



MEETING OF THE SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

to be held on

THURSDAY, 19 OCTOBER 2006

**in Conference Room 3,
Joondalup Civic Centre, Boas Avenue, Joondalup
commencing at 6.00 pm**

**MIKE TIDY
Acting Chief Executive Officer
13 October 2006**

CITY OF JOONDALUP

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the **SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE** will be held in Conference Room 3, Joondalup Civic Centre, Boas Avenue, Joondalup on **THURSDAY 19 OCTOBER 2006** commencing at **6.00 pm**

MIKE TIDY
Acting Chief Executive Officer
10 October 2006

Joondalup
Western Australia

AGENDA

Committee Members

Cr M (Michele) John – Presiding Person
Cr R (Russ) Fishwick – Deputy Presiding Person
Cr S (Sue) Hart
Cr S (Steve) Magyar
Ms M (Melanie) Barter, Edith Cowan University Representative
Dr M (Martin) Brueckner, Community Representative
Mr W (Will) Carstairs, Community Representative
Dr V (Vincent) Cusack, Community Representative
M K (Kieron) D’Arcy, Community Representative
Mr B (Brett) Dorney, West Coast TAFE Representative
Mr D (Denis) Godley, Community Representative
Ms U (Ute) Goeft, Community Representative
Ms W (Wendy) Herbert, Community Representative
Mr J (John) Willett, Community Representative

Officers

<i>Director Governance & Strategy</i>	<i>Mr I Cowie</i>
<i>Manager Strategic Development</i>	<i>Ms R Hardy</i>
<i>Senior Project Officer</i>	<i>Ms C Thompson</i>

Terms of Reference – Objectives

- (a) *To recommend to the City of Joondalup Council on policy, advice and appropriate courses of action which promote sustainability, which is (1) environmentally responsible, (2) socially sound and (3) economically viable.*
- (b) *To provide advice to Council on items referred to the Committee from the City of Joondalup Administration.*

DECLARATION OF OPENING

APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**MINUTES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE HELD 31 AUGUST 2006****RECOMMENDATION**

That the minutes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee held on 31 August 2006 be confirmed as a true and accurate record of proceedings.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE PRESIDING PERSON WITHOUT DISCUSSION**DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST****IDENTIFICATION OF MATTERS FOR WHICH THE MEETING MAY SIT BEHIND CLOSED DOORS****PETITIONS AND DEPUTATIONS****REPORTS**

	Page No
Item 1 Setting of Meeting Dates	1
Item 2 Resignations from the Sustainability Advisory Committee	3
Item 3 Response to WALGA's Systemic Sustainability Study	6
Item 4 Great Gardens Workshop	9
Item 5 Water Corporation's 'Water for Life' 2006 Report	11
Item 6 Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators	13
Item 7 Oil Depletion and Local Government	16
Item 8 Ratification of Work Plan for Future SAC Meetings	22

MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN**REQUESTS FOR REPORTS FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION**

1. Update on the City's Bicycle Plan
2. Presentation on Peak Oil from Mr Brian Fleay - Sustainable Transport Coalition

CLOSURE

ITEM 1 SETTING MEETING DATES – [00906]**WARD:** All**RESPONSIBLE** Mr Ian Cowie
DIRECTOR: Governance and Strategy

PURPOSE/ EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To provide a schedule of dates for meetings of the Sustainability Advisory Committee (SAC) for 2006/07.

BACKGROUND

At its meeting on 31 August 2006 the Committee resolved that:

“the next meeting of the Sustainability Advisory Committee be held on 19 October 2006 and that a report on future meeting dates for the Committee be presented to that meeting for further consideration by the Committee”.

DETAILS

The suggested dates for meetings of the SAC for 2006/07 have been scheduled at approximately four – six week intervals, excluding the month of January and the Easter period.

Proposed SAC meeting dates for 2006/07 for consideration by the Committee are as follows:

- 15 November 2006
- 14 December 2006
- 8 February 2007
- 29 March 2007
- 24 May 2007
- 15 June 2007
- 12 July 2007

Link to Strategic Plan:

Not Applicable.

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

Not Applicable.

Risk Management considerations:

Not Applicable.

Financial/Budget Implications:

Not Applicable

Policy Implications:

Not Applicable.

Regional Significance:

Not Applicable.

Sustainability Implications:

Not Applicable.

COMMENT

In setting its meeting dates the SAC may wish to consider the use of informal workshops. There have been a number of instances in the past where the SAC has called for informal workshops to deal with specific strategic or topical matters and it is highly effective and efficient to utilise informal workshops for this purpose. Should the SAC wish to continue this practice it is advisable that the formal meeting dates schedule allow for this to occur by providing appropriate spacing of time between meetings.

Examples of informal workshops held in the past include:

- The development of the SAC Strategic Workplan 2004
- Presentation from Dr Mal Washer on Sustainable Cities Inquiry
- The Development of a response to the Federal Government's draft sustainability charter

Such informal workshops will be held on an as needs basis.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple majority

RECOMMENDATION

That the Sustainability Advisory Committee APPROVES the meeting dates for 2006/07 as follows:

- **15 November 2006**
- **14 December 2006**
- **8 February 2007**
- **29 March 2007**
- **24 May 2007**
- **15 June 2007**
- **12 July 2007**

ITEM 2 RESIGNATIONS FROM THE SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE – [00906]

WARD: All

**RESPONSIBLE
DIRECTOR:** Mr Ian Cowie
Governance and Strategy

PURPOSE/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To advise of two recent resignations from members of the Sustainability Advisory Committee (SAC).

BACKGROUND

The Council at its meeting held on 24 May 2006 appointed elected members and community representatives with local knowledge, expertise with respect to sustainable development and connections within the community to serve on the SAC.

DETAILS

Two resignations have recently been received from Professor Sherry Saggars a community representative and Mr Denis Godley, the Small Business Centre representative.

This report recommends that the resignations from Professor Saggars and Mr Denis Godley as a representative of the Small Business Centre be accepted with a vote of thanks for their commitment and contribution to the work of the Committee. It should be noted that Mr Godley has recently been appointed to the Committee in the capacity of a community representative rather than the Small Business Centre representative.

The report further recommends that the Small Business Centre be requested to advise if it will consider a replacement for Mr Godley.

With the resignation of Professor Saggars from the Committee and Mr Godley resigning from the position of Manager of the Small Business Centre, membership of the Committee comprises the following individuals:

1. Cr M John, Presiding Person
2. Cr Russ Fishwick, Deputy Presiding Person
3. Cr Sue Hart
4. Cr Steve Magyar
5. Ms Melanie Barter, Edith Cowan University
6. Dr Martin Brueckner, Edith Cowan University
7. Mr Will Carstairs, Community Representative
8. Dr Vincent Cusack, Community Representative
9. Mr Keiron D'Arcy, Community Representative
10. Mr Brett Dorney, West Coast TAFE
12. Mr Denis Godley, Community Representative
13. Ms Ute Goeft, Edith Cowan University
14. Ms Wendy Herbert, Community Representative
15. Mr John Willett, Community Representative

Quorum: 7

Link to Strategic Plan:

Not Applicable.

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

The Local Government Act 1995 includes provisions in relation to the membership of committees and quorums.

Risk Management considerations:

Not Applicable.

Financial/Budget Implications:

Not Applicable.

Policy Implications:

Not Applicable.

Regional Significance:

Not Applicable.

Sustainability Implications:

Not Applicable.

Consultation:

Nil.

COMMENT

It should be noted that should the Small Business Association wish to nominate a representative for the Committee, the quorum for the Committee will be 8.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION

That the Sustainability Advisory Committee:

- 1 NOTES that Mr Godley has resigned as the representative of the Small Buisness Centre and has been appointed as a community representative;**
- 2 RECOMMENDS that Council:**
 - (a) ACCEPTS the resignation of Professor Saggors as a representative of the Small Business Centre;**
 - (b) THANKS Professor Saggors for her contribution to the work of the Committee;**
 - (c) REQUESTS the Small Business Centre to advise the City if it will be nominating a new representative to the Committee.**

ITEM 3 RESPONSE TO WALGA'S SYSTEMIC SUSTAINABILITY STUDY – [08144]

WARD: All

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr Ian Cowie
Governance and Strategy

PURPOSE

To request that the Sustainability Advisory Committee considers responses to the questions posed in the Western Australian Local Government Association's (WALGA) Systemic Sustainability Study.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WALGA is seeking feedback on an interim report titled "In Your Hands; Shaping the Future of Local Government in Western Australia". The report poses a range of questions for local governments to answer and provides a framework against which individual local governments can assess their financial sustainability.

BACKGROUND

At the meeting of Council on 19 September 2006, it was agreed that the City's proposed submission to WALGA on the Systemic Sustainability Study be referred to the Sustainability Advisory Committee. Specifically, the resolution stated:

REFERRED Report CJ155 – 09/06 – Response to WALGA's Systemic Sustainability Study to the Sustainability Advisory Committee for advice regarding the sustainability of local government prior to endorsing a submission being forwarded to WALGA.

DETAILS

Issues and options considered:

Attachment 1 provides the report's questions and suggested responses. The full report can be found at: <http://systemicsustainabilitystudy.com.au/> .

The Committee could decide to:

- Support all of the suggested responses
- Support some of the suggested responses and amend others
- Amend all of the suggested responses

Link to Strategic Plan:

Not Applicable.

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

The interim report of the Systemic Sustainability Study panel makes reference to a range of provisions in the Local Government Act and these are commented on in the attached report.

Risk Management considerations:

Not Applicable.

Financial/Budget Implications:

Not Applicable.

Policy Implications:

Not Applicable.

Regional Significance:

The Systemic Sustainability Study has statewide implications.

Sustainability Implications:

The Systemic Sustainability Study addresses local government sustainability.

Consultation:

By inviting comment and advice from the Sustainability Advisory Committee on the City's submission with respect to suggested responses, broader input into a framework against which individual local governments can assess their financial sustainability is being achieved.

COMMENT

Nil.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 Council Report CJ155 – 09/06

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION**That the Sustainability Advisory Committee:**

- 1 CONSIDERS each of the suggested responses to the questions posed in the Systemic Sustainability Study;**
- 2 AGREES to an appropriate response for each;**
- 3 PROVIDES its views to Council prior to Council endorsing a submission to be forwarded to WALGA.**

ITEM 4 GREAT GARDENS WORKSHOP – [59091]

WARD: All

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr Ian Cowie
Governance and Strategy

PURPOSE

To provide the Sustainability Advisory Committee (SAC) with information of the City's intent to host a 'Great Gardens Workshop' on 7 November 2006 and to seek the Committee's attendance at the event.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City will host a Great Gardens Workshop on 7 November from 6.00pm – 9.00pm at the Joondalup Reception Centre. Members of SAC are invited to attend.

BACKGROUND

The City successfully hosted three Great Gardens Workshops in 2005 with over 365 residents attending. Landcare Solutions presented the three-hour Workshops with State Government support via the Water Corporation and Swan River Trust. The Workshop assisted participants in creating a water efficient garden, minimising fertilizer use, composting, safe and effective weed control and encouraging wildlife into the urban landscape.

The same successful workshop format applied in 2005 will be provided by Landcare Solutions in November 2006 and the City has also requested the topic of grey water recycling be covered in response to community demand.

DETAILS

Issues and options considered:

The provision of another Great Garden Workshop by the City will have the following benefits:

- It will meet residents' requests to have more information on water efficient gardens (as per EcoHouse program feedback forms received in 2005);
- It will be very cost effective as it reaches a large audience at minimal cost ;
- It meets the City's Greenhouse Action Plan, action 25: *Facilitate energy reduction initiatives and promotes these to the wider community;*
- It can be identified as an initiative undertaken by the City in support of its Cities for Climate Protection Program initiative.

The Workshop will be provided by Landcare Solutions on 7 November between 6pm – 9pm to enable a broad audience to participate.

Link to Strategic Plan:

Key Focus Area: Caring for the Environment

Strategy 2.1.1 Maintain and protect natural assets and to retain biodiversity

Strategy 2.1.2 Further develop environmentally effective and energy efficient programs

Strategy 2.1.3 Develop a coordinated environmental framework, including community education

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

Not Applicable.

Risk Management considerations:

Not Applicable.

Financial/Budget Implications:

Funds to host the event are available from the Cities for Climate Protection Project funds.

Policy Implications:

Not Applicable.

Regional Significance:

Together with 'Heavenly Hectares', the Great Gardens Workshop is the largest and most successful landholder education program in the state.

Sustainability Implications:

The Workshop promotes sustainable gardening principles and biodiversity which in turn results in resource efficiency which can achieve community greenhouse gas abatement as pursued in the Cities for Climate Protection Program.

Consultation:

Nil.

COMMENT

The hosting of another Great Gardens Workshop by the City of Joondalup on 7 November 2006 will provide residents with important sustainable gardening skills prior to summer in a fun and interesting format.

Past participant enthusiasm and high attendance combined with low expenditure makes the workshop a cost effective approach to environmental community education.

The City will be profiled as a Council showing leadership in environmental sustainability and responding to community requests by providing the Great Gardens Workshop.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION

That the Sustainability Advisory Committee NOTES the Great Gardens Workshop report and ACKNOWLEDGES the invitation to attend the Great Gardens Workshop on 7 November 2006.

ITEM 5 WATER CORPORATION'S 'WATER FOR LIFE' 2006 REPORT – [00906]

WARD: All

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr Ian Cowie
Governance and Strategy

PURPOSE

To provide the Sustainability Advisory Committee (SAC) with a copy of the Water Corporation's 'Water for Life' 2006 report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report recommends that the Sustainability Advisory Committee NOTES the Water Corporation's 'Water for Life' 2006 report.

BACKGROUND

The 'Water for Life' report reviews the Water Corporation operations for 2005/06 and provides an update on activities and progress towards achieving the Corporation's key performance targets.

DETAILS

Issues and options considered:

Titled 'Water for Life', the report outlines the Water Corporation's performance during 2005/06 in relation to their sustainability principles and business strategies.

The report conveys the Water Corporation's role with regards to its commitment to sustainability in the way it delivers water, wastewater, drainage services and plans, for Western Australia's water future.

Attachment 1 provides a copy of part of the report, excluding corporate information which includes financial statements.

The full report can be found at: <http://www.watercorporation.com.au/r/report2006.cfm> .

Link to Strategic Plan:

Not Applicable.

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

Not Applicable.

Risk Management considerations:

Not Applicable.

Financial/Budget Implications:

Not Applicable.

Policy Implications:

Not Applicable.

Regional Significance:

The Water Corporation's service has statewide implications.

Sustainability Implications:

Not Applicable.

Consultation:

Not Applicable.

COMMENT

Nil.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 Part of Water Corporation's 'Water for Life' 2006 Report

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION

That the Sustainability Advisory Committee NOTES the Water Corporation's 'Water for Life' 2006 Report.

ITEM 6 STRATEGIC PLAN KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – [00906]

WARD: All

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr Ian Cowie
Governance and Strategy

PURPOSE

To seek advice from the Sustainability Advisory Committee on the development of sustainability indicators.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2005/06 Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators (KPI) Report was presented to Council on 29 August 2006, in accordance with the Council's reporting framework. Council accepted the report, and requested that it be referred to the Sustainability Advisory Committee for advice on the development of sustainability indicators. (*Item CJ137 – 08/06 refers*).

BACKGROUND

The Strategic Plan KPIs are intended to measure progress against the Strategic Plan 2003 – 2008, and reports against the KPIs are provided to the Council on an annual basis. The report is a component of the Corporate Reporting Framework endorsed by Council on 14 December 2004 (*Item CJ307 12/04 refers*).

DETAILS

Issues and options considered:

The 2005/206 Strategic Plan KPI Report provided Council with information for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

The KPIs link directly to the outcomes and strategies in the Key Focus Areas of:

- Community Wellbeing;
- Caring for the Environment;
- City Development, and
- Organisational Development.

The KPIs are categorised according to their indicator type - social, economic, and/or environmental.

Link to Strategic Plan:

Key Focus Area 4: Organisational Development

Outcome: The City of Joondalup is a sustainable and accountable business.

Objective 4.1: To manage the business in a responsible and accountable manner.

Strategy 4.1.2: Develop a corporate reporting framework based on sustainable indicators.

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

Section 2.7 of the Local Government Act 1995 states:

The role of the council:

(1) *The council:*

- (a) *directs and controls the local government's affairs; and*
- (b) *is responsible for the performance of the local government's functions.*

Risk Management considerations:

The KPI Report provides Council with an overall assessment of progress against the Strategic Plan.

Financial/Budget Implications:

Not Applicable.

Policy Implications:

The stated objective of Council's Communication Policy 2.3.2 is:

To indicate the City's high level of commitment to public consultation and to provide good, open and accountable government.

Regional Significance:

Not Applicable.

Sustainability Implications:

The Strategic Plan KPI's have been categorised as social, environmental and/or economic.

Consultation:

Not Applicable.

COMMENT

The Strategic Plan is due for a major review during 2006/07 and this will include a review of the KPIs against the revised Plan. This process will involve consultation with members of the community and key stakeholders, including the Sustainability Advisory Committee.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 2005/06 Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators Performance Report

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple majority.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Sustainability Advisory Committee:

- 1 CONSIDERS what sustainability indicators would be appropriate as Key Performance Indicators for the Strategic Plan;**
- 2 AGREES on the appropriate indicators;**
- 3 PROVIDES its views to Council.**

**ITEM 7 OIL DEPLETION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT – [59091]
59091****WARD:** All**RESPONSIBLE** Mr Ian Cowie
DIRECTOR: Governance & Strategy**PURPOSE**

To disseminate information gained at the “Oil Depletion and Local Government Forum” held by the Sustainable Transport Coalition (STC) of WA and the City of Stirling on 14 September 2006.

To inform the Sustainability Advisory Committee (SAC) of the key issues and potential future actions raised at this forum.

To identify the importance of the City of Joondalup implementing sustainable transport initiatives.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Oil Depletion and Local Government Forum highlighted the importance of local government’s role in planning now for oil depletion and associated costs. Four key speakers addressed the oil depletion issue by discussing relevant programs, examples of government initiatives, mapping vulnerable locations in WA and identifying possible scenarios and strategies.

This forum has provided a range of ideas which will assist the City in its Greenhouse Action Plan Review and TravelSmart Program in particular.

BACKGROUND

At the 31 August 2006 meeting of the SAC the following motion was moved:

NOTICE OF MOTION – CR S MAGYAR - [61581]

“That the Sustainability Advisory Committee:

- 1 INVITES Mr Brian Fleay, or another representative from the Australian Association for the Study of Peak Oil and Gas to give a presentation on the implications for the sustainability of Joondalup of peak oil at the next meeting of the Sustainability Advisory Committee;*
- 2 INVITES all Elected Members and the corporate Executive to the next meeting of the Sustainability Advisory Committee to consider the implications of peak oil on the sustainability of Joondalup;*
- 3 DETERMINES and ADVISES the Council of the long term implications of peak oil after the presentation on the issue of peak oil.”*

In response to this, it was recognised that it would be beneficial for the City to attend a forum on the impacts of the oil situation on local government.

Information gleaned from the Oil Depletion and Local Government Forum can be considered:

- in the Greenhouse Action Plan review process;
- for vehicle fleet planning; and
- in the City's TravelSmart program.

In response to this, it was recognised that it would be beneficial for the City to attend a forum on the impacts of the oil situation on local government.

DETAILS

Oil Depletion and Local Government Workshop:

This STC workshop focused on practical alternative solutions to the rising petrol prices faced by local government and its community. It explored challenges and ideas for councils seeking to reduce transport energy use, lower emissions and to support sustainable transport.

Speaker 1: Lucy Carew-Reid (Sustainable Transport Officer at Cities for Climate Protection, ICLEI-A/NZ (Local Governments for Sustainability)). Lucy Carew-Reid spoke about the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign and local government transport issues.

Refer to Attachment 1.

A number of initiatives were presented that local governments had undertaken to reduce car use, these included:

- Increased on-street parking but reduced number of parking spaces that developers had to supply.
- Enough short term parking spaces but not for commuters that could use public transport.
- The North Sydney Council introduced differential parking rates so vehicles with lower emissions pay less for parking.
- Free city bicycles supplied with refundable coin system whereby advertising on the bikes funds the service.

Another example of a community adapting to reduced fuel supply was Cuba during the USA fuel embargo. This resulted in local self reliance and initiatives included:

- More local food production and markets;
- Registered carpooling; and
- Dispersment of university facilities.

Further Issues:

A barrier for Australia is that it is a costly exercise to put tolls in for 'contained' congestion i.e. Australian cities are not as congested as many other major cities in the world.

Managing the conflict of pedestrians and cyclists on paths is addressed on the Australian Bicycle Council website: <http://www.abc.dotars.gov.au/>

Industry often approaches local government for advice as local government are identified as leading the way.

Speaker 2: David Rice (Department of Planning and Infrastructure - DPI). David has been involved with some initial mapping on what sections of WA's suburbs will be most affected by

rising petrol prices as well as other factors such as access to public transport. This was the first public presentation of these initial results and identified residents most at risk of further petrol price rises.

Refer to Attachment 2.

In this mapping exercise the emphasis was on holistic affordable living, not just affordable housing in suburbs that will be seriously impacted on by oil depletion and transport needs.

The maps indicate relative transport vulnerability, however an indication of absolute transport vulnerability is really needed.

Contact person at DPI : Tim.Wyatt@dpi.wa.gov.au

Speaker 3: David Worth (Sustainable Transport Coalition of WA) has studied the issue of Australia's oil supply for some years and gave a brief overview of the peaking of world crude oil production and what it means for Australia. He concluded his talk by looking at some ideas of how local government can address rising petrol prices using examples from Australia and overseas.

Refer to Attachment 3.

David identified two scenarios – “Plan A: Business as usual” and “Plan B: Oil depletion is coming”

Plan A:

Australia has low grain stocks as we consume more than we grow. Biodiesel is derived from corn, sugar and canola. Increased biodiesel from these sources will result in increased food prices. Transferring vehicle stocks to hybrid vehicles will take a long time (eg it generally takes Australia 15 – 20 years to change its entire vehicle stock).

Plan B:

The price of oil doubling is an indicator of a problem. The underlying problem is that daily oil production is not large enough to meet demand. He predicts society will probably run out of cheap oil. During oil shocks there is an increase in 4 cylinder cars purchased and an increase in public transport use.

In Australia in the past eighteen months oil exports have dropped and oil imports have risen. Refineries are not set up to use our own oil exploration in Australia and we are heavily reliant on imports. Geoscience Australia predicts in 5 – 7 years Australian reserves will run out if we continue using oil at the current rate.

Refer to USA Department of Energy Report on www.stcwa.org.au

Plan B Initiatives:

What councils can do:

Transport

- Convert trucks and light pick-ups to CNG;
- Transfer vehicle stock to smaller cars / CNG / diesel;
- Exchange cars for electric bikes;
- Establish a regional biodiesel plant using waste rather than ethanol;
- Cut down on vehicle travel.

Staff

- Work from home 1 – 2 days per week;
- Pay staff not to use cars eg City of Subiaco;

Residents

- Establish community car pool systems;
- Fast track Transport Oriented Developments (TODs) around older rail stations.

Conclusion

Government leadership is needed and local government is good at community awareness raising. Opportunities for recognition of sustainable transport initiatives can be achieved through the STC Sustainable Transport Awards.

Speaker 4: Ian Ker (STC & CATALYST) catalystian@netscape.net is an experienced transport consultant and informed on how local government can effect real change in light of looming further rises in transport energy costs. Ian is currently developing a long term public transport strategy for the Perth Transport Authority.

Refer to Attachment 4.

Ian suggested 'peak oil' is an opportunity for doing something positive about sustainable transport. Further advantages of reducing car use include increased pedestrian activity which can reduce crime and lead to better health.

Issues:

- Household budgets are impacted on from increases in petrol prices (see pp 3 –5 Attachment 4).
- Developers (in Queensland) are luring people in to most vulnerable (fuel reliant) areas by offering free fuel for 2 years.
- Car allowances encourage car dependence.

Regional action:

- The Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) lobbied the Federal Government to expand fringe benefits tax to vehicles that are more environmentally friendly (motion recently passed).

What Local Government Can Do:

- Lead by example;
- Engage community (ascertain a clear set of statements of what the community wants);
- Demonstration projects eg Leederville TOD link to train station;
- Consider wide scale range of benefits of transit orientation;
- Investigate 'Network City' with DPI – what it means to local government and influence how it becomes operational;
- Investigate Town of Vincent parking plans;
- Reinvigorate local centres;
- Utilise public spaces;
- Refer to 'Designing out Crime' see DPI Planning Guidelines;
- Consider energy use in council's own operations;
- Actively embrace travel behaviour change eg appoint a TravelSmart Officer;
- Address community development;
- Encourage local business development including patronising of such rather than travel to centres further a field;
- Recognise that local governments are pivotal with a greater knowledge of the detailed functioning of areas.

Key Performance Indicators:

- Public spaces are populated and local businesses thrive;
- No free fuel advertising;

- Cost of local government services e.g. property rates are kept reasonable;
- Community involvement in the process of adjusting to oil price and scarcity.

Question Time

Suggestions from points raised:

- See DPI 'Network City' and try to adopt principles and engage the business community as they provide much of the community foundation.
- Seek DPI program for development of activity centres and corridors. Viable proposals could be addressed to Martin Richardson.
- Seek State government's Transport Impact Assessment which should be available to local governments.
- Approach WALGA with issues and hurdles in developing sustainable transport.

Link to Strategic Plan:

The Forum has provided the City with ideas and resources for sustainable transport planning to implement the Key Focus Area 2: Caring for the Environment objectives of the City of Joondalup Strategic Plan 2003 – 2008:

2.1: "To plan and manage our natural resources to ensure environmental sustainability" and

2.2: "To manage waste effectively and efficiently in alignment with environmentally sustainable principles".

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

The City meets key relevant requirements of the *Local Government Act 1995 (WA)* by attending sustainable transport forums and implementing resource efficiency initiatives. These include:

Part 1 – Introductory matters

Section 1.3 (2):

- (a) "greater accountability of local governments to their communities;
- (b) "more efficient and effective local government"; and

Section 1.3 (3):

using ". its best endeavours to meet the needs of current and future generations through an integration of environmental protection, social advancement and economic prosperity".

Risk Management considerations:

Not Applicable.

Financial/Budget Implications:

Not Applicable.

Policy Implications:

Not Applicable.

Regional Significance:

Sustainable Transport has a regional impact.

Sustainability Implications:

The implementation of sustainable transport initiatives promotes the City's Strategic Plan 2003 –2008 Key Focus Area 2: *Caring for the Environment* - "The City of Joondalup is recognised as a leader in environmental sustainability, and continues to promote and enjoy a lifestyle which engenders social and economic sustainability".

Consultation:

Not Applicable.

COMMENT

Local government planning for oil price rises and potential oil depletion is crucial for meeting local government responsibility. The City of Joondalup already has initiatives in place to reduce corporate and community car dependence in its Greenhouse Action Plan (GAP) which can be expanded utilising suggestions generated from the forum and through the GAP review process and TravelSmart program.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability – *Empowering local governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions*. Lucy Carew-Reid.

Attachment 2: *Transport Vulnerability Maps STC AGM 11 September 2006*, David Rice.

Attachment 3: *Plan B: Oil depletion is coming*, Dr David Worth, Convenor (Sustainable Transport Coalition).

Attachment 4: *Local Government: Meat in the Sandwich or Pivotal Player?* Ian Ker Principal CATALYST.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION

The Sustainability Advisory Committee NOTES the Oil Depletion and Local Government Report and its associated attachments and also NOTES that the Committee will receive a presentation in November 2006 from Mr Brian Fleay from the Sustainable Transport Coalition.

ITEM 8 RATIFICATION OF WORK PLAN FOR FUTURE SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS – [00906]

WARD: All

**RESPONSIBLE
DIRECTOR:** Mr Ian Cowie
 Governance and Strategy

PURPOSE/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To ratify the outcomes of the Sustainability Advisory Committee (SAC) workshop.

BACKGROUND

A SAC workshop was held on 29 September 2006 where discussions were held on the way forward, including key focus areas for the Committee.

DETAILS

A workplan has been developed from discussions held at the workshop and this plan has been forwarded to Committee members for their information and consideration.

Link to Strategic Plan:

Not Applicable.

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

Not Applicable.

Risk Management considerations:

Not Applicable.

Financial/Budget Implications:

There could be financial implications associated with the implementation of the workplan.

Policy Implications:

There could be financial implications associated with the implementation of the workplan.

Regional Significance:

Not Applicable.

Sustainability Implications:

The workplan promotes sustainability.

Consultation:

Not Applicable.

COMMENT

Nil.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 SAC Workplan

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority

RECOMMENDATION

That the Sustainability Advisory Committee RATIFIES the workplan as detailed in Attachment 1 to this report.

**APPENDICES FOR AGENDA FOR
MEETING OF THE SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
19 OCTOBER 2006**

ITEM NO	TITLE	APPENDIX NO	STAMPED PAGE NO
3	COUNCIL REPORT CJ155 – 09/06 RESPONSE TO WALGA'S SYSTEMIC SUSTAINABILITY STUDY	1	1
5	WATER CORPORATION'S 'WATER FOR LIFE' 2006 REPORT (PART OF)	2	8
6	2005/06 STRATEGIC PLAN KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS PERFORMANCE REPORT	3	49
7	ICLEI LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY – EMPOWERING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, LUCY CAREW-REID	4	67
7	TRANSPORT VULNERABILITY MAPS STC - AGM 11 SEPTEMBER 2006	4	91
7	PLAN B: OIL DEPLETION IS COMING, DR DAVID WORTH, CONVENOR	4	132
7	LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MEAT IN THE SANDWICH OR PIVOTAL PLAYER? IAN KER PRINCIPAL CATALYST	4	159
8	RATIFICATION OF WORKPLAN FOR FUTURE SAC MEETINGS	5	179

**CJ155 - 09/06 RESPONSE TO WALGA'S SYSTEMIC
SUSTAINABILITY STUDY - [12542]**

WARD: All

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR: Mr Ian Cowie
Governance and Strategy

CJ060912_BRF.DOC:ITEM 3

PURPOSE

To provide a response to the Western Australian Local Government Association's (WALGA) Systemic Sustainability Study.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WALGA is seeking feedback on an interim report titled "In Your Hands; Shaping the Future of Local Government in Western Australia". This report poses a range of questions for local governments to answer and provides a framework against which individual local governments can assess their financial sustainability.

