

This submission by the City of Wanneroo was approved by Council on 15 February 2022 and sets out the City of Wanneroo's position in respect of the Local Government Reform Proposals (CE02-02/22)

CURRENT PROVISIONS	PROPOSED REFORMS	CITY OF WANNEROO SUBMISSION
THEME 1: EARLY INTERVENTION, EFFECTIVE REGULATION AND STRONGER PENALTIES		
1.1 Early Intervention Powers		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act provides the means to regulate the conduct of local government staff and council members and sets out powers to scrutinise the affairs of local government. The Act provides certain limited powers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspend or dismiss councils Appoint Commissioners Suspend or, order remedial action (such as training) for individual councillors. The Act also provides the Director General with the power to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Authorised Inquiries Refer allegations of serious or recurrent breaches to the State Administrative Tribunal Commence prosecution for an offence under the Act. Authorised Inquiries are a costly and a relatively slow response to significant issues. Authorised Inquiries are currently the only significant tool for addressing significant issues within a local government. The Panel Report, City of Perth Inquiry, and the Select Committee Report made various recommendations related to the establishment of a specific office for local government oversight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed to establish a Chief Inspector of Local Government (the Inspector), supported by an Office of the Local Government Inspector (the Inspectorate). The Inspector would receive minor and serious complaints about elected members. The Inspector would oversee complaints relating to local government CEOs. Local Governments would still be responsible for dealing with minor behavioural complaints. The Inspector would have powers of a standing inquiry, able to investigate and intervene in any local government where potential issues are identified. The Inspector would have the authority to assess, triage, refer, investigate, or close complaints, having regard to various public interest criteria – considering laws such as the <i>Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003</i>, the <i>Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984</i>, the <i>Building Act 2011</i>, and other legislation. The Inspector would have powers to implement minor penalties for less serious breaches of the Act, with an appeal mechanism. The Inspector would also have the power to order a local government to address non-compliance with the Act or Regulations. The Inspector would be supported by a panel of Local Government Monitors (see item 1.2). The existing Local Government Standards Panel would be replaced with a new Conduct Panel (see item 1.3). Penalties for breaches to the Local Government Act and Regulations will be reviewed and are proposed to be generally strengthened (see item 1.4). These reforms would be supported by new powers to more quickly resolve issues within local government (see items 1.5 and 1.6). 	<p><u>GENERALLY SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>It is generally supported that the Office of the Local Government Inspector is created as an independent oversight agency with the authority to deal with complaints about Council's, Council Members and CEOs.</p> <p>However, the Office of the Local Government Inspector's authority and jurisdiction must include minor behavioural complaints to ensure that local governments are removed from the complaints handling and determination process as this is a key area that leads to and has significant potential for Council dysfunction. It is unsustainable and inappropriate for complainants and respondents to be decision makers in such situations, and the anomaly in usual due process created by Division 3 must be rectified.</p> <p>There needs to be an integration of functions under one Inspector including the jurisdiction for receiving and dealing with complaints, approving confidential sessions etc.</p>
1.2 Local Government Monitors		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are currently no legislative powers for the provision of monitors/ temporary advisors. The DLGSC provides support and advice to local governments, however there is no existing mechanism for pre-qualified, specialised assistance to manage complex cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A panel of Local Government Monitors would be established. Monitors could be appointed by the Inspector to go into a local government and try to resolve problems. The purpose of Monitors would be to proactively fix problems, rather than to identify blame or collect evidence. Monitors would be qualified specialists, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experienced and respected former Mayors, Presidents, and CEOs - to act as mentors and facilitators Dispute resolution experts - to address the breakdown of professional working relationships Certified Practising Accountants and other financial specialists - to assist with financial management and reporting issues Governance specialists and lawyers - to assist councils resolve legal issues HR and procurement experts - to help with processes like recruiting a CEO or undertaking a major land transaction. Only the Inspector would have the power to appoint Monitors. Local governments would be able to make requests to the Inspector to appoint 	<p><u>GENERALLY SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Whilst advice and early intervention is welcomed, the role and scope of authority of a Local Government Monitor must be clearly defined and be consistent with the Ombudsman's processes.</p> <p>Query whether Local Government Monitors have authority and jurisdiction to assist with local level behavioural complaints. Regardless of where this responsibility is delegated, the resolution of Division 3 complaints must not be attributed to local governments.</p> <p>Clarification is required on details such as costs of Monitors and relationship with other agencies such as Ombudsman and Audit (eg Case Study 1).</p>

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	<p>Monitors for a specific purpose.</p> <p>Monitor Case Study 1 – Financial Management</p> <p>The Inspector receives information that a local government is not collecting rates correctly under the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>. Upon initial review, the Inspector identifies that there may be a problem. The Inspector appoints a Monitor who specialises in financial management in local government. The Monitor visits the local government and identifies that the system used to manage rates is not correctly issuing rates notices. The Monitor works with the local government to rectify the error, and issue corrections to impacted ratepayers.</p> <p>Monitor Case Study 2 – Dispute Resolution</p> <p>The Inspector receives a complaint from one councillor that another councillor is repeatedly publishing derogatory personal attacks against another councillor on social media, and that the issue has not been able to be resolved at the local government level. The Inspector identifies that there has been a relationship breakdown between the two councillors due to a disagreement on council.</p> <p>The Inspector appoints a Monitor to host mediation sessions between the councillors. The Monitor works with the councillors to address the dispute. Through regular meetings, the councillors agree to a working relationship based on the council's code of conduct. After the mediation, the Monitor occasionally makes contact with both councillors to ensure there is a cordial working relationship between the councillors.</p>	
1.3 Conduct Panel		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Government Standards Panel was established in 2007 to resolve minor breach complaints relatively quickly and provide the sector with guidance and benchmarks about acceptable standards of behaviour. Currently, the Panel makes findings about alleged breaches based on written submissions. The City of Perth Inquiry report made various recommendations that functions of the Local Government Standards Panel be reformed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Standards Panel is proposed to be replaced with a new Local Government Conduct Panel. The Conduct Panel would be comprised of suitably qualified and experienced professionals. Sitting councillors will not be eligible to serve on the Conduct Panel. The Inspector would provide evidence to the Conduct Panel for adjudication. The Conduct Panel would have powers to impose stronger penalties – potentially including being able to suspend councillors for up to three months, with an appeal mechanism. For very serious or repeated breaches of the Local Government Act, the Conduct Panel would have the power to recommend prosecution through the courts. Any person who is subject to a complaint before the Conduct Panel would have the right to address the Conduct Panel before the Panel makes a decision. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>It is appropriate that the Conduct Panel would have authority and jurisdiction to make enquiries (through the Office of the Local Government Inspector) in respect of matters and have the authority to impose stronger penalties. This should include Division 3 <u>and</u> 4 Complaints. It is highly problematic, unsustainable and improper for a complainant and/or a respondent to also be a decision maker, and the anomaly created by Division 3 <i>must</i> be rectified, with the jurisdiction of resolving such complaint removed from local government.</p> <p>Clarification should be provided in regards to the relationship and distinction between this role and that of the Inspector.</p>
1.4 Review of Penalties		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are currently limited penalties in the Act for certain types of non-compliance with the Local Government Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penalties for breaching the Local Government Act are proposed to be strengthened. It is proposed that the suspension of councillors (for up to three months) is established as the main penalty where a councillor breaches the Local Government Act or Regulations on more than one occasion. Councillors who are disqualified would not be eligible for sitting fees or allowances. They will also not be able to attend meetings, or use their official office (such as their title or council email address). It is proposed that a councillor who is suspended multiple times may become disqualified from office. Councillors who do not complete mandatory training within a certain timeframe will 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Stronger penalties for breach of the Local Government Act is supported.</p> <p>It is suggested that should a Council Member be disqualified more than twice, then that Council Member should remain disqualified for a minimum of a full election cycle.</p>

