commenced
12	Increasing frequency and intensity of bushfires exacerbating the potential for evacuation and access issues on roads to vulnerable localities (particularly Collinsvale area).	Public safety	High	Communication and engagement with vulnerable residents. Roadside vegetation maintenance.	Emergency Management Committee and Infrastructure & Development	Immediate
9	Increased call on council's emergency response team in the face of the threat of unprecedented fire emergencies resulting in increasing pressure to ensure evacuation centre procedures are up to date to cover all potential scenarios, and that buildings are fit for purpose.	Public safety	Medium	Confidence in the emergency response plan for greater Hobart, however it needs to be tested to ensure procedures stay sharp. Creation of a 'safe place' in Collinsvale.	Emergency Management Committee	Immediate

5.0 ADAPTATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

The implementation of this Plan requires a co-ordinated approach, both across Council business, in partnership with other Councils, and with external stakeholders. Key components of implementation include:

- a process for adaptation plan endorsement by Council;
- a logical way for incorporation of key local risks and adaptation actions into council documents and processes such as risk registers, strategic plans, annual plans or asset management plans; and
- an appropriate mechanism to implement sub-regional and regional adaptation actions either through advocacy or collaboration.

It is important that management play a role in Plan implementation by assuming responsibility for implementing adaptation actions. Implementation of adaptation actions may provide Council with a buffer to the challenges posed by climate change.

5.1 FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Financial and resource availability are critical factors for enabling implementation of adaptation actions. The adaptation options identified in this Plan will come at varying degrees of cost and resource requirement. It is likely that Council will initially support implementation of those adaptation actions which are cost effective and align with current resource capacity and availability. As mentioned earlier in this document every dollar invested in adaptation typically yields net economic benefits ranging from \$2 to \$10,¹² hence implementation of prioritised actions may be viewed as a 'no regrets' approach.

Prioritising 'investment' in adaptation actions can be based upon factors such as risk priority and a cost benefit analysis. Weighing up the value of the asset, the importance of the asset to the community, and the average annual

cost of protecting and maintaining the asset are important considerations in determining where to allocate resources. In some cases it may not be feasible to protect an asset and consideration of relocation may be the only option.

It is important to recognise that not all climate change action within Council will require its own funding, but will become embedded in the operational business of Council through appropriate governance arrangements, planning and policy. Notwithstanding this, some of the more complex adaptation options, such as road relocation or coastal fortification will require substantial financial support and resources. For these actions, pursuing grant funding and establishing partnerships for collaborative or common actions can be effective in reducing the overall cost of action for Council, enabling the full cost of action to be offset.

¹² World Resources Institute 2023: Adapt Now: A global call for leadership on climate resilience.

5.2 STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND COLLABORATION

Climate change is likely to impact either directly or indirectly on all aspects of Council function. Further to this, impacts are likely to be felt throughout the community affecting other organisations that Council has involvement with. A collaborative adaptation response between all stakeholders is therefore essential for Council to maintain its service level in a changing climate. It is important that:

- linkages between organisations and commonalities of hazards and risks are identified;
- there is a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities in relation to management of identified climate change risks;
- there is awareness of what stakeholders are doing to manage climate change;
- recognition of opportunities to develop or strengthen existing collaborations and share resources; and
- duplication of efforts is avoided wherever possible.



5.3 REGIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTIONS

The former Regional Councils Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2013-17) for southern Tasmania, provided a policy platform and the parameters for cohesive and effective regional and sub-regional action(s) and, importantly, to strengthen the role of councils in adapting to climate change. Its underlying principles were:

- Climate change is a global issue requiring local solutions.
- Climate change action is a shared responsibility between local, state and Commonwealth governments, communities and the private sector.
- Local governments have an important role in leadership and educating communities at both the municipal and regional level on climate change and adaptation.
- Councils must prepare for and manage the impacts of climate change on its assets and services.
- Early climate change adaptation action is more cost effective than late action.
- Collaboration and cooperation on climate change adaptation actions by local government provides more effective use of resources.

Implementation of the Strategy is ongoing through a regional working group (the Regional Climate Change Initiative) who develop and implement an action plan to progress shared risks and actions between councils through a 'regional register'. Regional actions relate to the following themes:

- education and awareness raising;
- advocacy to State/Australian Government/stakeholders;
- collaboration on regional strategy;
- collaboration on climate action;
- cost sharing on research, study and technical advice; and
- reviewing design standards.

Completion of the Southern Councils Climate Collaboration provides an opportunity to re-appraise the risks and actions in common across the southern councils that are best addressed collectively through the regional approach.

For example the following corporate actions in relation to legal liability could be most effectively pursued through collective advocacy to the State Government:

1. Amendment to *Local Government Act* (Tas) 1993, by the State Government, to insert an equivalent section to s733 *Local Government Act* (NSW) that exempts local governments from civil liability for the impacts of climate change where statutory powers, planning scheme provisions and assessment of development applications are done in good faith and in accordance with manual/s prepared by the State Government.
2. Formulation of State-wide codes to deal with climate change impacts to achieve a uniform set of provisions across the State that: contain specific development controls; removes discretionary decision making from technical assessments; does not require risk analysis; and identifies prescribed levels for sea level rise in developed coastal regions throughout the State.

5.4 EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation is necessary to ensure a flexible response and effective allocation of resources. Despite increasing accuracy of modelling based upon the input of real-world data as time goes by, climate change is likely to deliver surprises and potentially unforeseen outcomes. This is because we are entering uncharted waters and it is often difficult to predict how infrastructure and the environment will respond to unprecedented, intensifying and intersecting climate driven hazards.

Monitoring and evaluation is important to evaluate the progress of adaptation actions; integrate new knowledge about climate change projections and potential impacts; keep abreast of legal implications and planning considerations; evaluate and incorporate new technology that can assist with defining hazards, exposure and risk.

Establishment of executive leadership and an appropriate staff team to conduct risk re-assessment involving staff from all operational areas is important. Staff who have local knowledge and influence over potential impacts, including ability to implement actions and allocate resources, must be involved in these assessments.

A component of the Southern Council's Climate Collaboration 2022-24 was a review of the risk tool and legal advice. The tool is a resource that enables comprehensive in-house review of the risk management process. Climate change adaptation tools that provide a guide to the whole process of adaptation planning are available at:

www.stca.tas.gov.au/rcci/our-projects/regional-council-climate-adaptation-project/



Image: Glenorchy City Council Staff

5.5 RELATED RESOURCES

Tasmanian Disaster Resilience Strategy
2020-2025

[www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/osem/
tasmanian-disaster-resilience-strategy-2020-2025](http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/osem/tasmanian-disaster-resilience-strategy-2020-2025)

Tasmanian Climate Change Action Plan 2023-25

[https://recfit.tas.gov.au/climate/climate-
change-action-plan](https://recfit.tas.gov.au/climate/climate-change-action-plan)

Of particular relevance to local government in
the Action Plan:

- an undertaking to update the fine-scale climate projections for Tasmania;
- development of a state-wide Climate Change Risk Assessment;
- development of a consistent state-wide approach to managing the impacts of coastal hazards under a changing climate.

Detailed information from the
Climate Futures Programme on the
modelled future climate for Tasmanian
sub-regions may be found here:
www.wineaustralia.com/climate-atlas



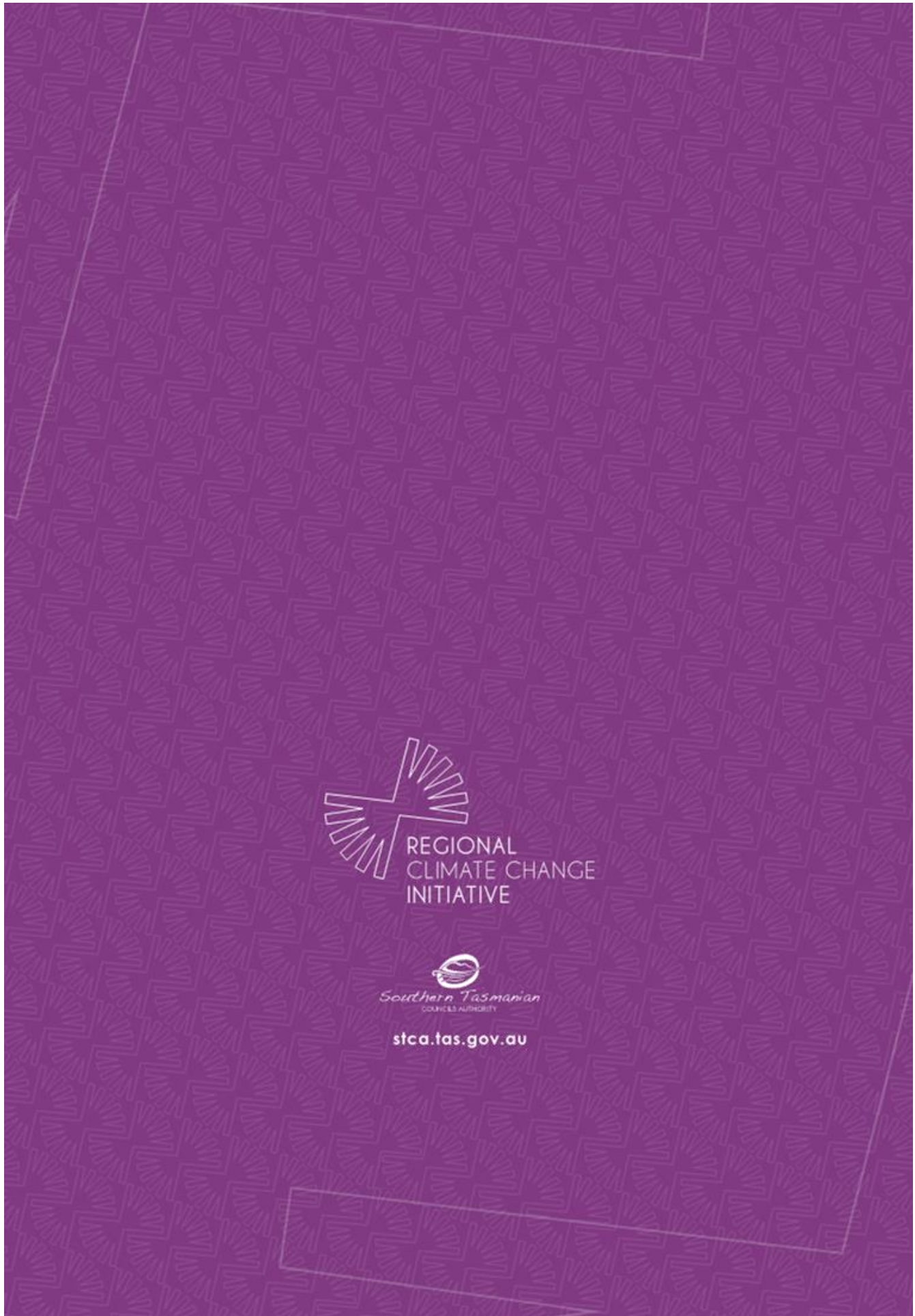
The **Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2024** has been prepared under the auspices of the Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority, Regional Climate Change Initiative by the 12 Councils of southern Tasmania: Brighton, Clarence City, Central Highlands, Derwent Valley, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Glenorchy City, City of Hobart, Huon Valley, Kingborough, Sorell, Southern Midlands and Tasman.