Proposed responses to the questions raised within the interim report are provided for consideration.

BACKGROUND

In January 2006 WALGA commissioned a comprehensive study into the Systemic Sustainability of Local Government in Western Australia. "In Your Hands; Shaping the Future of Local Government in Western Australia" is the interim report of the Systemic Sustainability Study panel (Attachment 1). The document highlights a range of issues for consideration by local governments and, based on this feedback, a final report will be prepared.

DETAILS

The interim report's questions and suggested responses are as follows:

- Q1 *What are the important dimensions of sustainability for a Local Government? How could these dimensions be used to strengthen or enhance the future role of Local Government in Western Australia?*
- A1 The most important dimension of sustainability is relevance. If local government loses its relevance, its sustainability must be questioned. There are numerous elements which allow local government to be relevant. These include financial capacity, skill base, legislative authority, etc.
- Q2 *Do Councils believe it is important to have an agreed vision for the sector developed with State Government?*
- A2 The vision for local government should be set by local government. Any agreed vision would be most effective if it is developed with the State Government. However, the vision should not be developed by the State Government.

- Q3 *Do Councils believe it is necessary to define the roles and responsibility of Local Government?*
- A3 Roles are broadly defined within the Local Government Act and other legislation. If such roles and responsibilities are defined more specifically, local government loses flexibility which could impact on its relevance. Local government should have general powers to operate as is currently the case.
- Q4 *Are there other significant principles that should define the scope and role of Local Government activities?*
- A4 The principles identified in Chapter 3 (covering respect, engagement, autonomy, responsiveness, etc.) appear comprehensive.
- Q5 *Is there a need for more transparent and authoritative sector-wide financial practices to be developed? (The Panel suggests that these should include debt policies, the rating mechanism, policy choices, accounting practice, asset management systems and policies, and consistent monitoring and reporting of a Council's financial position and performance.)*
- A5 Great care needs to be taken in terms of the development of sector-wide financial practices. For instance, some Councils will have valid reasons to take on significant debt while others will not need to. Further, while consistent monitoring and reporting allows for cross-local government comparisons, it does not assist local governments to provide services and be responsive to local communities.
- Q6 *Would there be benefit in defining a best practice debt policy? How could this be applied to best effect across the industry?*
- A6 There can be no best practice debt policy as each local government's situation is different. However, it is important that local governments are informed of levels of debt which can bring viability into question.
- Q7 *Is there value in monitoring rate increases and matching them with financial sustainability?*
- A7 Rate increases should be determined by individual local governments based on the needs of the Council as the decision maker.
- Q8 *Would the requirement for a 'New Zealand-style services policy' statement, that clearly states the roles and functions than an individual authority is prepared to adopt and that details the number, nature and method of service delivery, improve or strengthen the sustainability of Local Government in Western Australia?*
- A8 Local governments produce a range of statements which indicate to the community what they are doing. These include strategic plans or plans for the future and many would have customer service charters. It is considered important for local government autonomy that individual local governments continue to set their service direction. However, it is appropriate for local governments to identify the level of services they will be providing to their communities to ensure expectations are clear.
- Q9 *If there is a need for more consistent accounting policies, what would be the best way to introduce them? Are there capacity, capability or systems issues that would preclude their successful introduction?*
- A9 Local governments are required to comply with accounting standards and this is considered sufficient.

- Q10 *Is there a need for the development of accepted industry standards of asset management? How might these be successfully introduced in Western Australia?*
- A10 A range of Councils are working on improving asset management in a variety of ways. However, again it is considered important to provide flexibility and there should not be one standard which fits all local governments unless the standard is high level, broad and flexible to complement the varying capacities of individual local governments.
- Q11 *Do Councils believe that there is a need for regular sustainability monitoring?*
- A11 It is up to each individual local government to monitor its "sustainability" and take action to ensure that it maintains or enhances its position in the future.
- Q12 *What would be the most important issues to monitor in order to assess financial sustainability?*
- A12 It should be up to each individual local government to monitor its financial sustainability in terms of the actions it wishes to take.
- Q13 *The Panel invites Local Governments to conduct the financial sustainability self-assessment included in Appendix 3. This will enable participating authorities to identify their positioning and performance against WA Local Government benchmarks as set out elsewhere in this document.*
- A13 See "Comment" section of this report.
- Q14 *Do Councils believe that the principles of Local Government should more clearly address the principles of 'subsidiarity' and 'correspondence' in strengthening and confirming its role and relationship with the State Government?*
- A14 The role of local government and its relationship with the State should be left broad to enable flexibility. Should local government be concerned about cost shifting in a particular area, it is incumbent on local government, through WALGA, to tackle the State on this matter.
- Q15 *How applicable do Councils believe the Panel's definition of community of interest is? Are there measures or experiences Council can identify that may help to better quantify or rate the attributes - to assist planning, jurisdictional and service enhancement?*
- A15 It is extremely difficult to identify communities of interest in any finite way. This is because people have different communities of interest for different areas of their lives. (That is a shopping community of interest will be different from a schooling community of interest, etc.)

In particular the Panel wants individual Councils to comment on the key dimensions that define a sustainable Local Government's boundaries. In providing commentary to question 16, please reference your Council's responses to the sustainability self-assessment.

- Q16 *The Panel wishes to discuss the potential dimensions for assessing a Local Government's boundaries with the sector. What dimensions does your Council believe are important? How can they be defined?*
- A16 A local government's boundary should be based on a variety of factors. The Local Government Act identifies factors for the Advisory Board to take into consideration

(including communities of interest, physical features, demographic trends, economic factors, history, etc) and this is considered sufficient.

Q17 *Is workplace planning an important consideration of your Council?*

A17 Workplace planning is an important consideration.

Q18 *Has your Council adopted any innovative strategies to ensure the industry recruits and retains the best and most appropriate workforce for the future? Are there specific measures you consider appropriate to strengthen the governance capabilities of elected Councillors?*

A18 The City has used a variety of mechanisms to recruit and retain its workforce. These strategies are used by many Councils and include the use of specialised recruitment firms and attractive enterprise bargaining arrangements. The governance capabilities of elected members have been enhanced by a very extensive induction program conducted by the City.

Q19 *Do Councils believe that there is a role for an objective and independent sectoral audit process on issues dealing with financial sustainability?*

A19 There could be some benefit from an independent sectoral audit process if the audit was performance-based. However, it would be important to ensure that this did not lead to all local governments operating in the same way. Should this be the case, the essence of "local government" would disappear.

Q20 *What are the strengths and weaknesses of a two-tiered system of Local Government? Are there particular services that are best delivered on a regional basis?*

A20 For smaller, particularly non-metropolitan local governments there are potential advantages to a two-tiered system of local government with services such as road construction provided on a regional basis.

Q21 *Do Councils believe that there is a need for State-wide resource sharing arrangements? How could these be structured for best effect?*

A21 There are a range of resource sharing arrangements operating within local government at the moment. The Department of Local Government and Regional Development has attempted to encourage this. It is considered that the current initiatives in this area are adequate and sufficient.

Q22 *The Panel asks Councils to consider these and other potential changes to the Local Government Act as part of the development of an industry response to this study.*

A22 The Report makes a range of suggestions. Responses to each are as follows:

- Increase tender limit from \$50,000 to \$100,000:
This is supported.
- Increase the threshold for major land transactions to \$2 million:
This is supported.
- Establish asset management plans and require the establishment of reserves to fund the replacement of infrastructure:
This should be at the discretion of individual local governments. However replacing assets is, obviously, vitally important.
- Allow for flexibility in paying Councillors and the mandatory number required:

Further consideration should be given the amounts which elected members can receive.

- Introduce mandatory training programs for Councillors:
The City has obtained extremely strong commitment for voluntary training programs. The necessity for mandatory training is questioned.
- Allow Councils to conduct postal voting without using the WA Electoral Commission:
This is supported.
- Introduce less prescriptive requirements in relation to business planning and the disposal of land and other property:
The preparation of business plans is considered important and these provisions have not constrained the City's operations in the past.
- Revisit the rate exemptions provision within the Act:
This approach is supported.
- Allow Councils to hold electronic meetings:
The provisions in the Local Government Act which allow for electronic meetings in certain circumstances are supported.
- Have external decision making criteria to guide local governments in rate setting:
While this may be useful for some, it could be seen as a way of standardising the setting of rates and reducing local autonomy and is, therefore, not supported.
- Increase the level of developer contributions for public facilities:
This is supported in theory and needs further consideration from a planning and asset management perspective.

- Q23 *What improvements should be made to the distribution of FAGS in Western Australia? How might incentives to pursue best use of own source revenue be developed? How might the concept of a minimum grant be modified to ensure the grant is awarded based on sustainable performance by authorities?*
- A23 The issue of Financial Assistance Grants being paid on the basis of efficiency is a concept which has previously been considered and rejected by the Commonwealth Government. It requires further consideration.
- Q24 *What role can the State Government play in supporting Councils and the industry to address the challenge of change and more sustainable operation? Does the Industry require some form of transitional funding to assist Councils plan for and execute a change agenda consistent with the themes identified in this review?*
- A24 The State Government's support is always valuable. However, local government needs to be careful that it does not abrogate its responsibility as a decision maker as it seeks State Government funding to implement changes.
- Q25 *Do Councils believe that there is a need for a State Government-established fund to help achieve specific reform objectives?*
- A25 Such a fund would be useful but, again, local governments need to be careful that the fund does not ultimately lead to a reduction in local government autonomy.
- Q26 *Do the current arrangements for capacity building in the Local Government sector meet the needs of the sector?*
- A26 The City has rarely used current capacity building arrangements and, consequently, is not in a good position to comment. However, additional guidance from the Department on specific legislative matters, in the form of guidelines and frequently asked questions, would be very useful.

Issues and options considered:

Council could:

- Accept the suggested responses;
- Amend the suggested responses as it considers appropriate; or
- Not provide a response.

Link to Strategic Plan:

Not applicable.

Legislation – Statutory Provisions:

The interim report of the Systemic Sustainability Study panel makes reference to a range of provisions in the Local Government Act and these are commented on in this report.

Risk Management considerations:

Not applicable.

Financial/Budget Implications:

Not applicable.

Policy implications:

Not applicable.

Regional Significance:

The Systemic Sustainability Study has state wide implications.

Sustainability implications:

The Systemic Sustainability Study addresses local government sustainability.

Consultation:

Not applicable.

COMMENT

The study panel's report includes an individual local government financial sustainability self-assessment tool. The City of Joondalup is currently examining itself against this tool and the results will be reported to Council and to WALGA. The document "In Your Hands; Shaping the Future of Local Government in Western Australia" is available in the Councillors' Reading Room.

ATTACHMENTS

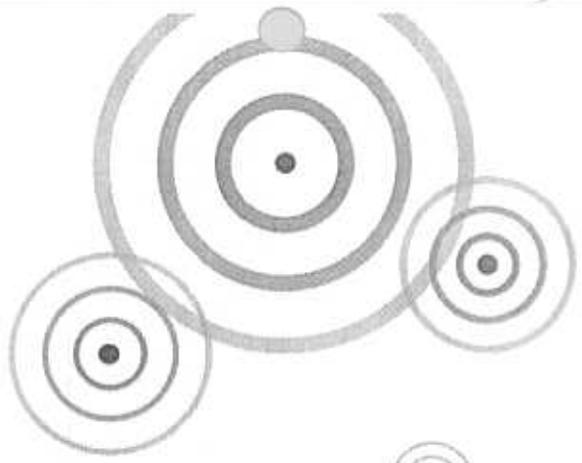
Nil.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple majority.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council ENDORSES a submission being forwarded to WALGA along the lines presented in this report as the City of Joondalup's response to questions in WALGA's Systemic Sustainability Study.



water for life
Report 2006



APPENDIX
2-2

Attachment 1.

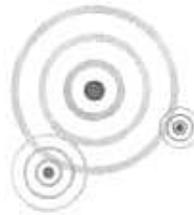
2006 8



CONTENTS

What we do	1
Chairman's report	2
Chief Executive Officer's report	3
How we work	4
A snapshot of 2005-06	6
Focus on core business	9
Security through Diversity	16
Change the way we think and work	21
Genuinely engaging with our stakeholders	27
Creating a great place to work	30
Regional highlights	36
Corporate information	
Economic performance	40
Simplified Financial Statements	44
Governance	45
Directors' report	53
Organisational structure	56
Operational statistics	59
Glossary	64
Financial report	66

Click to go to section



Water for life...

This concept is fundamental to the way we deliver water, wastewater and drainage services, and how we plan for Western Australia's water future.

'Water for life' expresses our commitment to sustainability in all that we do – for the benefit of present and future generations.

By adopting sustainability as a guiding principle, we commit to:

- achieving our social and economic goals while protecting and enhancing our environment;
- striving to act ethically, honestly and, through engagement and communication, with the input and support of our stakeholders; and
- being accountable for our decisions and actions at all times.

Although Western Australia's drying climate continues to present many challenges, our planning currently stretches forward almost half a century.

Our sound strategies provide a high standard of water services to ensure Western Australia is a great place to live and invest. Together with our firm commitment to be guided by our sustainability principles and our strategic long-term planning, we face the future with confidence.

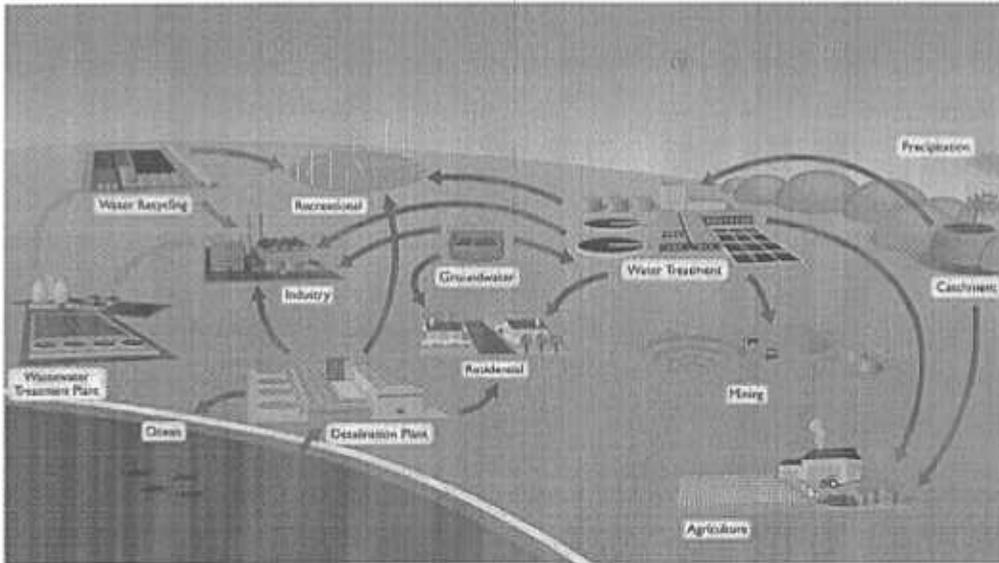
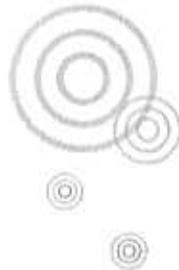
ECONOMIC

ENVIRONMENTAL

SOCIAL



What we do



How we obtain and use water in Western Australia.

The Water Corporation is one of Australia's largest and most successful water service providers, serving almost two million Western Australians and managing more than \$10 billion in water services infrastructure.

Our customers (households, business, industry and local governments) are spread across 2.5 million square kilometres of one of the driest countries on Earth.

We directly employ more than 2,200 people and our operations during 2005-06 generated more than \$1.4 billion in revenue. The majority of our profits are returned to the Western Australian Government as a dividend to contribute to the development of the State.

Water

We collect, treat, transfer and deliver drinking quality and non-drinking-quality water.

Wastewater and drainage

We collect, transport, treat and return wastewater and drainage water to the water cycle.

Irrigation

We are a bulk supplier of water for irrigation.

Community Service Obligations

Each year we undertake water, wastewater and drainage projects that are for the benefit of the community but which do not raise sufficient revenue to cover costs. The Government compensates us for these activities in the form of a Community Service Obligation Payment.



Chairman's report

Successful progress on the construction of the Perth Seawater Desalination Plant in readiness for this climate-independent source to provide a significant boost to the Integrated Water Supply Scheme from November was without doubt the highlight of the 2005-06 year.

Its fast-paced development was matched by that of the wind farm near Cervantes in the Mid West which will provide a greenhouse neutral power source, together with the establishment of major infrastructure to deliver the drinking water into the scheme.

These achievements have come at a time when the Corporation has a responsibility to deliver practical responses to the challenges of the drying climate in an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable way. That is our commitment to the Western Australian community.

The construction of the first large-scale seawater desalination plant in Australia, as part of our *Security through Diversity* approach has enhanced our growing reputation as a national leader in the water industry in meeting the challenges of climate change.

The Water Corporation has also looked to the future to meet the needs of its changing operations. In particular, we established an Asset Management Division to protect our \$10 billion of assets and to ensure at all times that our business has the infrastructure available to deliver the levels of service required by our customers. Through the next five years our capital program will exceed \$600 million a year as we work to meet the demands of a rapidly growing State. To meet this challenge we will extend our industry partnerships in a series of alliances for planning and implementing capital works. We are confident this delivery strategy will ensure we have the human and other resources required to undertake this massive program.

In other initiatives, the Corporation recently put the finishing touches to our new Statewide Operations Centre. This state-of-the-art facility is a critical component in the integration of the Corporation's business processes, technology requirements and asset operation for the benefit of Western Australia and our customers. It will significantly improve the Corporation's responsiveness and capacity to monitor the performance of its networks.

The Water Corporation has continued its broad engagement with commercial and residential stakeholders to enable its planning processes to keep up with rapid development. In another year of record residential land development, the Corporation has provided timely and innovative solutions to service demand.

Over the past 10 years a range of social, economic, and regulatory reforms has led to a continual reshaping of the Corporation. This is an important part of the renewal of an organisation and is embraced as an ongoing theme in the Corporation's desire to continually improve its operations.

There are some interesting and complex challenges as we move into our second decade. I thank members of the Board, management and all employees for their continuing support as we work to achieving our purpose of *sustainable management of water services to make Western Australia a great place to live and invest*.

Tim Ungar
Chairman



Chief Executive Officer's report

The start to the Perth 2006 winter was the driest on record, reinforcing yet again a familiar pattern of drying climate that has been the stand-out challenge since the Water Corporation started operating in 1996.

The reality today is that there can be no confidence that dam inflows will stabilise and there is a real risk that they will continue to decline.

The result is that, as we enter our second decade of providing water and wastewater services to almost two million Western Australians, the task of securing our State's water future through sustainable source development and demand management remains every bit as challenging as it did during our first decade.

We will continue to encourage smarter use of water, intensify our quest to achieve greater recycling and pursue the many other initiatives in our *Security through Diversity* approach.

Our immediate future will be dominated by the pressing need to ensure that 107 gegalitres of new water is delivered into the Integrated Water Supply Scheme (IWSS) within the next three years.

This water is needed to restore balance to the Scheme and position it for the growth of our booming State.

Progress towards this target is well under way. In November 2006 our new climate independent seawater desalination plant will begin providing 45 gegalitres of water annually. This represents a significant success of the planning that has kept our State ahead of the drying climate challenge, making total sprinkler bans far less likely. A further 17 gegalitres is anticipated by the end of 2007 from a highly innovative water trading agreement with irrigation operator Harvey Water. The final boost of 45 gegalitres is planned from the South West Yarragadee aquifer, which is the only available new development at this time. Our extensive scientific investigations over three years have demonstrated that it can be developed sustainably to cater for the long-term growth of the South West, as well as the integrated scheme, and we are working towards a decision at the end of 2006 for first water delivery in late 2009.

Our plans for water supply stretch to the year 2050. Broadly, the initiatives now in progress should satisfy requirements until the middle of the next decade. By then, we expect

Managed Aquifer Recharge to become an important potential source. This ground-breaking, large-scale water recycling development will capitalise on the unique opportunity afforded by the sands and sediments that underlie the coastal strip extending hundreds of kilometres north and south of Perth. Extensive trialling and the approval of health and environmental regulators, as well as community acceptance, will be needed before it becomes a drinking water source. Other potential sources for the next decade include the Wellington Dam, near Collie. Thorough investigation and investment are required to resolve salinity and water quality issues, locate major infrastructure through environmentally sensitive areas and negotiate a suitable water trade with irrigators, before proceeding.

In the most tangible of ways, the huge source development program and the other far-reaching initiatives that marked the Corporation's first ten years are a tribute to the leadership of our Chief Operating Officer, the late Garry Meinck. Garry, who was awarded a 2006 Public Service Medal in recognition of his outstanding contribution, lost a brief battle with leukaemia on 29 April 2006.

He was, quite simply, among the very finest engineers ever to have served Western Australia.

We place the highest priority on the safety and welfare of our employees, both at home and at work. During the year, we introduced a new 'Health of the Workforce' program, a Field Ergonomics program to reduce manual handling risk and a popular 'Five to Stay Alive' campaign covering motor vehicles and driver safety, confined space working, contractor Occupational Safety and Health performance, excavation and mobile plant.

I thank our staff for their contributions in a very challenging year. I also thank my fellow Board members for their ongoing strategic support.

Dr Jim Gill
Chief Executive Officer



How we work

We are committed to continuously improving the quality and value of water services with a focus on the following sustainability principles:

Social

- Protect the health and safety of all and support the well-being of our employees and customers
- Respect the values of all
- Enhance community capacity

Economic

- Preserve our capacity to provide water services to meet present and future needs
- Find efficiencies that reduce internal and external costs
- Enhance the economic value to our customers, suppliers and the community while delivering shareholder returns.

Environmental

- Prevent harm to the environment
- Conserve the value of the environment
- Enhance the resilience of the natural and human environment.

During the year, we further developed these principles to help us move further towards sustainability. It was agreed that the principles of ethics, stakeholder engagement and governance should also be adopted as a means of achieving social, economic and environmental outcomes.

This means that in the delivery of our services we will:

Ethics

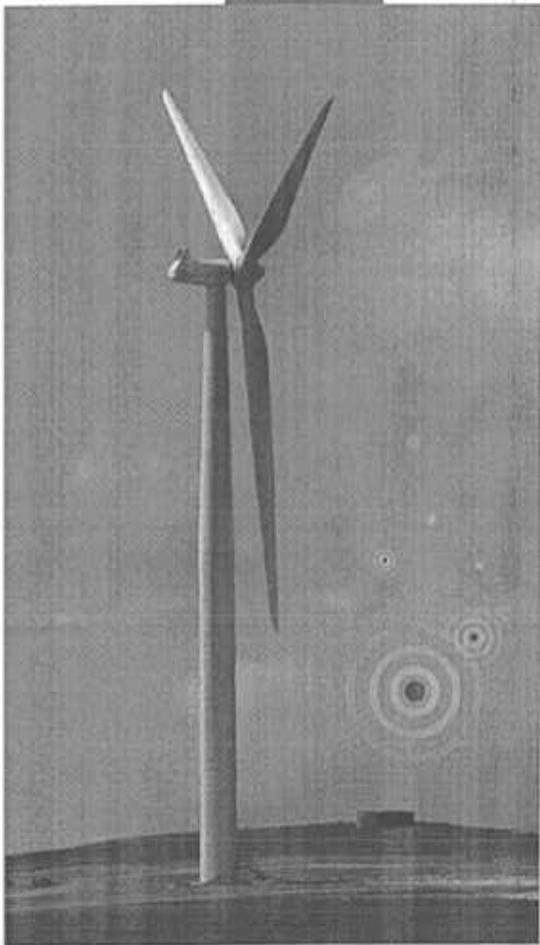
- Meet our legal requirements and do the right thing
- Be accountable for our business and responsible for our actions
- Be trustworthy in our actions and honest in our communications

Stakeholder Engagement

- Maintain our mandate to operate our water business
- Responsibly advocate the water service needs of the community to our shareholder
- Enhance our capacity to support Western Australia's water future

Governance

- Maintain best practice business systems and follow our corporate policies and procedures
- Make decisions with humility, recognising our duty to be properly informed and make contingencies for what we cannot know
- Listen to and consider our stakeholders' views throughout planning and decision-making



The Emu Downs wind farm will generate the power to run the Perth Seawater Desalination Plant.



George Kitis, Field Inspector - showing a customer how to read their meter.

OUR PURPOSE

'Sustainable management of water services to make Western Australia a great place to live and invest.'

BUSINESS STRATEGIES

This report will outline achievements in relation to our sustainability principles and how they have been applied to the following business strategies.

Focus on core business

While responding to emerging challenges, we remain focused on our day-to-day business. We pursue excellence in our processes including optimising asset management, delivering effective and efficient services, and providing quality products to our customers.

Security through Diversity

We aim to secure Western Australia's water future through a diverse portfolio of supply and demand programs.

Change the way we think and work

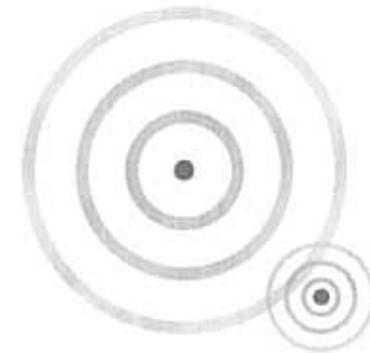
We aim to work together as 'one company'. We are positioning ourselves for the future by continuously improving our business, standardising and simplifying what we do and building sustainability principles into all our decisions.

Genuinely engage with our stakeholders

We aim to focus our energies on delivering excellent customer service and building genuine relationships with all our stakeholders through timely and meaningful engagement.

Creating a great place to work

We aim to create a great place to work where employees are inspired and empowered to achieve. By creating a great place to work we improve productivity and develop our future capabilities.





A snapshot of 2005-06

This report reviews Water Corporation operations for 2005-06. It provides an update on our activities and progress towards achieving key performance targets.

In 2005-06 we delivered nearly 343,000 megalitres of high-quality drinking water, while more than 140,000 megalitres of wastewater was received from customers and delivered to treatment plants throughout the State.

We also supplied more than 357,000 megalitres of irrigation water and managed 452,000 hectares in declared drainage areas across Perth and the southern areas of the State.

These services were provided through:

- 255 water treatment plants
- 101 wastewater treatment plants
- 114 dams and weirs
- 725 bores and 103 borefields
- 31,760 kilometres of water mains
- 13,865 kilometres of sewers
- 2,814 kilometres of drains.



A welder inside one of the pipelines at Thomsons Reservoir. Water from the Perth Seawater Desalination Plant is stored at the reservoir before being transferred, via the Nicholson Road pump station into the IWSS.

FOCUS ON CORE BUSINESS

Economic viability

During the year, we returned a dividend of **\$362.4 million** to the Western Australian Government. We received a Community Service Obligation Payment from the Government of **\$339.8 million** to provide non-profitable services.

Capital works

In 2005-06, our **capital investment** expenditure was **\$648.1 million** with **\$277.7 million** of this spent on the Perth Seawater Desalination Project.

Our capital works included water distribution works costing **\$62.7 million** and wastewater and conveyance work costing **\$62.1 million**.

Work worth **\$30.1 million** was completed on our Infill Sewerage Program, replacing septic tanks with a deep reticulated sewerage system of pipes that takes wastewater away from properties for safe processing and disposal.

Growth in the South West Region was second only to Perth's coastal corridors. More than **\$20 million** was spent on wastewater systems across the region including major works to upgrade the Bunbury Wastewater Treatment Plant and infill sewerage works.

We experienced significant growth in **new customers** as a consequence of continued strong growth in residential land development. To ensure we deliver essential water services to support **this growth in Perth's metropolitan development corridors** we are working with stakeholders to ensure expedient delivery of the proposed Carabooda Reservoir and upgrades to the Beenyup Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Alkimos and East Rockingham Wastewater Schemes.

Goldfields water services were boosted with a new **\$4-million water treatment plant** opening at Laverton and a new **\$3-million desalination treatment plant** at Leonora adding quality water to the town's supply.



In the North West, the **Burrup Desalination Plant** was commissioned as part of the Burrup Peninsula Industrial Water Supply Project to support ongoing industrial growth in the region. We also opened a new **wastewater pumping station** to support growth in Broome.

Work on our **Wastewater Overflow Risk Management (WORM)** program worth \$16 million was completed, with a further \$12 million spent on associated sewer refurbishments.

New division

A new Asset Management Division was formed in October 2005 to ensure that we continue to have the infrastructure assets to deliver quality, timely services to our customers. The new Division will also improve our **strategic management of assets** to better anticipate the needs of Western Australia's growing population and economy.

Water quality

An independent water quality management audit conducted in the Perth and Mid West regions in March 2006 confirmed we are delivering **high quality, safe, drinking water**, and complying with Department of Health Requirements and have in place systems to ensure this continues.

SECURITY THROUGH DIVERSITY

New water sources

Construction of the **Perth Seawater Desalination Plant** at Kwinana was 80 per cent completed. Electricity for the plant will be produced from a wind farm near Cervantes.

Investigation work and the regulatory approval processes associated with **South West Yarragadee groundwater source** continued. Our proposal is to sustainably extract 45 gegalitres a year from this aquifer.

Water recycling

Water supply agreements were finalised with industry customers to fully allocate the water output of the Kwinana Water Reclamation Plant. The plant has **doubled Perth's level of water recycling**.

Demand management

With the support of our customers, we achieved a 33.6 kilolitre per person reduction in annual scheme water consumption from 2000-01 consumption levels (from 185 kL to 151.4 kL) in the Perth metropolitan area.