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	also not be able to receive sitting fees or allowances.	
1.5 Rapid Red Card Resolutions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, local governments have different local laws and standing orders that govern the way meetings run. Presiding members (Mayors and Presidents) are reliant on the powers provided in the local government standing orders local laws. Differences between local governments is a source of confusion about the powers that presiding members have to deal with disruptive behaviours at council meetings. Disruptive behaviour at council meetings is a very common cause of complaints. Having the Presiding Member be able to deal with these problems should more quickly resolve problems that occur at council meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed that Standing Orders are made consistent across Western Australia (see item 2.6). Published recordings of all meetings would also become standard (item 3.1). It is proposed that Presiding Members have the power to “red card” any attendee (including councillors) who unreasonably and repeatedly interrupt council meetings. This power would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require the Presiding Member to issue a clear first warning If the disruptions continue, the Presiding Member will have the power to “red card” that person, who must be silent for the rest of the meeting. A councillor issued with a red card will still vote, but must not speak or move motions If the person continues to be disruptive, the Presiding Member can instruct that they leave the meeting. Any Presiding Member who uses the “red card” or ejection power will be required to notify the Inspector. Where an elected member refuses to comply with an instruction to be silent or leave, or where it can be demonstrated that the presiding member has not followed the law in using these powers, penalties can be imposed through a review by the Inspector. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Model Standing Orders that are consistent across all local governments is supported.</p> <p>The model must be robust and deal effectively with Council Member conduct at Council Meetings. In particular, special consideration in any model clauses must be given to the manner in which unacceptable behaviour can be controlled.</p> <p><u>NOT SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Red card system is not supported as the Presiding Member should have the powers under the Standing Orders to deal with disruptive and unreasonable behaviour of Council Members.</p> <p>Diminishing the capacity to engage on other items not related to a ‘red card’ incident presents governance risks and is inappropriate. The notion that an elected member may be ‘gagged’ may diminish community comfort in local government processes.</p>
1.6 Vexatious Complaint Referrals		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No current provisions. The Act already provides a requirement for Public Question Time at council meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments already have a general responsibility to provide ratepayers and members of the public with assistance in responding to queries about the local government’s operations. Local governments should resolve queries and complaints in a respectful, transparent and equitable manner. Unfortunately, local government resources can become unreasonably diverted when a person makes repeated vexatious queries, especially after a local government has already provided a substantial response to the person’s query. It is proposed that if a person makes repeated complaints to a local government CEO that are vexatious, the CEO will have the power to refer that person’s complaints to the Inspectorate, which after assessment of the facts may then rule the complaint vexatious. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Provisions in the Local Government Act to deal with vexatious, persistent and unreasonable complaints is strongly supported.</p> <p>However, it is critical that there be clear alignments between the Act and the Ombudsman’s Complaint Guidelines, as the reform proposal does not currently align, and is likely to create confusion and tension.</p>
1.7 Minor Other Reforms		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other minor reforms are being considered to enhance the oversight of local government. Ministerial Circulars have traditionally been used to provide guidance to the local government sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential other reforms to strengthen guidance for local governments are being considered. For example, one option being considered is the potential use of sector-wide guidance notices. Guidance notices could be published by the Minister or Inspector, to give specific direction for how local governments should meet the requirements of the Local Government Act and Regulations. For instance, the Minister could publish guidance notices to clarify the process for how potential conflicts of interests should be managed. It is also proposed (see item 1.1) that the Inspector has the power to issue notices to individual local governments to require them to rectify non-compliance with the Act 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p>

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	or Regulations.	
THEME 2: REDUCING RED TAPE, INCREASING CONSISTENCY AND SIMPLICITY		
2.1 Resource Sharing		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act does not currently include specific provisions to allow for certain types of resource sharing – especially for sharing CEOs. Regional local governments would benefit from having clearer mechanisms for voluntary resource-sharing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments are proposed to encourage and enable local governments, especially smaller regional local governments, to share resources, including Chief Executive Officers and senior employees. Local governments in bands 2, 3 or 4 would be able to appoint a shared CEO at up to two salary bands above the highest band. For example, a band 3 and a band 4 council sharing a CEO could remunerate to the level of band 1. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Local governments especially smaller local governments should be encouraged and have the authority to share resources where it provides a benefit to each of the LGs however this should be at the LG's discretion as to whether this is in their best interests.</p>
2.2 Standardisation of Crossovers		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approvals and standards for crossovers (the section of driveways that run between the kerb and private property) are inconsistent between local government areas, often with very minor differences. This can create confusion and complexity for homeowners and small businesses in the construction sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed to amend the <i>Local Government (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations 1996</i> to standardise the process for approving crossovers for residential properties and residential developments on local roads. A Crossover Working Group has provided preliminary advice to the Minister and DLGSC to inform this. The DLGSC will work with the sector to develop standardised design and construction standards. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>A consistent approach to the approvals and standards for cross-overs is supported contingent on the ability for the local government sector to determine the standardisation criteria.</p>
2.3 Introduce Innovation Provisions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> currently has very limited provisions to allow for innovations and responses to emergencies to (such as the Shire of Bruce Rock Supermarket). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New provisions are proposed to allow exemptions from certain requirements of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>, for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term trials and pilot projects Urgent responses to emergencies. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Red-tape stifles innovation so any reform that removes red-tape to encourage innovation is supported. By way of example, the City of Wanneroo was extremely hampered by the procurement provisions of the Act in making competitive bids under the Federal Smart Cities program, particularly when competing against other jurisdictions. Similarly, when trialling community programs and 'pop up' or temporary events, greater flexibility and agility will allow for more dynamic and innovative outcomes.</p>
2.4 Streamline Local Laws		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local laws are required to be reviewed every eight years. The review of local laws (especially when they are standard) has been identified as a burden for the sector. Inconsistency between local laws is frustrating for residents and business stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed that local laws would only need to be reviewed by the local government every 15 years. Local laws not reviewed in the timeframe would lapse, meaning that old laws will be automatically removed and no longer applicable. Local governments adopting Model Local Laws will have reduced advertising requirements. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>The City of Wanneroo is constantly reviewing its local laws to ensure alignment with changes to legislation and community expectations however increasing the legislative period to review local laws from 8 years to 15 years is welcomed, notwithstanding a local government can always review their local laws earlier.</p> <p>Reducing the legislative advertising requirements when adopting model local laws is supported.</p> <p>The City supports a higher requirement for monitoring local laws but does not</p>