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DISCLAIMER

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the contents of the Report are correct, the Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of its contents and shall not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the report.





Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1

Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
Animal Control	Dog Registration Fees	Non-Desexed	standard fee	\$125.00	Exempt	\$125.00
		Desexed	standard fee	\$50.00	Exempt	\$50.00
		Concession (Non-Desexed)	standard fee	\$81.00	Exempt	\$81.00
		Concession (Desexed)	standard fee	\$38.00	Exempt	\$38.00
		Working	full fee	\$106.00	Exempt	\$106.00
		Special Assistance Dogs	full fee	No Charge	Exempt	No Charge
		Dangerous Dog - First year of declaration, up to that amount if registered as standard dog at the time	full fee	\$500.00	Exempt	\$500.00
		Dangerous Dog - Year 2 onwards after declaration	full fee	\$200.00	Exempt	\$200.00
		Late Dog Registration Payment Fee	New Fee (late Registration Fee)	\$30.00	Exempt	\$30.00
		Kennel Licence	application fee	\$115.30	Exempt	\$115.30
	Greyhound Kennel Licence		renewal fee	\$71.85	Exempt	\$71.90
			up to 5 dogs	\$396.70	Exempt	\$396.70
			more than 5 dogs	\$576.05	Exempt	\$576.10
		Dog Impound Reclaim		\$80.00	Exempt	\$80.00
		Dog Impound Return Home Fee		\$45.70	Exempt	\$45.70
		Dog Waste Bags	per pack	\$5.45	Taxable	\$6.00
			per roll	\$22.30	Taxable	\$24.60
		Dogs Citronella Collars (antibarking collars)	Hire	\$41.10	Taxable	\$45.30
			Purchase	\$130.45	Taxable	\$143.50
			Refill cans	\$22.80	Taxable	\$25.10
			Batteries	\$8.75	Taxable	\$9.70
	Stable Licence	Animal Impounding (excluding dogs)	Citronella Collar Refill Cartridge	\$17.35	Taxable	\$19.10
				\$124.55	Exempt	\$124.60
			Advertising	Cost Recovery	Exempt	Cost Recovery
			Boarding		Exempt	Cost Recovery
			per day		Taxable	\$49.20
			all sizes	\$44.65	Taxable	\$55.00
				\$50.00	Taxable	\$55.00
			all sizes	\$42.95	Taxable	\$47.30
				\$5.45	Exempt	\$5.50
				\$45.70	Exempt	\$45.70
Assets	Formal Notice of Dog Complaints	One off	refundable upon proof	\$278.15	Taxable	\$306.00
			per each (100m), 1 man and vehicle for 3 hours(including travel time)	\$347.80	Taxable	\$382.60
	Investigate seepage complaints and refer to TAS Water where issue is related to water or sewer assets					
			each			

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1



Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
	Stormwater Connection Fee - Kerb	Kerb connection Installation fee		\$2,138.15	Taxable	\$2,352.00
	Stormwater Connection Fee - Inspection	Underground connection Inspection Fee		\$238.25	Taxable	\$262.10
	Hydraulic Modelling Fee	Charge for Council engineers to extract flood related information	each	\$449.95	Taxable	\$495.00
	Hydraulic Modelling Fee	Charge for Council to provide its flood model(s)	each	\$2,812.05	Taxable	\$3,093.30
Building	Building Works under \$20,000 - Class 1, 10, 1 & 10	Application for a Building Permit, Demolition Permit, Permit of Substantial Compliance and Certificate of Completion for all classes	per application	\$395.00	Exempt	\$395.00
	Building Works \$20,000 and over for Class 1, 10, 1 & 10	Application, assessment and completion certificate for a Building Permit, Demolition Permit and Permit of Substantial Compliance for the following classes: Class 10 Class 1 / Classes (1 and 10) Multi Unit Development (2 or more separate units)	per application	\$565.00	Exempt	\$565.00
	Building Works (any value) for Class 2 - 9	Classes - (2 to 9)	base fee for 2 units plus per unit > 2	\$85.00	Exempt	\$85.00
	Notifiable Building Works	Lodgement , assessment, associated correspondence and record keeping	Building Works under \$20,000 residential	\$340.00	Exempt	\$340.00
	Amended Plans	Notifiable work	Building Works \$20,000 and over residential	\$450.00	Exempt	\$450.00
		Permit work	Multi unit / commercial	\$700.00	Exempt	\$700.00
			Fee as per normal based on difference between cost of works or base fee of \$265 which ever is greater.	Greater of: \$370 or difference in cost of works	Exempt	Greater of: \$370 or difference in cost of works
			Fee as per normal based on difference between cost of works or base fee of \$370 which ever is greater.	Greater of: \$370 or difference in cost of works	Exempt	Greater of: \$370 or difference in cost of works

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1



Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
	Staged Building Permits	1st stage		Normal application fees apply based on total project cost	Exempt	Normal application fees apply based on total project cost
		Each subsequent stage		\$275.00	Exempt	\$275.00
	Extension of time for Building Permit after 24 months from issue of Permit	Administration	per year thereafter	\$215.00	Exempt	\$215.00
	Refusal / Cancellation / Withdrawal of Building and Plumbing Applications	Charge for services provided up until determined milestones. Percentage of application fee charged.	after lodgement	25% of application fee	Exempt	25% of application fee
			after assessment	50% of application fee	Exempt	50% of application fee
			after permit issue	75% of application fee	Exempt	75% of application fee
	Strata Title Application (New Or Amendment/s) Now includes planning assessment	Application fee including first tenancy		\$930.00	Exempt	\$930.00
	Strata amendment (minor)	Each additional tenancy for minor amendments such as boundary adjustments/alignment		\$165.00	Exempt	\$165.00
				\$170.00	Exempt	\$170.00
	Work without a Building Permit	If work NOT undertaken by current owner (signed Statutory declaration required)		Refer to the above normal application fees for building permits under each class	Exempt	Refer to the above normal application fees for building permits under each class
Building Certificates		Work undertaken by current owner		Double of the above normal application fees for building permits under each class	Exempt	Double of the above normal application fees for building permits under each class
		Part or whole building		\$410.00	Exempt	\$410.00
		If plumbing work involved		\$800.00	Exempt	\$800.00

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1



Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
	Finalising existing Building Permits	Prior to 2004 Permit in which Council was Building Surveyor (Introduction of Act 2000). Includes inspections and issue of documentation for works (applications) not completed within 2 years of permit being issued. After 2004 for which Council was not Building Surveyor (Introduction of Act 2000). Includes issue of documentation for works (applications) not completed within 2 years of permit being issued.	per permit (Council Building Surveyor)	\$305.00	Exempt	\$305.00
			per permit (Private Building Surveyor)	\$150.00	Exempt	\$150.00
			on site records (domestic)	\$46.00	Exempt	\$46.00
			all records commercial	\$105.00	Exempt	\$105.00
			per inspection (minimum 1 hr)	\$185.00	Exempt	\$185.00
			per inspection (minimum 1 hr) - Classes (1 and 10)	\$185.00	Exempt	\$185.00
			per inspection (minimum 1 hr) - Classes (2 to 9)	\$270.00	Exempt	\$270.00
			per hour	\$185.00	Exempt	\$185.00
			State Government imposed collection fee	0.1% of total project cost	Exempt	0.1% of total project cost
			State Government imposed collection fee	0.2% of total project cost	Exempt	0.2% of total project cost
Child Care Centres	Benjafield Child Care Centre	Certification and administrative functions of a building surveyor including assessments, certifications, inspections, research, consultation, enforcement, advice and documentation issue	per hour (minimum 1/2 hour)	\$190.00	Exempt	\$190.00
			Parent Fees	\$146.00	Exempt	\$146.00
			per day	\$640.00	Exempt	\$640.00
			per week	\$109.20	Exempt	\$109.20
			per day (holiday attendance)	\$109.20	Exempt	\$109.20
			per week (holiday attendance)	\$475.00	Exempt	\$475.00
			per day	\$146.00	Exempt	\$146.00
			per week	\$640.00	Exempt	\$640.00
			per day (holiday attendance)	\$109.20	Exempt	\$109.20
			per week (holiday attendance)	\$475.00	Exempt	\$475.00
Customer Service	Glenorchy History Book Vol 2	Each		\$42.70	Taxable	\$47.00



Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1

Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
Environmental Health Services	Environment Protection Notice Fee - issuing and ensuring compliance	Drafting, assessment, verification and compliance inspections	per hour or part thereof	\$350.00	Exempt	\$350.00
	Food Premises	Registration fee - Priority 1	per premises	\$495.00	Exempt	\$495.00
		Registration fee - Priority 2	per premises	\$370.00	Exempt	\$370.00
		Registration fee - Priority 3	per site	\$250.00	Exempt	\$250.00
		Registration fee - Priority - Charitable	per premises	\$126.00	Exempt	\$126.00
		Notification fee - P3N P4	per premises	\$37.00	Exempt	\$37.00
		New Food Business Application	per premises	\$350.00	Exempt	\$350.00
		Food Business Reinspection Fee	per inspection and report	\$105.00	Exempt	\$105.00
		Pre-purchase inspection (food or other premises)	per inspection and report	\$350.00	Taxable	\$385.00
		Pre-purchase inspection (food or other premises)	per hour or part thereof	\$305.00	Exempt	\$305.00
		New Premises Assessment (food or other premises)	per hour or part thereof	\$265.00	Exempt	\$265.00
		Certificate of Occupancy compliance inspection fee	each	\$70.00	Exempt	\$70.00
		Certificate of Occupancy report fee	2 working days or less from date of opening	\$250.00	Exempt	\$250.00
		Urgent Occupancy Report fee				
	Temporary Food Business - Market Applications and/or BBQ's	Assessment / licence fee / all applications	operating: 1 day	\$25.00	Exempt	\$25.00
	Public health risk activity	Registration of premises	per premises	\$250.00	Exempt	\$250.00
		Licence of operator	per licence	\$115.00	Exempt	\$115.00
	Place of Assembly - Mass Outdoor Event	New applications - lodgement / assessment / licence	per hour or part thereof	\$285.00	Exempt	\$285.00
		Compliance inspection - weekdays	per hour or part thereof	\$250.00	Exempt	\$250.00
		Compliance inspection - weekends/public holidays	per hour or part thereof	\$330.00	Exempt	\$330.00
		Late application fee penalty (applicable if received less than minimum required under Council Policy)	per application	\$250.00	Exempt	\$250.00
	Regulated Systems	Application / assessment / licence	1 - 5 systems per site	\$250.00	Exempt	\$250.00
			6 - 10 systems per site	\$510.00	Exempt	\$510.00
			11+ systems per site	\$735.00	Exempt	\$735.00
	Commercial Water Carrier	Application / assessment / licence	per annum	\$120.00	Exempt	\$120.00
	Private Water Supplier	Application / assessment / licence	per annum	\$250.00	Exempt	\$250.00
	Domestic Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS)	Maintenance charge for all systems that fail to arrange servicing.	per service	\$315.00	Exempt	\$315.00
	Caravan Licence for Temporary Accommodation	Maximum 26 weeks	per week	\$27.00	Exempt	\$27.00
	Private Burial Assessment	Application / assessment / approval	per hour or part thereof	\$250.00	Exempt	\$250.00



Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1

Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
	Vaccines	Adult Diphtheria and Tetanus	per vaccine	\$62.00	Exempt	\$62.00
	Sharps Containers	1.4L	each	\$9.00	Taxable	\$9.90
		3.0L	each	\$16.00	Taxable	\$17.60
		6.0L	each	\$19.00	Taxable	\$20.90
	Sampling (Bacterial)	Potable water / water carters / swimming pool / spa	per sample	\$250.00	Exempt	\$250.00
Events	Commercial Event	Major 1000+ People - Whole Park Hire	weekday/day	\$3,150.00	Taxable	\$3,465.00
			weekend & public holiday/day	\$5,250.00	Taxable	\$5,775.00
			bond	\$3,150.00	Exempt	\$3,150.00
			deposit (non-refundable)	10% of total fee	Taxable	10% of total fee
			weekday/day	\$1,575.00	Taxable	\$1,732.00
	Community Event	Other <1000 People - Whole Park Hire	weekend & public holiday/day	\$2,625.00	Taxable	\$2,887.00
			bond	\$1,575.00	Exempt	\$1,575.00
			deposit (non-refundable)	10% of total fee	Taxable	10% of total fee
			priced by quote (if applicable)	Quote	Taxable	Quote
			weekday/day	\$1,260.00	Taxable	\$1,386.00
	Event Application Fees	Council staffing requirements for event	weekend & public holiday/day	\$2,625.00	Taxable	\$2,887.00
			bond	\$525.00	Exempt	\$525.00
			deposit	10% of total fee	Taxable	10% of total fee
			priced by quote (if applicable)	Quote	Taxable	Quote
			Commercial	\$136.50	Taxable	\$150.00
	Minor (0-149 people)	Community	Community	\$68.25	Taxable	\$75.00
			Commercial	\$273.00	Taxable	\$300.00
			Community	\$136.50	Taxable	\$150.00
			Commercial	\$546.00	Taxable	\$600.00
			Community	\$273.00	Taxable	\$300.00
Fire Risk Abatement	Administrative fee for failing to adhere to fire risk abatement	In addition to any Penalty Infringement Notice		\$227.27	Taxable	\$250.00
Hall Hire	Berriedale Centre, Chigwell Barn, Claremont Hall, Tolosa Street Hall	< 5 hours	per hour	\$26.70	Taxable	\$29.40
			per booking over five hours	\$318.05	Taxable	\$349.90
			per booking	\$170.85	Taxable	\$188.00
			non refundable	\$125.80	Taxable	\$138.40
			plus refundable bond	\$500.00	Exempt	\$500.00
			plus refundable key deposit	\$70.00	Exempt	\$70.00



Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1

Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
	Moonah Community Centre	< 5 hours	per hour	\$34.90	Taxable	\$38.40
		All day functions	per booking	\$397.85	Taxable	\$437.70
		Volunteer and Charitable events	per booking over four hours	\$170.85	Taxable	\$188.00
		Cleaning charge (if left unsatisfactory)	non refundable	\$125.80	Taxable	\$138.40
	Collinsvale Hall	plus refundable bond	plus refundable key deposit	\$500.00	Exempt	\$500.00
		< 5 hours	per hour	\$70.00	Exempt	\$70.00
		All day functions	per booking	\$17.45	Taxable	\$19.20
		Meeting room	per hour	\$170.85	Taxable	\$188.00
	Creswell Beakley Function Room (KGV upstairs function room)	Dining room	per hour	Included	Taxable	Included
		Kitchen	per function	Included	Taxable	Included
		Cleaning charge (if left unsatisfactory)	non refundable	\$125.80	Taxable	\$138.40
		plus refundable bond	plus refundable key deposit	\$500.00	Exempt	\$500.00
Information Management	All Halls (including Moonah Community Centre)	< 5 hours	per hour (Commercial)	\$70.00	Exempt	\$70.00
		per hour (Not for Profit)	per hour (Not for Profit)	\$51.15	Taxable	\$56.30
		All day functions	Full day hire (Commercial)	\$39.40	Taxable	\$43.40
		Volunteer and Charitable events	Full day hire (Not for Profit)	\$337.50	Taxable	\$371.30
	Right to Information Act (Set by legislation)	Cleaning charge (if left unsatisfactory)	non refundable	\$250.55	Taxable	\$275.70
		plus refundable bond	plus refundable key deposit	\$125.80	Taxable	\$138.40
		plus refundable key deposit	plus refundable key deposit	\$500.00	Exempt	\$500.00
		Cancellation fee (if cancellation within 48 hrs of booking)	50% of booking fee	\$70.00	Exempt	\$70.00
	Inspect copies of Council Agendas, Minutes and By-Laws	25 fee units	per inspection	\$46.75	Taxable	\$50% of booking fee
		per visit	per visit	No Charge	Exempt	\$46.75
		per tonne	per tonne	No Charge	Exempt	No Charge
		per tonne	per tonne	No Charge	Exempt	No Charge
Landfill Operations	Minimum gate Fee	GCC Residents	per tonne	\$15.45	Taxable	\$17.00
		General waste - GCC Residents	per tonne	\$137.27	Taxable	\$151.00
		General waste - Non GCC Residents	per tonne	\$178.18	Taxable	\$196.00
		Green Waste / Vegetation	per tonne	\$121.82	Taxable	\$134.00
	Green Waste / Vegetation	Commercial	per tonne	\$142.73	Taxable	\$157.00
		Mixed Waste - Commercial/ Industrial/ Demolition/ Construction (by negotiation)	per tonne	\$259.09	Taxable	\$285.00
		Recycling		No Charge	Exempt	No Charge
		Metal / Car Body	per tonne	\$110.00	Taxable	\$121.00
	Passenger Vehicle Tyres	per tyre	per tyre	\$10.91	Taxable	\$12.00
		Light Truck / 4wd Tyres	per tyre	\$20.00	Taxable	\$22.00
		Passenger Vehicle Tyres - With Rims	per wheel	\$20.00	Taxable	\$22.00
		Light Truck / 4wd Tyres - With Rims	per wheel	\$40.00	Taxable	\$44.00
	Clean Fill (condition apply)*	per tonne	per tonne	\$70.00	Taxable	\$77.00



Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1

Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
	Brick/ Concrete/ rubble		per tonne	\$123.64	Taxable	\$136.00
	Domestic quantity of double Wrapped asbestos	Commercial quantities not accepted	per boot load	\$50.00	Taxable	\$55.00
		Commercial quantities not accepted	per small trailer load	\$100.00	Taxable	\$110.00
	Bed mattress disposal	Charge pre bed mattress disposal	per mattress	\$24.55	Taxable	\$27.00
	Volume Based Charging Schedule for Vehicles 3 tonne GVM or greater	Boot Load (up to a maximum of 0.25m3)		\$15.27	Taxable	\$16.80
	(These charges will only apply when the Weighbridge is non-operational)	Green Waste Boot Load		\$15.27	Taxable	\$16.80
		Trucks GVM > 3 tonne to 7 tonne		\$82.09	Taxable	\$90.30
		Trucks GVM > 7 tonne to 12 tonne		\$186.82	Taxable	\$205.50
		Trucks GVM >12 tonne Single Axle		\$268.82	Taxable	\$295.70
		Trucks GVM >12 tonne Dual Axle		\$331.09	Taxable	\$364.20
		Dual axle trailers (behind trucks)		\$331.09	Taxable	\$364.20
		Skip/Bin up to 4m3		\$111.73	Taxable	\$122.90
		Skip/Bin > 4m3 to 8m3		\$215.55	Taxable	\$237.10
		Skip/Bin > 8m3 to 12m3		\$349.82	Taxable	\$384.80
		Skip/Bin > 12m3 to 15m3		\$440.73	Taxable	\$484.80
		Skip/Bin > 15m3 to 20m3		\$575.09	Taxable	\$632.60
		Skip/Bin > 20m3 to 25m3		\$679.82	Taxable	\$747.80
		Skip/Bin > 25m3 to 30m3		\$783.55	Taxable	\$861.90
	Controlled Waste / Special Burial (Tas Police & State Health Only)	Skip/Bin > 30m3		\$993.00	Taxable	\$1,092.30
		Compactors < 7m3		\$263.91	Taxable	\$290.30
		Compactors > 7m3 to 15m3		\$563.27	Taxable	\$619.60
		Compactors < 15m3 half full		\$419.91	Taxable	\$461.90
		Compactors > 15m3 full		\$949.55	Taxable	\$1,044.50
		Compactors > 15m3 half full		\$599.82	Taxable	\$659.80
		Special Waste Handling - Fee		\$150.00	Taxable	\$165.00
		Special Waste Handling - Tonne		\$259.09	Taxable	\$285.00
			per square metre	\$49.60	Exempt	\$49.60
				\$32.70	Exempt	\$32.70
Licences / Permits	Kerbside Dining Occupation			\$45.05	Exempt	\$45.10
	A-Frame Boards (signage)			\$77.70	Exempt	\$77.70
	Miscellaneous Applications	Charitable / Community organisations		\$154.15	Exempt	\$154.20
	Lease Preparation	Other organisations		\$65.35	Exempt	\$65.40
	Licence Preparation	Charitable / Community organisations		\$129.40	Exempt	\$129.40
		Other organisations		\$39.40	Exempt	\$39.40
	Permit Preparation	Charitable / Community organisations		\$103.55	Exempt	\$103.60

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1



Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
Miscellaneous	Photocopying - Public	A4 Black	per sheet	\$0.45	Taxable	\$0.50
		A4 Colour	per sheet	\$2.50	Taxable	\$2.80
		A3 Black	per sheet	\$0.85	Taxable	\$1.00
		A3 Colour	per sheet	\$3.35	Taxable	\$3.70
	Copying or producing plans etc on a Plotter	A0, A1 and A2 Black	per sheet	\$18.10	Taxable	\$20.00
		A0, A1 and A2 Colour	per sheet	\$59.25	Taxable	\$65.20
	Scanning documents (to facilitate electronic lodgement)	A4 and A3	per sheet	\$1.35	Taxable	\$1.50
		A2	per sheet	\$7.70	Taxable	\$8.50
		A1	per sheet	\$9.95	Taxable	\$11.00
		A0	per sheet	\$12.00	Taxable	\$13.20
	Information research and release	Administrative costs of files review and research of historic approvals etc where time exceeds 30 minutes	per hour or part thereof	\$71.30	Taxable	\$78.50
Moonah Arts Centre	Main Exhibition Space (combined)	Standard Rate	per week	\$286.40	Taxable	\$315.10
	Exhibition Space 9.6m x 10.0m (96m ²)	Standard Rate	per week	\$210.00	Taxable	\$231.00
	Project Gallery Space 9.6m x 3.3m (31m ²)	Standard Rate	per week	\$119.35	Taxable	\$131.30
	Albert Hallway (Corridor) or Avago (window box)	Standard Rate	per week	\$52.50	Taxable	\$57.80
	Performance / Screen Studio 9.6m x 17.6m (169m ²)	Standard Rate	per day	\$409.09	Taxable	\$450.00
			up to 4 hrs (business hours)	\$318.18	Taxable	\$350.00
		Community Rate	per day	\$248.20	Taxable	\$273.10
			up to 4 hrs (business hours)	\$190.95	Taxable	\$210.10
	Arts Rate		per day	\$200.00	Taxable	\$220.00
			up to 4 hrs (business hours)	\$145.45	Taxable	\$160.00
		Arts Rate	per week	\$1,145.45	Taxable	\$1,260.00
		Arts Organisations Weekly Rate (Monday - Sunday)			Taxable	
	Supported Presentation - Touring		includes Venue Manager 5hrs, Duty Technician 5hrs and Venue Hire for 5hrs	\$840.00	Taxable	\$924.00
	Supported Presentation - Local		includes Venue Manager 5hrs, Duty Technician 5hrs and Venue Hire for 5hrs - Available to Performances & Events developed in Tasmania	\$618.18	Taxable	\$680.00
Makers Workshop 6.8m x 9.8m (66m ²)	Standard Rate		per day	\$345.45	Taxable	\$380.00
			up to 4 hrs (business hours)	\$254.54	Taxable	\$280.00
		Community Rate	per day	\$190.90	Taxable	\$210.00
			up to 4 hrs (business hours)	\$127.27	Taxable	\$140.00
		Arts Rate	per day	\$145.45	Taxable	\$160.00
			up to 4 hrs (business hours)	\$86.36	Taxable	\$95.00



Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1

Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
	Kitchen (Subject to additional costs)	Standard Rate	per day	\$95.45	Taxable	\$105.00
		Community Rate	per day	\$77.27	Taxable	\$85.00
		Arts Rate	per day	\$68.18	Taxable	\$75.00
	Staff	Duty Technician - All Day Monday to Saturday	per hour	\$51.81	Taxable	\$57.00
		Duty Technician - All day Sunday	per hour	\$68.18	Taxable	\$75.00
	Parking Permits	Front of House - All Day Monday to Saturday	per hour	\$50.00	Taxable	\$55.00
		Front of House - All day Sunday	per hour	\$63.63	Taxable	\$70.00
		disabled parking permit	full fee	\$39.20	Exempt	\$39.20
			per \$1,000	\$39.20	Exempt	\$39.20
			minimum	\$4.10	Exempt	\$4.10
	Development Application Fee	Estimated Development Cost < \$500,000	base fee PLUS	\$395.00	Exempt	\$395.00
		Estimated Development Cost > \$500,000 ≤ \$50M	per \$1,000 construction cost over \$500,000	\$2,080.00	Exempt	\$2,080.00
		Estimated Development Cost > \$50M	base fee PLUS	\$1.45	Exempt	\$1.45
		Estimated Development Cost < \$10,000 (Residential Only)	per \$1,000 construction cost over \$50M	\$75,000.00	Exempt	\$75,000.00
				\$0.25	Exempt	\$0.25
	Review of application lodged as exempt/no permit required	Where review of documents and certification is required	flat fee for original request	\$170.00	Exempt	\$170.00
		Charge for services provided up until determined processing stages. Percentage of application fee charged.	Initial application administrative processing completed: receipting, "file" creation, allocation, etc.	25% of application fee	Exempt	25% of application fee
			Referrals sent, correspondence prepared, consultation occurred	50% of application fee	Exempt	50% of application fee
			Internal referrals completed, additional information and/or amended plans received, advertising (when required) completed and/or draft report substantially commenced.	75% of application fee	Exempt	75% of application fee
			Draft report (delegated or GPA) completed.	100% of application fee	Exempt	100% of application fee
	Permitted Visitor Accommodation	Section 11A of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Regulations 2014	per application	\$265.00	Exempt	\$265.00

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
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Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
	Advertising Fee	All applications	per application	\$365.00	Taxable	\$401.50
	Subdivision Fee	Boundary Adjustments (no new lots created)		\$470.00	Exempt	\$470.00
		New Lots Created	flat fee plus per lot per dwelling unit	\$510.00 \$120.00 \$250.00	Exempt Exempt Exempt	\$510.00 \$120.00 \$250.00
Condition Endorsement.	Engineering drawings - Residential Dwellings. Assessment of engineering drawings submitted for the approval of Council's Development Engineer required as a condition of permit. Includes inspections during construction for future public assets, and a single inspection of all completed works.		Minimum fee	\$750.00	Exempt	\$750.00
			Maximum fee	\$10,000.00	Exempt	\$10,000.00
			Reinspection fee (for any inspection that must be repeated)	\$150.00	Exempt	\$150.00
			Per \$1,000 of the value of the civil works.	\$21.00	Exempt	\$21.00
			Minimum fee	\$1,000.00	Exempt	\$1,000.00
	Engineering drawings - all other development. Assessment of engineering drawings submitted for the approval of Council's Development Engineer required as a condition of permit. Includes inspections during construction for future public assets, and a single inspection of all completed works.		Maximum fee	\$20,000.00	Exempt	\$20,000.00
			Reinspection fee (for any inspection that must be repeated)	\$150.00	Exempt	\$150.00
	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). assessment and approval		per plan	\$125.00	Exempt	\$125.00
	Other documents. Assessment and approval of other documents or reports required to satisfy a condition of a planning permit (excluding Part 5 Agreements)		per document	\$300.00	Exempt	\$300.00
Driveway/crossover works (does not include road reserve permit)		Assessment of works including one pre and post pour inspection.	per application (1 crossover)	\$250.00	Exempt	\$250.00
			application (2 or more crossovers)	\$600.00	Exempt	\$600.00



Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1

Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
	Planning Scheme Amendment	Minor	reinspection fee	\$150.00	Exempt	\$150.00
		Technical corrections, changes to an existing Code list; rezoning if not affected by an overlay and matches the surrounding zoning.		\$7,000.00	Exempt	\$7,000.00
		Major	Any proposal not within the Minor category	\$15,000.00	Exempt	\$15,000.00
		Amendment prepared	advertising	\$3,160.00	Exempt	\$3,160.00
	Combined Planning Permit Application and Amendment Request			Planning permit application fee PLUS planning scheme amendment fee	Exempt	Planning permit application fee PLUS planning scheme amendment fee
	Section 56 Amendment or Section 43 Amendment to Planning Permit	Residential Applications <\$10,000 Original Application	permitted	\$80.00	Exempt	\$80.00
			discretionary	\$210.00	Exempt	\$210.00
				\$265.00	Exempt	\$265.00
	Request to seal final plan	Boundary Adjustments (no new lots created)		\$220.00	Exempt	\$220.00
		New Lots Created	flat fee	\$385.00	Exempt	\$385.00
			plus per lot	\$60.00	Exempt	\$60.00
				\$595.00	Exempt	\$595.00
	Petition to amend a sealed plan	PLUS if Hearing Required		\$1,860.00	Exempt	\$1,860.00
				\$395.00	Exempt	\$395.00
	Adhesion Order or Discharge of Adhesion Order					
	Part Five Agreements	Regardless of whether or not the Part 5 Agreement is required as a condition of approval	standard fee	\$385.00	Exempt	\$385.00
		Non-standard Part 5 Agreements requiring legal drafting or perusal by Council's Solicitors will be invoiced for full cost of advice.		\$430.00	Exempt	\$430.00
	Deed of Agreement (other than Part 5)	Preparation of Deed for security for uncompleted works	standard fee	\$660.00	Exempt	\$660.00
		Inspection of works for release of security	standard fee	\$170.00	Exempt	\$170.00

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1



Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
	Extension of time on existing permit (Section 53(5A) application)	Reinspection fee if works not satisfactorily completed	standard fee	\$275.00	Exempt	\$275.00
				\$200.00	Exempt	\$200.00
	Subdivision Asset Data Collection	Number of Blocks: 1 to 5	per block	\$320.00	Exempt	\$320.00
		Number of Blocks: 6 to 20	per block	\$280.00	Exempt	\$280.00
		Number of Blocks: 20 plus	per block	\$255.00	Exempt	\$255.00
	Cash in lieu of public open space	See Part 3, Division 8 of the Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993		5% of improved value of the land	Exempt	5% of improved value of the land
	Cash in lieu of car parking		per space	\$19,700.00	Taxable	\$21,670.00
Plumbing	Value of Building Work under \$10,000 - All classes	Application for Certificate of Likely Compliance - Notice of Work, Application for Permit - Plumbing Work, assessment and Certificate of Completion for all classes. Also includes additions, alterations and amendments	per application	\$260.00	Exempt	\$260.00
	Value of Building Works between \$10,000 and \$19,999 - All classes	Application for Certificate of Likely Compliance - Notice of Work, Application for Permit - Plumbing Work, assessment, and Certificate of Completion for all classes. Also includes additions, alterations and amendments	per application	\$390.00	Exempt	\$390.00
	Value of Building Works \$20,000 and over (Classes 1, 10 and multi unit development)	Class 10 - Application for Certificate of Likely Compliance - Notice of Work, Application for Permit - Plumbing Work, assessment, and Certificate of Completion for all classes. Also includes additions, alterations and amendments Where work associated with a Class 10 development is commercial in nature or consists of civil hydraulic works assessment, plumbing fees will be aligned to the Classes 2 to 9 fee schedule	per application	\$800.00	Exempt	\$800.00

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1



Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
		Class 1 or Classes 1 and 10 - Application for Certificate of Likely Compliance - Notice of Work, Application for Permit - Plumbing Work, assessment, and Certificate of Completion for all classes. Also includes additions, alterations and amendments	per application	\$1,945.00	Exempt	\$1,945.00
	Minor Plumbing Work where value of Building Work is over \$20,000. Applies to all building classes and categories of work	Plumbing work minor in nature, could include additional fixtures in an existing building - Maximum of 3 fixtures	2 units 3rd and subsequent units / per unit	\$3,560.00 \$1,635.00	Exempt Exempt	\$3,560.00 \$1,635.00
	Value of Building Works \$20,000 and over (Classes 2 to 9 and demolition)	Application for Certificate of Likely Compliance - Notice of Work, Application for Permit - Plumbing Work, assessment, and Certificate of Completion for all classes. Also includes additions, alterations and amendments	\$20,000 to \$50,000	\$1,635.00	Exempt	\$1,635.00
			\$50,000 to under \$500,000	\$3,435.00	Exempt	\$3,435.00
			\$500,000 to under \$5,000,000	\$7,150.00	Exempt	\$7,150.00
			\$5,000,000 and above. ** Fee includes up to 10 plumbing inspections. Any additional inspections will be charged at \$200.00 each.	\$15,700.00	Exempt	\$15,700.00
Amended Plans		Notifiable work	Fee as per normal based on difference between cost of works or base fee of \$265 which ever is greater.	Greater of: \$265 or difference in cost of works	Exempt	Greater of: \$265 or difference in cost of works

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1



Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
		Permit work	Fee as per normal based on difference between cost of works or base fee of \$370 which ever is greater.	Greater of: \$370 or difference in cost of works	Exempt	Greater of: \$370 or difference in cost of works
	Staged Plumbing Permits	1st stage		Normal application fees apply based on total project cost	Exempt	Normal application fees apply based on total project cost
		Each subsequent stage		\$285.00	Exempt	\$285.00
	On-site wastewater management system	Stand alone assessment, permit and inspections	per application	\$750.00	Exempt	\$750.00
	Extension of time for Plumbing Permit after 24 months from issue of Permit. Includes extension of CLC for notifiable work.	Administration	per year thereafter	\$215.00	Exempt	\$215.00
	Automatic Control Device	Approval and registration. Includes Testable Backflow Prevention Devices Permit and registration. Administration of testable backflow prevention devices will be subject to this fee structure whether subject to an existing Special Plumbing Permit or future Plumbing Permit.	assessment and registration of 1 device	\$147.00	Exempt	\$147.00
			assessment and registration of 2 - 5 devices	\$225.00	Exempt	\$225.00
			assessment and registration of 6 - 10 devices	\$510.00	Exempt	\$510.00
			assessment and registration of 11+ devices	\$790.00	Exempt	\$790.00
	Finalising existing Plumbing Permits	Includes inspections and issue of documentation for works (applications) not completed within 2 years.	per permit	\$245.00	Exempt	\$245.00
	Work without a Plumbing Permit	If work NOT undertaken by current owner (signed Statutory Declaration required)		Refer to the above normal application fees for plumbing permits under each classes.	Exempt	Refer to the above normal application fees for plumbing permits under each classes.



Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1

Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
		Work undertaken by current owner		Double of the above normal application fees for plumbing permits under each classes.	Exempt	Double of the above normal application fees for plumbing permits under each classes.
Reserves - Casual Hire Only	Abbotsfield Park		per hour	\$39.90	Taxable	\$43.90
	Cadbury's 1 Ground		per hour	\$39.90	Taxable	\$43.90
	Cadbury's 2 Ground		per hour	\$34.90	Taxable	\$38.40
	Eady Street Reserve - No 1 Ground		per hour	\$39.90	Taxable	\$43.90
	Eady Street Reserve - No 2 Ground		per hour	\$34.90	Taxable	\$38.40
	KGV		per hour	\$62.40	Taxable	\$68.70
	Prince of Wales Bay - No 1 and 2 Ground		per hour	\$34.90	Taxable	\$38.40
	Prince of Wales Bay - No 3 Ground		per hour	\$39.90	Taxable	\$43.90
	Shoobridge Park		per hour	\$34.90	Taxable	\$38.40
	North Chigwell Oval - lower ground		per hour	\$39.90	Taxable	\$43.90
	North Chigwell Oval - upper ground		per hour	\$34.90	Taxable	\$38.40
	Collinsvale Oval		per hour	\$34.90	Taxable	\$38.40
	Cadbury Tennis courts	Daylight hours	per hour	\$6.15	Taxable	\$6.80
			plus refundable key deposit	\$74.35	Exempt	\$74.40
			per hour	\$10.25	Taxable	\$11.30
			plus refundable key deposit	\$74.35	Exempt	\$74.40
	Bootcamp / PT / Fitness Activities	Reserves	per hour	\$13.35	Taxable	\$14.70
	Junior Casual Hire	50% of Applicable Full Amount	per hour	50% of Applicable Full Amount	Taxable	50% of Applicable Full Amount
Revenue	Minimum Monthly Charge for Landfill Accounts			\$18.50	Taxable	\$20.40
	Section 132 certificates (Set by legislation)	Per certificate	30 fee units	\$56.10	Exempt	\$56.10
	Section 337 certificates (Set by legislation)	Per certificate - standard 10 day turnaround	132.5 fee units	\$247.78	Exempt	\$247.78
	Payment Dishonour Fee	Cheques, Direct Debit		\$30.00	Exempt	\$30.00
Property Assets	Road Opening Permits		Long Term	\$449.95	Exempt	\$450.00
			Short Term	\$225.05	Exempt	\$225.10
			per service connection			
Tolosa Park	Pre-Booked Paid in Advance Hire (subject to availability)		per day	\$61.35	Taxable	\$67.50
			per day	\$86.95	Taxable	\$95.70
			per day	\$17.45	Taxable	\$19.20
			per day	\$114.60	Taxable	\$126.10
Waste Management	Standard Service					



Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25
Attachment 1

Charge Category	Description	Additional Info	Definition	Amount 2024/25 (exc GST)	GST Treatment (Taxable or Exempt)	Amount 2024/25 (inc GST)
Services	Garbage - 140L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$117.70	Exempt	\$117.70
	Garbage - 240L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$206.80	Exempt	\$206.80
	Recycling - 140L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$115.50	Exempt	\$115.50
	Recycling - 240L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$115.50	Exempt	\$115.50
	Residential FOGO - 140L & 240L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$89.30	Exempt	\$89.30
	Shared Services					
	Garbage	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$117.70	Exempt	\$117.70
	Recycling	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$115.50	Exempt	\$115.50
	FOGO	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$89.30	Exempt	\$89.30
	Other Services					
	Commercial Garbage - 140L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$204.60	Exempt	\$204.60
	Group Home Garbage – 140L (W140LCG)	Weekly Service	per bin	\$357.50	Exempt	\$357.50
	Commercial Garbage - 240L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$350.90	Exempt	\$350.90
	Group Home Garbage – 240L (W240LCG)	Weekly Service	per bin	\$609.40	Exempt	\$609.40
	Commercial Recycling - 140L & 240L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$115.50	Exempt	\$115.50
	Group Home Recycling 140L & 240L (WLCR)	Weekly Service	per bin	\$228.90	Exempt	\$228.90
	Commercial FOGO - 140L & 240L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$89.30	Exempt	\$89.30
	Special Garbage - 140L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$235.40	Exempt	\$235.40
	Special Garbage - 240L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$404.80	Exempt	\$404.80
	Special Recycling 140L & 240L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$228.90	Exempt	\$228.90
	Special FOGO 140L & 240L	Fortnightly Service	per bin	\$231.00	Exempt	\$231.00
Change of Bin Size						
Change bin size				No application fee but increased service charge may apply	Exempt	No Charge



Monthly Financial Performance Report

For the year-to-date ending 30 April 2024

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Glenorchy City Council Financial Report Statement of Comprehensive Income to 30 April 2024					
Year-to-Date (YTD)	Note	2024 Budget \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2023 Actual \$'000	2024 Variance Actual to Budget
Operating Revenue					
Rates	1	49,373	49,387	45,790	↑
User charges and licences	2	13,474	13,728	12,636	↑
Interest	3	970	1,485	793	↑
Grants	4	4,075	3,851	3,232	↓
Contributions - cash	5	34	19	34	↓
Investment income from Tas Water	6	1,629	1,629	1,629	↔
Other income	7	468	529	363	↑
Total Operating Revenue		70,024	70,629	64,476	↑
Operating Expenditure					
Employment costs	8	22,817	22,560	20,056	↓
Materials and services	9	14,631	13,871	13,397	↓
Depreciation and amortisation	10	15,645	15,148	12,189	↓
Finance costs	11	122	121	14	↓
Bad and doubtful debts	13	-	-	-	↔
Other expenses	14	6,219	5,940	6,841	↓
Total Operating Expenditure		59,434	57,641	52,285	↓
Total Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		10,589	12,988	11,980	↑
Non-Operating Revenue					
Contributions – non-monetary assets	15	-	-	3,104	↔
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	16	(208)	89	(963)	↑
Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets	17	7,290	7,080	6,412	↓
Contributions –monetary	18	128	150	-	
Total Non-Operating Revenue		7,210	7,319	8,553	↑
Non-Operating Expense					
Assets written off	12	-	-	(214)	↔
Total Non-Operating Expense		-	-	(214)	
Total Surplus/(Deficit)		17,800	20,307	20,745	↑

Operating Revenue

Year-to-date operational revenue is \$70.629m compared to budgeted operational revenue of \$70.024m. This represents a favourable result of \$0.605m or 0.9% against budget.

Note 1 – Rates Revenue

Favourable against the year-to-date \$49.373m budget by \$14k, noting supplementary valuation rate revenue is slightly ahead of target.

Note 2 – User Charges and Licences Revenue

Favourable against the year-to-date \$13.474m budget by \$253k, noting increased property service lease and licences of \$130k, landfill operation fees of \$108k but lower planning fees of \$97k.

Note 3 – Interest on Investments

Favourable against the year-to-date \$970k budget by \$515k.

Note 4 – Operating Grants

Unfavourable against the year-to-date \$4.075m budget by \$225k, noting part of the Financial Assistance Grant prepaid in 2022/23 will not be received in 2023/24.

Note 5 – Contributions

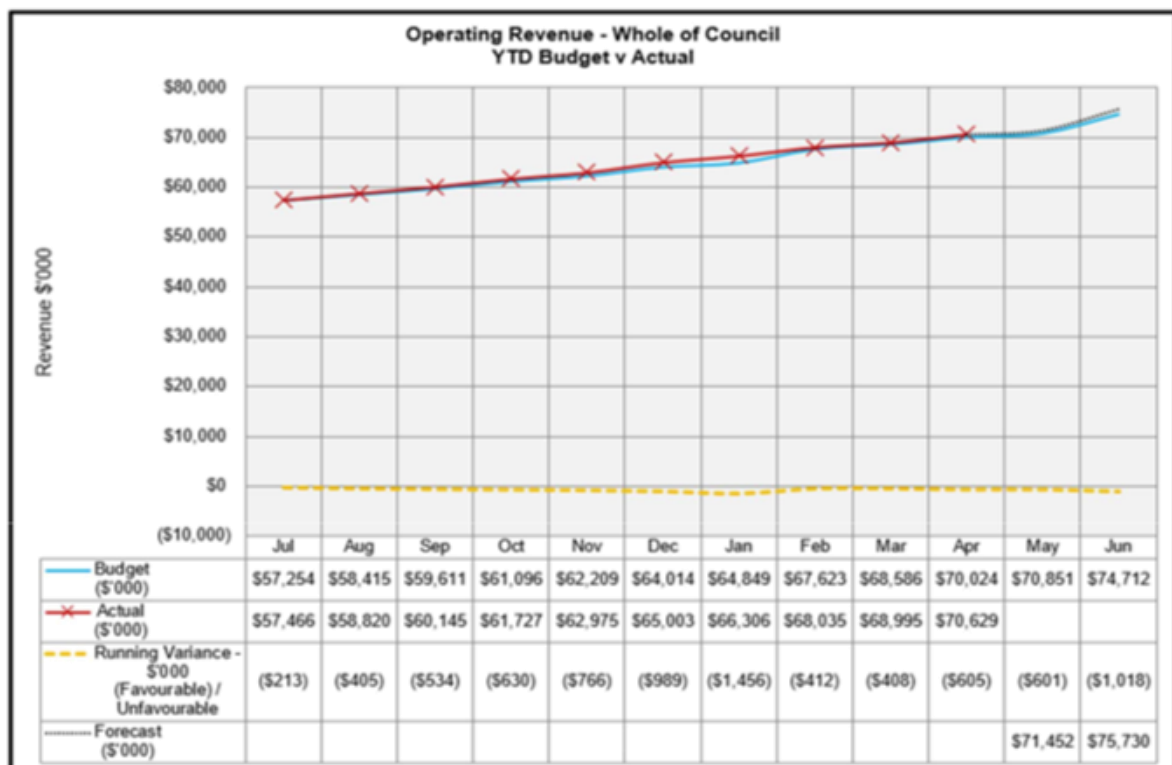
Unfavourable against the year-to-date \$34k budget by \$14k, noting no cash-in-lieu for open space or car parking has been received against planning permits.