Water trading

Trading with Harvey Water provided **10 gegalitres** of additional water to the Integrated Water Supply Scheme.

CHANGE THE WAY WE THINK AND WORK

Capital delivery

In order to deliver an **increasing capital program**, a Capital Delivery Strategy was developed. This resulted in all projects being classified as either Partner delivery or Traditional (in-house) delivery, with about half in each.

Sustainability

We developed and adopted a set of sustainability principles to guide our decisions and actions. One of the key actions to advance our sustainability was a commitment to the aspirational target to achieve **carbon neutrality by 2030**. We also continued initiatives to **reduce our greenhouse gas emissions**. This sustainability philosophy has also brought greater focus to our social responsibility. Examples of this are seen in our **community partnerships** and our continued work with Indigenous communities and customers experiencing financial hardship.

GENUINELY ENGAGE WITH OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Customer service

Nearly **562,000** customer calls were received by the Call Centre and more than 161,000 by the Operations Centre. A further 28,000 customer contacts were made either in writing or in person. Of these contacts, 35,000 were complaints. We resolved **97 per cent** of these complaints within two calendar days.

Our Call Centre was awarded **best Call Centre** in Australia in the Global Contact Centre Awards 2005 as judged by the Institute of Call Centre Management.

We opened our new **Statewide Operations Centre** in June 2006.

Stakeholder engagement

In October 2005, an independent survey found that **88 per cent** of stakeholders rated our engagement performance 'as good as' or 'better than' similar organisations.

CREATING A GREAT PLACE TO WORK

We employed **thirty graduates** through our graduate development program.

Our number of **Indigenous employees** increased.

We launched and implemented our **'Five to Stay Alive'** campaign which focuses on strategies to mitigate each of the five primary Occupational Safety and Health risks in our business.

The Water Corporation provides water services across 2.5 million square kilometres of Western Australia.





Focus on core business

Sustainable service delivery is central to our business. It is about the way we plan, schedule and undertake work to ensure that our statewide infrastructure is effectively and efficiently operated and maintained to continue to deliver quality services to our customers.

WATER QUALITY

Supplying safe drinking water is our highest priority.

During 2005-06, we met all health targets for drinking water quality set by the Department of Health throughout the Perth metropolitan area and all country localities.

An extensive drinking water quality monitoring program confirms the safety of the water we provide, and bacterial and other chemical analyses are carried out by independent, Department of Health-approved laboratories.

Our world-first magnetic ion exchange (MIEX®) treatment system at Wanneroo continued to deliver water quality improvements in Perth.

We are working to protect the quality of all our water supply schemes by strengthening source protection measures for all surface and groundwater catchments.

Challenges remain in improving the aesthetics of our water in some country water supplies where limited drinking water sources are available and the installation of treatment facilities can be very costly.

A multi-million-dollar investment program is under way to improve treatment facilities at nine towns in the Murchison and Goldfields. The first project, a reverse osmosis desalination treatment plant at Leonora, was opened in October 2005. During 2006, desalination trials commenced at Menzies and Yalgoo while new water treatment plants were commissioned for both towns. Laverton's water quality is also set to improve with a new treatment plant opened in June 2006.

Planning for a regional scheme to secure water supply and improve water quality in Bridgetown, Hester, Boyup Brook, Greenbushes, Balingup, Mullalyup and Kirup is almost complete. Design is under way for new treatment facilities at Wyndham, Harris and Mundaring dams, and Yarloop will soon be connected to the IWSS, improving the reliability of the town's water supply and quality.

During the year we opened a new desalination plant in Hopetoun and our investigations continue for additional water sources in this region.



Wayne Smith, Laboratory Coordinator water quality testing.

Water quality management audit

Our water quality management processes are operating at a high level of achievement, as verified by the latest independent audit.

Audits of these processes are conducted every two years under an agreement with the Department of Health.

The water quality management audit was conducted by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu in March 2006 in the Perth and Mid West regions. It involved a review of water quality management systems and processes including sampling processes, transport to laboratory and analysis, interpretation of results and responses made.

The auditors reported that our processes demonstrated a strong commitment to monitoring and achieving compliance with the requirements of our Operating Licence and the Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Health.

WASTEWATER

Three major metropolitan wastewater treatment plants at Beenyup, Subiaco and Woodman Point together with six minor plants service almost 585,000 connected properties across the Perth metropolitan area. We operate a further 92 wastewater treatment plants in country areas of Western Australia.

The quality of all treated wastewater is routinely monitored before it is returned to the environment. Any potential effects of treated wastewater discharges on the marine environment are continually assessed through our PLOOM (Perth Long-term Ocean Outlet Monitoring) and BOOM (Bunbury Ocean Outlet Monitoring) programs.

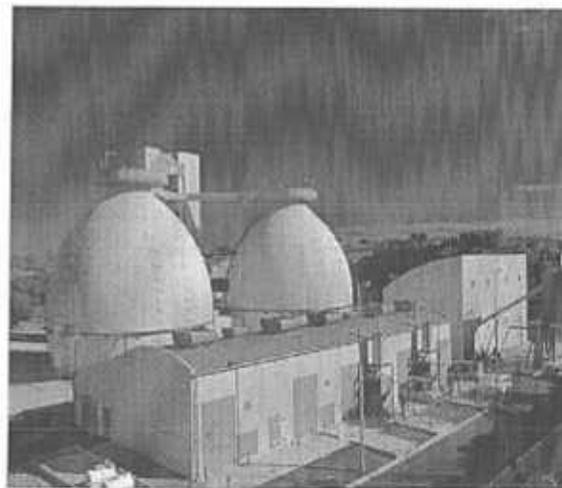
As a result of significant population growth in the coastal communities of Broome and Mandurah, we have made major investments in expanding the wastewater infrastructure of these areas.

During the year, a new \$2.6-million wastewater pumping station was opened in Broome and Mandurah's three wastewater treatment plants were upgraded. Planning is under way for additional infrastructure in these areas.

Wastewater infrastructure planning is also continuing in the high priority areas of Donnybrook, Kemerton, Walpole, Geraldton and East Rockingham.

To support population growth in Perth's north-west corridor, planning is progressing for a treatment plant, recycling scheme and buffer zone at Alkimos.

The State's south has also benefited this year from new infrastructure including the expansion and upgrade of wastewater treatment plants at Bunbury and Albany, and of the tree-farm which is irrigated by the Albany plant's treated wastewater. We will begin work on a new wastewater treatment plant in Hopetoun in 2006-07.



Woodman Point Wastewater Treatment Plant.



Monitoring milestone supports environmental credentials

Our three major metropolitan wastewater treatment plants discharge treated wastewater into the ocean.

We have facilitated independent scientific monitoring since we began returning treated wastewater to the ocean and this was formalised in 1996 with the establishment of the Perth Long-term Ocean Outlet Monitoring (PLOOM) program. This has consistently shown, over 10 consecutive years of independent scientific research, that discharging treated wastewater to the ocean is environmentally sustainable and is not harming Perth's beaches or marine environment.



The PLOOM program's technical advisory panel comprises internationally recognised oceanographers and academics. Front: Bob Humphries and Mark Nener; Centre: Di Walker, Neil Loneragan. Top L to R: Bill Maher, Mark Bailey, Des Lord, Philip Whittle.

Odour control

New odour control measures were completed at the Subiaco treatment plant in early 2004. These have operated well and no odour complaints attributed to this plant were received during the past year. A similar significant odour control project was completed at the Beenyup treatment plant and complaints have significantly reduced. These two plants now have the most extensive odour control facilities in Australia.

Planning for the next major odour control upgrade at the Woodman Point plant is well under way. We aim to achieve a 50 per cent reduction in emissions by late 2008, and the measures proposed will bring Woodman Point into line with the national best-practice standard established by the Subiaco and Beenyup plants.

Buffers

We continue to work with the relevant Government agencies to develop a long-term strategy to resolve, or prevent, potential land-use conflicts caused by urban encroachment on facilities such as our wastewater treatment plants. Our preferred model will promote compatible land uses and developments within buffer zones. We continue to focus on minimising odour wherever possible.

Wastewater Treatment Plants - odour complaints received

Wastewater Treatment Plants - odour complaints received	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02
Odour complaints total for Woodman Point, Subiaco and Beenyup plants.	96	151	206	380	281

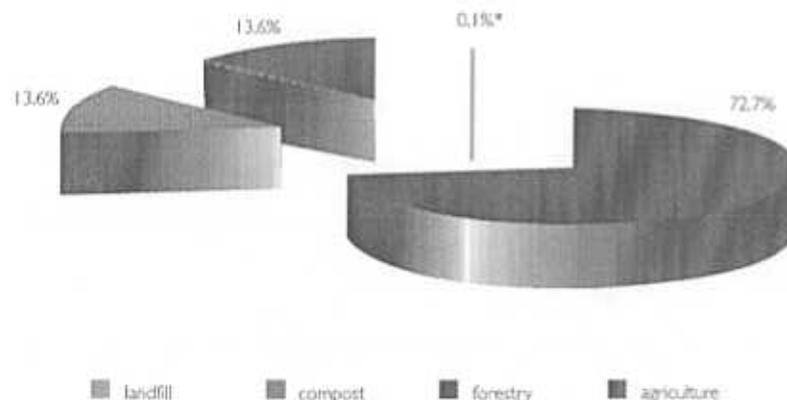


Work on our Infill Sewerage Program continued across the State, replacing septic tanks with a deep sewerage system.

Using wastewater biosolids

	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02
Biosolids re-use (%)	99.9	96.3	99	98	87

Biosolids distribution 2005-06



* Less than one per cent of the biosolids from the Perth metropolitan wastewater treatment plants goes to landfill.

Using wastewater biosolids

Biosolids are nutrient-rich, organic material generated from household waste and removed during the wastewater treatment process.

We continue to develop alternative means of re-using biosolids such as forestry and composting. In the past year, more than 99 per cent of biosolids produced by the metropolitan wastewater treatment plants were productively re-used, principally on agricultural land to improve soil fertility.

INFILL SEWERAGE

In 1994, together with the Western Australian Government, we launched the Infill Sewerage Program to replace septic tanks with a deep sewerage system. This program aims to reduce risks to public water supplies, public health and the environment.

To date, we have provided about 61,000 properties with sewerage services. More than 96 per cent of the properties in Perth that are considered environmentally high-risk to the Swan and Canning rivers, have been seweraged.

In 2005-06, about \$30 million was spent on the Infill Sewerage Program.

Wastewater overflows:

	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02
Number of overflows to the Swan-Canning Estuary from:					
• the wastewater conveyance system	5	6	3	3	6
• pumping stations only	0	0	2	1	1

Wastewater overflow risk management

We continue to invest significant time and resources to enhance the performance of our wastewater systems, to prevent wastewater overflows and to maintain the amenity of our rivers for recreational use.

In 2004, this commitment was boosted with the start of a \$230-million, 15-year Wastewater Overflow Risk Management (WORM) program.

During 2005-06, work costing \$16 million was completed on the WORM program, with a further \$12 million spent on associated sewer refurbishment.

Capital works included:

- Construction of 16 emergency overflow storage tanks.
- Wastewater pumping stations and pressure main improvements including installing 30 bypass pumping branches at pumping stations and the purchase of critical spare parts.
- Emergency power installations at 28 sites across the State.
- Installation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) equipment at 90 wastewater pumping stations across the State to provide remote control and monitoring.
- A major sewer refurbishment, relining 5 kilometres of main sewers and 8 kilometres of reticulation sewers.

INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY

The Integrated Service Delivery (ISD) project is a major transformation initiative for the Corporation through the integration of technology and employee development. The project aims to improve corporate efficiency as well as enhance standards in service delivery and customer service.

The integration of technology to enable the corporate sharing of scheme management information for our \$10 billion asset base is critical to this transformation. The three key technology areas are SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition), mobile computing and the integration of corporate systems which link assets and customers to location.

The enhancement and integration of information provided through these areas of technology will improve decision making in capital investment, asset management, operational management and customer service, presenting opportunities for increased efficiency and effectiveness.

The regions will continue to maintain a service delivery structure that enables decisions affecting local communities to be made close to those communities and will provide this important information to our corporate planners.

Regional operations are being supported by our new world-class Statewide Operations Centre, established during the year as part of the ISD project. The Centre monitors performance and operates schemes, schedules works and enables communication with the field workforce. Our field team will not only assist in the optimisation of scheme operations at a local level but also assess and report asset condition and scheme performance in real-time and provide other field intelligence to the new Asset Management Division and our planners.



Our new Statewide Operations Centre opened in 2006.

CUSTOMER SERVICE AND COMPLAINTS HANDLING

We strive for excellence in service delivery and work towards this goal by exceeding the commitments made in our Customer Charter and promptly responding to customer feedback and complaints.

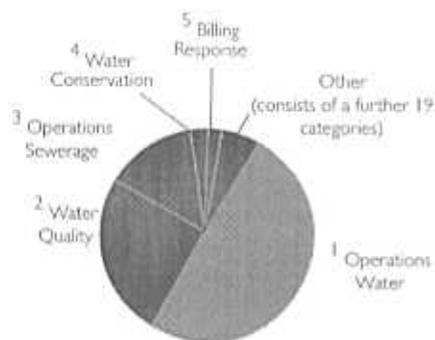
Maintaining timely and effective customer communication is one of the core service commitments of our Customer Charter.

In 2005-06, nearly 562,000 customer calls were received by the Call Centre and almost 162,000 by the Operations Centre. A further 28,000 customer contacts were made either in writing or in person.

The Water Corporation has a formal complaint handling process that includes a dedicated Correspondence and Complaint Co-ordinator. This role monitors response times and ensures the highest level of compliance with our Customer Charter. In the past year, we received about 35,000 complaints.

We strive to resolve all customer complaints within 21 calendar days and we were able to do this 99 per cent of the time in 2005-06. We also answered 98 per cent of written correspondence within 10 business days.

Customer complaints by category



- 1 Operations Water (eg, pressure and flow, no water, property connections)
- 2 Water Quality (eg, dirty water, stained laundry, taste and odour)
- 3 Operations Sewerage (blockages, overflows, water)
- 4 Water Conservation (sprinkler roster breaches or exemptions)
- 5 Billing Response (explanation of account, customer or account details)

Customer satisfaction measures

In 2005, we introduced our Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) and Strategic Image Measure (SIM) surveys to better measure customer satisfaction and understand customers perceptions of our management and delivery of water services.

The CSI helps measure customer satisfaction with our water and wastewater products and services, perceptions of service quality and the value we offer our customers.

The water and wastewater measures in the October 2005 CSI showed the majority of responses were positive, suggesting that the community is generally positive about our capacity to deliver fresh, clean drinking water, and ability to manage wastewater services.

The SIM aims to measure and understand shifts in community perceptions of how we manage Western Australia's water supply system and how effective our strategic communications activities are in influencing change within the community.

Results of the November 2005 SIM showed that the Corporation scored above average in relation to the effectiveness of our Waterwise information, pricing fairness and effectiveness of household services. The level of perceived effectiveness of water supply management increased significantly from the June 2005 survey. Responses from business customers showed an improvement in perceptions of Waterwise information and water supply management.

Our customer service record

Action/Commitment	2005-06	2004-05
Calls received by Operations Centre	162,000	155,000
Calls received by Call Centre	562,000	565,000
Complaints received	35,000	36,000
Complaints resolved within 21 calendar days (%)	99	99
Complaints resolved within 2 calendar days (%)	97	97
Written correspondence answered within 10 business days (%)	98	97



"Our challenge is to ensure we have the right assets in the right shape to do the job."

General Manager Asset Management, Graham Cargeeg

Case Study

Making the most of our assets: a new approach

CHALLENGE

The Water Corporation has an asset base of \$10 billion located as far north as Wyndham and south to Albany.

Our infrastructure and equipment is varied. It ranges from dams, weirs and other storage facilities, to bores and borefields, water treatment plants, and wastewater treatment facilities.

It includes many thousands of kilometres of water mains, sewers and drains, as well as sophisticated electronic communications and control systems to help effectively manage this vast network.

The nature of our infrastructure means that many components have very long useful lives. Water mains, for example, have an expected life of 80 to 100 years.

Our challenge is to ensure the efficient and effective operation of our infrastructure at all times, and the protection of our environment, to allow us to deliver quality, timely services to our customers.

It is also critical that we plan for the future, anticipating the needs of a growing population and economy.

PROGRESS

In recognition of the significance and complexity of this challenge, a dedicated Asset Management Division was formed in October 2005.

It is our aim to maintain the highest possible levels of operational efficiency across all areas of our diverse asset base.

As a result of the scale and geographic spread of our operations across Western Australia, there are differences in the operational and maintenance programs for our facilities and infrastructure.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Asset Management Division is now reviewing this range of procedures and determining those that deliver the greatest efficiencies.

This process will enable us to extend 'best practice' management strategies across all of our operations.

Enhanced operational efficiency and effectiveness means better service delivery; however, it is also vital that we constantly monitor the condition of all our systems to minimise the potential for failure and service disruption.



Subiaco Wastewater Treatment Plant.



Security through Diversity



The uncertainty of our climate threatens the security of our traditional long-term supply from dams and groundwater. Declining rainfall has reduced flow to our dams by more than two-thirds in the past 30 years and at 30 June 2006, Western Australia's South West had experienced its driest year on record.

In response to this challenge, the Water Corporation has adopted a *Security through Diversity* strategy for sustaining Western Australia's water supply – focusing on initiatives that are not dependent on rainfall.

Major components are new source development projects, initiatives to capture and use available water in a more efficient way and programs to reduce water consumption.

PERTH SEAWATER DESALINATION PROJECT

Work on the Perth Seawater Desalination Project continued at a rapid pace during the year. At 30 June the project was 80 per cent complete and was on schedule and on budget to produce clean, fresh drinking water by November 2006.

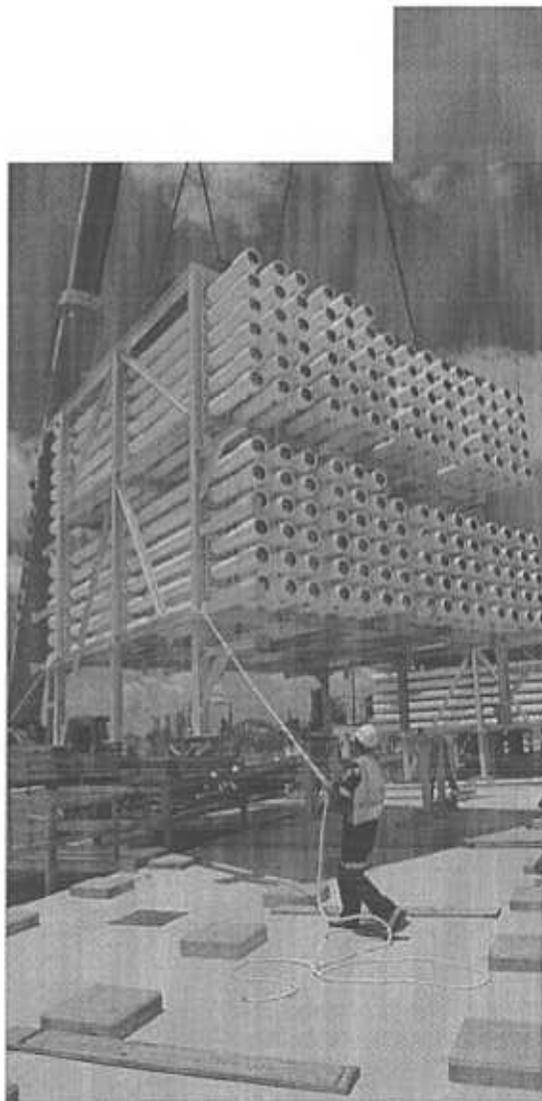
When operational it will boost the input to the IWSS by 17 per cent – supplying 45 gegalitres (that is, 45 thousand million litres) of water per year.

This project will be the largest, single, water source feeding into the IWSS and the largest, reverse osmosis, desalination plant is the biggest in the southern and eastern hemispheres.

We are building the desalination plant in alliance with the Multiplex–Degremont joint venture. Degremont will operate the plant for 25 years.

The capital cost to build the plant and ancillary infrastructure is \$387 million. Annual operating costs will be less than \$20 million.

Sustainable electricity to operate the plant will be generated by the Emu Downs Wind Farm near Cervantes. This is due for completion by October 2006.



Reverse osmosis pressure vessel racks at the Perth Seawater Desalination Plant convert seawater to drinking water.

SOUTH WEST YARRAGA DEE

Extensive investigation into the South West Yarragadee aquifer has confirmed this groundwater body as a major water resource for Western Australia.

The aquifer is the main part of a hydrogeological feature which has an estimated storage capacity of more than 1,200,000 gegalitres and an estimated annual recharge of at least 374 gegalitres. Groundwater from the aquifer already supplies around 72 gegalitres a year for public water supplies, irrigated agriculture and mining.

Our proposal is to build a borefield and water treatment plant at Jarrahwood. We would extract 45 gegalitres of water a year and transport it 110 kilometres by pipeline to Harvey where it would link into the IWSS.

In late 2005, we completed our Sustainability Evaluation of the resource and submitted it to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), State Government Sustainability Panel and the Department of Water for approval. The EPA is assessing the proposal at the Environmental Review and Management Program level. A Government decision on the proposal is expected in late 2006.

The risks of developing the source are considered to be low and management strategies have been developed to deal with them.

These strategies include rigorous and transparent environmental monitoring and reporting including strong community involvement.

If approved, further development of the aquifer will provide an estimated economic benefit to the State of \$4.5 billion including direct benefits to the South West. These benefits would include development opportunities, local job creation and water supply security. This project is regarded as an essential component of our *Security through Diversity* program as we meet the challenges of a drying climate.

PROPOSED SECOND PERTH SEAWATER DESALINATION PROJECT

Work continued on exploring options for a second proposed seawater desalination project. This project is considered a contingency plan for our preferred South West Yarragadee aquifer option. However, we are currently investigating sites for a possible second desalination plant.

On 23 March 2006, the Minister for Environment upgraded the level of assessment from a Public Environmental Review to an Environmental Review and Management Program because of the project's perceived environmental impact and high level of public interest.

At the time of preparing this report, preparation of documents for the necessary approvals and consultation with stakeholders was continuing.

THE WATER CYCLE PROJECT

Our Water Cycle Project is a multi-faceted approach to addressing the critical issues facing the management of our water resources. Initiatives under this project focus on:

- water recycling;
- new supplies and total water cycle management;
- water conservation and efficiency;
- innovation research and education; and
- resource protection and management.

Our work in these areas fulfils our obligations under the State Water Strategy.

WATER RECYCLING

We are helping to achieve Western Australia's State Water Strategy target of 20 per cent re-use by 2012 by actively pursuing recycling opportunities with industrial, local government and agricultural partners.

This year we reviewed our approach to managing existing recycling schemes and reaffirmed our commitment to ensure that these schemes meet health, environmental and social expectations.

Approximately half of Western Australia's regional towns serviced by our wastewater treatment plants, now have recycling schemes for oval and parkland irrigation.

Similar programs have been scheduled for public open space irrigation throughout the State.

In Perth, the University of Western Australia Sports Park (McGillivray Oval) has been successfully irrigated with recycled water from the Subiaco wastewater treatment plant for the past two summers.

Kwinana Water Reclamation Plant

The Kwinana Water Reclamation Plant (KWRP) began supplying recycled water to industry in December 2004.

In early 2006, water supply agreements were finalised to fully allocate the KWRP's water output.

Approximately six gigalitres (6 billion litres) of high quality recycled water from the Woodman Point plant is now supplied annually to neighbouring industry customers (Hismelt, CSBP and Tiwest).

The plant has doubled Perth's level of water recycling, and opportunities for further recycled water sales are being pursued with a view to expanding the KWRP's capacity by 60 per cent. The use of recycled water instead of water from Perth's drinking water supply has enabled the drinking water to be available for household use.

Managed Aquifer Recharge

We have been investigating the use of recycled water to supplement Perth's water resources, using Managed Aquifer Recharge – a process that enhances the natural replenishment of groundwater by artificially supplying aquifers with highly treated wastewater.

In October 2005, the EPA provided advice on Managed Aquifer Recharge including draft health guidelines provided by the Department of Health. The EPA supported further investigation of the process to increase drinking water supplies and recommended the preparation of a strategy, which has now been drafted, addressing environmental risk assessment.

We are working with various government agencies, Curtin University of Technology and the CSIRO on characterising recycled wastewater for drinking purposes to address health and environmental risks.

Our Source Development Plan 2005–2050 now formally recognises Managed Aquifer Recharge to supplement drinking water supplies as a potential option by 2014.

If adopted, it would increase our water recycling to about 35 per cent.

Considering this very desirable outcome, a funding proposal has been submitted to the National Water Commission for a Managed Aquifer Recharge trial that would incorporate a micro-filtration and reverse osmosis plant at Beenyup Wastewater Treatment Plant and the injection of treated water from it into the Leederville aquifer. This trial will add significantly to our practical knowledge of the process.

Water Recycling

	3-year target	1-year target	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02
Statewide water recycling (%)	17	14	13	11	10	10	9.8

Other ways we are using recycled water include:

Irrigating recreation areas

Examples include:

- Broome Golf Course and Haynes Oval
- Busselton Golf Course
- Derby Wetlands and Golf Course
- Karratha Golf Course and ovals
- Kellerberrin Oval
- Port Hedland Golf Course and recreation areas
- Wickham Oval
- Wyalkatchem Bowls Club.

Irrigating tree plantations

Examples include:

- Albany
- Donnybrook
- Dunsborough
- Manjimup
- Margaret River
- Kemerton and Walpole.

Horticulture and Industry

- Irrigation of Omrah Vineyard in Mount Barker
- Dust settling for industry in Pinjarra.

DEMAND MANAGEMENT

The following are some of our key initiatives to reduce drinking water consumption.

Businesses as Waterwise advocates

Our family of Waterwise Businesses help us support and encourage Waterwise practices in the community. The family now includes plumbers, irrigation design shops, lawn-mowing contractors, land developers, garden centres, garden irrigators and landscapers. We are also looking to add to our Waterwise Partners program, which focuses on retailers who offer Waterwise products and related advice.

Waterwise Business Program

We continued to work with Western Australian businesses to improve their water-use efficiency. This program provides practical assistance to businesses including staff training and awareness and diagnostic tools to assess and modify water use.

More than 50 businesses have participated in a diagnostic session, and are implementing measures to improve their water use including improved metering and monitoring solutions and recycling initiatives.

Information and checklists on our website also provide information tailored to the operations of a range of industries.

There has been a 17 per cent reduction in overall household water consumption in Perth since the introduction of the two-a-day-a-week sprinkler roster and the waterwise campaign in 2001. This represents an average saving of 44.2 gigalitres of water each year.

Smart billing

We are working with a group of experts to develop national guidelines for customer water accounts that provide information on water use relative to equivalent households in the community.

The aim is to encourage reduced household consumption, and anecdotal evidence suggests a 1 to 5 per cent saving in residential water use may be achievable. We are also investigating the potential of encouraging water-saving behaviour through quarterly billing.



The Water Corporation this year recognised a number of businesses for exceptional water efficiency practices. Representatives from the Swan Brewery, Atlas Linen, the Perth Zoo, Bunnings, Ensign Laundry Services and Belmont Forum Shopping Centre accepted awards presented by the Corporation's Deputy Chairperson Tracey Horton and CEO Jim Gill.



"The Waterwise Schools Program has achieved a reputation as a highly effective education resource in Australia's water industry."

Roy Hallam, Strategy Manager Education.

Integrated Resource Planning

We are working with the CSIRO on the development of an Integrated Source Demand Planning model for Western Australia. This model will facilitate analysis of various demand management measures and source options and will inform and better target, future demand management programs.

EDUCATION

The Water Corporation works closely with all schools across the state. A key platform of our education efforts is the Waterwise Schools Program which is a whole-of-school, long-term approach to water education. Through this holistic program Western Australia's next generation of water custodians will be more aware of the need for the sustainable use of this precious resource.

A Waterwise Starters Package for schools was launched in October 2005 to provide a specific curriculum resource for kindergarten centres.

As of the 30 June 2006, our Waterwise Schools Program had 266 recognised schools - 23 per cent of all schools in Western Australia, with more than 60 other schools working towards recognition.

NON-DRINKING WATER USE

Guidelines and a series of 11 fact sheets have been produced for land developers on non-drinking water use in urban developments.

The fact sheets cover public health, environmental and social issues as well as sources and uses. They can be obtained from the 'Land Developers' section of our website. A number of demonstration projects are progressing to:

- investigate the viability of third pipe groundwater supplies to meet the community's garden-watering needs; and
- determine if a centrally controlled non-drinking water supply will reduce demand for drinking water.

WATER TRADING

A trading agreement with Harvey Water provided an additional 10 gegalitres of water to the IWSS. In exchange for funding to develop a piped irrigation system for the Harvey-Waroona district, the Water Corporation received the water that was previously lost through seepage and evaporation from irrigation channels.

DRAINAGE REFORM

We have been working with internal and external stakeholders to develop a conceptual model for the delivery of drainage functions across Western Australia. Under this model, drainage, in addition to flood protection and groundwater management, will now deliver water quality outcomes to protect the environment. This model also considers the potential to re-use drainage network water for the community and the environment.

More information on this work can be found in the *Change the way we think and work* section of this report.

CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

We are exploring ways to increase water run-off and deliver environmental benefits in water catchments through the selective thinning of overcrowded native regrowth forests and forests rehabilitated after mining.

In 2002, when we decided to pursue the Wungong Catchment Environment and Water Management trial project, we were well aware it would be the subject of close scrutiny.

As such, we were careful to preempt any negative perceptions and conducted comprehensive community and stakeholder engagement over three

years with, among others, State and Local Government agencies, the Conservation Council of Western Australia, academic institutions, the media and the community.

In September 2005, the EPA advised the Minister for the Environment that the trial should proceed, allowing planning for forest thinning in the Wungong Catchment to begin.