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		support the automatic 'lapsing' of local laws where they are not reviewed on time. Whilst noting that the intent of such a reform may encourage local governments to more proactively review local laws, or allow irrelevant and outdated local laws to be removed, there are more appropriate mechanisms such as warnings and penalties which would facilitate review without resulting in a risk that critical legislation lapse unknowingly or unintentionally, having problematic consequences to enforcement, public safety and general servicing.
2.5 Simplifying Approvals for Small Business and Community Events		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistency between local laws and approvals processes for events, street activation, and initiatives by local businesses is frustrating for business and local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed reforms would introduce greater consistency for approvals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> alfresco and outdoor dining minor small business signage rules running community events. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>A consistent approach to the approvals and regulatory regime for alfresco dining, small business signage and community events is supported.</p>
2.6 Standardised Meeting Procedures, Including Public Question Time		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments currently prepare individual standing order local laws. The <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> and regulations require local governments to allocate time at meetings for questions from the public. Inconsistency among the meeting procedures between local governments is a common source of complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide greater clarity for ratepayers and applicants for decisions made by council, it is proposed that the meeting procedures and standing orders for all local government meetings, including for public question time, are standardised across the State. Regulations would introduce standard requirements for public question time, and the procedures for meetings generally. Members of the public across all local governments would have the same opportunities to address council and ask questions. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>As a minimum standard.</p> <p>There should be the ability for local governments to contextualise as appropriate.</p>
2.7 Regional Subsidiaries		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives by multiple local governments may be managed through formal Regional Councils, or through less formal "organisations of councils", such as NEWROC and WESROC. These initiatives typically have to be managed by a lead local government. In 2016-17, provisions were introduced to allow for the formation of Regional Subsidiaries. Regional Subsidiaries can be formed in line with the <i>Local Government (Regional Subsidiaries) Regulations 2017</i>. So far, no Regional Subsidiary has been formed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work is continuing to consider how Regional Subsidiaries can be best established to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable Regional Subsidiaries to provide a clear and defined public benefit for people within member local governments Provide for flexibility and innovation while ensuring appropriate transparency and accountability of ratepayer funds Where appropriate, facilitate financing of initiatives by Regional Subsidiaries within a reasonable and defined limit of risk Ensure all employees of a Regional Subsidiary have the same employment conditions as those directly employed by member local governments. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Improvements to the regional subsidiary provisions are supported.</p> <p>Additionally, it is submitted that Regional Subsidiaries should be empowered to own, hold, purchase, sell and/or develop land, and undertake trading on said land.</p>
Theme 3: Greater Transparency & Accountability		
3.1 Recordings and Live-Streaming of All Council Meetings		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, local governments are only required to make written minutes of meetings. While there is no legal requirement for livestreaming or video or audio recording of council meetings, many local governments now stream and record their meetings. Complaints relating to behaviours and decisions at meetings constitute a large proportion of complaints about local governments. Local governments are divided into bands with the largest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed that all local governments will be required to record meetings. Band 1 and 2 local governments would be required to livestream meetings, and make video recordings available as public archives. Band 1 and 2 are larger local governments are generally located in larger urban areas, with generally very good telecommunications infrastructure, and many already have audio-visual equipment. Band 1 and 2 local governments would be required to livestream meetings, and make video recordings available as public archives. Several local governments already use platforms such as YouTube, Microsoft 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>The recording with audio and visual live streaming of Briefing Sessions and Council Meetings is supported notwithstanding the costs will be borne by the respective local governments.</p> <p><u>NOT SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Matters discussed and debated confidentially and behind closed doors should not be recorded except for the outcome of Council's decision.</p>

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<p>falling in bands 1 and 2, and smaller local governments falling bands 3 and 4. The allocation of local governments into bands is determined by The Salaries and Allowances Tribunal based on factors¹ such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Growth and development ○ Strategic planning issues ○ Demands and diversity of services provided to the community ○ Total expenditure ○ Population ○ Staffing levels. 	<p>Teams, and Vimeo to stream and publish meeting recordings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited exceptions would be made for meetings held outside the ordinary council chambers, where audio recordings may be used. • Recognising their generally smaller scale, typically smaller operating budget, and potential to be in more remote locations, band 3 and 4 local governments would be required to record and publish audio recordings, at a minimum. These local governments would still be encouraged to livestream or video record meetings. • All council meeting recordings would need to be published at the same time as the meeting minutes. Recordings of all confidential items would also need to be submitted to the DLGSC for archiving. 	<p>Whilst the notion of recording confidential items <i>in principle</i> may not be objected to, the fact that such recordings would become a corporate record and subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act is of great concern. It is noted that the threshold and extent of what can be considered 'confidential' is being raised by the proposed reforms, leaving only exceptional instances such as where legal matters or sensitive commercial matters, or indeed matters where complaints by or about members of the public might be discussed. Councillors need to be able to debate freely during these times without fear of jeopardising the local government's position (legally or commercially) or diminishing privacy rights and the like. Accordingly, such a provision <i>could only be supported</i> if legislation was drafted to ensure that such a recording would not be a 'record' subject to the Freedom of Information Act or equivalent. Even then, all local governments are under the jurisdiction of the State Records Act so it is not clear the reason or purpose of the Department archiving confidential recordings.</p>
3.2 Recording All Votes in Council Minutes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local government is only required to record which councillor voted for or against a motion in the minutes of that meeting if a request is made by an elected member at the time of the resolution during the meeting. • The existing provision does not mandate transparency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the transparency of decision-making by councillors, it is proposed that the individual votes cast by all councillors for all council resolutions would be required to be published in the council minutes, and identify those for, against, on leave, absent or who left the chamber. • Regulations would prescribe how votes are to be consistently minuted. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Recording of individual votes in minutes is supported and is the current practice at the City of Wanneroo.</p>
3.3 Clearer Guidance for Matters that may be Confidential		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act currently provides broad definitions of what type of matters may be discussed as a confidential item. • There is limited potential for review of issues managed as confidential items under the current legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising the importance of open and transparent decision-making, it is considered that confidential meetings and confidential meeting items should only be used in limited, specific circumstances. • It is proposed to make the Act more specific in prescribing items that may be confidential, and items that should remain open to the public. • Items not prescribed as being confidential could still be held as confidential items only with the prior written consent of the Inspector. • All confidential items would be required to be audio recorded, with those recordings submitted to the DLGSC. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>It is supported that provisions in the Local Government Act should provide absolute clarity in respect of matters that Council can debate confidentially and behind closed doors.</p> <p><u>NOT SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Matters discussed and debated confidentially and behind closed doors should not be recorded except for the outcome of Council's decision.</p> <p>Whilst the notion of recording confidential items <i>in principle</i> may not be objected to, the fact that such recordings would become a corporate record and subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act is of great concern. It is noted that the threshold and extent of what can be considered 'confidential' is being raised by the proposed reforms, leaving only exceptional instances such as where legal matters or sensitive commercial matters, or indeed matters where complaints by or about members of the public might be</p>