Note 6 – TasWater Income

On track noting three dividend payments totalling \$1.629m have been received.

Note 7 – Other Income

Favourable against the year-to-date \$468k budget by \$62k, noting higher royalty payments for gas extraction at the landfill \$20k and insurance claim refunds of \$21K.



Operating Expenditure

Year-to-date operational expenditure is \$57.641m compared to budgeted expenditure of \$59.434m. This represents a favourable result of \$1.794m or 3.0% against budget.

Note 8 – Employment Costs

Favourable against the year-to-date \$22.817m budget by \$257k, representing minor recruitment variances.

Note 9 – Materials and Services Expenditure

Favourable against the year-to-date \$14.631m budget by \$760k, noting regional contributions yet to be paid \$270k, public street lighting for April awaiting payment \$75k and April landfill levy awaiting payment \$70k.

Note 10 – Depreciation and Amortisation

Favourable against the year-to-date \$15.645m budget by \$497k, noting a reconciliation of YTD depreciation to end of May will be reported next month.

Note 11 – Finance Costs

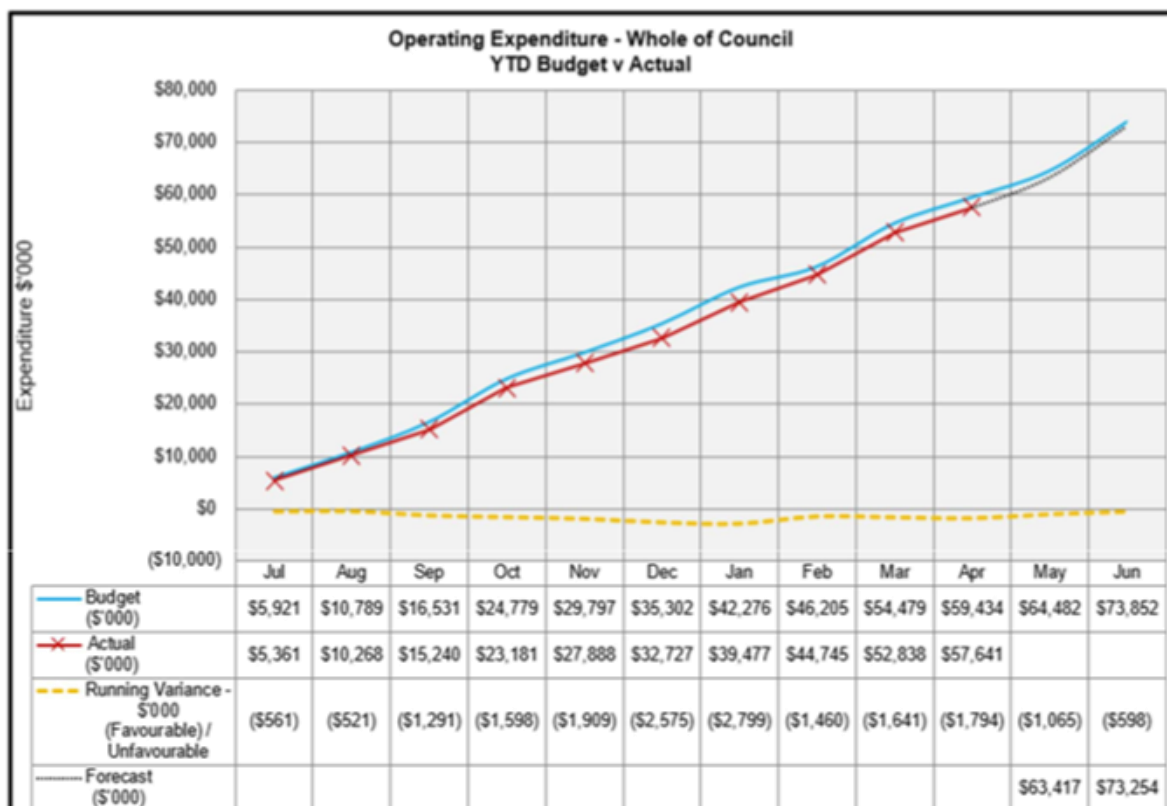
Favourable against the year-to-date \$122k budget by \$1k, with no notable variances to report.

Note 13 – Bad and Doubtful Debts

No bad or doubtful debts identified this year to date.

Note 14 – Other Expenses

Favourable against the year-to-date \$6.219m budget by \$279k, noting a reconciliation of YTD amortisation of fleet leases to end of May will be reported next month.



Non-Operating Revenue

Note 15 – Contributions – Non Monetary Assets

No non-monetary assets have been received to date against an annual budget of \$3.500m, noting a reconciliation of YTD non-monetary contributions to end of May will be reported next month.

Note 16 – Gain or Loss on Disposal of Assets

Favourable against the year-to-date \$208k budget loss by a \$89k gain, noting upfront expenditure for properties identified as being eligible for disposal \$108k, less minor assets sales of \$197k.

Note 17 – Capital Grants

Unfavourable against the year-to-date \$7.290m budget by \$209k, noting the federal funded North Chigwell redevelopment is being carried forward to next year .

Note 18 – Contributions - Monetary

Favourable against the year-to-date \$128k budget by \$22k, noting contributions have been received for Bellette Place \$19k and 551 Main Road \$3k.

Non-Operating Expenditure

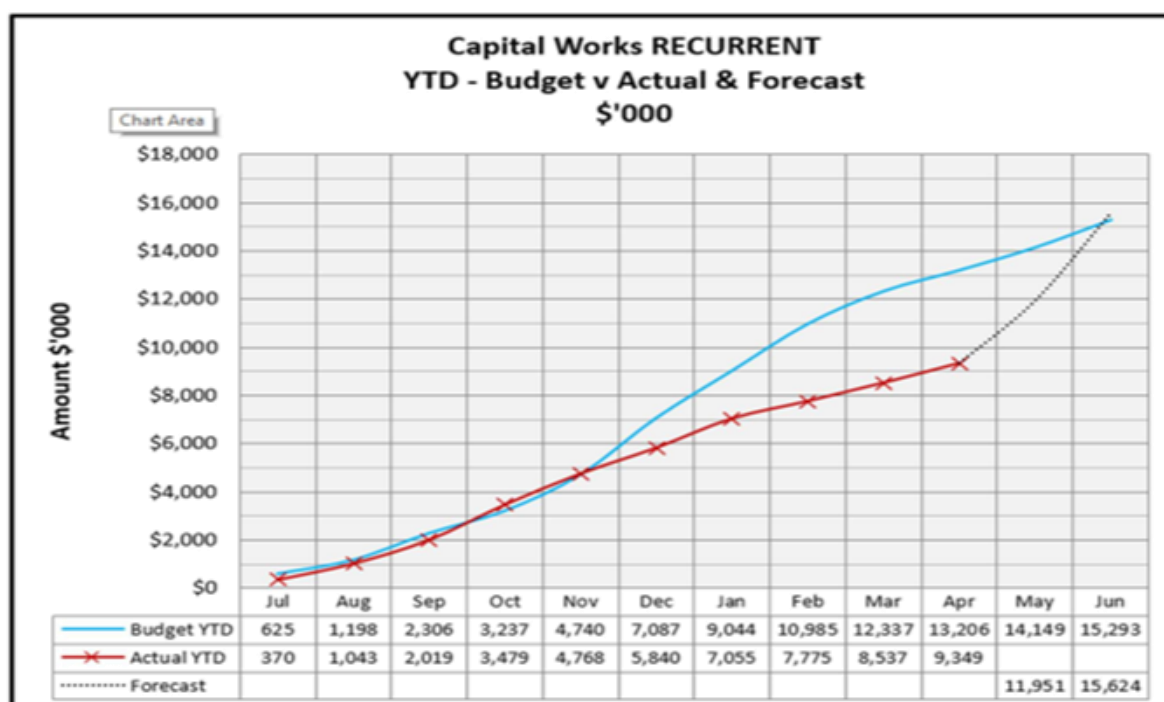
Note 12 – Assets Written Off NA

No assets have been written off to date against an annual budget of \$1.920m, noting a reconciliation of YTD assets written off to end of May will be reported next month.

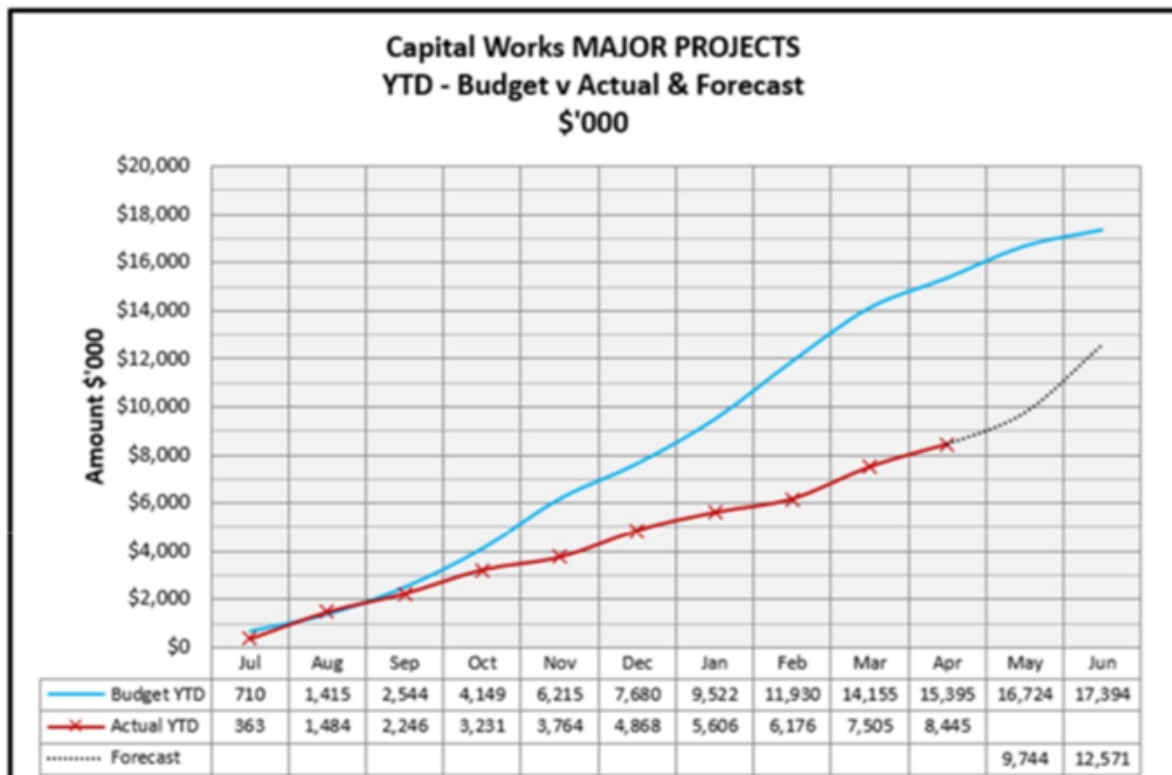
Capital Works

Year-to-date Capital Works expenditure is \$17.794m against a combined annual budget of \$32.686m and a combined annual forecast spend of \$27.401m. At the end of April, \$9.349m or 61% of the annual recurrent budget has been expended on recurrent projects and \$8.445m or 49% of the major projects budget has been expended.