The Wungong trial, which began in early 2006, will deliver 4 to 6 gegalitres of runoff water a year to the IWSS. It will take 12 years to fully test the project.



Lancelin Primary School Principal and students. The school was recently recognised as a Waterwise school.



Change the way we think and work

Our core business is linked to the natural environment and to the communities we serve. Water for life is our business. We are therefore committed to thinking and acting sustainably.

Decisions, processes and initiatives demonstrating our commitment to sustainability over the past year include:

- Engagement with community and Indigenous stakeholders in making sustainability integral to our major infrastructure developments.
- Advancement of the State Water Strategy and a *Security through Diversity* approach to planning for a sustainable water supply as a result of our Water Cycle Project.
- Introduction of recycled paper, toner cartridges and other office products – with ongoing initiatives to increase sustainability in procurement.
- Sustainability awareness workshops and training programs involved nearly 300 people in three operational Divisions and will be delivered further across the organisation in 2006-07.



Jorge Vasquez, Fleet Manager and Janine MacKessack from Budget WA planting trees to offset carbon emissions from the Corporation's vehicle fleet.

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Our understanding of biodiversity is extensive and a direct result of providing water, wastewater and drainage services. We manage around one million hectares of natural assets encompassing many types of ecosystems.

In recognition of the importance of protecting and enhancing the value of biodiversity in areas under our management, we are developing a comprehensive Biodiversity Strategy.

NEW MODEL FOR DRAINAGE

As part of total water cycle management, we have worked with stakeholders to develop a new model for the way drainage is managed in Western Australia.

This involves considering water quality outcomes, along with flood protection and groundwater management, to ensure the protection of the environment. This model also proposes ways to re-use the water running through the drainage network.

To test this conceptual model we have initiated drainage-related demonstration projects.

- A groundwater treatment trial in Mill Street, Welshpool is examining the capacity of new technology to better manage nutrient-enriched groundwater entering waterways. If successful, this technology can be applied in other sensitive areas adjacent to wetlands, rivers and creeks.
- We are working with the City of Bayswater, the Swan River Trust and the Swan Catchment Council to investigate how to best manage catchment water quality and the potential for re-use of drainage water in built-up catchments.
- We are examining the potential to apply the Environmental Improvement Initiative model, recently successful in Busselton, to address nutrient issues in the Perth suburb of Ellenbrook.

To date, this model has been endorsed by the State Government's Water Resources Cabinet Subcommittee, which now receives monthly updates.



"Carbon Neutral by 2030 is a considerable challenge, but one that we are enthusiastically committed to meeting."

Bob Humphries, Manager Sustainability.

Case Study

Towards carbon neutrality

CHALLENGE

Our provision of water, drainage and wastewater services across Western Australia involves considerable use of energy and consequent greenhouse gas emissions.

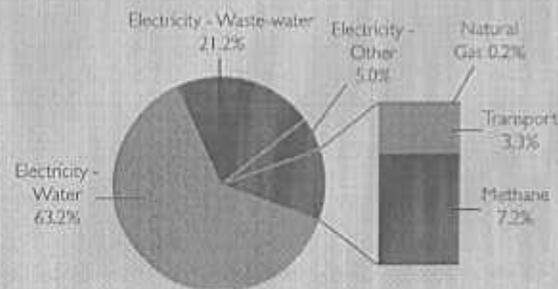
The Water Corporation is the second largest user of electricity on the South West grid, and over the coming years, our demand for energy is likely to grow. Energy use and the associated greenhouse gas emissions are our most significant environmental impacts—potentially 80 per cent of our ecological footprint.

Indirect emissions from electricity generation are the largest contributor to our greenhouse inventory, followed by methane emissions from wastewater treatment and vehicle fleet emissions.

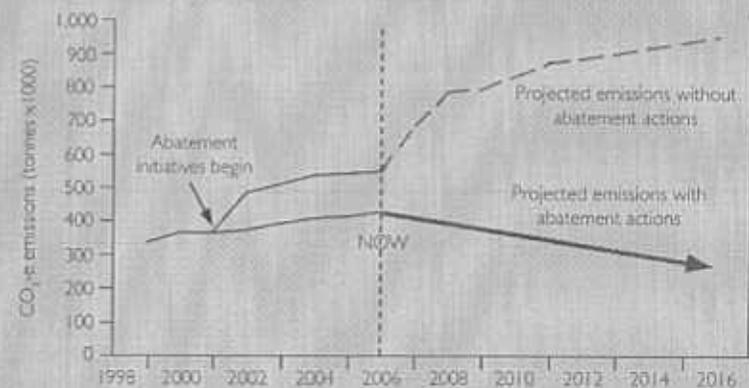
Climate change caused by increased atmospheric greenhouse gas levels is partly responsible for lower rainfall and therefore reduced flows into our dams in the South West over the past 25 years.

To minimise our own contribution to climate change, we have reduced our greenhouse gas emissions over the past few years – by 21 per cent on projected levels if we had not acted. We have done this through less greenhouse-intensive energy sources, reduced urban water use, establishment of trees to sequester carbon, vehicle fleet efficiencies, and use of biogas from wastewater treatment to generate electricity and for heating.

Contributors to Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Projected Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Supplying our State's future water needs is likely to require more and more energy. This is due to:

- increased demand for water services;
- the necessity to use more energy-intensive water sources;
- reduced availability of water near urban areas—meaning water needs to be transported greater distances; and
- greater water and wastewater treatment requirements, such as reverse osmosis.

With increases in our energy needs, further reducing our greenhouse gas emissions is a major challenge.

The aspirational target to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 was adopted by the Board and senior executive during the past year.

We have already taken some positive steps toward this target.

PROGRESS

We are the largest user of renewable energy on the South West grid, and will use energy from the 80 megawatt Emu Downs Wind Farm near Cervantes for the Perth Seawater Desalination Plant. This will increase our use of renewable energy to almost 30 per cent, allowing us to meet increasing water demand without increasing greenhouse gas emissions.

We have assessed and implemented immediate opportunities for fuel switching captured methane from our major wastewater treatment plants, and will offset our entire vehicle fleet emissions with trees planted in partnership with the Men of the Trees.

All these are positive steps forward, and a strategy is being developed to determine how best to build on them.

LOOKING AHEAD

To reach carbon neutrality, we are exploring a number of ways to further reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. The following options are focused on avoiding and reducing emissions, followed by compensating for them.

- Renewable energy: purchase and generation from our own potential sources.
- Energy efficiency: optimisation of energy use.
- Water demand: further encouraging lower demand and increased efficiencies in water use.
- Energy sources: switching to lower-emission fuels.
- Offsets: compensating for emissions by sequestering carbon in vegetation and participating in other 'greenhouse friendly' projects.

Energy management

Our Energy Management Unit (EMU) was formed in response to the fact that over 90 per cent of our greenhouse gas emissions related to energy consumption, and therefore a comprehensive approach to its management was required.

The EMU has focused on analysis of our energy-related information with the aim of improving energy-efficiency in all areas of our business. It has also reviewed power purchasing and patterns of energy usage.

In a deregulated energy market, the EMU has successfully reduced both the greenhouse intensity and cost of our energy, while also increasing our energy-efficiency throughout the organisation.

Electricity consumption and greenhouse gas emissions

	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02
Electricity consumption per unit of output for water (MWh/M ³)	0.75	0.80	0.78	0.76	0.73
Electricity consumption per unit of output for wastewater (MWh/M ³)	0.61	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.56
Net direct energy consumption (TJ) ¹	1,507	1,530	1,571	1,523	n/a
Indirect energy consumption (TJ) ¹	2,666	2,755	2,801	2,618	n/a
Net Greenhouse gas emissions* (kilo tonnes)	356	391	386	402	382

* Accounting method and emission factors based on the Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO) Factor and Method Workbook (Dec 2005). Figures reported in our 2005 report were based on the now superseded AGO workbook (Aug 2004).

¹ TJ = Terajoule

Joule is the metric unit of energy. One Terajoule is approximately equivalent to annual energy use of 20 households. (Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources).

CAPITAL DELIVERY STRATEGY

Our capital works program for the next five years has increased annually from about \$350 million to nearly \$650 million. This substantial growth created a potential problem, with a shortage of people and resources available in-house to complete the work.

In late 2005, a solution was developed which would enable the planned work to proceed – about half the work will be carried out using in-house resources, with the remainder to be completed by industry partners working in alliance with the Water Corporation.

This approach is called the Capital Delivery Strategy. Projects to be completed with external partners

have been grouped into 'bundles' on the basis of their similar characteristics, and the process of appointing alliance partners has begun. Eight major project 'bundles' have been identified, with a value of about \$1.2 billion over the next five years. Of the eight 'bundles', alliances had been established and works commenced for four by the end of 2005-06, with alliances for the remaining four to be established by December 2006.

We have been working to develop new systems and processes to enable industry partners to efficiently access our extensive experience and expertise. We are also simplifying our existing processes to improve the efficiency with which we complete in-house capital works projects.



Capital works on the Albany pipeline.



SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Our sustainability philosophy has brought greater focus to our social responsibility. Our work with the social service sector and government agencies on this aspect of our business has highlighted the following areas of priority.

- Continued work with Western Australia's Indigenous town-based communities on local water issues and debt management.
- Further assistance for customers experiencing financial hardship.
- Creation of a streamlined concession application process for pensioners and seniors to ensure improved service to an ageing population.
- Continued work with State Government agencies to educate customers (residential and business) about adopting Waterwise practices.

Together with the Western Australian Council of Social Services (WACOSS), the Financial Counsellors Association of Western Australia (FCA) and Emergency Relief (ER) agencies, we have developed a number of support processes for customers experiencing financial hardship. We assist customers through the provision of:

- deferral of an account payment for a short period;
- flexible account payment options tailored to individual circumstances; and
- payment of accounts by Centrepay, a bill-paying service for customers receiving payments from Centrelink.

Nearly five per cent of our customers use one of our flexible account payment options, with the majority of these payments completed within 12 months.

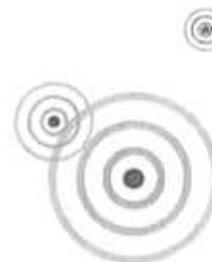
During the year we also developed our Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2006-2010.

Based on extensive research and consultation with staff, customers, stakeholders and disability service providers, the plan demonstrates a proactive approach to meeting the needs of all our customers.

The plan provides a framework for the identification of access and inclusion barriers and for the implementation of strategies to overcome these barriers.

As a result of the plan, we have adopted six desired outcomes:

- our services and events are accessible to the whole community;
- access to buildings and facilities owned by the Water Corporation is improved, with the aim of providing universal access;
- our information is accessible to all of our customers;
- a high standard of service is provided to all of our customers;
- complaints from any person are fully investigated and the outcome is conveyed in an accessible format; and
- all people have the opportunity and are encouraged to participate in public consultations.





Rochelle Richards from Melville was among the top young athletes at this year's 2006 Little Athletics State Championships held in Perth. The Water Corporation supported the event as part of a partnership with Western Australian Little Athletics.

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

In 2005-06 we supported hundreds of community projects across the State, mainly by providing *Refreshing WA* bottled water. We supplied a total of 45,360 cartons, or more than 653 kL, of bottled water.

In addition, support from our Community Partnership Program helped develop new programs and initiatives with key partners across environmental, arts, science and education, youth and public health agencies. These included:

- Perth Zoo
- Kings Park
- Regional Arts Program (West Australian Ballet, West Australian Opera, and Indigenous performance group, Yirra Yaakin)
- AQWA
- Scitech
- Men of the Trees
- Activ Foundation City to Surf
- Perth International Arts Festival – regional program
- Swimming WA
- Western Australia Symphony Orchestra

- Surf Lifesaving WA Best Beaches and
- Western Australian Little Athletics.

We also supported a series of touring community workshops aimed at keeping our rivers healthy and promoting water conservation. The 40 'Great Gardens' workshops, were attended by more than 3,000 people. In November 2005, the workshops won a Western Australian Environment Award in the Promoting Behaviour Change category.





Genuinely engaging with our stakeholders

CHALLENGE

The Water Corporation provides services in almost every community throughout the State and we therefore have an impact on, and are influenced by, the actions of almost every Western Australian.

To better understand the changing needs and expectations for water services and to ensure we run our business effectively and sustainably, we aim to build genuine relationships with our many stakeholders. This means ongoing, open and honest two-way communication with groups as diverse as residential and industrial water users, suppliers, government regulators and land developers. It is also about effectively communicating how our planning and operations support the community and how everyone has a role to play in sustainable water services.

Although stakeholder engagement programs have been in place since our establishment in 1996, extensive research with key stakeholders and employees identified the need for the development of a formal and strategic approach to fostering such relationships.

PROGRESS

A new Stakeholder Engagement Framework has been developed that will help us meet our business goals as well as our social and environmental objectives.

This framework matches our stakeholder engagement activities with our organisational objectives, establishes procedures and guidelines for the way we go about it, and provides processes for inclusive and collaborative decision-making.

Stakeholder engagement objectives and measures of our performance in their achievement are established annually. These are aligned with our sustainability principles and guided by the following commitments.

- We respect the values of all and will listen to and consider our stakeholders' views throughout our planning and decision-making processes.
- Our stakeholders are entitled to receive relevant, reliable and objective information on our activities and open communication regarding environmental, social and economic issues.

- The goals and parameters for stakeholder engagement activities will be communicated to stakeholders.
- Sufficient time, resources and flexibility will be provided to enable active stakeholder participation in the process of consultation.
- We will maintain the integrity of engagement through open and honest dialogue.

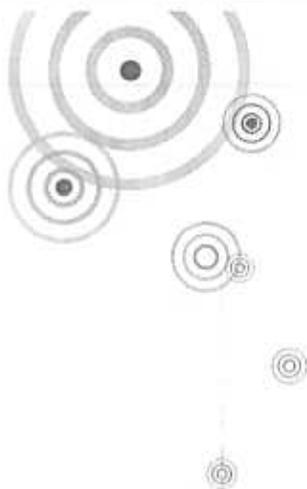
During the past year, our new Stakeholder Engagement Framework and our Key Customer Relationship Management Program were jointly introduced to our regional offices.

We also launched *Mainstream*, an on-line newsletter informing key customers and stakeholders about our latest projects, initiatives and business opportunities.

The latest independent research showed that 88 per cent of stakeholders rated our engagement performance 'as good as' or 'better than' similar organisations. This was a significant increase compared with 53 per cent in the previous year and indicates we are making good progress.



Jacqueline Wimmer, Main Extensions Officer, Customer Services.



Water Corporation Customer Advisory Council

Back row L to R: Joan Milne, Consumers Association of Western Australia; Sharon Roberts, A/Executive Officer; Jim Brown, Council Chairman; Jim Moro, Perth Region; Dudley Maier, Perth Region; Riley Nelson, Manager Customer Centre.

Middle: Tracey Young, Goldfields Region.

Front row L to R: Suzanne Ross, Perth Region; Margaret Bird, South West Region; Fatma Rebola-Gibson, North West Region; Margaret Bonney, Perth Region; Anthea da Silva, Mid West Region.

LOOKING AHEAD

We also measure the success of our stakeholder engagement approach by overall business outcomes, the quality of stakeholder relationships and their feedback on our performance.

Stakeholder engagement is an important strategic priority, and as such we will monitor our performance carefully and seek ongoing input from those involved in the process to ensure continuous improvement.

It is our aim to make effective stakeholder engagement practices an integral part of our corporate culture.

To this end, the coming year will see a focus on the integration of our systems and processes supported by internal communications and training.

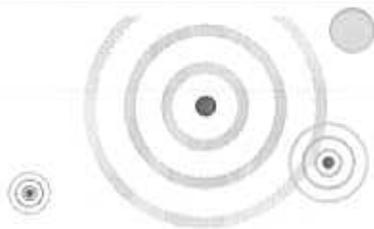
CUSTOMER ADVISORY COUNCIL

Our Customer Advisory Council is a strong example of community engagement in action.

The council comprises up to 14 community representatives who provide us with advice on issues affecting our customers, including policy, strategic initiatives, operations and service levels.

Council members are encouraged to raise issues of concern or provide feedback from their local communities, and discussions are facilitated to give us a better understanding of customer perceptions.

Through this process, the council, and therefore the communities they represent, are kept well informed on a wide range of our activities. During the past year, the council made valuable contributions to our business with discussion topics including the desalination plant, renewable energy, a proposal to automate the pensioner and senior concession application process, a review of our account format, customer self-service, and water conservation strategies.



Our Indigenous employees provide insight and expertise to inform our Indigenous Engagement Strategy (L to R) Taleatha Pell, Indigenous cadet; Vanessa Ugle, Management Support Officer; Angela Rule, Trainee cadet and Reg Yarran, Project Officer Indigenous Issues.

INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

We aim to undertake business in a way that recognises and values Indigenous culture and heritage. We also understand the need to consider social concerns of Indigenous communities as well as their native title rights.

Our Indigenous Engagement Strategy was developed in November 2005 and formalises our objective of establishing and maintaining sustainable and mutually beneficial relationships with Indigenous communities wherever we operate.

The strategy outlines the following initiatives that apply across the business.

- Consulting relevant Indigenous communities to promote a mutual understanding of concerns and aspirations.
- Assisting Indigenous communities to manage issues and challenges they face as a result of our activities.

- Assisting Indigenous people to compete effectively for employment with the Water Corporation.
- Identifying economic opportunities for Indigenous communities to participate in our operations through commercially competitive, contractual and other cooperative ventures.
- Supporting partnerships that make a positive difference to Indigenous communities.

A recent example of the success of this strategy is the mutually successful outcomes achieved by working with the Gnulli Native Title Working Group and the Baiyungu Aboriginal Corporation for the Coral Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant.



Creating a great place to work

In light of a changing and increasingly competitive local, national and global labour market, and the challenges of a multi-generational workforce, a new direction in our corporate strategy for people has evolved.

Our strategy: 'Creating a great place to work', recognises the value of our people and acknowledges that our ongoing ability to recruit, develop and retain high quality staff is a cornerstone of the achievement of our corporate objectives.

'Creating a great place to work' encompasses a broad range of concepts relevant to our people, from remuneration and working conditions, to personal and professional development, health and well-being and the achievement of work-life balance.



Don Phillips, Customer Services Representative.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND BENEFITS

We offer a range of employee benefits designed to ensure the Water Corporation is a great place in which to work, including:

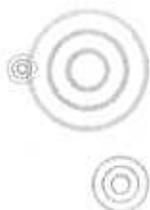
- flexibility in working and leave arrangements;
- a superannuation fund with income protection insurance and access to ancillary benefits such as banking and health insurance products;
- an employee assistance program offering professional and confidential counselling services;
- access to corporate discounts on select products or services;
- a study assistance scheme to upgrade and update skills and qualifications; and
- opportunities to move around the organisation and the State with assistance and support.

SUSTAINING AND GROWING OUR CAPABILITY

Employee-initiated staff turnover showed a sharp increase over the year reflecting the strong Western Australian labour market. Our turnover rate was in line with the industry average and below the all-industry average. This is likely to be a continuing challenge to be met by sourcing, developing and retaining capability for the future.

Developing our skills

Significant progress was made during the course of the year in the implementation of competency-based training modules aligned to national water industry standards. Training was delivered to 80 employees who are working towards qualification for the nationally recognised Certificates II and III in Water Industry Operations.



Anticipating future needs

A corporation-wide program of apprenticeships and water industry traineeships has been initiated.

This program enables us to develop a pool of skilled people ready to fill vacant positions as they arise. It will also provide employment opportunities for Indigenous Australians.

Identifying tomorrow's leaders

An active graduate development program is fundamental to ensuring we have the future capability that a growing and dynamic organisation requires.

During 2005-06, thirty graduates commenced our program.

This was our largest annual intake to date and is a positive indication that we are able to offer attractive career opportunities to high quality candidates.

Meeting changing expectations

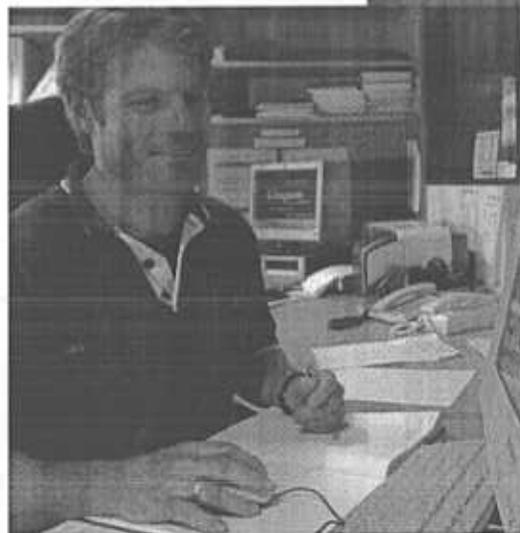
During the year an extensive review of the remuneration structure for our tradespeople and water industry workers was conducted.

A number of positive changes were initiated, and the outcome of these will be a greater ongoing ability to attract and retain people for these important operational roles.

Full-time employees

Year ending June	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
FTEs (Full-time Equivalents)	2,287	2,116	2,004	2,000	2,084

The increase in employees since 2004 reflects the significant growth in our capital works program and a change in the status of some contract employees to permanent employment.



Greg Barry, Process Coordinator Wastewater Treatment.

EQUITY DIVERSITY AND INCLUSIVENESS

We reviewed our Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policy and discrimination and harassment policy, replacing them with a single Equity and Diversity Policy. We also reviewed our related grievance procedure. A significant change was the inclusion of bullying and a commitment to zero tolerance of this behaviour in the workplace. EEO principles are incorporated into standard procedures for recruitment, contractor selection and induction.

Equity and diversity

Diversity (%)	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02
Female employees (overall)	26.00	25.60	22.30	25.00	23.60
Female employees (Senior Management) ¹	9.6	11.50	-	-	-
Indigenous employees	1.20	0.86*	0.60	0.60	0.50

¹ Senior Management includes Branch Managers and above.

Note*

A figure of 1.2 per cent was reported in the 2004-05 report. This was based on extrapolated data from a workforce diversity survey of employees required by the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity (OEEO). The actual percentage of employees who identified themselves as being from an Indigenous background at 30 June 2005 was 0.86 per cent.

Indigenous Employment

During the year, our number of Indigenous employees increased to represent 1.2 per cent of our total workforce.

Our commitment to improving in this area was reinforced by the development of an Indigenous Employment Strategy.

In line with this commitment, we recruited our first cadet through the National Indigenous Cadetship Project in May 2006. During the year, we placed nine Indigenous trainees and one apprentice in various locations across the State.

USING TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT A MORE SUSTAINABLE WORKPLACE

In August 2005, the first phase of HR Self-Serve was introduced.

This technology provides our employees and managers with on-line access to view and update specific human resource data.

A second phase was launched in May 2006, providing further options for managing learning and development information and on-line induction.

HR Self-Serve is convenient and efficient, and gives our people greater control over their own personal information.

It improves workflow, reduces paper use and supports our managers by providing easier access to information about the members of their teams.



Taleatha Pell (right) recently joined the Water Corporation as our first Indigenous cadet, working initially with our Environment team. Taleatha is pictured here with David Luketina, Manager Environment Branch.



"By retaining the skills and experience of our older employees and actively seeking their retirement intentions, we are planning for a sustainable workforce that is able to meet business needs."

Lorraine Barrie, Human Resources, Managing Consultant.

Case Study

An ageing workforce: solutions for sustaining our people capabilities

CHALLENGE

Like all other comparable organisations, we face the prospect of an ageing workforce in the context of a shrinking global labour market.

It was identified that within our Engineering and Construction Services area, we faced a particular challenge.

A large proportion of the workforce in this area is approaching retirement age and with their departure we risk losing a very significant knowledge and skill base.

Only by gaining a better understanding of these people and their intentions could we adequately plan to mitigate this risk.

PROGRESS

To develop practical solutions aligned to both business and workforce needs, we conducted a series of interviews with staff. The interview process allowed us to:

- gather data on retirement intentions;

- seek suggestions on how to best plan for staff retiring;
- ask for their views on recruiting new staff; and
- explore their willingness to take on new activities and learn new skills.

The interviews provided valuable information to guide planning to address human resource needs in Engineering and Construction Services.

A recruiting program began to replace those who signalled their intention to leave, ensuring we maintain our knowledge and skill base.

We also established development plans for those employees who indicated their intention to remain with us, but expressed an interest in moving to other roles or building on their skills.

To assist our people to be better prepared for the transition to retirement, as well as improve their health and work-life balance, we conducted an education program.

By providing information and support, we aimed to reduce the stress of impending retirement and maximise the potential for people to continue their valuable contribution to the organisation.

We encouraged our people to continue in employment until the age of 65 or older where they were willing and able to do so.

Feedback from the program was overwhelmingly positive with some participants changing their diets and plans in order to meet the goals they developed through the program.

LOOKING AHEAD

By retaining the talent, skills and experience of our older employees, we aim to reduce the impact of potential skills shortages and ensure we have a workforce that is able to meet business needs.

The integrated approach adopted in our Engineering and Construction Services allowed staff to have input and therefore ownership of the strategies that emerged.

Our challenge is to now adopt a similar approach across the business and continue to develop ways to sustain our human resources to meet projected business needs.



Construction workers with Engineering and Construction Services Branch who were part of a workforce planning process and a health and retirement planning program. (L to R) Geoff Higham, Tony Cvetkowsk, Steve Missios, Joe Fiorucci, Dimko Majovski and Charlie Lazarek (Site Supervisor)

42



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Injuries, incidents and hazards injury rate

Our Significant Injury Frequency Rate (SIFR) for 2005-06 was nine.

Incident and hazard reporting

Over the past 12 months, all Water Corporation employees have been encouraged to report all incidents and hazards. Both incident and hazard reporting has increased from 2004-2005 to 2005-2006.

Worksafe Achievements

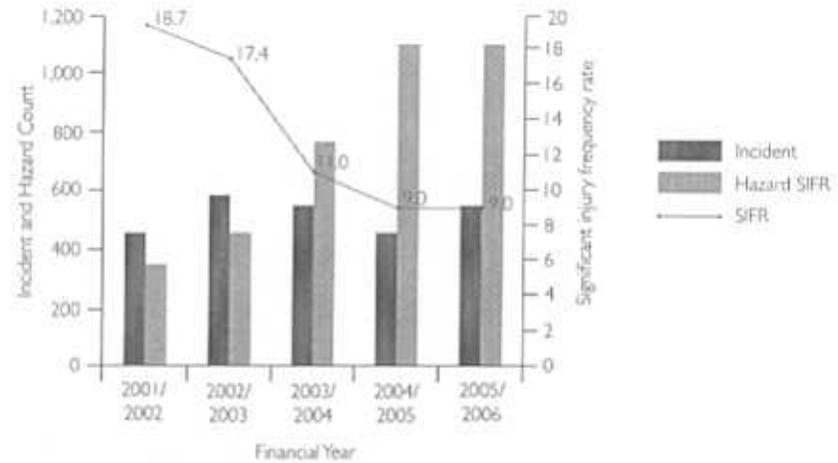
Platinum Certificate of Achievement awarded to:

- Perth Region
- North West Region
- Goldfields Region
- Mid West Region

Gold Certificate of Achievement awarded to:

- Agricultural Region and Water Corporation Metropolitan Contractors Swan Water and Western Water

OSH Reporting and Significant Injury Frequency Rate (SIFR)



Significant injury frequency rate (SIFR)

Creating a great place to work	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02
Significant injury frequency rate	9.0	9.0	11.0	17.4	18.7

Prevention of fatalities

One of the key targets for the past year was the launch and implementation of the 'Five to Stay Alive' campaign to prevent fatalities. This campaign focuses on each of the five primary Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) risks areas in our business and provides practical strategies for assessing the level of risk to which we are exposed in each area and to mitigate that risk.

The five key risk areas are:

- driver safety
- safety management of contractors
- mobile plant
- excavation and
- confined space entry.



Dr Jim Gill, CEO, assisting the 'Five to Stay Alive' team with the driver safety awareness campaign. (L to R) Dr Jim Gill, Ciaran MacCarron, Richard Russell, Trevor Roffman and Karina So.

SiteSafe

SiteSafe is the software management tool that we use to record, analyse and report OSH data.

During 2005-06, the SiteSafe system was customised for the particular needs of the Water Corporation, and employees across the organisation were trained in its operation.

Minimising manual handling injuries

In 2005-06, 63 per cent of lost working days in Western Australia resulted from manual handling injuries. In the Water Corporation, such injuries comprised 41 per cent of all work injuries, and between 60 and 100 per cent in operating areas.

Our Field Ergonomics Program aims to achieve a less manual system of work, and has reviewed our vehicles, the way we load and unload them, store goods and work in the field.

In 2006, we used the Kununurra depot redesign project as an opportunity to critically review the way we work in our depots.

This would provide a standard for all future depot design and renovation.

Local operators worked with our Field Ergonomics Team and Corporate Real Estate Branch to review traffic flows, work flows for loading and unloading vehicles, and storage systems for the wide variety of goods and spares required. Their aim was to use lifting machinery wherever possible, and to raise all working surfaces to waist height, removing the need to lift from floor to bench or a truck tray.

The effectiveness of the Kununurra depot design work has been reviewed by operators and the Field Ergonomics Team to provide principles for future design.



John Woodward (Woody), Water Industry Worker. Our Kununurra depot now uses lifting machinery wherever possible to minimise manual handling injuries.

Regional Highlights

PERTH

Occupational Safety and Health

A Worksafe Platinum Award was presented to Perth Region employees by Water Resources Minister John Kobelke in January 2006.

This prestigious award recognises outstanding occupational safety and health achievement within a Western Australian workplace. We congratulate our staff for the dedication and commitment they have shown to achieve this excellent standard of safety performance.

Capital works

Major projects completed in the past year include the construction of twelve pumping stations and the relining of five kilometres of sewer mains throughout various suburbs.

An extensive program to clean water mains in the Thomsons and Hamilton Hill Water Zones was also commenced.