¹ See page 3 of the [2018 Salaries and Allowance Tribunal Determination](#)

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		<p>discussed. Councillors need to be able to debate freely during these times without fear of jeopardising the local government's position (legally or commercially) or diminishing privacy rights and the like. Accordingly, such a provision <i>could only be supported</i> if legislation was drafted to ensure that such a recording would not be a 'record' subject to the Freedom of Information Act or equivalent. Even then, all local governments are under the jurisdiction of the State Records Act so it is not clear the reason or purpose of the Department archiving confidential recordings.</p> <p>Further, provisions in legislation should provide for clear criteria without the requirement for an 'inspector' to approve confidential items.</p>
3.4 Additional Online Registers		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments are required to provide information to the community through annual reports, council minutes and the publication of information online. Consistent online publication of information can substitute for certain material in annual reports. Consistency in online reporting across the sector will provide ratepayers with better information. These registers supplement the simplification of financial statements in Theme 6. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed to require local governments to report specific information in online registers on the local government's website. Regulations would prescribe the information to be included. <p>The following new registers, each updated quarterly, are proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lease Register to capture information about the leases the local government is party to (either as lessor or lessee) Community Grants Register to outline all grants and funding provided by the local government Interests Disclosure Register which collates all disclosures made by elected members about their interests related to matters considered by council Applicant Contribution Register accounting for funds collected from applicant contributions, such as cash-in-lieu for public open space and car parking Contracts Register that discloses all contracts above \$100,000. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>It is supported to make information easily accessible and readily available through a local government's website.</p> <p>A threshold on grant funding should be decided before there is a requirement to enter information into a publically available register.</p>
3.5 Chief Executive Officer Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) be Published		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a requirement of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> that CEO performance reviews are conducted annually. The Model Standards for CEO recruitment and selection, performance review and termination require that a local government must review the performance of the CEO against contractual performance criteria. Additional performance criteria can be used for performance review by agreement between both parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for minimum transparency, it is proposed to mandate that the KPIs agreed as performance metrics for CEOs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be published in council meeting minutes as soon as they are agreed prior to (before the start of the annual period) The KPIs and the results be published in the minutes of the performance review meeting (at the end of the period) The CEO has a right to provide written comments to be published alongside the KPIs and results to provide context as may be appropriate (for instance, the impact of events in that year that may have influenced the results against KPIs). 	<p><u>NOT SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Transparency on key performance indicators for a local government are set out in the Corporate Business Plan, Strategic Community Plan and reported in the Annual Report.</p> <p>It is a function of Council and the CEO to determine and agree the CEOs KPIs and for Council to undertake a performance review of the CEO in accordance with the agreed KPIs. This is not a function of the community. Further, the performance (including any issues with performance) of a CEO should be confidential between the CEO (employee) and Council (employer).</p> <p>The City of Wanneroo echoes the submissions of the Local Government Professionals Association in noting that: the CEO's accountability is to the Council and therefore the CEO's KPI performance should be treated within an HR context.</p>
Theme 4: Stronger Local Democracy and Community Engagement		
4.1 Community and Stakeholder Engagement Charters		

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is currently no requirement for local governments to have a specific engagement charter or policy. Many local governments have introduced charters or policies for how they will engage with their community. Other States have introduced a specific requirement for engagement charters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed to introduce a requirement for local governments to prepare a community and stakeholder engagement charter which sets out how local government will communicate processes and decisions with their community. A model Charter would be published to assist local governments who wish to adopt a standard form. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>The City's Community Engagement Policy and supporting Management Procedure currently provides guiding principles for community engagement to ensure consistent, meaningful and best practice engagement is carried out within the City. An Engagement Charter would set the principles from a community perspective and its development is supported.</p> <p>It is important to continue to allow some innovation in this area so any charter must be at principle level.</p>
4.2 Ratepayer Satisfaction Surveys (Band 1 and 2 local governments only)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many local governments already commission independent surveying consultants to hold a satisfaction survey of residents/ratepayers. These surveys provide valuable data on the performance of local governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed to introduce a requirement that every four years, all local governments in bands 1 and 2 hold an independently-managed ratepayer satisfaction survey. Results would be required to be reported publicly at a council meeting and published on the local government's website. All local governments would be required to publish a response to the results. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>The City currently conducts a survey every two years: a community perceptions survey and a business perceptions survey and the 2021 Australian Liveability Consensus conducted by PlaceScore.</p> <p>It is however suggested that a more service specific approach be adopted more in line with commercial practices. The feedback received could be better used to improve service delivery.</p> <p>Regardless, the survey should not be a standardised form, as each local government may have different discretionary services.</p>
4.3 Introduction of Preferential Voting		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current voting method for local government elections is first past the post. The existing first-past-the-post does not allow for electors to express more than one preference. The candidate with the most votes wins, even if that candidate does not have a majority. Preferential voting better captures the precise intentions of voters and as a result may be regarded as a fairer and more representative system. Voters have more specific choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential voting is proposed be adopted as the method to replace the current first past the post system in local government elections. In preferential voting, voters number candidates in order of their preferences. Preferential voting is used in State and Federal elections in Western Australia (and in other states). This provides voters with more choice and control over who they elect. All other states use a form of preferential voting for local government. 	<p><u>NOT SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Preferential voting is not supported as it encourages factions and candidate tickets with the significant potential for poor candidate behaviour, increase in complaints and Council dysfunction post-election.</p> <p><u>ADDITIONAL COMMENT</u></p> <p>It is recommended that the Western Australian Electoral Commission establish a process to periodically review the quality and integrity of processes that are followed in respect to the conducting of postal elections by the Commission.</p>
4.4 Public Vote to Elect the Mayor and President		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act currently allows local governments to have the Presiding Member (the Mayor or President) elected either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by the electors of the district through a public vote; or by the council as a resolution at a council meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayors and Presidents of all local governments perform an important public leadership role within their local communities. Band 1 and 2 local governments generally have larger councils than those in bands 3 and 4. Accordingly, it is proposed that the Mayor or President for all band 1 and 2 councils is to be elected through a vote of the electors of the district. Councils in bands 3 and 4 would retain the current system. A number of Band 1 and Band 2 councils have already moved towards Public Vote to Elect the Mayor and President in recent years, including City of Stirling and City of 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>This is the current practice at the City of Wanneroo.</p> <p>Given the significant cost to conduct an election, It is requested that reforms be considered to allow the office of the Mayor to remain unfilled with the approval of the Electoral Commissioner (legislatively the Deputy Mayor may perform the functions of the mayor) until the next Ordinary Election under specific circumstances, for example, where there is less than 2 years remaining in the Mayor's term of office.</p>