Capital Program – Recurrent



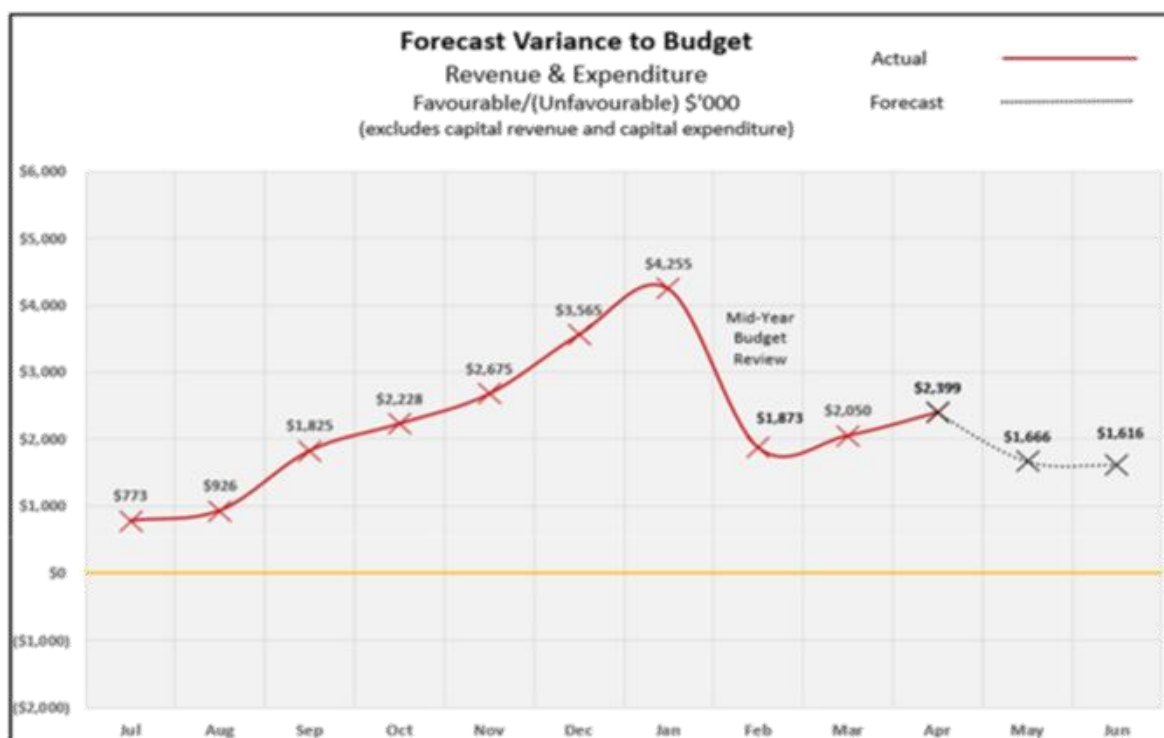
Capital Program – Major Projects*



*The following projects form the Major Projects capital works program:

Project	YTD Actual	ANNUAL Budget	ANNUAL Forecast
101059 - CSR - KGV Soccer - Design & Construction	\$1,375,161	\$2,500,000	\$1,825,161
101246 - Grant - Giblins Reserve Play Space	\$1,843,648	\$2,500,000	\$1,913,648
101250 - Grant - North Chigwell Football and Community Facility	\$156,215	\$4,000,000	\$706,215
101282 - Grant - Montrose Foreshore Park Skatepark	\$354,821	\$0	\$434,821
101517 - Upgrade Interchange Facilities at KGV Oval for GDFC	\$185,905	\$145,000	\$185,905
101518 - Upgrade to the Claremont Junior Football Clubrooms	\$0	\$0	\$0
101519 - New Lighting at Cadbury Oval	(\$107)	\$0	(\$107)
101536 - Tolosa Park Dam Rehabilitation	\$0	\$3,195,000	\$3,120,183
101767 - Relocation of Terry Street to Chambers	\$1,585,183	\$200,000	\$497,956
101914 - MP - Benjafield Playground Renewal	\$497,956	\$1,234,138	\$1,272,429
101915 - Grant - Playground Renewal - Federal	\$1,272,429	\$1,680,748	\$785,239
101916 - Benjafield Childcare Centre Stage 1 - Sleep Area	\$485,239	\$700,000	\$702,580
101917 - Benjafield Childcare Centre Stage 2 - Amenities	\$32,580	\$580,000	\$0
101930 - Eady St Sportsfield Lighting	\$127,020	\$0	\$127,020
101931 - Mountain Bike Renewal	\$245,639	\$0	\$245,639
101953 - Municipal Revaluation 2024	\$59,250	\$395,000	\$395,000
101954 - Multicultural Kitchen	\$28,707	\$164,000	\$163,707
101956 - Cadbury Changerooms	\$195,131	\$100,000	\$195,131
TOTALS	\$8,444,778	\$17,393,886	\$12,570,528

Operating Forecast to 30 June 2024



Note 1: The data in this chart is a compilation of actual, budget and forecast revenue / expenditure. It is recalculated each month to ensure it represents the most up-to-date analysis of Councils financial position which may result in differences to previously reported charts.

Adjustments to amounts previously reported

There are instances where ledger adjustments are required in respect of amounts reported in prior periods. These adjustments will be visible when comparing this report against previously presented Financial Performance Reports.

COMMITTEE NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS



PURPOSE

This policy sets out the procedures which Council will follow when making nominations and appointments to Committees and External Bodies.

The policy aims to ensure that nominations and appointments are fair, democratic, and transparent.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all nominations and appointments to Committees and External Bodies, other than the appointment of independent persons to Council's Audit Panel (the procedure for which is as set out in the Audit Panel Charter).

RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Committees Policy
- Media & Communications Policy
- Social Media Policy

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Section 20 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) provides that one of the functions of a Council is to represent and promote the interests of the community.

Section 23 of the Act provides that Council may establish council Committees to assist it in carrying out its functions under the Act or any other Act, and that a Committee consists of councillors appointed by the Council.

Section 24 of the Act provides that a council may establish special Committees, which consist of such persons appointed by the Council as the Council considers appropriate.

Acts	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i> (Tas)
Regulations	<i>Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015</i>
Australian/International Standards	N/A

DEFINITIONS

Ballot means a ballot conducted in accordance with Part 3 of this Policy.

Chair means the person chairing a council meeting in accordance with the Regulations.

Committee means any Committee or other body established by Council over which Council has control, whether comprised of Elected Member, independent person, or both and includes, but not limited to:

- (a) A Council Committee
- (b) A Special Committee
- (c) An Internal Committee
- (d) An Audit Panel established under Section 85 of the Act.

Council Committee means Committees established by a Council resolution made under section 23 of the Act. Council Committees assist Council in carrying out its functions under the Act or any other Act. Council Committees are constituted by Elected Member only.

Council Election means an election held under Part 15 of the Act.

Council Meeting means an ordinary council meeting or special council meeting, unless expressly specified otherwise.

External Body means Committees or other bodies that are established and administered by an external organisation to which representatives of Council have been appointed and with which Council has a formal and ongoing relationship.

Internal Committee means Committees or other bodies established by Council over which Council has control. An Internal Committee is formed to oversee and implement a project, plan, strategy, or event. Internal Committees may be working groups, steering groups, organising Committees, taskforces, and other groups. Internal Committees can be constituted by Elected Members, Council staff and external representatives.

General Manager means the General Manager of Council, or delegate.

Regulations means the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

Special Committee means Committees established by a Council resolution made under section 24 of the Act. A Special Committee is established to oversee or implement a project, plan, strategy, or event. Special Committees can be constituted by anyone, including Elected Members.

POLICY STATEMENT

From time to time, Council is required to appoint Elected Members and independent persons to Committees and External Bodies.

PART 1 – NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF ELECTED MEMBERS

Appointments Following Council Election

Council will appoint and re-appoint (and, where necessary, nominate or re-nominate) Elected Members to Committees and External Bodies at the first ordinary meeting of council following a council election (or at a special meeting of Council if a special meeting for that purpose is called).

Procedure

1. Where it is necessary to appoint Elected Members to Committees (including as a result of a casual vacancy), the General Manager will circulate a notice to Elected Members which—
 - (a) notifies Elected Members that appointments, re-appointments, and nominations for appointment to Committees and External Bodies are to be made at the relevant meeting, and
 - (b) lists the appointments and nominations to be made, and, for each, identifies—
 - i) the Committee or External Body
 - ii) the position available (including, for an External Body, whether Council will be making a nomination only)
 - iii) the nature of the duties to be undertaken
 - iv) the proposed term of the appointment
 - v) whether the position is to be held ex-officio by the Mayor or Deputy Mayor, and
 - vi) any other information the General Manager considers relevant.
 - (c) requests that Elected Members submit nominations for the available positions one (1) week before the next council meeting.
2. The notice is to be circulated to all Elected Members by email no later than five days before nominations close (or as soon as practicable if it is not possible to circulate the notice five days before nominations close), and
3. Nominations may contain a statement in support of the nomination, to a maximum of 150 words.
4. Nominations may be for a position or a proxy position.

5. The General Manager will present a report to Council for consideration at the relevant council meeting which will contain, for each available position a list of the nominations received, and the documentation provided in support of each.
6. Where the number of nominees for a position does not exceed the number of positions available, the Council will determine the appointment in accordance with its ordinary meeting procedures.
7. If the number of nominees for a position exceeds the number of positions available—
 - (a) a ballot will be held to select the appointee or appointees (or nominees for a position on an External Body, if applicable), and
 - (b) once the result of the ballot is determined, the chair will call for the appointment to be confirmed in accordance with Council's ordinary meeting procedures.
8. Where Council's nominee for a position on an External Body is required to be confirmed by the External Body, the General Manager is to write to the External Body advising it of Council's decision.
9. For the avoidance of doubt, where a Committee detail sheet that has previously been adopted by Council provides for a position to be held ex officio by the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor, the appointment of the Mayor or Deputy Mayor to that position is automatic, and no other Elected Members are entitled to nominate for that position.

PART 2 – NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF INDEPENDENT PERSONS OR SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS

Procedure

1. Where there is a vacancy for the position of an independent person or subject matter expert on a Committee or External Body, the General Manager is to circulate a notice calling for expressions of interest for appointment, containing the information specified in clause 2(1)(b)—
2. The notice is to be circulated by—
 - (a) publishing the notice on Council's website
 - (b) sending an email to all Council staff, and
 - (c) if the General Manager considers it necessary, publishing the notice in a local newspaper.
3. The General Manager must circulate the notice under 3(1) no later than five days before nominations close (or as soon as practicable if it is not possible to circulate the notice five days before nominations close).
4. Following the receipt of nominations, the appointment of the independent person is to be determined in accordance with the procedure set out in the Committee's Terms of Reference.
5. For nominations or appointments to External Bodies, or if no procedure is specified in the Committee detail sheet, the General Manager will assess each nomination on its merits and will make a recommendation to



Council seeking Council's endorsement and nomination or appointment (as applicable) of the preferred nominee.