Sponsorship

We continued our support of many local community organisations by providing bottles of *WA Refreshing* water.

We sponsored 197 events, including those for not-for-profit organisations, schools and community health and social enrichment.

Some of this year's highlights included Seniors' Week, Day of Disabilities, KULCHA, NAIDOC Week celebrations, Town of Vincent Garden Competition, Perth Great Bike Ride, Masters Swimming WA, Schools' Rock Eisteddfod, Breakfast for Blokes, Camp for Kids and Grandparents, Commonwealth Games Queen's Baton Run and Anzac Day services.

GOLDFIELDS

Capital works

We have an ongoing capital investment program for new facilities and upgrades to pumping stations, pipelines, storage reservoirs and water treatment plants along the Goldfields and Agricultural Water Supply scheme.

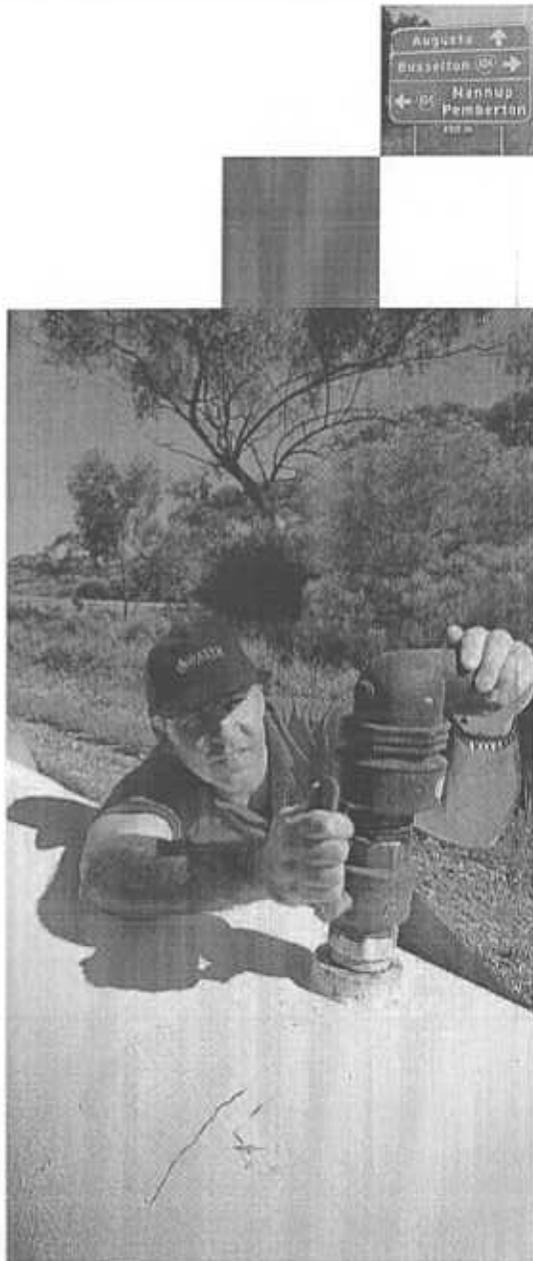
This program ensures we continue to meet projected growth in domestic and commercial water usage in the Eastern Goldfields and improves the security of supply to the region.

Key projects completed in the past year include the construction of a \$4-million desalination plant at Leonora, which became operational in October 2005, and a \$3-million water treatment plant at Laverton, which began operation in June 2006. Construction continued at the Menzies water treatment plant and this is scheduled for completion in 2007.

AGRICULTURAL REGION

Irrigation trials

We worked with the Town of Northam, Murdoch University and Challenger TAFE to trial the relative effectiveness of different products for subsurface irrigation using treated wastewater. Subsurface irrigation is more water-efficient than surface irrigation where significant amounts of water can be lost through evaporation. The trial will continue into 2007 to further evaluate the products.



Capital works in the Goldfields included upgrades to the pipeline.



Water quality improvement trials

In communities north of Cunderdin we have trialled the addition of trace amounts of copper to water;

This treatment, which is supported by the Department of Health, will potentially improve the effectiveness of the chloramination* process and improve the quality of water supplied.

* See Glossary

Solar shield

With Curtin University of Technology, we conducted a trial of a solar shield to reduce the temperature of water in above-ground pipelines. Water at lower temperatures requires less disinfection. The prototype shield was made by our Engineering Services Workshop in Northam.



Solar shield prototype was trialled in the attempt to reduce water temperatures in above-ground pipelines.

NORTH WEST

Burrup Seawater Supply Scheme operational

The State Government's seawater supply scheme and our desalination plant are now operational and supplying water to their first customer, Burrup Fertilisers.

The pipeline supplies 380 million litres of seawater per day, and 3.6 million litres of this is desalinated.

Opening of Kununurra Operational Centre

The 40-year-old Kununurra depot has now been refitted with state-of-the-art facilities and amalgamated with our District Office as the Kununurra Operational Centre.

The new centre is an aesthetic building that complements the local environment, is energy-efficient and utilises modern communication facilities. It incorporates an interpretive centre at the entrance to explain the Water Corporation's role in the development of the Ord Valley and the East Kimberley.

Asset transfer to local co-operative

In July 2002, the Ord Irrigation business was transferred from the Water Corporation to the Ord Irrigation Co-operative. In April 2006, its infrastructure was also formally transferred to the Co-operative.

We remain the bulk water supplier managing the main Ord Dam and the Kununurra Diversion Dam.

Recycled water supply scheme upgraded

A significant upgrade of Port Hedland's water recycling scheme commenced with the installation of automatic sprinkler systems on sporting fields.

Major overhaul for Broome infrastructure

A new \$2.6-million wastewater pumping station in Broome will support the town's growth and protect the environment.

The new station incorporates a large underground emergency storage tank and standby generators to protect the environment in the event of a system failure.



Port Hedland's water recycling was upgraded, starting with automatic sprinkler systems on sporting fields.

GREAT SOUTHERN REGION

New capacity for Albany

A new storage pipeline traversing the City of Albany from Mount Melville to Mount Clarence was connected during the year. This is part of a \$50-million project to upgrade Albany's water supply. The final stage, the building of a 25,000 megalitre storage tank on Mount Clarence, will be completed in 2006-07.

An upgrade of Albany's wastewater treatment plant also commenced in 2006.

Keeping pace with new demand

Major works have been undertaken in Ravensthorpe and Hopetoun to keep pace with the development of local mining projects.

We have built a new desalination plant at Hopetoun, and are continuing research into developing new water sources for the region.

Construction of a new wastewater treatment plant will begin in 2006-07.

Improving water recycling

At Katanning, a \$4.1-million investment in a treated wastewater dam and an upgrade of the wastewater treatment plant was completed this year. Water from the dam will be pumped to the nearby Katanning Country Club to transform the local golf course into a year-round facility.

Extensive capital works

Substantial infill sewerage projects started in Bayonet Head and Little Grove in Albany.

In Tambellup, work began to lay pipelines and connect 174 housing lots to our sewerage service.

Major works were completed on the water treatment facility in Denmark which has led to significant improvement in the quality of water in the town.

Planning for the \$100-million Bridgetown regional water supply scheme neared completion. A source and configuration for the scheme will be recommended in 2006-07 with continued community consultation.

Other major projects planned include the upgrade of the Margaret River Regional Water Supply Scheme and the Walpole Wastewater Treatment System.

The establishment of partnership alliances with external contractors progressed with the aim of completing projects more quickly and economically.

Strategic augmentation

We capitalised on rainfall by moving water from full dams to those with excess capacity and maximised the water pumped from overflowing dams to avoid wastage. Despite better storage levels, our demand management program continued.

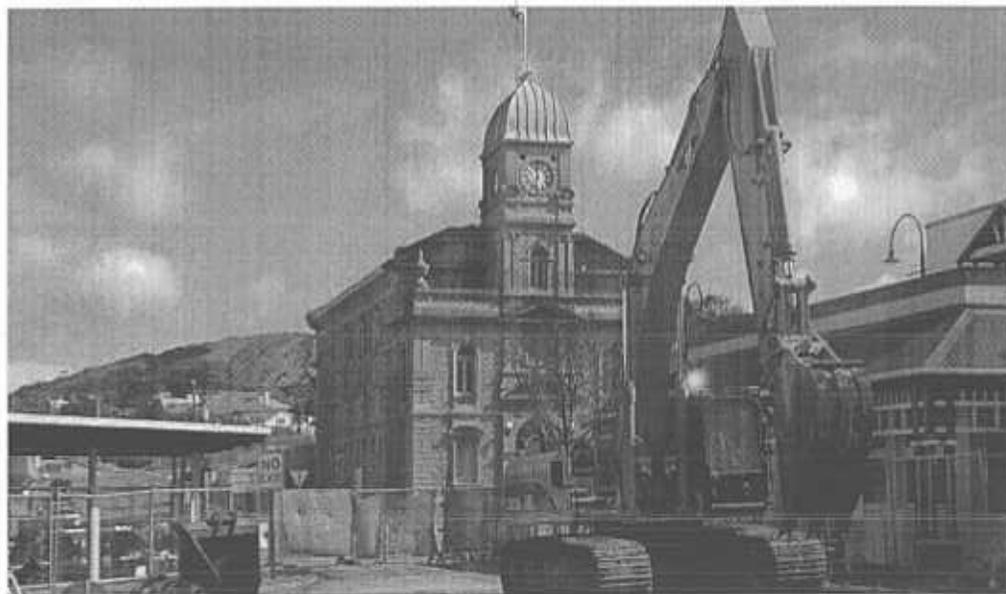
SOUTHWEST REGION

New infrastructure

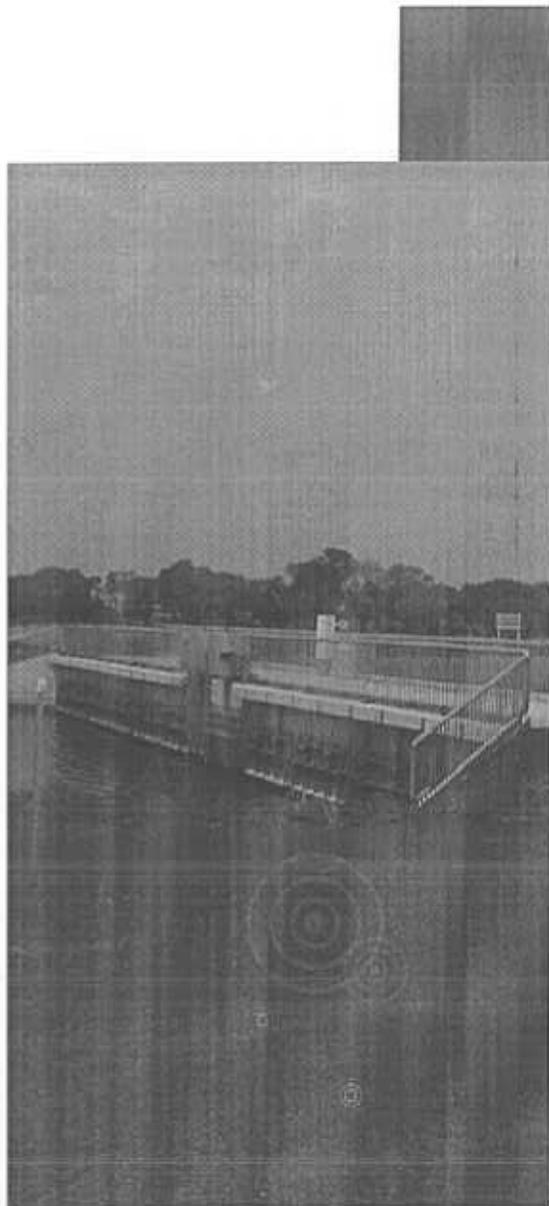
The South West Region experienced significant growth and development in the past year. We connected around 3,000 new water services and 4,000 new wastewater services.

Water trading

More information on this agreement can be found in the *Security through Diversity* section of this report.



A new pipeline was connected in Albany as part of upgrades to the local water supply system.



Vasse-Wonnerup flood gates.

Wastewater

Overflow tanks and back-up generators were installed at major wastewater pumping stations to prevent accidental wastewater escape.

Major relocation of water and wastewater infrastructure was undertaken, including some to progress the Perth to Mandurah rail link. A project to review all commercial grease traps was started to pre-empt faults caused by the build up of grease.

Flood protection

Despite some significant rainfall events, our ongoing maintenance program prevented any flooding from rural drains during the year.

State-of-the-art monitoring equipment was installed at two compensating basins to assist the Bureau of Meteorology with early-warning flood analysis, and planning progressed on a number of flood-protection projects, including the construction of a third compensating basin to protect low-lying Busselton.

The award-winning Vasse-Wonnerup flood gates were also officially opened during the year by Water Resources Minister, John Kobelke.

Stakeholder engagement

We continued perhaps the most comprehensive community consultation program ever conducted in Western Australia – relating to our proposal to draw water from the South West Yamagadee aquifer.

More information on this proposal can be found in the *Security through Diversity* section of this report.

MID WEST REGION

Meeting increasing demand

Active land development in the region saw a 116 per cent increase in the number of lots cleared. During the year the largest growth in development activity occurred in the coastal towns of Exmouth, Kalbarri, Geraldton, Greenough, Dongara – Port Denison and Jurien.

Demand management is a significant focus and planning will be undertaken early in the 2006-07 year to ensure that scheme capacity is boosted to meet the increasing demand.

Waterwise education

Owing to low rainfall over a number of years, it was necessary to impose water restrictions at Northampton.

Hot weather water demand peaked in March, making it necessary to temporarily transport water from Geraldton. Watering was restricted to one-day-a-week from 24 March, and this restriction will remain until either significant rain falls or an alternative water source can be developed.

Options to improve Northampton's water supply are being investigated. We aim to have a solution in place prior to the 2007-08 Summer.

To assist Northampton residents, we conducted a Waterwise information session offering practical advice on how to reduce water use.

Indigenous engagement

The success of our Indigenous Engagement Program was demonstrated by the mutually successful outcomes achieved in negotiation with the Gnulli Native Title Working Group and the Baiyungu Aboriginal Corporation for the Coral Bay wastewater treatment plant.

On the recommendation of our Indigenous Engagement Working Group we have appointed an Indigenous Community Relations Officer.



Strategic Plan 2003-2008

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT – 2005/06

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
1: Level of community satisfaction with community education activities.....	4
2: Level of community satisfaction with the provision of cultural activities, festivals and events	4
3: Level of community participation in City funded community events and activities.....	4
4: Percentage of community who feel that the City provides social opportunities to meet community demands	5
5: Level of community satisfaction with the City's provision of outdoor recreational facilities and activities	5
6: Level of community satisfaction with the City's Leisure Centres	6
7: Level of Satisfaction with the City's mobile security patrols.....	6
8: Level of community satisfaction with the City's performance in providing a safe and secure place to live.....	6
9: Level of community satisfaction with performance on conservation and environmental management.....	7
11: Total tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions abated by Council programs and operations.....	8
12: Total reduction of residential waste to landfill generated by the municipality	8
13: Growth (or decline) in Net Assets.....	9
14: Level of community satisfaction with the City's planning and building approval services.....	9
15: Total overnight visitors to the City of Joondalup (domestic and international).....	9
16: Purpose of visit of overnight visitors.....	10
17: Mix of housing styles.....	10
18: Cycling facilities – Dual Use (shared) paths and on-road cycle lanes	11
19: Number of vehicles accessing the Joondalup City Centre	11
21: Autonomy Ratio.....	12
23: Operating Expenditure budget compared to previous years (CPI indexed)	13
24: Rates coverage ratio	13
25: Debt ratio.....	14
26: Current Ratio.....	15
27: Overall customer satisfaction with the City.....	16
28: Combined scores from team Mystery Shopper Audits	16
29: Percentage of residents who feel they have the opportunity to comment on Council business	16
30: Overall customer satisfaction with contact from Council (phone, in-person, in writing).....	17
31: Percentage of community satisfied with the way Council makes information available on its services and business....	17
32: Level of community satisfaction with the City's leadership and decision-making processes of Council.....	17
33: Number of positive media items.....	18
34: Employee satisfaction as measured in Cultural Survey Results.....	18

Introduction

The Strategic Plan KPI report is a key instrument in the Council's reporting framework.

This report contains information about Council's performance against the Strategic Plan 2003-2008 for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

For easy reference, the report includes:

- A graphical representation of all the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs); and
- Supporting details for KPIs grouped under triple bottom line headings economic, environmental and/or social.

The following symbols have been used to depict the indicator type:



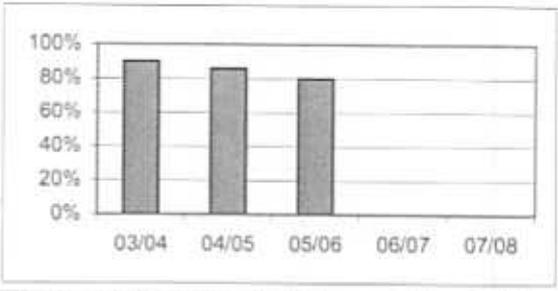
Economic measure

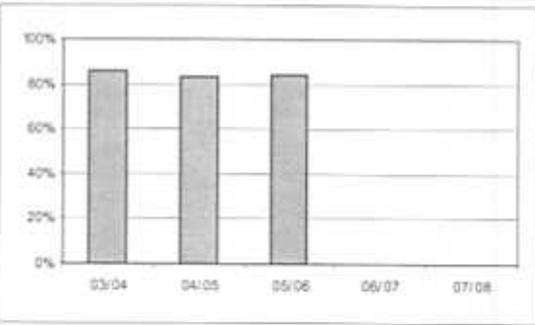


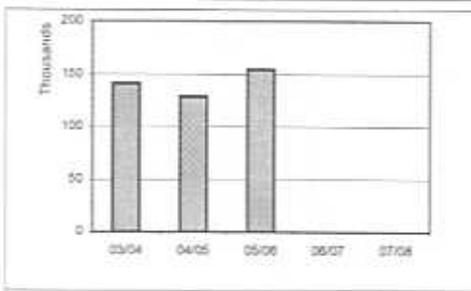
Environmental measure



Social measure

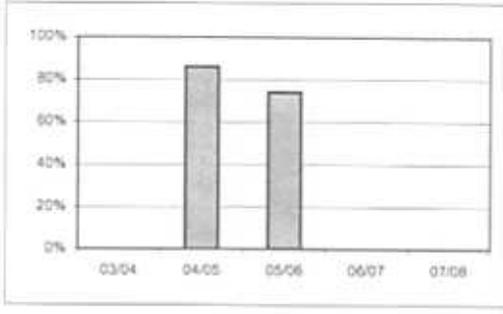
1: Level of community satisfaction with community education activities									
Type of Indicator 	Collection methodology Annual Community Perceptions Monitor								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>03/04</td> <td>90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2008 Target INCREASE \geq 5%</p>	Year	Satisfied	03/04	90%	04/05	86%	05/06	80%	
Year	Satisfied								
03/04	90%								
04/05	86%								
05/06	80%								
<p>Comment: Satisfaction levels remain high, although there is a slight downward trend. A Community Education Strategy will be developed in 2006/07 providing direction to co-ordinate all community education activities.</p>									

2: Level of community satisfaction with the provision of cultural activities, festivals and events									
Type of Indicator 	Collection methodology Annual Community Perceptions Monitor								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>03/04</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>83%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>84%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2008 Target INCREASE \geq 5%</p>	Year	Satisfied	03/04	86%	04/05	83%	05/06	84%	
Year	Satisfied								
03/04	86%								
04/05	83%								
05/06	84%								
<p>Comment: Satisfaction levels have remained relatively stable.</p>									

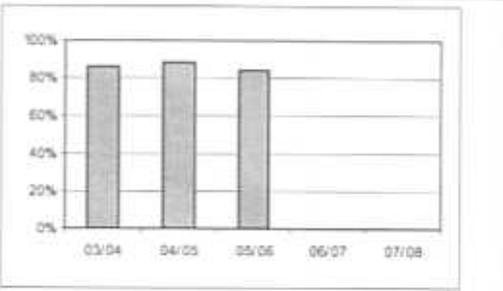
3: Level of community participation in City funded community events and activities									
Type of Indicator 	Collection methodology Planning and Community Development statistics								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Participants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>03/04</td> <td>141,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>128,927</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>154,956</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2008 Target INCREASE \geq 10%</p>	Year	Participants	03/04	141,300	04/05	128,927	05/06	154,956	
Year	Participants								
03/04	141,300								
04/05	128,927								
05/06	154,956								
<p>Comments: The City has an extensive community events and activities program. The decrease in participation levels in 2004/05 was due to lower attendance levels at the Joondalup Festival because of extreme weather. The 2005/06 levels have increased.</p>									

KEY FOCUS AREA 1 – COMMUNITY WELLBEING

4: Percentage of community who feel that the City provides social opportunities to meet community demands

<p>Type of Indicator </p>	<p>Collection methodology Annual Community Perceptions Monitor</p>								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Year</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">03/04</td> <td style="text-align: center;">N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">04/05</td> <td style="text-align: center;">86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">05/06</td> <td style="text-align: center;">74%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2008 Target INCREASE \geq 5%</p>	Year	Percentage	03/04	N/A	04/05	86%	05/06	74%	
Year	Percentage								
03/04	N/A								
04/05	86%								
05/06	74%								
<p>Comment: Data for this indicator was collected for the first time in 2004/05. The 2005/06 Survey question was changed in order that responses could be benchmarked against other councils. The 2005/06 Survey asked people about Council's performance in providing opportunities for residents to participate in activities that assist in maintaining and improving their wellbeing. This change may have impacted on the responses.</p>									

5: Level of community satisfaction with the City's provision of outdoor recreational facilities and activities

<p>Type of Indicator </p>	<p>Collection methodology Annual Community Perceptions Monitor</p>								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Year</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">03/04</td> <td style="text-align: center;">86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">04/05</td> <td style="text-align: center;">88%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">05/06</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2008 Target INCREASE \geq 5%</p>	Year	Satisfied	03/04	86%	04/05	88%	05/06	85%	
Year	Satisfied								
03/04	86%								
04/05	88%								
05/06	85%								
<p>Comment: The satisfaction levels have remained fairly constant.</p>									

6: Level of community satisfaction with the City's Leisure Centres

Type of Indicator  

Collection methodology
Annual Customer Satisfaction Surveys conducted by Leisure Centres

Year	Satisfied
03/04	87%
04/05	85%
05/06	98%

2008 Target INCREASE \geq 5%

Comment: The figures for 2003/04 and 2004/05 were sourced from the Annual Customer Satisfaction Monitor. The figure provided for 2005/06 was sourced from the Leisure Centres Customer Satisfaction Survey as it provides a satisfaction rating from actual service users.

7: Level of Satisfaction with the City's mobile security patrols

Type of Indicator  

Collection methodology
Annual Community Perceptions Monitor

Year	Satisfied
03/04	79%
04/05	65%
05/06	72%

2008 Target INCREASE \geq 10%

Comment: Satisfaction levels have increased. Significant focus has been given to increasing the visibility of mobile security patrols and improving service provision. These strategies may have impacted on an increase in community satisfaction.

8: Level of community satisfaction with the City's performance in providing a safe and secure place to live

Type of Indicator  

Collection methodology
Annual Community Perceptions Monitor

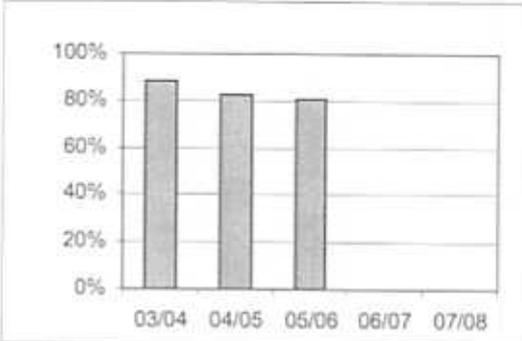
Year	Satisfied
03/04	80%
04/05	76%
05/06	77%

2008 Target INCREASE \geq 10%

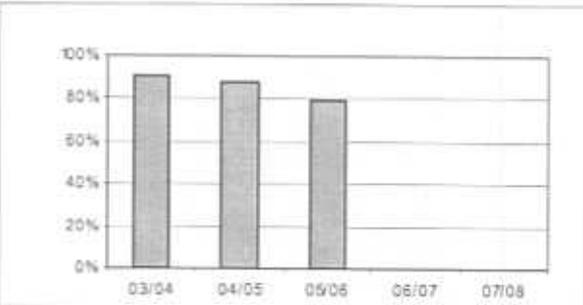
Comment: This indicator measures community satisfaction with the City's response to graffiti, anti-social behaviour and other initiatives to create a safe and secure environment. Satisfaction levels remain relatively high.

KEY FOCUS AREA 2 – CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

9: Level of community satisfaction with performance on conservation and environmental management

Type of Indicator  	Collection methodology Annual Community Perceptions Monitor								
<table border="1" data-bbox="233 427 491 573"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>03/04</td> <td>88%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>82%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>81%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="233 600 555 629">2008 Target INCREASE \geq 5%</p>	Year	Satisfied	03/04	88%	04/05	82%	05/06	81%	
Year	Satisfied								
03/04	88%								
04/05	82%								
05/06	81%								
<p>Comment: Community satisfaction levels remain relatively high, however, a downward trend is evident.</p>									

10: Level of community satisfaction with the City's food and pollution control services

Type of Indicator  	Collection methodology Annual Community Perceptions Monitor								
<table border="1" data-bbox="280 1066 563 1234"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Performance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>03/04</td> <td>91%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>88%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>79%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="225 1238 555 1267">2008 Target INCREASE \geq 5%</p>	Year	Performance	03/04	91%	04/05	88%	05/06	79%	
Year	Performance								
03/04	91%								
04/05	88%								
05/06	79%								
<p>Comment: The 2005/06 survey question included community satisfaction with noise, dust, food and pollution control. The 2004/05 survey included customer satisfaction with food and pollution control. The additional elements to the 2005/06 question may have impacted on satisfaction levels.</p>									

KEY FOCUS AREA 2 – CARING FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

11: Total tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions abated by Council programs and operations

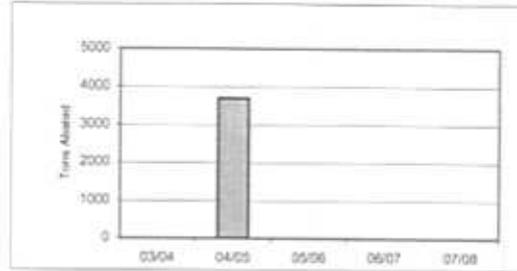
Type of Indicator



Collection methodology

The City uses Cities for Climate Protection software which converts multiple sources of greenhouse gas to carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e).

Year	Performance
03/04	N/A
04/05	3703(CO ₂ e)
05/06	N/A



2008 Target : 4000 Tonnes abated

Comment: Data for this indicator was collected for the first time in 2004/05. The figure previously quoted of 212(CO₂)e abated for 2004/05 has been updated following availability of additional information. The actual figure is 3703(CO₂)e. The figure for 2005/06 is not currently available and will be reported later in the year when available.

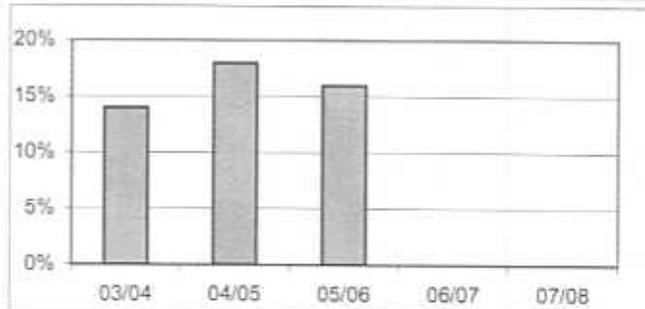
12: Total reduction of residential waste to landfill generated by the municipality

Type of Indicator



Collection methodology
Business Unit statistics

Year	Diversion
03/04	14%
04/05	18%
05/06	16%



2008 Target INCREASE > 40% Diversion

Comment: The level of domestic rubbish (recycling, green waste and bulk rubbish) diverted from landfill has remained relatively consistent. The City is aiming at a diversion rate of 70% of its domestic waste stream following the full implementation of the Resource Recovery Facility Project.

FOCUS AREA 3 - CITY DEVELOPMENT

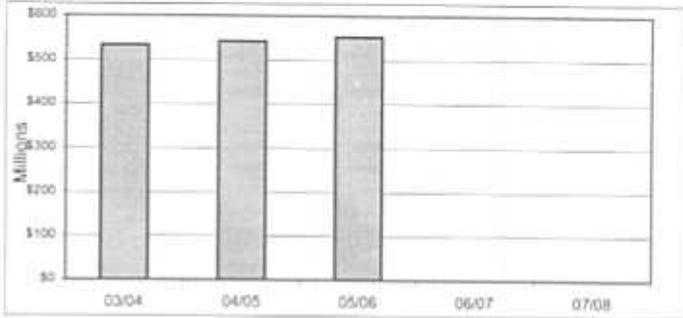
13: Growth (or decline) in Net Assets

Type of Indicator 

Collection methodology
City of Joondalup Financial Statements

Year	Value of Assets
03/04	\$533,992,270
04/05	\$542,139,400
05/06	\$552,674,349

2008 Target: MONITOR



Comment: The 2005/06 figures are preliminary and have not been audited. The 2005/06 figures indicate that the City's net assets have increased in value.

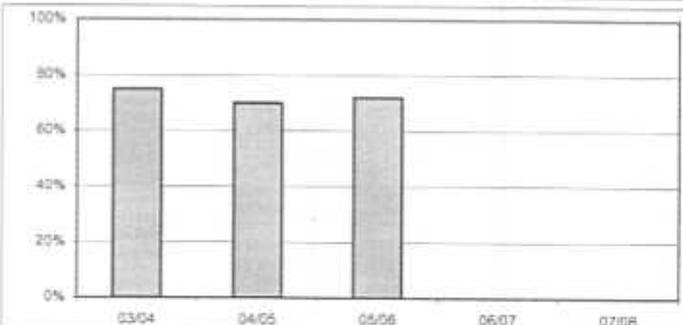
14: Level of community satisfaction with the City's planning and building approval services

Type of Indicator  

Collection methodology
Annual Community Perceptions Monitor

Year	Performance
03/04	75%
04/05	70%
05/06	72%

2008 Target INCREASE ≥ 10%



Comment: The satisfaction levels have increased slightly on last year's figures. The City is currently implementing initiatives to achieve improvements in this area.