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	Rockingham.	
4.5 Tiered Limits on the Number of Councillors		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of councillors (between 5-15 councillors) is decided by each local government, reviewed by the Local Government Advisory Board, and if approved by the Minister. The Panel Report recommended electoral reforms to improve representativeness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed to limit the number of councillors based on the population of the entire local government. Some smaller local governments have already been moving to having smaller councils to reduce costs for ratepayers. The <u>Local Government Panel Report</u> proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a population of up to 5,000 – five councillors (including the President) population of between 5,000 and 75,000 – five to nine councillors (including the Mayor/President) population of above 75,000 – nine to fifteen councillors (including Mayor). 	<p><u>GENERALLY SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>This is generally supported but a review of the Special and Absolute Majority provisions is required.</p>
4.6 No Wards for Small Councils (Band 3 and 4 Councils only)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A local government can make an application to be divided into wards, with councillors elected to those wards. Only about 10% of band 3 and 4 local governments currently have wards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed that the use of wards for councils in bands 3 and 4 is abolished. Wards increase the complexity of elections, as this requires multiple versions of ballot papers to be prepared for a local government's election. In smaller local governments, the population of wards can be very small. These wards often have councillors elected unopposed, or elect a councillor with a very small number of votes. Some local governments have ward councillors elected with less than 50 votes. There has been a trend in smaller local governments looking to reduce the use of wards, with only 10 councils in bands 3 and 4 still having wards. 	<p><u>NOT SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Individual local governments should have to autonomy to determine this and how best to represent their precise district.</p>
4.7 Electoral Reform – Clear Lease Requirements for Candidate and Voter Eligibility		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person with a lease in a local government district is eligible to nominate as a candidate in that district. A person with a lease in a local government district is eligible to apply to vote in that district. The City of Perth Inquiry Report identified a number of instances where dubious lease arrangements put to question the validity of candidates in local government elections, and subsequently their legitimacy as councillors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforms are proposed to prevent the use of “sham leases” in council elections. Sham leases are where a person creates a lease only to be able to vote or run as a candidate for council. The City of Perth Inquiry Report identified sham leases as an issue. Electoral rules are proposed to be strengthened: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum lease period of 12 months will be required for anyone to register a person to vote or run for council. Home based businesses will not be eligible to register a person to vote or run for council, because any residents are already the eligible voter(s) for that address. Clarifying the minimum criteria for leases eligible to register a person to vote or run for council. The reforms would include minimum lease periods to qualify as a registered business (minimum of 12 months), and the exclusion of home based businesses (where the resident is already eligible) and very small sub-leases. The basis of eligibility for each candidate (e.g. type of property and suburb of property) is proposed to be published, including in the candidate pack for electors. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>It is supported that the Western Australian Electoral Commission or the Office of the Local Government Inspector to have the authority to enforce and deal with complaints, including the regulatory and prohibition on the use of sham leases.</p> <p>Regulations should be more precise than saying “sham leases” without clarification. It is suggested that a leased area meet a size for an office at a minimum.</p>
4.8 Reform of Candidate Profiles		

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Candidate profiles can only be 800 characters, including spaces. This is equivalent to approximately 150 words. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work will be undertaken to evaluate how longer candidate profiles could be accommodated. Longer candidate profiles would provide more information to electors, potentially through publishing profiles online. It is important to have sufficient information available to assist electors make informed decisions when casting their vote. 	<p><u>NOT SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>The City of Wanneroo is not aware of any evidence to suggest that the current method is ineffective.</p> <p>Further, candidates are able to engage with the public and explain their platforms in a variety of ways (via social media, letter drops and the like), and a cap on candidate profile length does not diminish that.</p>
4.9 Minor Other Electoral Reforms		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other minor reforms are proposed to improve local government elections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor other electoral reforms are proposed to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of standard processes for vote re-counts if there is a very small margin between candidates (e.g. where there is a margin of less than 10 votes a recount will always be required) The introduction of more specific rules concerning local government council candidates' use of electoral rolls. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Standard and consistent rules (legislative provisions) in relation to the voting process and use of electoral rolls is supported.</p>
Theme 5: Clear Roles and Responsibilities		
5.1 Introduce Principles in the Act		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act does not currently outline specific principles. The Act contains a short "Content and Intent" section only. The Panel Report recommended greater articulation of principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed to include new principles in the Act, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recognition of Aboriginal Western Australians Tiering of local governments (with bands being as assigned by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal) Community Engagement Financial Management. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Clearly articulated principles set out in the Local Government Act is supported and should include a principle relating to the long-term sustainability of a district.</p>
5.2 Greater Role Clarity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act provides for the role of council, councillor, mayor or president and CEO. The role of the council is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> govern the local government's affairs be responsible for the performance of the local government's functions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <u>Local Government Act Review Panel</u> recommended that roles and responsibilities of elected members and senior staff be better defined in law. It is proposed that these roles and responsibilities are further defined in the legislation. These proposed roles will be open to further consultation and input. These roles would be further strengthened through Council Communications Agreements (see item 5.3). 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Including greater clarity of the role of Council, Mayor, Councillors and the CEO in the Local Government Act is supported.</p>
	<p>5.2.1 - Mayor or President Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed to amend the Act to specify the roles and responsibilities of the Mayor or President. While input and consultation will inform precise wording, it is proposed that the Act is amended to generally outline that the Mayor or President is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representing and speaking on behalf of the whole council and the local government, at all times being consistent with the resolutions of council Facilitating the democratic decision-making of council by presiding at council meetings in accordance with the Act Developing and maintaining professional working relationships between councillors and the CEO Performing civic and ceremonial duties on behalf of the local government Working effectively with the CEO and councillors in overseeing the delivery of 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Including greater clarity of the role of Council, Mayor, Councillors and the CEO in the Local Government Act is supported.</p> <p>It should be clearly articulated that the Mayor has a leadership role to ensure that the Council acts as a functional governing body. Accordingly, there should be a clearly expressed statutory role (and consequent protections) for the Mayor to manage Council culture.</p> <p>The use of the word 'delivery' is questioned – the Mayor's role should not relate to the delivery of services, as this is clearly a role of the CEO. As noted above, the Mayor should be given a statutory leadership role to ensure the Council is acting in a functional way which does not diminish the CEO's capacity to oversee the delivery of the services, operations, initiatives and</p>