PART 3 – BALLOTS

Application

Where the provisions of this policy require that a ballot is held, the ballot is to be conducted in accordance with this part.

Rules for Ballots

1. When a ballot is required under this policy, the chair of the council meeting will call a ballot.
2. Ballots are to be secret unless Council resolves otherwise.
3. Votes are to be cast on ballot papers distributed to Elected Members by the General Manager. Ballot papers may be distributed either prior to or at the relevant council meeting.
4. Elected Members are to place completed ballot papers in a ballot box which is to be visible to all attendees of the Council meeting during the process of casting the ballots.
5. The ballot box must not be opened until all Elected Members who intend to vote have cast their votes.
6. Votes will be counted by a Council officer nominated by the General Manager, with another Council officer acting as a scrutineer.
7. Where there are—
 - (a) two or more candidates for a single position, the candidate with the most votes will be the appointee, or
 - (b) more than two candidates for multiple positions (for example, two member spots on a council Committee), the successful candidates will be the candidates with the most votes, in descending order until the number of positions have been filled. For example, if there are 2 positions and 4 candidates, the successful candidates will be those with the highest and second highest number of votes.
8. The officer who counts the votes will advise the chair of the council meeting by writing the name of the successful candidate/s on a piece of paper and delivering it to the chair.
9. In the event of a tie, the chair (at their discretion) may determine the winner by:
 - (a) the toss of a coin (conducted by the chair), or
 - (b) a further ballot, in which the only candidates are those which were tied in the first ballot.
10. All ballot papers and other ballot material are to be destroyed as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the ballot.



Proxies

1. Where proxy positions for Committees or External Bodies are available, unsuccessful candidates will be offered the position of proxy in the order in which they placed in the ballot.
2. Where a proxy is required but there are not sufficient candidates for a proxy after positions have been filled, or if all unsuccessful candidates decline the proxy appointment, the chair may call for nominations for proxy positions.
3. Where the chair has called for nominations in accordance with subclause (2), the selection of the nominees is to be determined in accordance with Council's ordinary meeting procedures.

MISCELLANEOUS

Vacation of Positions on Leaving Office

An Elected Member's appointment to a Committee or External Body will cease immediately upon the person ceasing, for any reason, to be an Elected Member.

Nominations Need not be Personal

To avoid any doubt, a person may nominate another person for a position the subject of this policy, and the nomination need not be made by the person seeking nomination.

Refusal of Nominations or Appointments

1. An Elected Member or independent person may refuse any nomination or appointment made under this policy, including nomination or appointment as a proxy.
2. Council may refuse to appoint or nominate a person (including an Elected Member) to a position if it considers that the person is not suitably qualified for or is otherwise unable to provide satisfactory representation on the Committee or External Body.

Inconsistency with Meeting Procedures Regulations

If a provision of this policy is inconsistent with the Regulations, the Regulations will prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

Attendance and Performance

If an Elected Member's attendance record at Committee or External Body meetings is unsatisfactory, or if Council receives notification from a Committee or External Body that the Elected Member is not properly discharging the duties required of the position, Council may resolve to withdraw the Elected Member's appointment and appoint another Elected Member as a replacement.

BACKGROUND

Council has established and maintains control over multiple Committees, special Committees, working groups, steering Committees, task forces and other bodies to assist in discharging its role and functions. Council is also, required to appoint (or nominate) representatives to External Bodies.

In making any nomination or appointment, Council must ensure that the process for determining appointees and nominees is fair, democratic, and transparent.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	3.0	Adopted	25 September 2023	Commencement Date	26 September 2023
Minutes Reference	Council Meeting, 25 September 2023 (Item 9)			Review Period	4 Years from adoption
Previous Versions:	v 1.0 adopted 19 December 2016 (Council meeting, Item 17) 2.0 adopted 19 December 2022 (Council meeting, item 8)				
Responsible Directorate	General Manager	Controller:	Executive Manager Stakeholder Engagement		
ECM Document No.:	Policies by Directorate				



Notice of Nominations for Appointments to Committees and Other Bodies

Nominations and Appointments to Committees and Other Bodies Policy

Background

1. Part 1 of Council's *Committee Nominations and Appointments Policy (the Policy)* relevantly provides:

1. **Procedure**

1. *Where it is necessary to appoint Elected Members to Committees (including as a result of a casual vacancy), the General Manager will circulate a notice to Elected Members which—*

- (a) notifies Elected Members that appointments, re-appointments, and nominations for appointment to Committees and External Bodies are to be made at the relevant meeting, and*

- (b) lists the appointments and nominations to be made, and, for each, identifies—*

- i) the Committee or External Body*

- ii) the position available (including, for an External Body, whether Council will be making a nomination only)*

- iii) the nature of the duties to be undertaken*

- iv) the proposed term of the appointment*

- v) whether the position is to be held ex-officio by the Mayor or Deputy Mayor, and*

- vi) any other information the General Manager considers relevant.*

- (c) requests that Elected Members submit nominations for the available positions one (1) week before the next council meeting.*

2. *The notice is to be circulated to all Elected Members by email no later than five days before nominations close (or as soon as practicable if it is not possible to circulate the notice five days before nominations close), and*

3. *Nominations may contain a statement in support of the nomination, to a maximum of 150 words.*

4. *Nominations may be for a position or a proxy position.*

5. The General Manager will present a report to Council for consideration at the relevant council meeting which will contain, for each available position a list of the nominations received, and the documentation provided in support of each.
6. Where the number of nominees for a position does not exceed the number of positions available, the Council will determine the appointment in accordance with its ordinary meeting procedures.
7. If the number of nominees for a position exceeds the number of positions available—
- (a) a ballot will be held to select the appointee or appointees (or nominees for a position on an External Body, if applicable), and
- (b) once the result of the ballot is determined, the chair will call for the appointment to be confirmed in accordance with Council's ordinary meeting procedures.

Call for Nominations

2. This notice is issued Part 1 of the Policy.
3. In accordance with clauses 1 - 7 of the Policy:
 - (a) Elected Members are invited to nominate for positions on the Council committee and working group detailed below.
 - (b) Nominations must be submitted by **Friday 21 May 2024** for consideration at the Council Meeting to be held on **27 May 2024** (see 'Submission of nominations, below, for details).
 - (c) Candidates may provide a statement in support of their nomination, to a maximum of 150 words.
 - (d) Nominations may be for a position or for a proxy position.
 - (e) Where the number of nominees for a position does not exceed the number of positions, the Council will decide the nominees in accordance with its ordinary meeting procedures
 - (f) If the number of nominees for a position exceeds the number of positions available, a ballot will be held in accordance with the procedure set out in the policy.

Open Positions

Economic Development Committee

Committee type	Council Committee (s. 24, Local Government Act 1993)
Committee composition	Mayor, 1 Elected Member, Director Community and Corporate Services, external stakeholders
No. of Elected Member positions available	1 committee member.
Meeting frequency	Every 2 months
Ex-officio appointments	Mayor (Chairperson)
Proposed term of appointment	4 years or next Local Government election, whichever is sooner

Role and purpose of Committee

- a. Provide informed strategic advice and expert recommendations to Glenorchy City Council (GCC) relating to local employment, workforce participation and education and training. This includes, but is not limited to, job seeker needs and employer needs/skills deficits;
- b. Oversee performance of the Jobs Hub in collaboration with GCC officers to ensure it meets its contracted responsibilities in accordance with the Grant Deed. This includes the intended outcomes of:
 - Increasing the level of employment for residents of the region;
 - Increasing the labour force participation rate for residents of the region;
 - Increasing the level of engagement in formal education and training for residents of the region; and
 - Supporting the residents of the region to be on a pathway to (1), (2 or (3);
- c. Harness the capacity of the Jobs Hub Committee and together, actively promote the work of the Jobs Hub across the Glenorchy employment, jobs, and training ecosystem;
- d. Consider the information gathered at Jobs Tasmania Regional Jobs Hub Community of Policy and Practice in the development and implementation of Jobs Hub programs and services;
- e. Establish a forum to enable effective consultation with Glenorchy's business and industry; and
- f. Advocate to State and Federal Governments for increased program support and funding that increases capacity to meet program objectives.

Nature of duties to be undertaken

The duties of a committee member, including (but not limited to):

- attending meetings of the committee;
- discharging the roles and functions of the committee;
- Represent and act in the best interests of the Glenorchy Jobs Hub to improve access to employment for all people in the Glenorchy Community and help meet the skills and workforce needs of local employers;

- Use individual skills, knowledge, and networks to contribute strategic advice and assist in developing and implementing strategies consistent with the Steering Committee's role and purpose.

Extent of delegated authority

Nil.

The working group must adhere to the Media and Communications and Social Media Policies in its external communications.

Safer Communities Working Group

Committee type

Working Group

Committee composition

2 Elected Members, Director Infrastructure and Development

No. of Elected Member positions available

2 committee members

Meeting frequency

Quarterly

Ex-officio appointments

2 Elected Members in a co-chairing arrangement.

Proposed term of appointment

4 years or next Local Government election, whichever is sooner

Role and functions of Committee

1. Initiate a Safer Communities Working Group. This working group would target the following community issues:
 - a. aggression and abuse in public places;
 - b. graffiti;
 - c. vandalism; and
 - d. public events within the city.

Nature of duties to be undertaken

The duties of a working group member, include (but are not limited to):

- attending meetings of the committee, and
- discharging the roles and functions of the committee.

Extent of delegated authority

Nil.

The working group must adhere to the Media and Communications and Social Media Policies in its external communications.

Submission of Nominations

4. Please submit your nominations using the form which is Attachment 1 to this Notice (use a separate form for each nomination).
5. Nominations forms are to be submitted to the General Manager through Council's Director Community and Corporate Services
 - (a) by email to Tracey.Ehrlich@gcc.tas.gov.au (please attach each completed nomination form as a separate file), or
 - (b) in-person at Tracey's office, located on the First Floor of Chambers.
6. Please direct any queries to Tracey Ehrlich phone 0430 452 156.

Future Committee Nominations

7. Elected Members are advised that this Notice does not call for nominations to all committees or council bodies to which Council appoints representatives.
8. It is anticipated that a further call for nominations to committees will be made following a review and determination of Council's committee representation requirements.

Signed:

Date: **15 May 2024**

Tony McMullen
General Manager



ATTACHMENT 1

Nomination Form

Committee Nominations and Appointments Policy
Part 1

Details

Elected Member: _____

Nominating for: _____ As: ☐ Committee member
(committee name) _____ ☐ ProxyCouncil meeting at which
nomination will be considered: _____ 27 May 2024

Statement in Support of Nomination

Please provide a statement in support of your nomination to a maximum of 150 words (attach a separate sheet if necessary):

Signature

Signed: _____ Date: _____