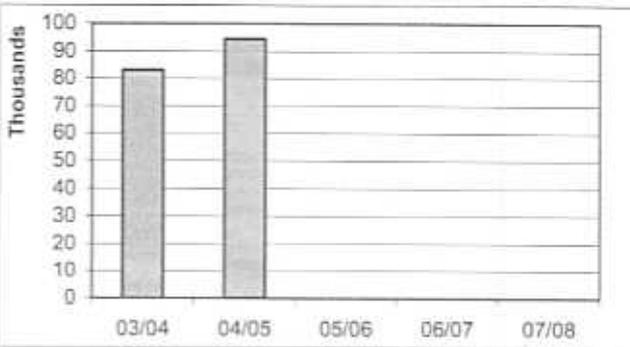
15: Total overnight visitors to the City of Joondalup (domestic and international)

Type of Indicator  

Collection methodology
Tourism Western Australia

Year	Number
03/04	83,000
04/05	94,500
05/06	N/A

2008 Target MONITOR



Comment: The figure for 2003/04 previously quoted as 46,500 has now been updated to 83,000 visitors following advice from Tourism Western Australia. The trend for the number of overnight visitors has increased for 2004/05. Figures for 2005/06 are not currently available but will be provided when available.

KEY FOCUS AREA 3 - CITY DEVELOPMENT

16: Purpose of visit of overnight visitors

- Holiday, pleasure
- Visiting friends and relatives
- Other (including business, education, employment, medical reasons, in transit, not stated)

Type of Indicator

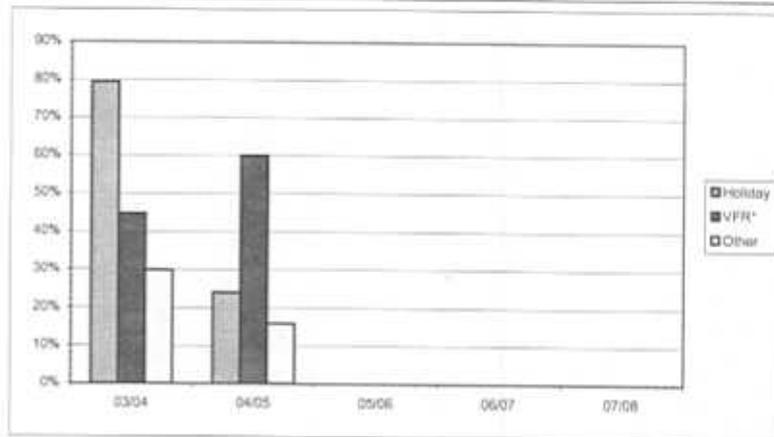


Collection methodology
Tourism Western Australia

Year	Holiday	VFR*	Other
03/04	79.35%	44.80%	29.90%
04/05	24%	60%	16%
05/06	N/A	N/A	N/A

* VFR Visiting friends and relatives

2008 Target MONITOR



Comment: The figures above do not add up to 100% as visitors may have more than one purpose for travel. The data for 2005/06 is not currently available from Tourism Western Australia, however, will be reported when they become available from Tourism Western Australia.

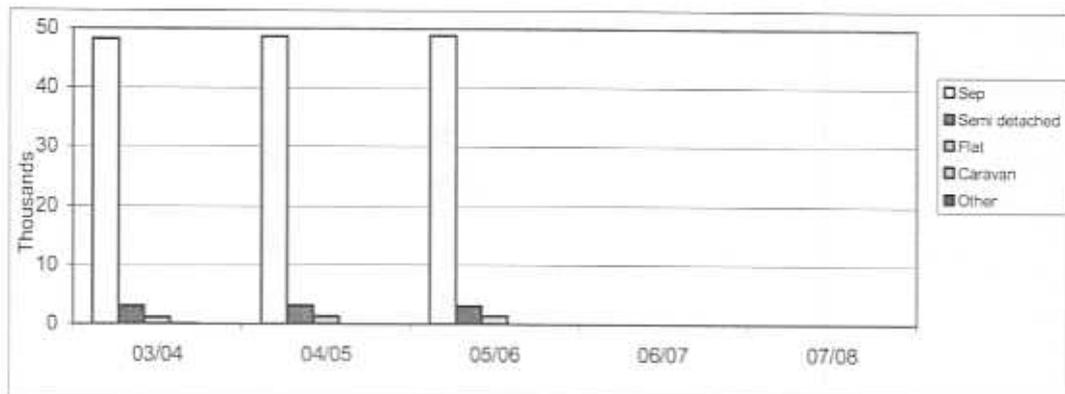
17: Mix of housing styles

Type of Indicator



Collection methodology
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Business Unit Data

Year	Single House	Semi detached/ Grouped Dwelling	Flat/Unit Multiple Dwellings	Caravan	Other
03/04	48,237	3,087	1,150	94	20
04/05	48,644	3,107	1,336	N/A	N/A
05/06	48,981	3,118	1,421	N/A	N/A



2008 Target MONITOR

Comment: There has been limited change in the type of housing provided over the past three years.

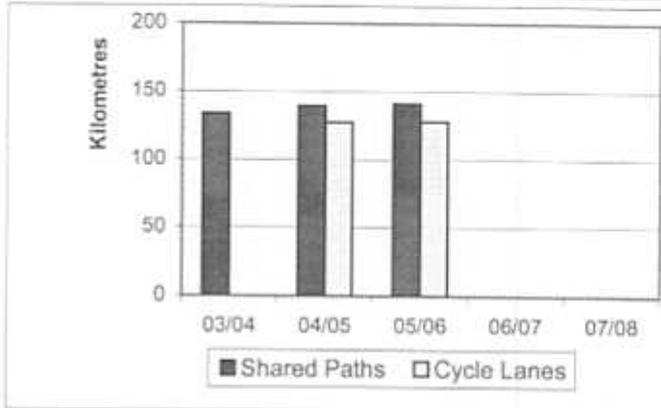
18: Cycling facilities – Dual Use (shared) paths and on-road cycle lanes

Type of Indicator  

Collection methodology
Business Unit Data

Year	Shared Paths	Cycle Lanes
03/04	133	N/A
04/05	139	127
05/06	141	128

2008 Target MONITOR



Comment: The City supports the implementation of a cycle friendly environment and aims to achieve this through the development of a cycle path network. The cycle lanes and shared paths have increased by 3km in 2005/06.

19: Number of vehicles accessing the Joondalup City Centre

Type of Indicator   

Collection methodology
Traffic Volume Counts

Year	Number
03/04	N/A
04/05	N/A
05/06	N/A

2008 Target: MONITOR

Comment: Data for this indicator was not available in previous years. A count of vehicles was undertaken in July 2006 and these figures will be reported on in the 2006/07 financial year.

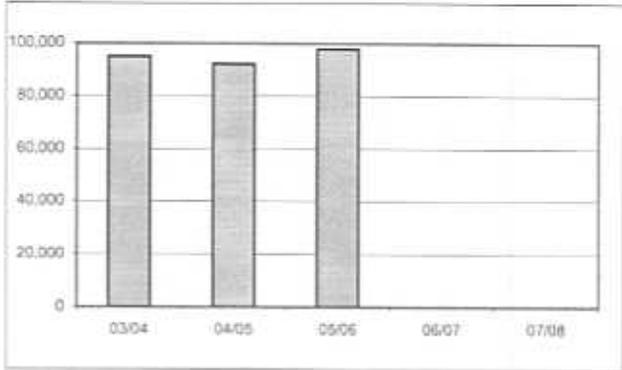
20: Total number of persons in the Joondalup Workforce

Type of Indicator  

Collection methodology
Department of Employment and Workplace Relations – Small Labour Markets Australia

Year	Persons
03/04	94,985
04/05	92,100
05/06	97,981

2008 Target: MONITOR



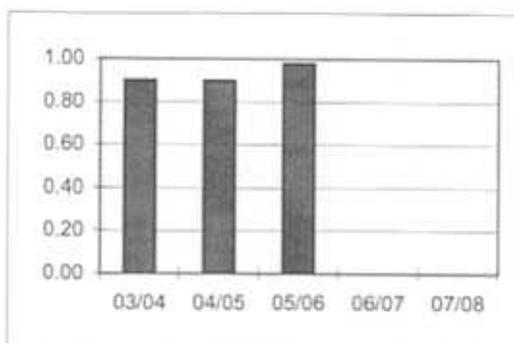
Comment: Employment levels increased slightly in the 2005/06 financial year.

21: Autonomy Ratio

Type of Indicator 

Collection methodology
City's Financial Statements

Year	Operating Revenue*	Grants Assistance	Ratio
03/04	\$72,740,908	\$7,077,265	0.90
04/05	\$72,078,873	\$7,264,972	0.90
05/06	\$81,075,517	\$7,964,605	0.98



2008 Target: MONITOR

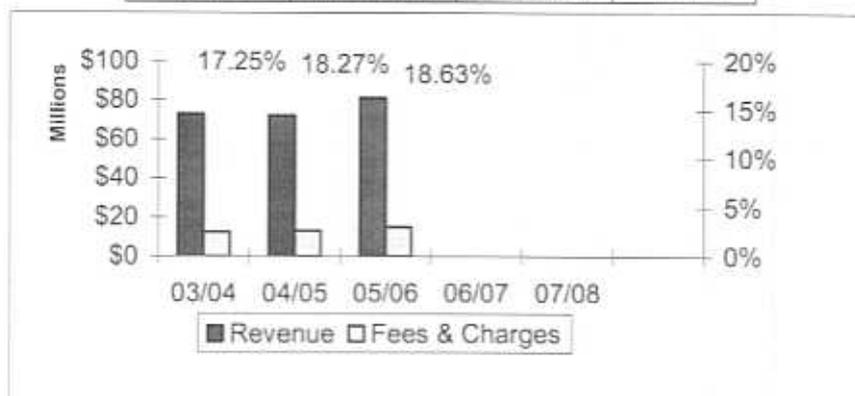
Comment: The 2005/06 figures are preliminary and have not been audited. This KPI demonstrates the extent to which Council is capable of financing its operations without dependence on Government Grants. The closer the number is to 1, the less reliance there has been on grant funds. The level of capital grants received in any one year can influence this figure. The autonomy ratio is determined by dividing the operating revenue (minus total grants assistance) by the operating revenue. The City has a very high autonomy ratio which indicates that it is relatively self-sufficient.

22: Fees and charges as a percentage of the City's operating budget

Type of Indicator 

Collection methodology
City's Financial Statements

Year	Revenue	Fees & Charges	%
03/04	\$72,740,908	\$12,550,948	17.25%
04/05	\$72,078,873	\$13,169,620	18.27%
05/06	\$81,075,517	\$15,104,162	18.63%



2008 Target: MONITOR

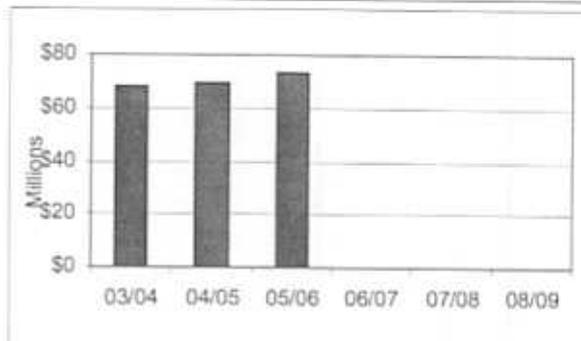
Comment: The 2005/06 figures are preliminary and have not been audited. This KPI provides an indication of the proportion of the total revenue that is received from fees and charges.

23: Operating Expenditure budget compared to previous years (CPI indexed)

Type of Indicator 	Collection methodology City's Financial Statements
---	---

Year	Expenditure
03/04	\$67,731,206
04/05	\$69,337,791
05/06	\$73,339,164

2008 Target: MONITOR

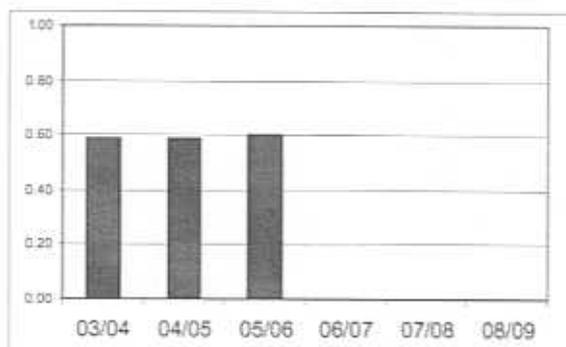


Comment: The 2005/06 figures are preliminary and have not been audited. This KPI is a measure of the increase in the cost of operations from one year to the next. The figures indicate that operational costs have grown from 2004/05.

24: Rates coverage ratio

Type of Indicator 	Collection methodology City's Financial Statements
--	---

Year	Rates Revenue	Operating Revenue	Ratio
03/04	\$42,560,649	\$72,740,908	0.59
04/05	\$45,848,540	72,078,873	0.59
05/06	\$48,699,260	\$81,075,517	0.60



2008 Target: MONITOR

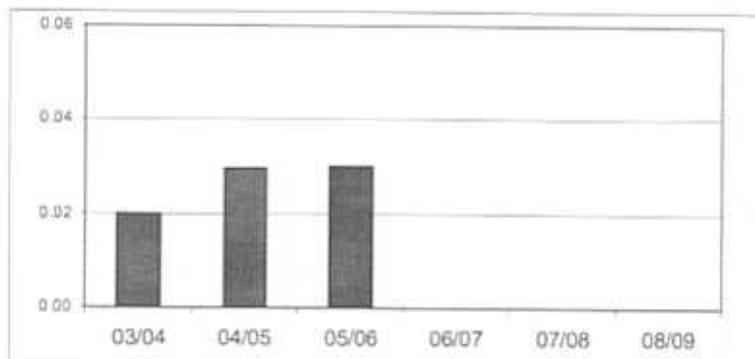
Comment: The 2005/06 figures are preliminary and have not been audited. This indicator measures the extent to which the City's revenue is derived from rates. The rates coverage ratio is determined by dividing the net rates revenue by the operating revenue. The ratio has been consistent over the period measured, indicating that there is little change in the rate base.

25: Debt ratio

Type of Indicator 

Collection methodology
City's Financial Statements

Year	Assets	Liabilities	Ratio
03/04	\$533,992,270	\$10,704,773	0.020
04/05	\$542,139,400	\$16,104,557	0.030
05/06	\$552,674,349	\$18,613,733	0.030

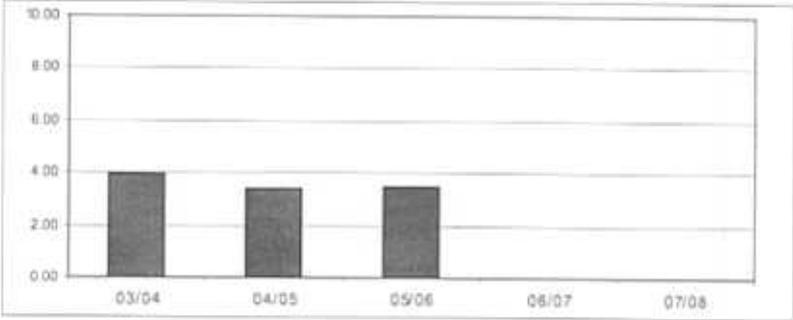


2008 Target: MONITOR

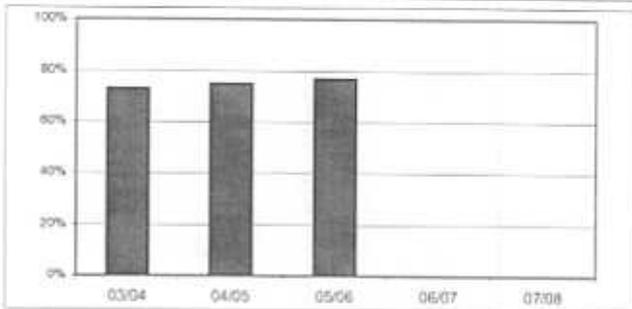
Comment: The 2005/06 figures are preliminary and have not been audited. This indicator measures the relationship between total assets and liabilities. It is designed to show the financial strength of the organisation.

The debt ratio is determined by dividing the total liabilities by the total assets. This information can be used to assess the effect of Council borrowing policies on the net worth of the local government. Care should be taken in comparing this ratio with other industry sectors as many local government assets (infrastructure) are not realisable assets.

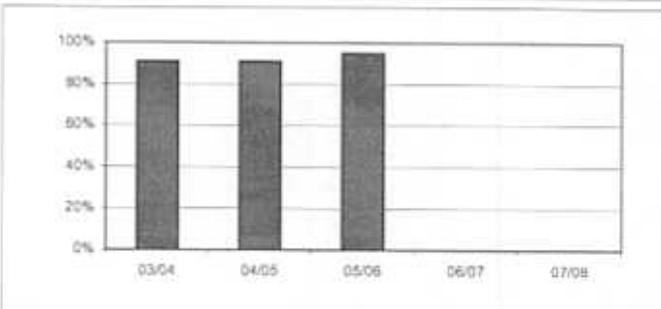
KEY FOCUS AREA 4 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

26: Current Ratio																			
Type of Indicator		Collection methodology City's Financial Statements																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Assets</th> <th>Liabilities</th> <th>Ratio</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>03/04</td> <td>\$39,127,774</td> <td>\$9,996,703</td> <td>3.91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>\$42,818,974</td> <td>\$12,544,207</td> <td>3.41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>\$50,304,272</td> <td>\$14,463,608</td> <td>3.48</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Assets	Liabilities	Ratio	03/04	\$39,127,774	\$9,996,703	3.91	04/05	\$42,818,974	\$12,544,207	3.41	05/06	\$50,304,272	\$14,463,608	3.48
Year	Assets	Liabilities	Ratio																
03/04	\$39,127,774	\$9,996,703	3.91																
04/05	\$42,818,974	\$12,544,207	3.41																
05/06	\$50,304,272	\$14,463,608	3.48																
																			
2008 Target MONITOR																			
<p>Comment: The 2005/06 figures are preliminary and have not yet been audited. This indicator measures the extent to which liquid assets are available to cover immediate liabilities and can be used to assess the effectiveness of financial management. It is designed to show the capacity of the organisation to meet its current commitments.</p> <p>A Current Ratio of 1.0 or greater indicates that all current liabilities can be immediately met from current (liquid) assets. Care should be taken when comparing this ratio with other industry sectors, particularly those with profit objectives because local governments operate with balanced budgets.</p> <p>The current ratio is determined by dividing the current assets by the current liabilities after removing any restricted assets and liabilities.</p>																			

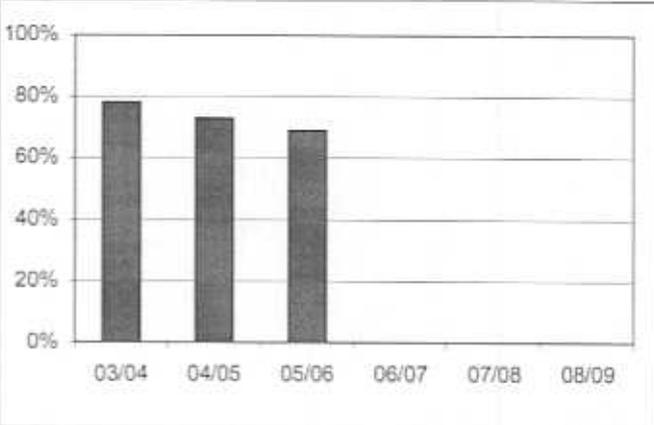
27: Overall customer satisfaction with the City

<p>Type of Indicator </p>	<p>Collection methodology Annual Community Perceptions Monitor</p>								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>03/04</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2008 Target INCREASE \geq 10%</p>	Year	Satisfied	03/04	73%	04/05	75%	05/06	77%	
Year	Satisfied								
03/04	73%								
04/05	75%								
05/06	77%								
<p>Comment: The figures indicate an upward trend in overall satisfaction levels.</p>									

28: Combined scores from team Mystery Shopper Audits

<p>Type of Indicator </p>	<p>Collection methodology Reports from Mystery Shopping International</p>								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Performance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>03/04</td> <td>91%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>91%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2008 Target INCREASE \geq 5%</p>	Year	Performance	03/04	91%	04/05	91%	05/06	95%	
Year	Performance								
03/04	91%								
04/05	91%								
05/06	95%								
<p>Comment: Monthly surveys are conducted in each Business Unit to monitor the service levels provided to external customers. The organisational average for 2005/06 indicates consistently high satisfaction levels.</p>									

29: Percentage of residents who feel they have the opportunity to comment on Council business

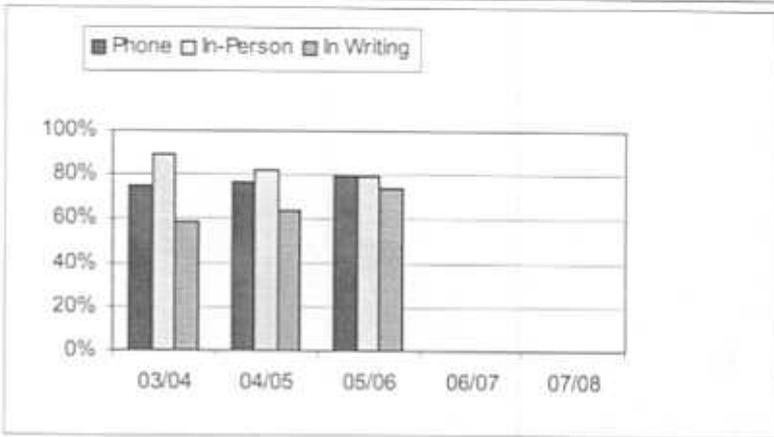
<p>Type of Indicator </p>	<p>Collection methodology Annual Community Perceptions Monitor</p>								
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Year</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Perception</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>03/04</td> <td>78%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04/05</td> <td>73%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05/06</td> <td>69%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2008 Target INCREASE \geq 10%</p>	Year	Perception	03/04	78%	04/05	73%	05/06	69%	
Year	Perception								
03/04	78%								
04/05	73%								
05/06	69%								
<p>Comment: Levels indicate a downward trend. The 2005/06 Survey question was altered to specifically ask respondents about satisfaction with Council's performance in consulting with the community on local issues, and this may have impacted on responses. Significant emphasis has been given to this issue including the introduction of a Public Statement Time at Council meetings, and the development of the Public Participation Strategy. This matter will be the subject of further review.</p>									

30: Overall customer satisfaction with contact from Council (phone, in-person, in writing)

Type of Indicator   Collection methodology
Annual Community Perceptions Monitor

Satisfied	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Phone	75%	77%	79%
Person	89%	82%	79%
Writing	59%	64%	74%

2008 Target INCREASE ≥ 10%



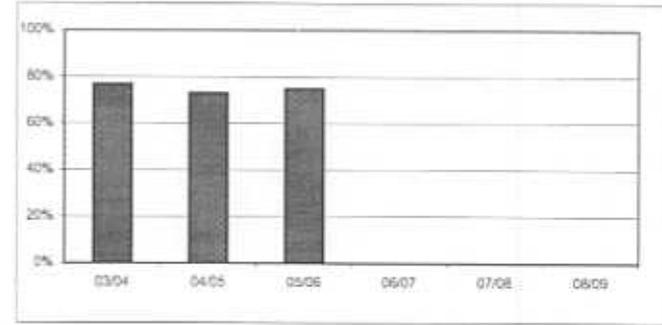
Comment: The satisfaction levels with contact by phone and in writing have increased, and satisfaction levels with in-person contact have fallen.

31: Percentage of community satisfied with the way Council makes information available on its services as a business

Type of Indicator  Collection methodology
Annual Community Perceptions Monitor

Year	Performance
03/04	77%
04/05	73%
05/06	75%

2008 Target INCREASE ≥ 10%



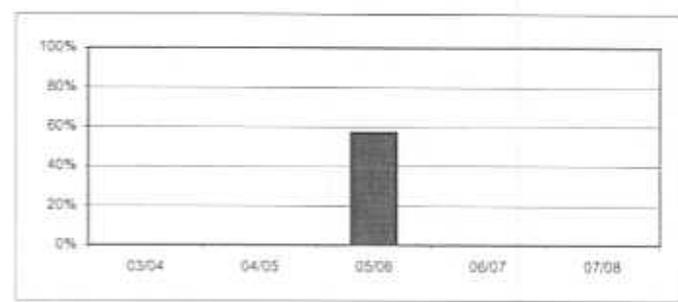
Comment: The satisfaction levels have remained fairly constant.

32: Level of community satisfaction with the City's leadership and decision-making processes of Council

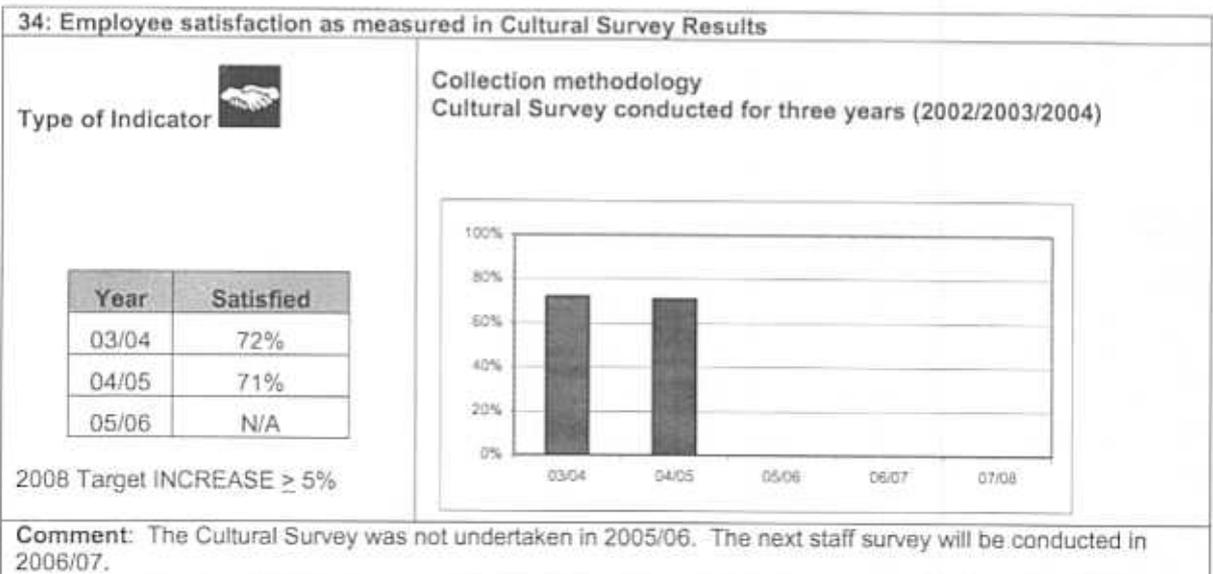
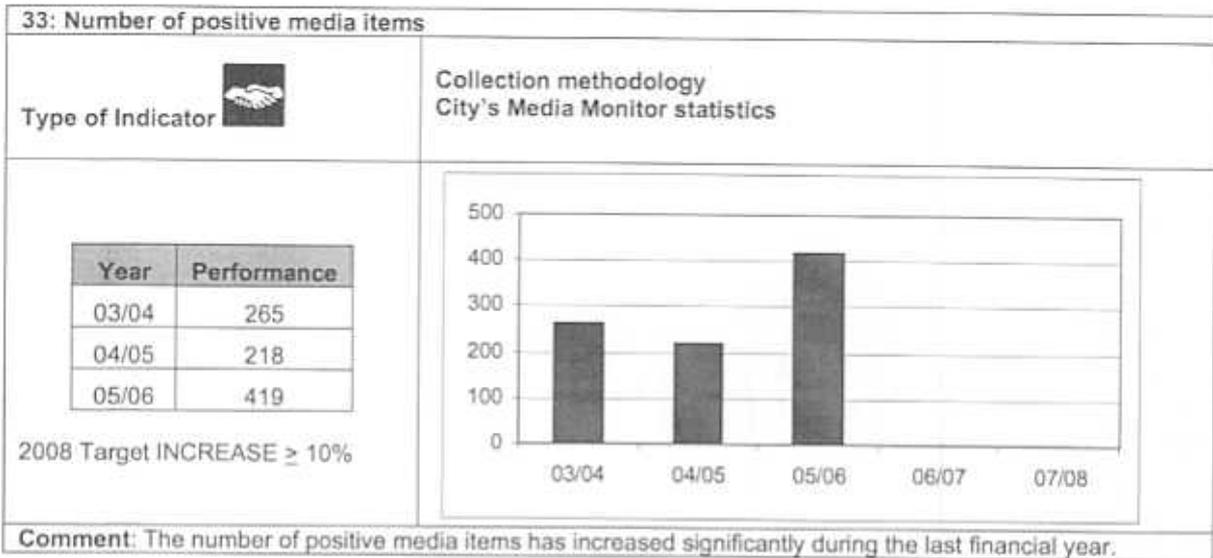
Type of Indicator  Collection methodology
Annual Community Perceptions Monitor

Year	Performance
03/04	N/A
04/05	N/A
05/06	57%

2008 Target INCREASE ≥ 10%



Comment: The 2003/04 and 2004/05 Customer Satisfaction Monitors did not ask a specific question about leadership and decision-making processes.