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	the services, operations, initiatives and functions of the local government.	functions of the local government.
	<p>5.2.2 - Council Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is proposed to amend the Act to specify the roles and responsibilities of the Council, which is the entity consisting of all of the councillors and led by the Mayor or President. • While input and consultation will inform precise wording, it is proposed that the Act is amended to generally outline that the Council is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Making significant decisions and determining policies through democratic deliberation at council meetings ○ Ensuring the local government is adequately resourced to deliver the local governments operations, services and functions - including all functions that support informed decision-making by council ○ Providing a safe working environment for the CEO; ○ Providing strategic direction to the CEO; ○ Monitoring and reviewing the performance of the local government. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Including greater clarity of the role of Council, Mayor, Councillors and the CEO in the Local Government Act is supported.</p> <p>It is noted that Council will have a clear obligation to provide a safe working environment for the CEO however this will need to align with the requirements of the Work Health and Safety Act.</p> <p><u>NOT SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>To the extent that a Council's role would be to ensure that a local government is 'adequately resourced', it instead should be reinforced that the allocation of resources must be such to <i>enable</i> the CEO to run the local government. As drafted, the proposed reform risks blurring the line between the roles, and is important to reiterate that it is not for a Council to be involved in how an organisation is structured or how staff are resourced.</p> <p>Further, Council should not have a role in the appointment or dismissal of senior employees. There should be a clear role for the CEO to employ staff and to implement decisions supported by the budget.</p>
	<p>5.2.3 - Elected Member (Councillor) Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is proposed to amend the Act to specify the roles and responsibilities of all elected councillors. • While input and consultation will inform precise wording, it is proposed that the Act is amended to generally outline that every elected councillor is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Considering and representing, fairly and without bias, the current and future interests of all people who live, work and visit the district (including for councillors elected for a particular ward) ○ Positively and fairly contribute and apply their knowledge, skill, and judgement to the democratic decision-making process of council ○ Applying relevant law and policy in contributing to the decision-making of the council ○ Engaging in the effective forward planning and review of the local governments' resources, and the performance of its operations, services, and functions ○ Communicating the decisions and resolutions of council to stakeholders and the public ○ Developing and maintaining professional working relationships with all other councillors and the CEO ○ Maintaining and developing their knowledge and skills relevant to local government ○ Facilitating public engagement with local government. • It is proposed that elected members should not be able to use their title (e.g. "Councillor", "Mayor", or "President") and associated resources of their office (such as email address) unless they are performing their role in their official capacity. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Including greater clarity of the role of Council, Mayor, Councillors and the CEO in the Local Government Act is supported.</p> <p>Further, whilst it is generally supported that an Elected Member should only use their respective titles when 'performing their role in an official capacity', this is likely to create confusion and conflict if it is not expressly clear how 'performing their role in an official capacity' is to be defined, how this would be policed (and by whom) and what the consequences are for a breach. Further, consideration should be given to how this impacts the application of a Code of Conduct, and the extent to which that applies if a Councillor, Committee Member or Candidate is 'not performing their role in an official capacity'. If this cannot be expressly defined, then it should be excluded, and instead dealt with at a policy level or via Ministerial circular.</p>

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	<p>5.2.4 - CEO Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> requires local governments to employ a CEO to run the local government administration and implement the decisions of council. To provide greater clarity, it is proposed to amend the Act to specify the roles and responsibilities of all local government CEOs. While input and consultation will inform precise wording, it is proposed that the Act is amended to generally outline that the CEO of a local government is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating the professional advice and assistance necessary for all elected members to enable the council to perform its decision-making functions Facilitating the implementation of council decisions Ensuring functions and decisions lawfully delegated by council are managed prudently on behalf of the council Managing the effective delivery of the services, operations, initiatives and functions of the local government determined by the council Providing timely and accurate information and advice to all councillors in line with the Council Communications Agreement (see item 5.3) Overseeing the compliance of the operations of the local government with State and Federal legislation on behalf of the council Implementing and maintaining systems to enable effective planning, management, and reporting on behalf of the council. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Including greater clarity of the role of Council, Mayor, Councillors and the CEO in the Local Government Act is supported.</p> <p>The Local Government Act must set out a clear delineation between the functions and roles of Council, Council Members and the CEO. Noting the submission relating to a statutory leadership role for the Mayor, this should be supported by the CEO having referral powers to the Mayor in the event that culture or behaviour is diminishing the CEO's capacity to fulfil their functions, or is otherwise diminishing the functionality of a local government.</p> <p>The CEO is required to manage costs. If a request from a Council Member requires considerable resources plus / or is not directly related to the role of a Councillor, the CEO should be able to decline the request.</p>
5.3 Council Communication Agreements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act provides that council and committee members can have access to any information held by the local government that is relevant to the performance of the member in their functions. The availability of information is sometimes a source of conflict within local governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In State Government, there are written Communication Agreements between Ministers and agencies that set standards for how information and advice will be provided. It is proposed that local governments will need to have Council Communications Agreements between the council and the CEO. These Council Communication Agreements would clearly specify the information that is to be provided to councillors, how it will be provided, and the timeframes for when it will be provided. A template would be published by DLGSC. This default template will come into force if a council and CEO do not make a specific other agreement within a certain timeframe following any election. 	<p><u>NOT SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>The requirement for a Communication Agreement between the Council and the CEO is not supported as there should be unambiguous provisions included in the Local Government Act relating to the provision of information to Council and Council Members so that there are clear expectations and transparency aligned to a consistent approach across the local government sector.</p> <p>Clear criteria is required to support Council members communications with Administration so as not to divert disproportionate time and resources.</p>
5.4 Local Governments May Pay Superannuation Contributions for Elected Members		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elected members are eligible to receive sitting fees or an annual allowance. Superannuation is not paid to elected members. However, councillors can currently divert part of their allowances to a superannuation fund. Councils should be reflective and representative of the people living within the district. Local governments should be empowered to remove any barriers to the participation of gender and age diverse people on councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed that local governments should be able to decide, through a vote of council, to pay superannuation contributions for elected members. These contributions would be additional to existing allowances. Superannuation is widely recognised as an important entitlement to provide long term financial security. Other states have already moved to allow councils to make superannuation contributions for councillors. Allowing council to provide superannuation is important part of encouraging equality for people represented on council – particularly for women and younger people. Providing superannuation to councillors recognises that the commitment to elected office can reduce a person's opportunity to undertake employment and earn superannuation contributions. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>This is supported as local governments should be able to determine if Council Members should receive superannuation.</p>