Attachment 1



APPENDIX
6-4-87

6-4-87



Australian Government
Department of the
Environment and Heritage
Australian Greenhouse Office

I.C.L.E.I

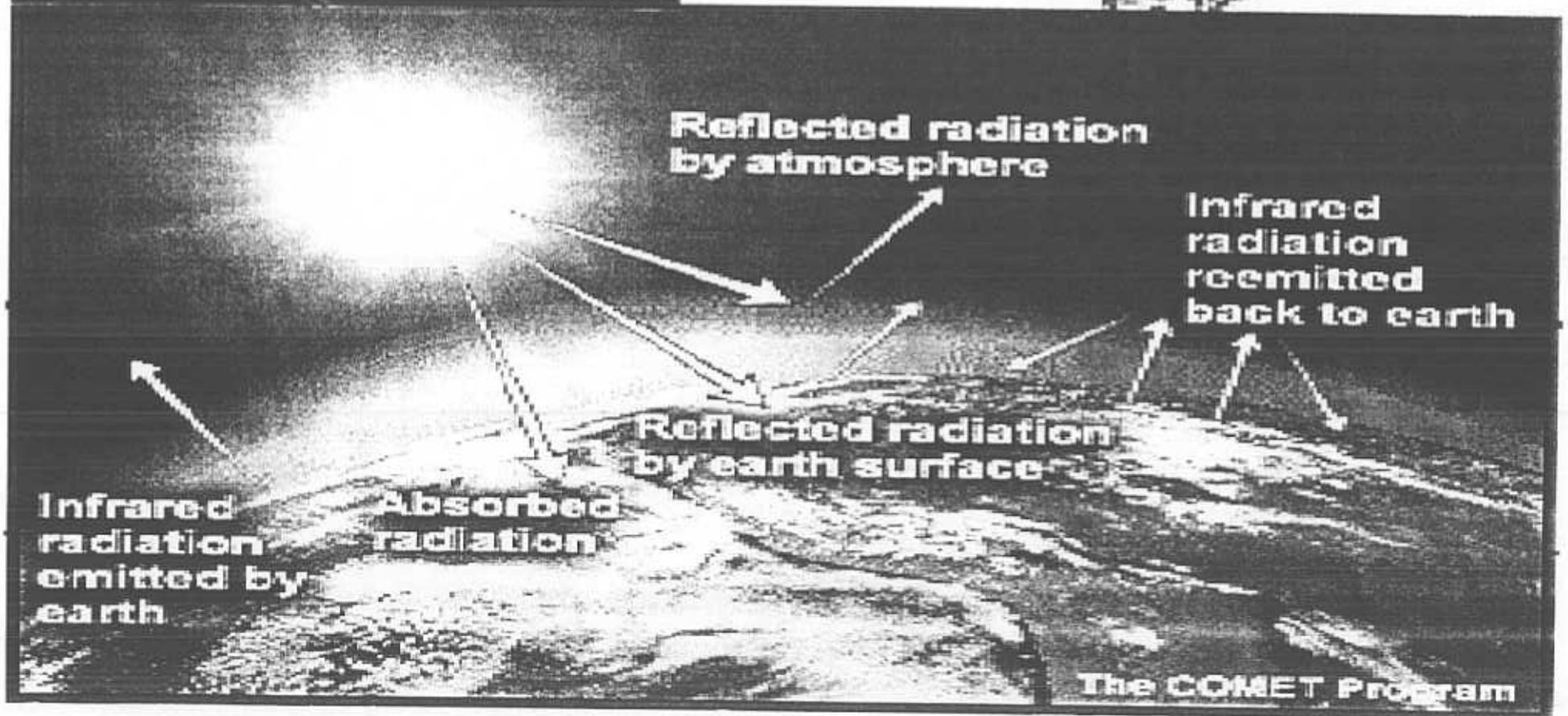
Local
Governments
for Sustainability



*Empowering local governments to reduce
greenhouse gas emissions*



Why CCP?



What is CCP?



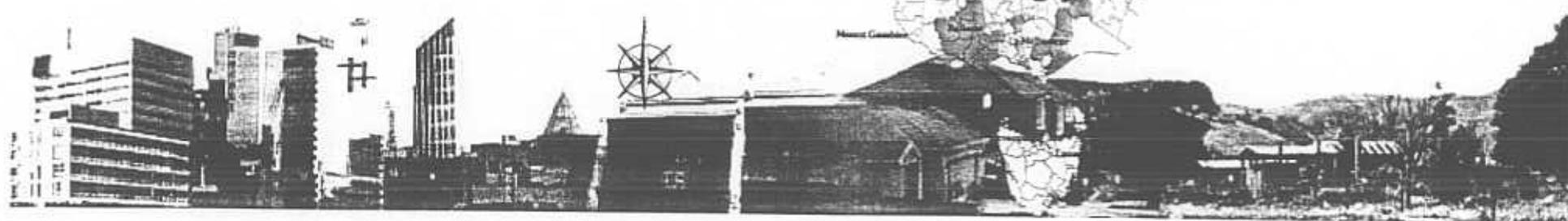
Cities for Climate Protection Australia: implementing greenhouse action through a collaboration between the Australian Government and ICLEI-A/NZ

- Capacity Building Program
- International campaign with a mission to slow the earth's warming trend



2000 70

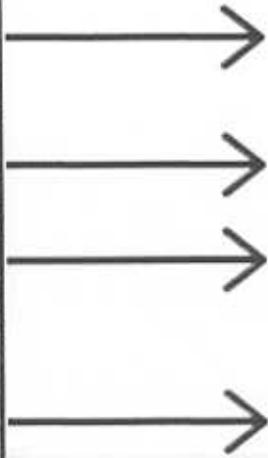
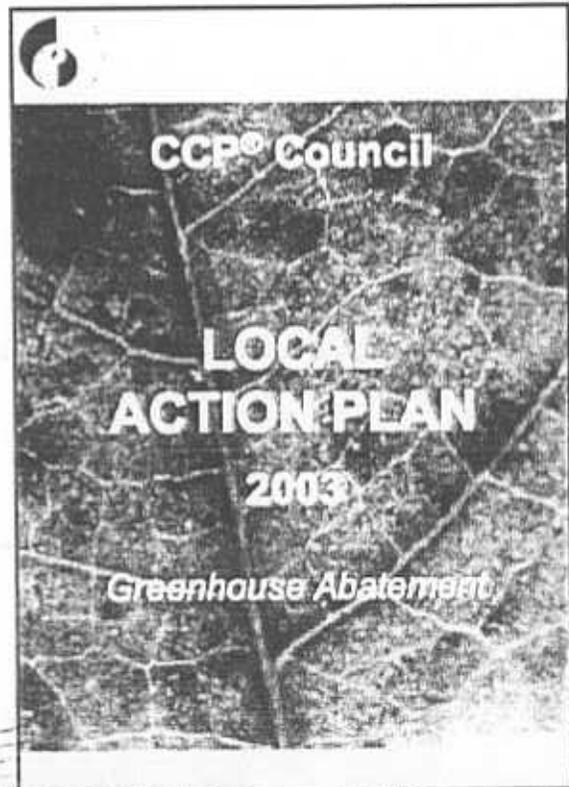
215 Australian Councils in CCP 80+% of the Australian Population





CCP Campaign

- Milestone 1: Inventory of emissions
- Milestone 2: Goal for 2008 - 2012
- Milestone 3: Create local action plan (LAP)
- Milestone 4: Implement actions



Transport project

Lighting retrofit

Greenwaste recycling

School program

Quantification

= 34 tonnes CO₂e

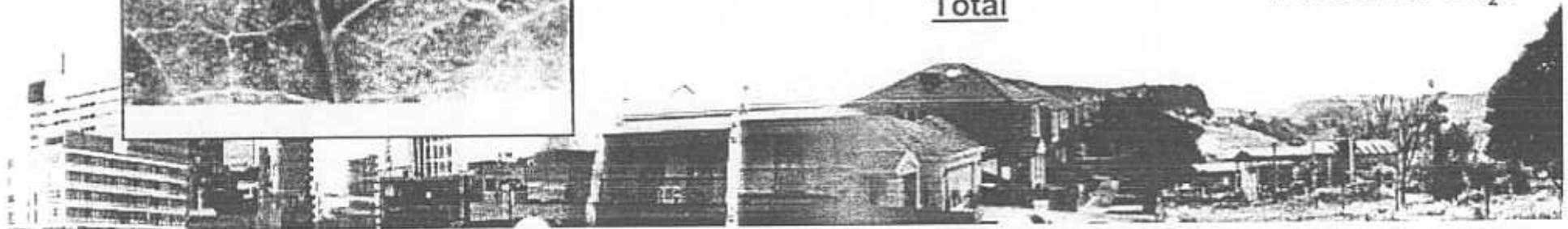
= 267 tonnes CO₂e

= 4164 tonnes CO₂e

= not quantifiable

Total

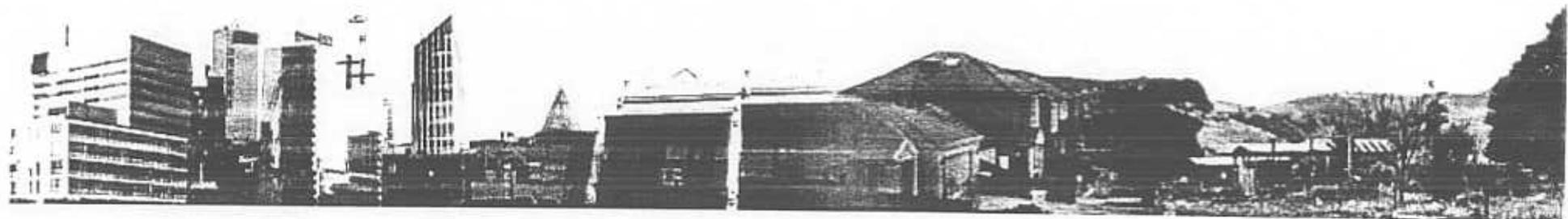
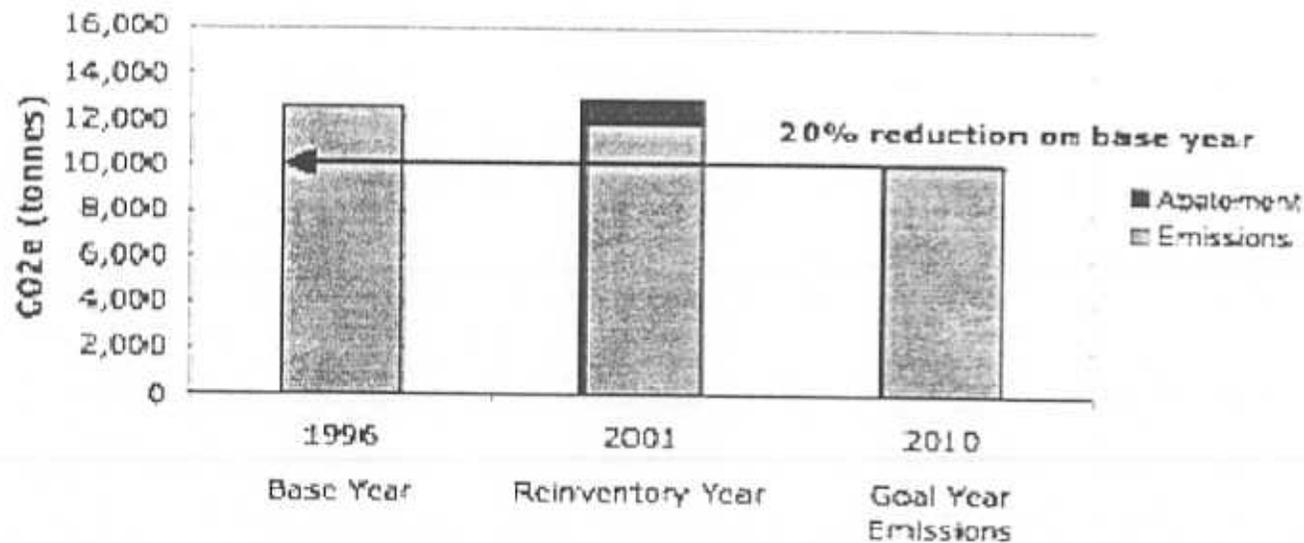
= 4465 tonnes CO₂e





CCP Campaign

- Milestone 1: Inventory of emissions
- Milestone 2: Goal for 2008 - 2012
- Milestone 3: Create local action plan (LAP)
- Milestone 4: Implement actions
- Milestone 5: Monitoring and review - reinventory



CCP Plus: Sustainable Transport



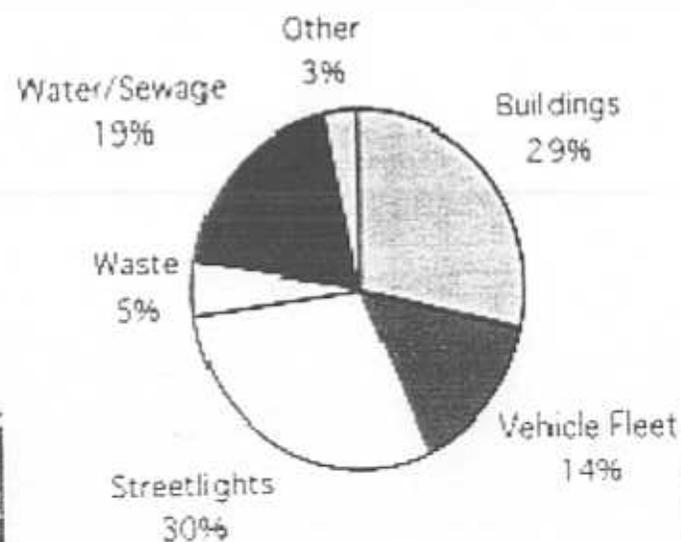
Why Focus on Sustainable Transport?

- Transport emissions high
(Maroochy: 33% community, 14% corporate)
- Difficulty influencing transport development and funding models

Community Sector



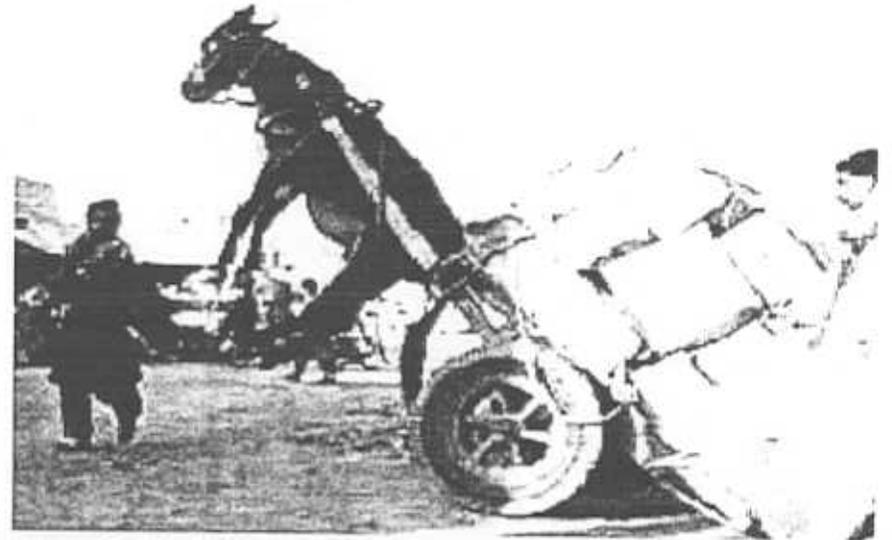
Corporate Sector





LG Transport Challenges

- Policy and implementation gap
- Good models, no funding
- Car dependency
- Urban sprawl
- Inadequate public transport
- State direction unclear
- Media & community pressure to ease congestion



The ICLEI Sustainable Transport Unit



- Distributes
 - Info on approaches, policies and strategies
 - Templates and quantification tools
- Provides specialised support via the Sustainable Transport Project





Web Resource:

www.iclei.org/ccp-au/sustainable-transport

- Description of approaches
- Examples & links
- Case studies & best practice guidelines
- Quantification tools
- Bulletin
- Links to stakeholders



Sustainable Transport Project



MILESTONE 1: *Sustainable Transport Gap Analysis*

MILESTONE 2: *Goal and direction setting*

MILESTONE 3: *Sustainable Transport Action Plan*

MILESTONE 4: *Implementation of Sustainable Transport Actions*

MILESTONE 5: *Review of Sustainable Transport within council*



2008

Local Government Approaches to Sustainable Transport

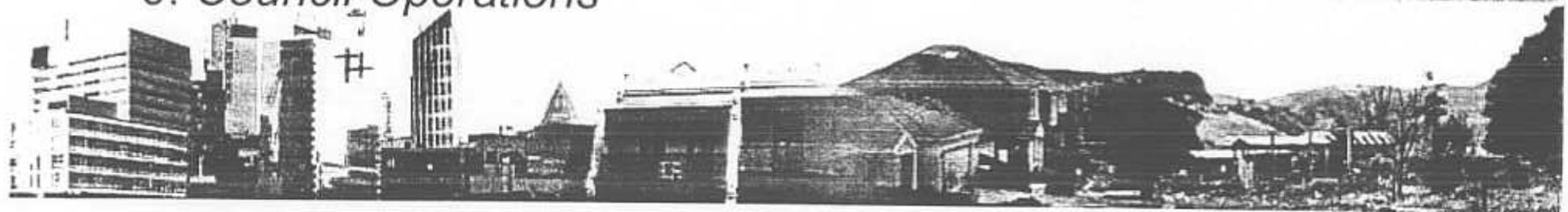


Overarching Policies and Strategies

1. *Policy and councillor support*
2. *Organisational Issues*
3. *Plans & Strategies*

Specific Strategies/Initiatives

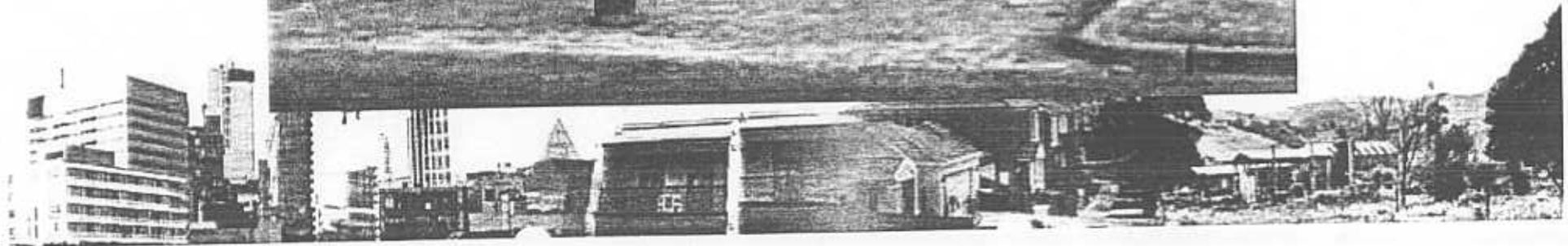
4. *Parking Strategy*
5. *Traffic Calming*
6. *Walking and Cycling*
7. *Public Transport*
8. *Mobility Management*
9. *Council Operations*





WHAT DO YOU HAVE AT YOUR COUNCIL?

VISIT WWW.YATAHONGA.COM



08 000 80



COMPONENT 1. *Policy:*

- *Policy visions;*
- *Primary strategy;*
- *Councillor support*



London Mayor Ken Livingstone
www.london.gov.uk/

COMPONENT 2. *Organisational Issues:*

- *Integrated Policy Making;*
- *External Partnerships;*
- *Senior management support;*
- *Council budget support;*
- *Triple Bottom Line data collection and reporting;*
- *Community consultation*





COMPONENT 3. *Plans & Strategies:*

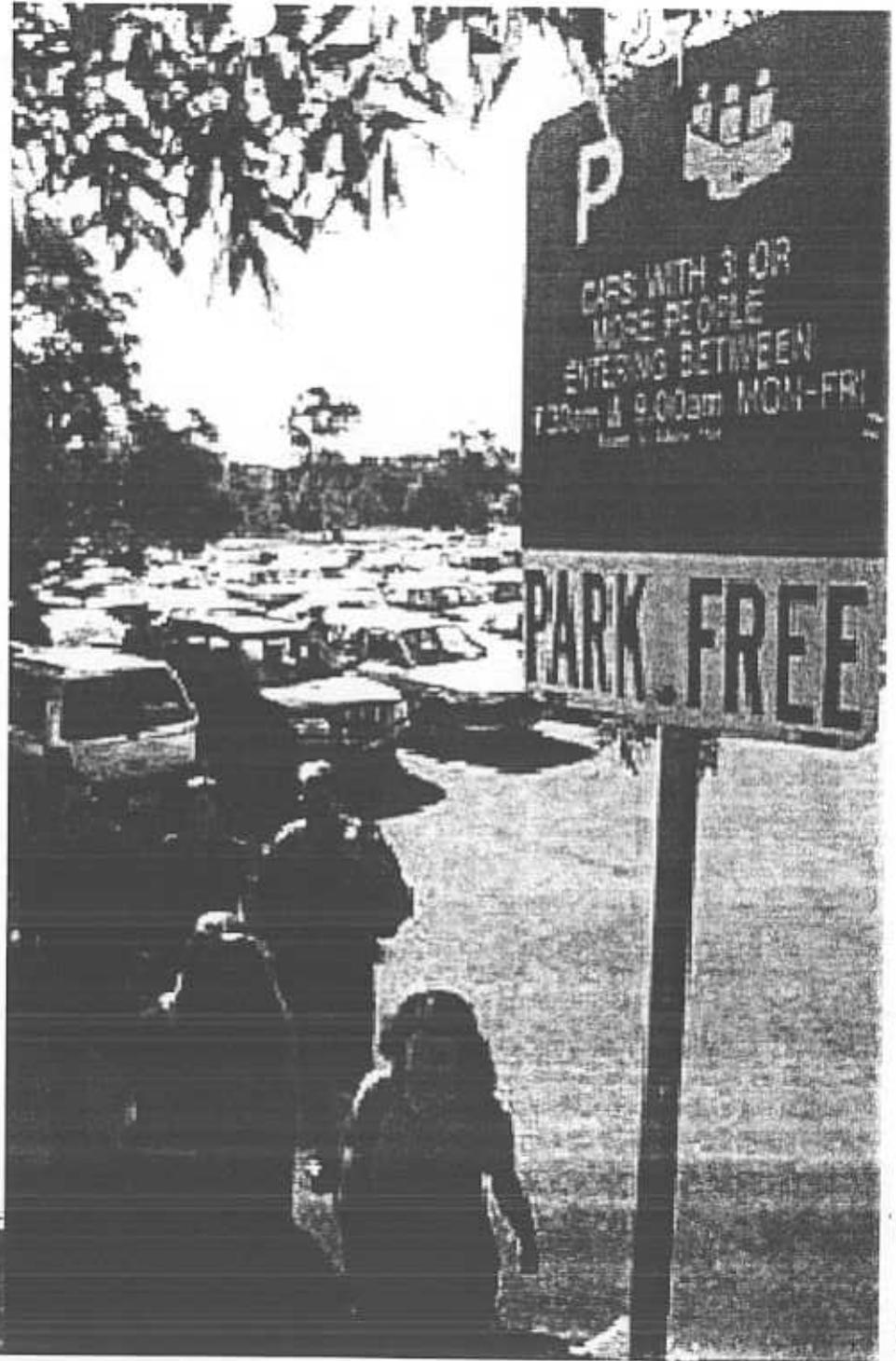
- *Integrated Transport Plan*
- *Regional Transport Plan*
- *Land Use Planning Scheme*



COMPONENT 4.

Parking Strategy:

- *Reduction of parking supply;*
- *Zoning and pricing;*
- *Park and ride facilities;*
- *Redevelopment of car park spaces*



COMPONENT 5. *Traffic Calming*

- *Traffic calming;*
- *Road hierarchy*
- *Street maintenance*

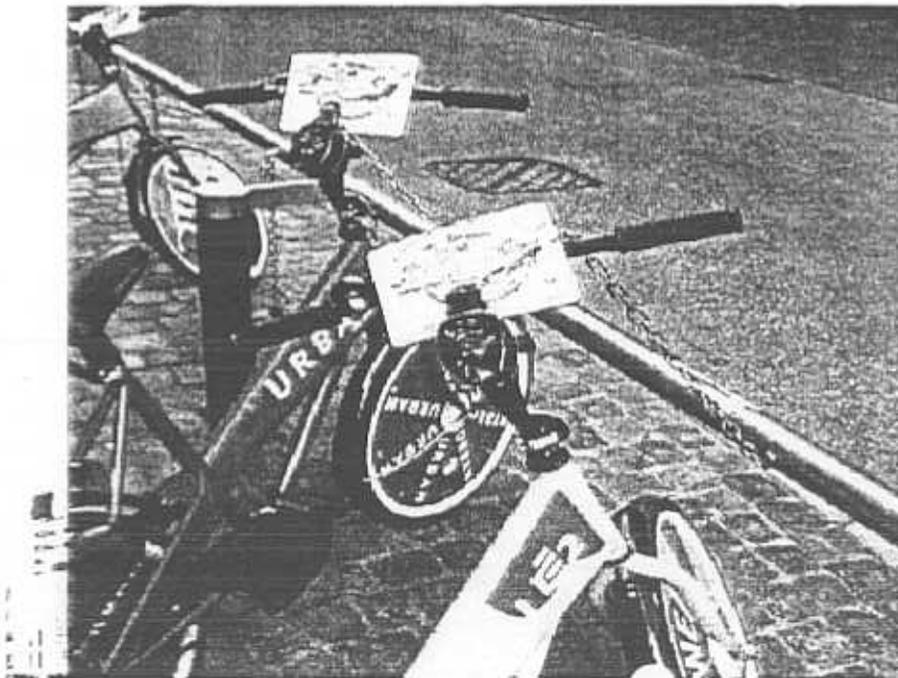


Traffic Calming continued...



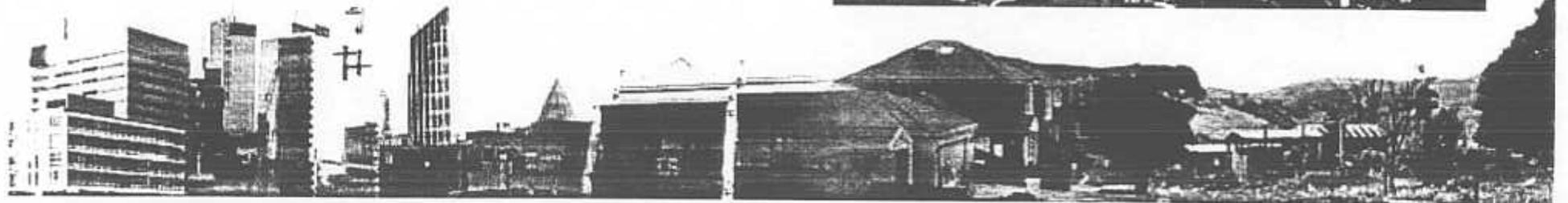
COMPONENT 6. *Walking and Cycling:*

- *Walking Initiatives;*
- *Cycling Strategy;*
- *Pathway Infrastructure;*
- *Provision/Maintenance*



COMPONENT 7. *Public Transport:*

- *Public transport shelters and stations;*
- *Liaison and Lobbying of Public Transport Operators and Planner;*
- *Event ticket integration;*
- *Community Bus*



COMPONENT 8. *Mobility Management:*

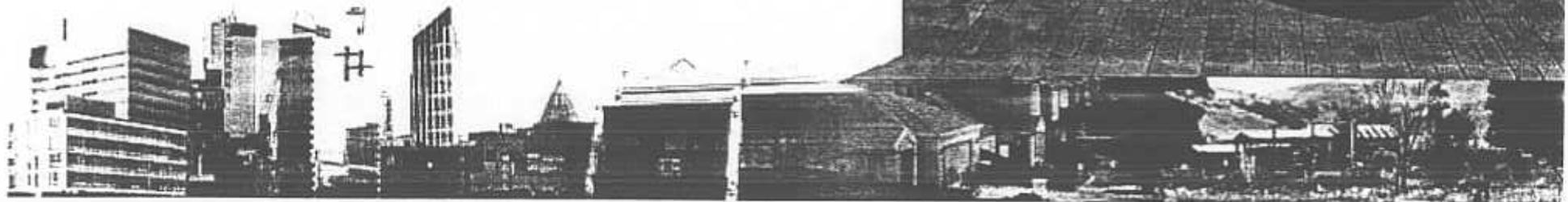
- *Sustainable transport or TravelSmart officer;*
- *Information;*
- *Education & events;*
- *Travel Behaviour Change programs (School, Individual and Workplace)*
- *Telecommuting;*
- *Car sharing;*
- *Electronic payments of council bills*





COMPONENT 9. *Council Operations:*

- *Fleet management;*
- *Staff travel behaviour;*
- *Staff surveys & information;*
- *Trip reduction programs;*
- *Salary packaging and inducements;*
- *Car pooling;*
- *Parking pricing;*
- *Bicycle fleet;*
- *Public transport passes;*
- *Driver training for efficiency*
- *Greenfleet;*
- *End of trip facilities*

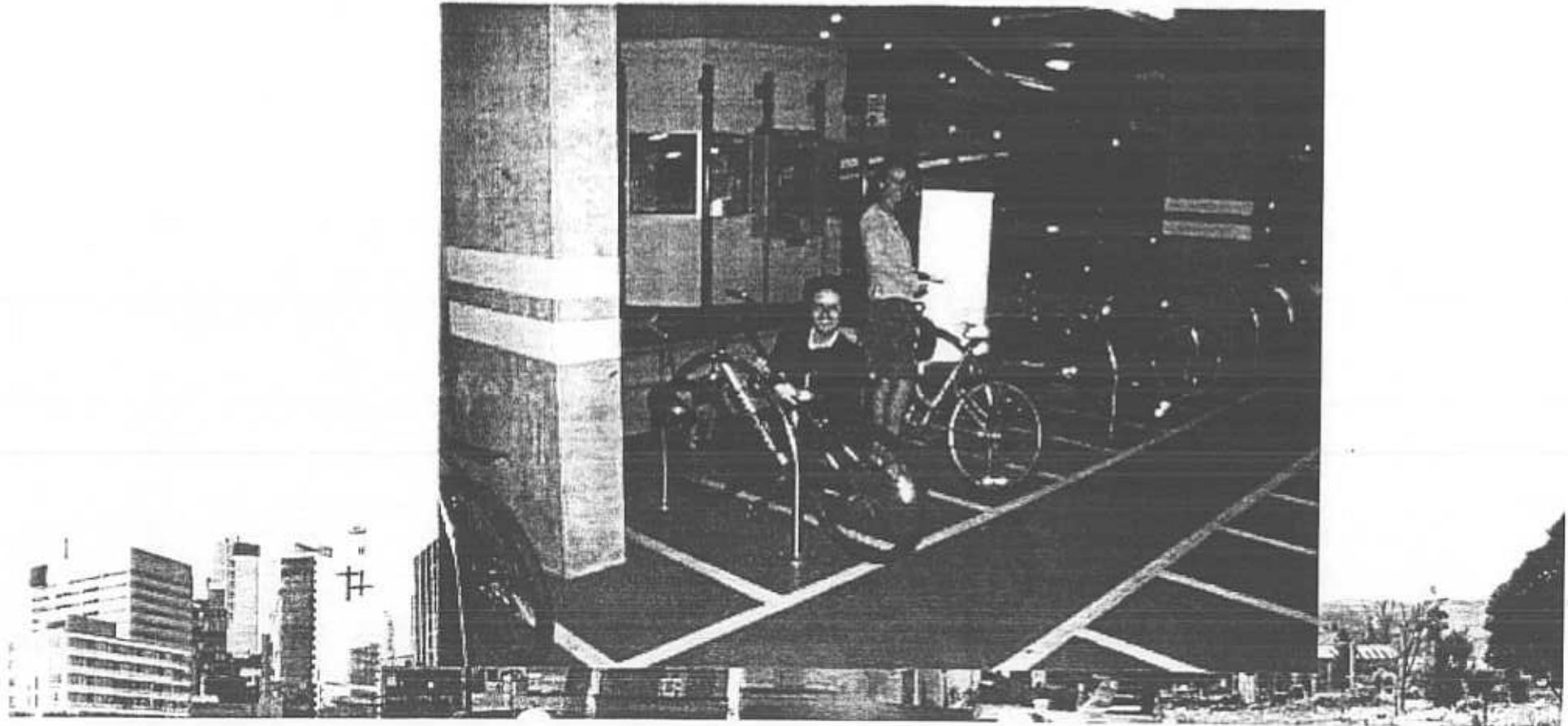




Questions?