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5.5 Local Governments May Establish Education Allowances		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government elected members must complete mandatory training. There is no specific allowance for undertaking further education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments will have the option of contributing to the education expenses for councillors, up to a defined maximum value, for tuition costs for further education that is directly related to their role on council. Councils will be able to decide on a policy for education expenses, up to a maximum yearly value for each councillor. Councils may also decide not to make this entitlement available to elected members. Any allowance would only be able to be used for tuition fees for courses, such as training programs, diplomas, and university studies, which relate to local government. Where it is made available, this allowance will help councillors further develop skills to assist with making informed decisions on important questions before council, and also provide professional development opportunities for councillors. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Education and training for Council Members is supported and it is the current practice of the City of Wanneroo to have a policy position and budget allowance available for this purpose.</p> <p>Departmental and/or Ministerial circulars may also have a role to play in training and education.</p>
5.6 Standardised Election Caretaker period		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is currently no requirement for a formal caretaker period, with individual councils operating under their own policies and procedures. This is commonly a point of public confusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A statewide caretaker period for local governments is proposed. All local governments across the State would have the same clearly defined election period, during which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils do not make major decisions with criteria to be developed defining 'major' Incumbent councillors who nominate for re-election are not to represent the local government, act on behalf of the council, or use local government resources to support campaigning activities. There are consistent election conduct rules for all candidates. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>A consistent approach across the local government sector to the care-taker period is supported as long as local government can still operate and meet Act requirements.</p>
5.7 Remove WALGA from the Act		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) is constituted under the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>. The Local Government Panel Report and the Select Committee Report included this recommendation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <u>Local Government Panel Report</u> recommended that WALGA not be constituted under the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>. Separating WALGA out of the Act will provide clarity that WALGA is not a State Government entity. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED CONDITIONALLY</u></p> <p>Support is subject to any legislative change not impacting WALGA continuing to provide the WALGA's Preferred Supplier Program and mutual insurance coverage.</p> <p>Note that more transparency is required in respect of the Preferred Supplier Program.</p>
5.8 CEO Recruitment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent amendments introduced provisions to standardise CEO recruitment. The recruitment of a CEO is a very important decision by a local government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed that DLGSC establishes a panel of approved panel members to perform the role of the independent person on CEO recruitment panels. Councils will be able to select an independent person from the approved list. Councils will still be able to appoint people outside of the panel with the approval of the Inspector. 	<p><u>PARTIALLY SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>The City of Wanneroo agrees that an independent person should be appointed to a CEO recruitment panel, noting that that person should have no voting rights and also not be able to be the Chair. Their role should be clearly articulated as one that provides support to ensure processes and procedures are appropriately followed and that the agreed policies and assessment approach is followed.</p>

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		To ensure a consistent approach across the sector, there should be alignment to Public Sector Recruitment standards including those relating to diversity issues.
Theme 6: Improved Financial Management and Reporting		
6.1 Model Financial Statements and Tiered Financial Reporting		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The financial statements published in the Annual Report is the main financial reporting currently published by local governments. Reporting obligations are the same for large (Stirling, Perth, Fremantle) and small (Sandstone, Wiluna, Dalwallinu) local governments, even though they vary significantly in complexity. The Office of the Auditor General has said that some existing reporting requirements are unnecessary or onerous - for instance, information that is not relevant to certain local governments, or that is a duplicate of other published information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister strongly believes in transparency and accountability in local government. The public rightly expects the highest standards of integrity, good governance, and prudent financial management in local government. It is critically important that clear information about the financial position of local governments is openly available to ratepayers. Financial information also supports community decision-making about local government services and projects. Local governments differ significantly in the complexity of their operations. Smaller local governments generally have much less operating complexity than larger local governments. The Office of the Auditor General has identified opportunities to improve financial reporting, to make statements clearer, and reduce unnecessary complexity. Recognising the difference in the complexity of smaller and larger local governments, it is proposed that financial reporting requirements should be tiered – meaning that larger local governments will have greater financial reporting requirements than smaller local governments. It is proposed to establish standard templates for Annual Financial Statements for band 1 and 2 councils, and simpler, clearer financial statements for band 3 and 4. Online Registers, updated quarterly (see item 3.4), would provide faster and greater transparency than current annual reports. Standard templates will be published for use by local governments. Simpler Strategic and Financial Planning (item 6.2) would also improve the budgeting process. 	<p><u>GENERALLY SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Transparency and accountability in local government is supported. Improved financial reporting should be implemented with an appropriate level of planning.</p> <p>Standards templates for financial reporting is supported however it is not clear how such templates will accommodate the complexity of large local governments reporting requirements.</p> <p>DLGSC should provide a greater level of support to smaller and regional local governments to meet financial transparency, accountability and reporting requirements.</p>
6.2 Simplify Strategic and Financial Planning		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirements for plans are outlined in the Local Government Financial Management and Administration Regulations. There is also the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IPR) framework. While many councils successfully apply IPR to their budgeting and reporting, IPR may seem complicated or difficult, especially for smaller local governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having clear information about the finances of local government is an important part of enabling informed public and ratepayer engagement and input to decision-making. The framework for financial planning should be based around information being clear, transparent, and easy to understand for all ratepayers and members of the public. In order to provide more consistency and clarity across the State, it is proposed that greater use of templates is introduced to make planning and reporting clearer and simpler, providing greater transparency for ratepayers. Local governments would be required to adopt a standard set of plans, and there will be templates published by the DLGSC for use or adaption by local governments. It is proposed that the plans that are required are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified Council Plans that replace existing Strategic Community Plans and set high-level objectives, with a new plan required at least every eight years. These will be short-form plans, with a template available from the DLGSC Simplified Asset Management Plans to consistently forecast costs of maintaining the local government's assets. A new plan will be required at least every ten years, though local governments should update the plan regularly if the local government gains or disposes of major assets (e.g. land, buildings, or 	<p><u>PARTIALLY SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Transparency and accountability in local government is supported.</p> <p>Standard template plans for reporting is supported however this should not restrict larger local governments from developing and using more comprehensive and detailed plans.</p> <p>DLGSC should provide a greater level of support to smaller and regional local governments to meet financial transparency, accountability and reporting requirements instead of oversimplifying the process.</p> <p>Level 1 and 2 local governments should be more sophisticated in their planning both in strategic planning and especially financial planning given large asset bases needing future renewal/replacement.</p> <p>Reforms should consider the WALGA Systemic Sustainability Study Report.</p> <p>There is limited prescription at the moment so if a local government wants to do a simple LTFP they can. Given the sustainability of local governments</p>

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	<p>roads). A template will be provided, and methods of valuations will be simplified to reduce red tape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Simplified Long Term Financial Plans will outline any long term financial management and sustainability issues, and any investments and debts. A template will be provided, and these plans will be required to be reviewed in detail at least every four years ○ A new Rates and Revenue Policy (see item 6.3) that identifies the approximate value of rates that will need to be collected in future years (referencing the Asset Management Plan and Long Term Financial Plan) – providing a forecast to ratepayers (updated at least every four years) ○ The use of simple, one-page Service Proposals and Project Proposals that outline what proposed services or initiatives will cost, to be made available through council meetings. These will become Service Plans and Project Plans added to the yearly budget if approved by council. This provides clear transparency for what the functions and initiatives of the local government cost to deliver. Templates will be available for use by local governments. 	<p>requires a long term and integrated view it is not considered good governance to continue to simplify the important issue of planning. More discussion and detail welcomed.</p>
6.3 Rates and Revenue Policy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments are not required to have a rates and revenue policy. • Some councils defer rate rises, resulting in the eventual need to drastically raise rates to cover unavoidable costs – especially for the repair of infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Rates and Revenue Policy is proposed to increase transparency for ratepayers by linking rates to basic operating costs and the minimum costs for maintaining essential infrastructure. • A Rates and Revenue Policy would be required to provide ratepayers with a forecast of future costs of providing local government services. • The Policy would need to reflect the Asset Management Plan and the Long Term Financial Plan (see item 6.2), providing a forecast of what rates would need to be, to cover unavoidable costs. • A template would be published for use or adaption by all local governments. <p>The Local Government Panel Report included this recommendation.</p>	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>A Rates and Revenue Policy needs to integrate with an Expenditure and Assets Management and Reserve Policy.</p> <p>For example, the City of Wanneroo has a budget policy which sets the principles for the annual and longer term budgeting including Rates.</p>
6.4 Monthly Reporting of Credit Card Statements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No legislative requirement. • Disclosure requirements brought in by individual councils have shown significant reduction of expenditure of funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statements of a local government's credit cards used by local government employees will be required to be tabled at council at meetings on a monthly basis. • This provides oversight of incidental local government spending. 	<p><u>PARTIALLY SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Greater transparency and accountability is supported and credit card statements can be presented to Council meeting as part of the Warrant of Payments, noting that the Warrant of Payments includes all payments made (including credit card transactions).</p> <p>This method has been acknowledged as being appropriate by the Office of the Auditor General.</p>
6.5 Amended Financial Ratios		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments are required to report seven ratios in their annual financial statements. • These are reported on the MyCouncil website. • These ratios are intended to provide an indication of the financial health of every local government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial ratios will be reviewed in detail, building on work already underway by the DLGSC. • The methods of calculating ratios and indicators will be reviewed to ensure that the results are accurate and useful. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>The review of the financial ratios is supported noting that the financial ratios must take into consideration the accurate financial position and be a useful measure.</p> <p>Financial Ratios need to reflect the diversity of the sector and not be a 'same size fits all'.</p>

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		For example, the assets sustainability ratio does not work well for growth councils.
6.6 Audit Committees		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments must establish an Audit Committee that has three or more persons, with the majority to be council members. The Audit Committee is to guide and assist the local government in carrying out the local government's functions in relation to audits conducted under the Act. The Panel Report identified that Audit Committees should be expanded, including to provide improved risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure independent oversight, it is proposed the Chair of any Audit Committee be required to be an independent person who is not on council or an employee of the local government. Audit Committees would also need to consider proactive risk management. To reduce costs, it is proposed that local governments should be able to establish shared Regional Audit Committees. The Committees would be able to include council members but would be required to include a majority of independent members and an independent chairperson. 	<p><u>PARTIALLY SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Independent oversight of the Audit and Risk Committee including independent member/s is supported. It is noted that independent member/s instead of an independent Chair may provide greater oversight as the Chair's predominate role is to Chair the Audit and Risk Committee meeting.</p> <p>The City's current Audit and Risk Committee proactively considers enterprise risk management.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to how this relates to the role of the CEO and to whom an independent person might report.</p> <p>Suggest that there be at least one independent member or more but with Council member majority. This would ensure that the accountability is still with the Council.</p>
6.7 Building Upgrade Finance		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local government sector has sought reforms that would enable local governments to provide loans to property owners to finance for building improvements. This is not currently provided for under the Act. The Local Government Panel Report included this recommendation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforms would allow local governments to provide loans to third parties for specific building improvements - such as cladding, heritage and green energy fixtures. This would allow local governments to lend funds to improve buildings within their district. Limits and checks and balances would be established to ensure that financial risks are proactively managed. 	<p><u>NOT SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>Local governments are not lending agencies, which is appropriate. There would be a significant cost impact to develop an appropriate framework and it could allow for problematic community expectations.</p> <p>There are also other statutory mechanisms that allow for a loan (or equivalent) to be provided in emergencies or for conservation purposes. For example, section 84 of the Heritage Act 2018 allows the Heritage Council to provide (inter alia) financial assistance to ensure certain buildings are appropriately conserved. Such financial assistance arises in very specific circumstances, and therefore should be managed by the niche organisations to which the requirement relates, such as the Heritage Council or Building Commission, not local government.</p> <p>In addition if a local government were to be a lender it would need very strong financial planning in place which conflicts with item 6.2.</p>
6.8 Cost of Waste Service to be Specified on Rates Notices		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No requirement for separation of waste charges on rates notice. Disclosure will increase ratepayer awareness of waste costs. The Review Panel Report included this recommendation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is proposed that waste charges are required to be separately shown on rate notices (for all properties which receive a waste service). This would provide transparency and awareness of costs for ratepayers. 	<p><u>SUPPORTED</u></p> <p>It is supported that waste charges be shown separately on rate notices and this is the current practice at the City of Wanneroo.</p>