Contact: SustainableTransport-anz@iclei.org

Website: www.iclei.org/ccp-au/sustainable-transport



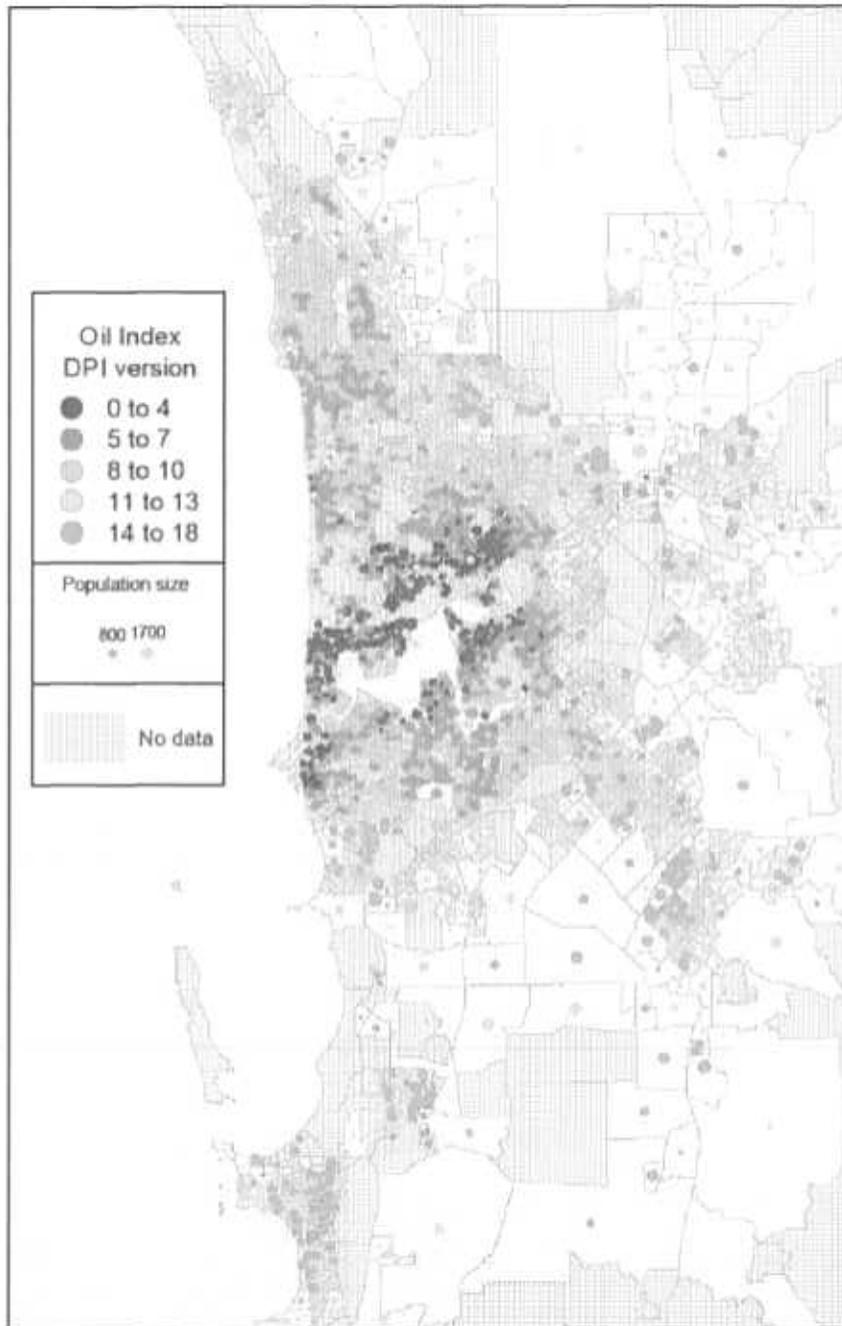


TRANSPORT VULNERABILITY MAPS

STC AGM

11 September 2006

by David Rice



RELATIVE TRANSPORT VULNERABILITY MAP

This map for Perth shows the most vulnerable areas in red, through to the least vulnerable areas in green. It shows vulnerability of private car users to rising fuel prices in relative, not absolute, terms.

The colour of each dot represents the average vulnerability of residents in an area; it does not apply to all residents in that area.

It incorporates public transport services at 2004, so does not yet include the new southern railway.

Dept for Planning and Infrastructure, August 2006²

Presentation structure

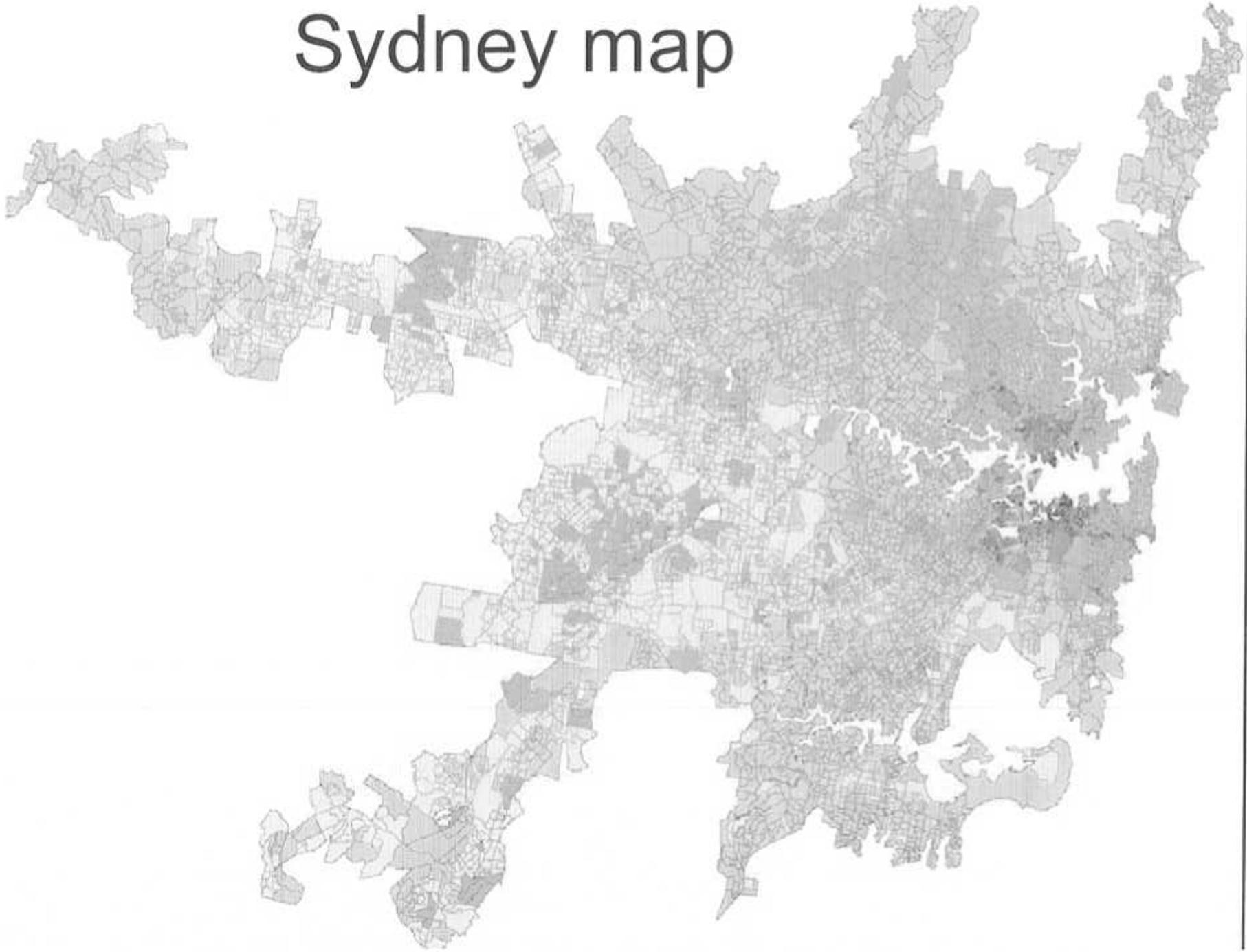
1. E STATES WORK
2. BASIC MAP FOR PERTH
3. ADDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT
4. USE OF MAPS
5. SUMMARY

1. E STATES WORK

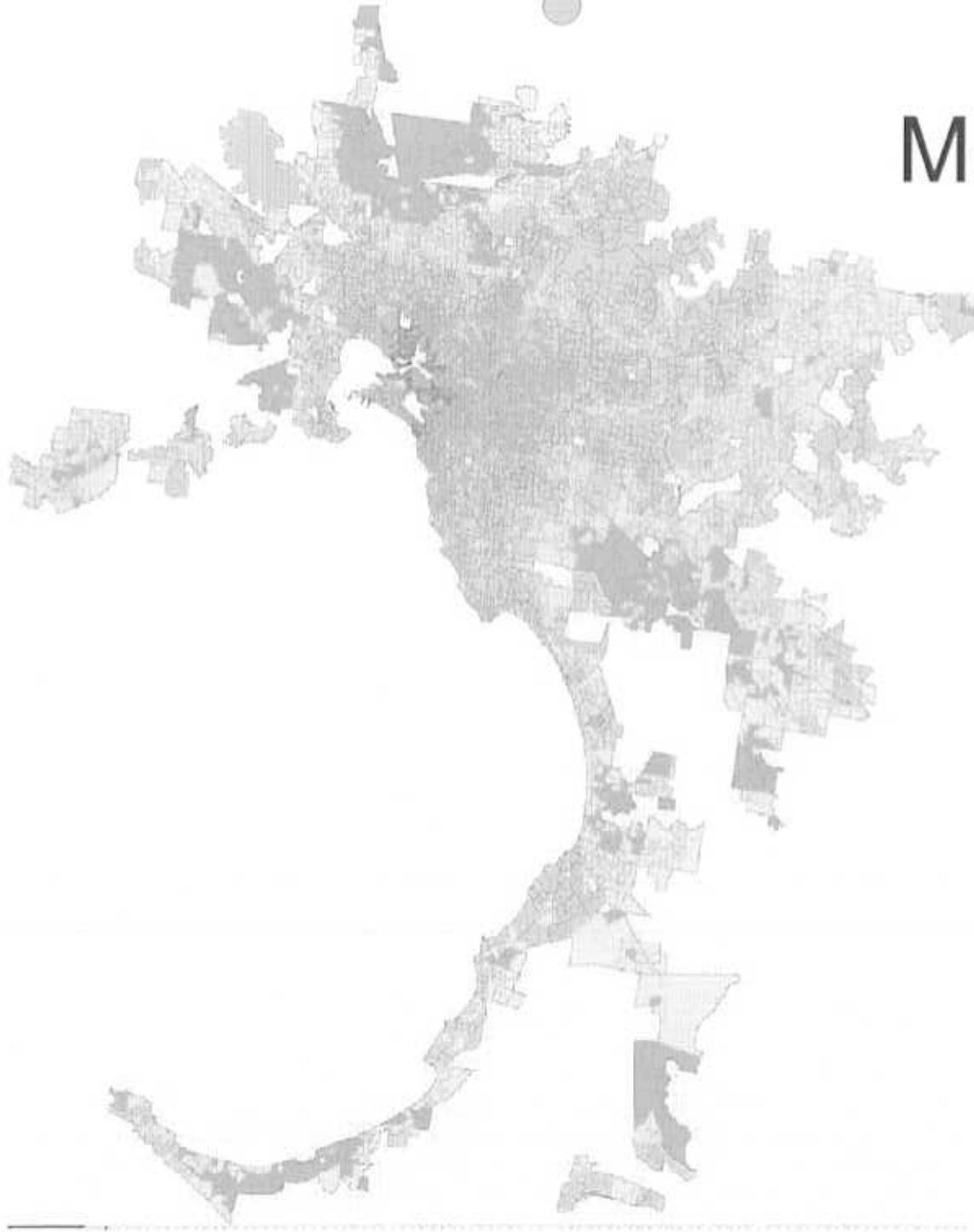
Maps¹ for Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane have been produced

¹From a paper by Dodson and Sipe, Urban Research Program, Griffith University, Dec 2005

Sydney map



Melbourne map

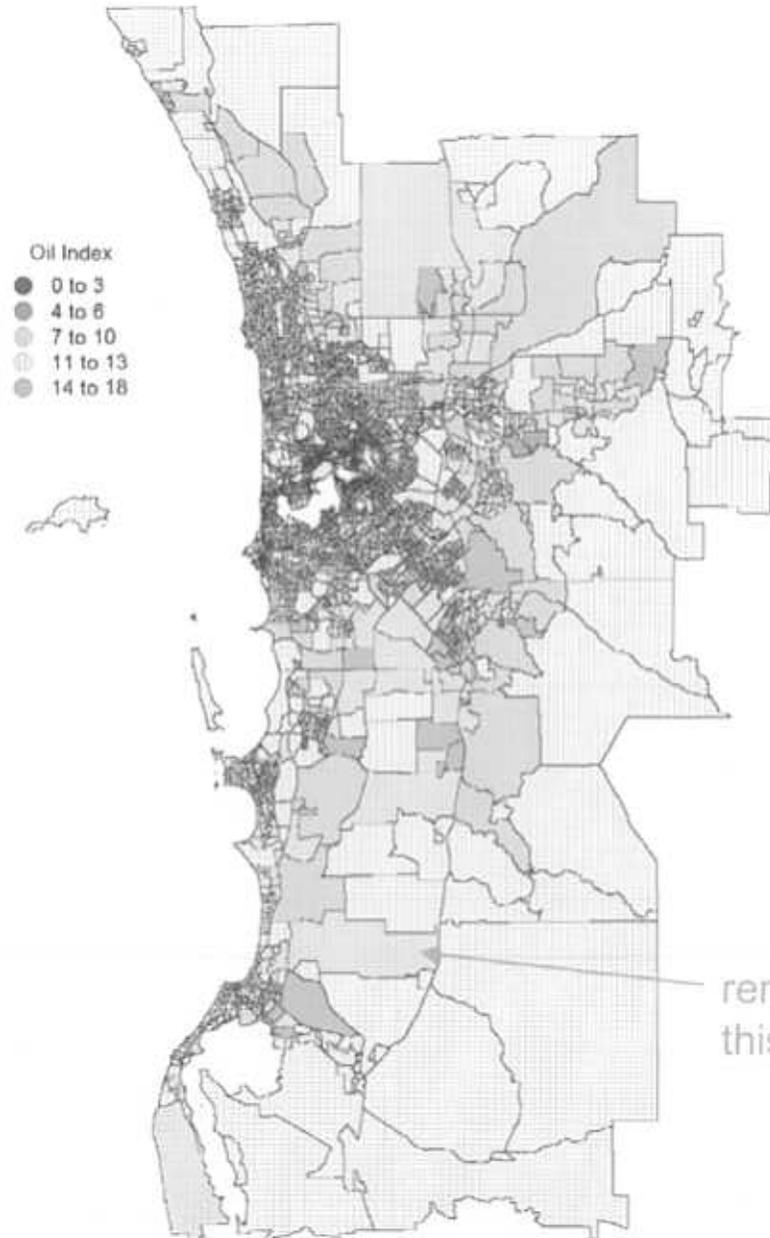




Brisbane map

2. BASIC MAP FOR PERTH

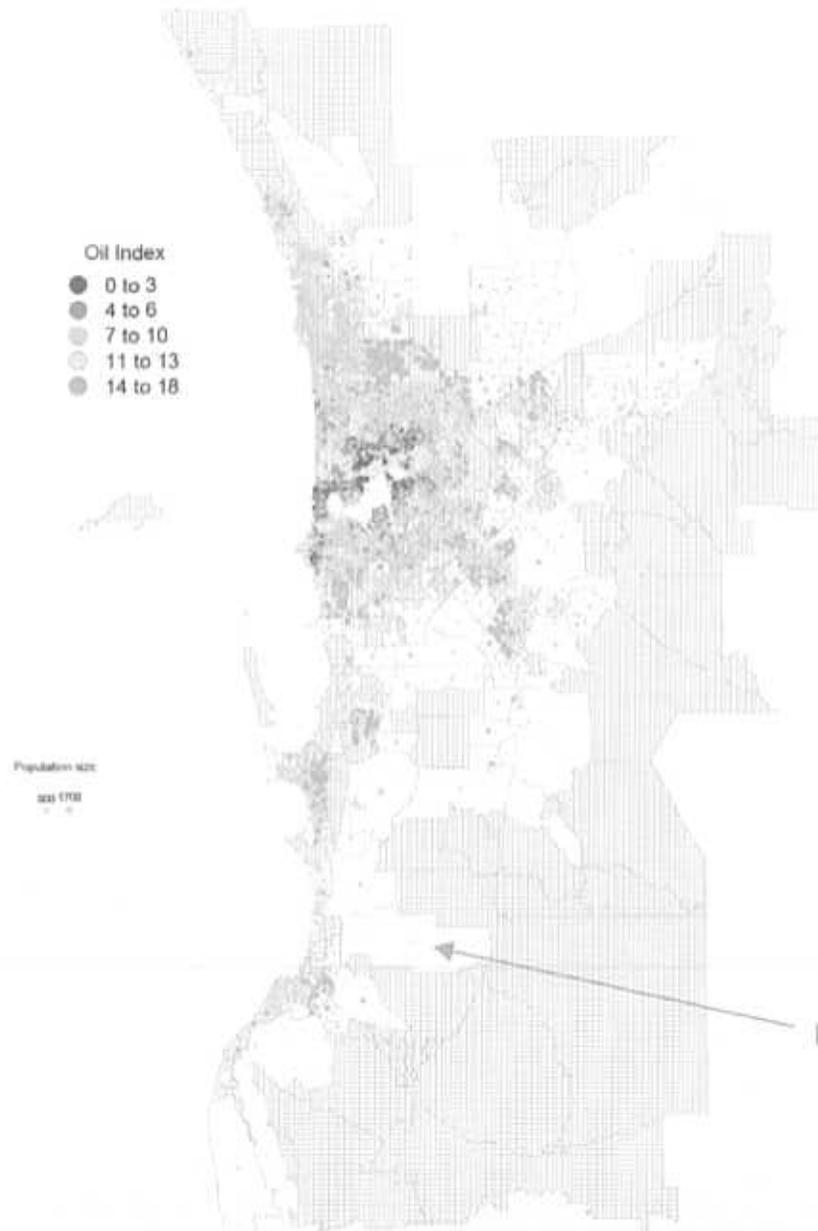
Chloropleth map of Oil Vulnerability Index
as per Dodson & Sipe (2005)



For Perth

- Problem - simply colouring ccd gives false impression
- So 'area of ccd' replaced with 'dot' proportional to population

Proportional Symbol Map of Oil Vulnerability Index
using Dodson & Sipe Intervals



Based on source code by Susumu Tamura and Chao Ruan and Takuji Arita (2000)
Proportional Symbol Mapping in R, Journal of Statistical Software, Vol 33, 2008, Issue 5

Perth map

Basic -
no public
transport

now look at this

Oil Index

- 0 to 3
- 4 to 6
- 7 to 10
- 11 to 13
- 14 to 18



Population size

800 1700



Enlarged part of Perth map

Basic - no
public
transport

Understanding this map

SIEFA

- Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
- by ABS
- includes education, income, occupation, living conditions, internet access
- gives relative disadvantage, not absolute
- some ccds lack data

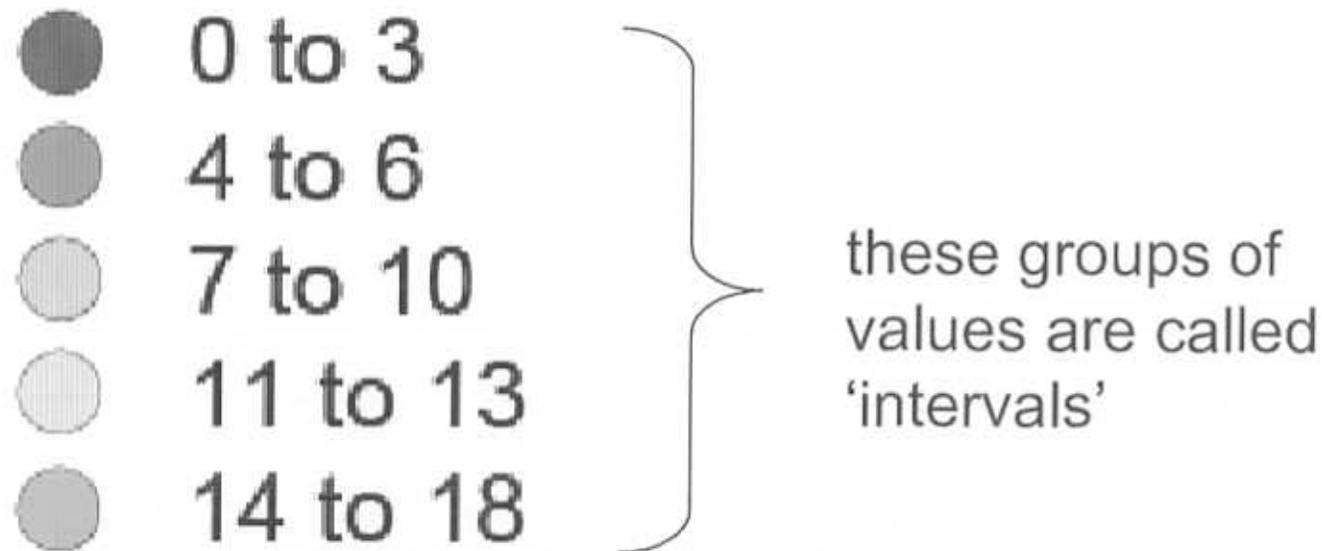
Car Numbers

number of households in each ccd with 2
or more cars

Journey to work

number of households in each ccd with 1 or more members making journey to work by car

Composite values used to colour each ccd:-



No values of 19 or 20 because no ccds with these extreme values

Composite 'value'

SIEFA		CN \geq 2	JTW
5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0

↑ disadvantaged

↓ advantaged

SIEFA is counted twice, so values are from 0 to 20₁₈

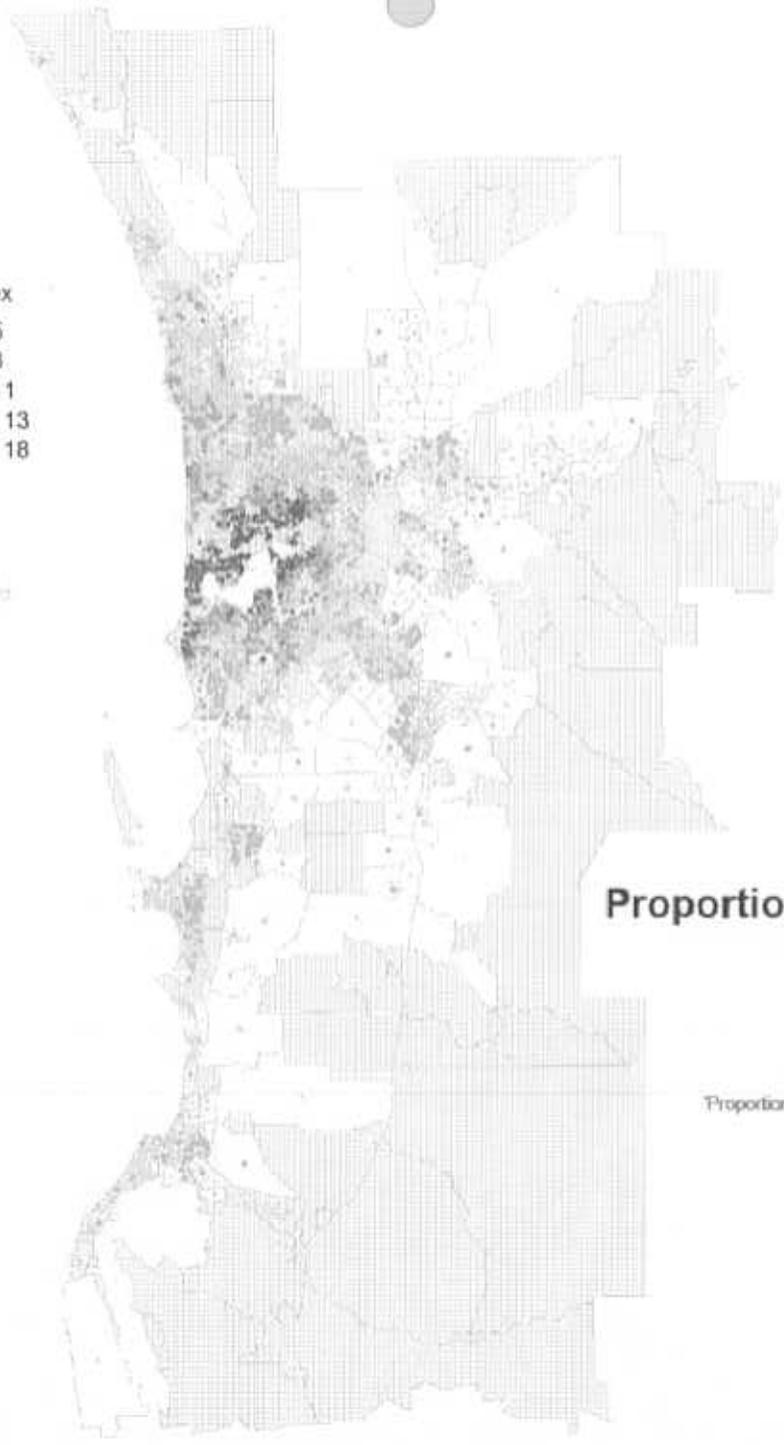
Robust maps

Robust maps use 'natural gaps' in values to set boundaries between intervals

which we have done

- Oil Index
- 0 to 5
 - 6 to 8
 - 9 to 11
 - 12 to 13
 - 14 to 18

Population size
800 1700



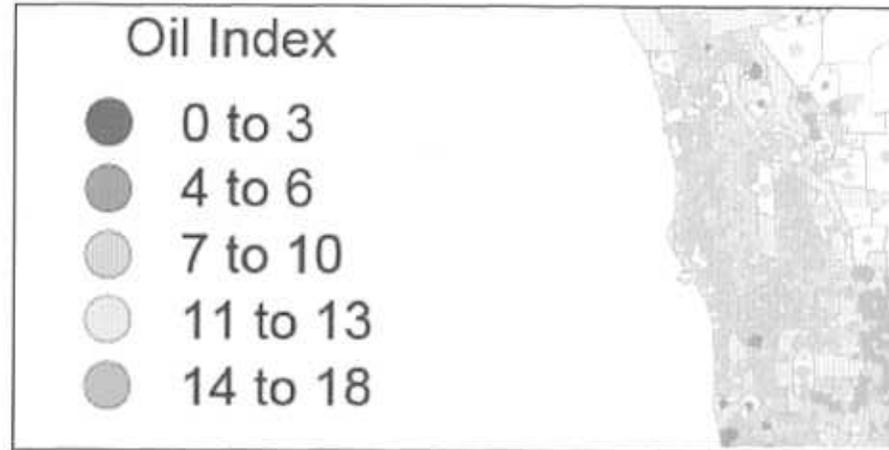
Perth map, without pt

**Proportional Symbol Map of Oil Vulnerability Index
using clustered intervals**

Based on source code Susumu Tanimura and Ghazi Kurokawa and Tsutomu Mizota (2006).
Proportional Symbol Mapping in R, Journal of Statistical Software, Vol 15, 2006, Issue 5 and Package classInt

Result of interval change

from



to



3. ADDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- For 'oil vulnerability' must at least have public transport added
- Pt data for Perth is PTA 'acceptable service level 2'
- 2004 data, so no southern rail

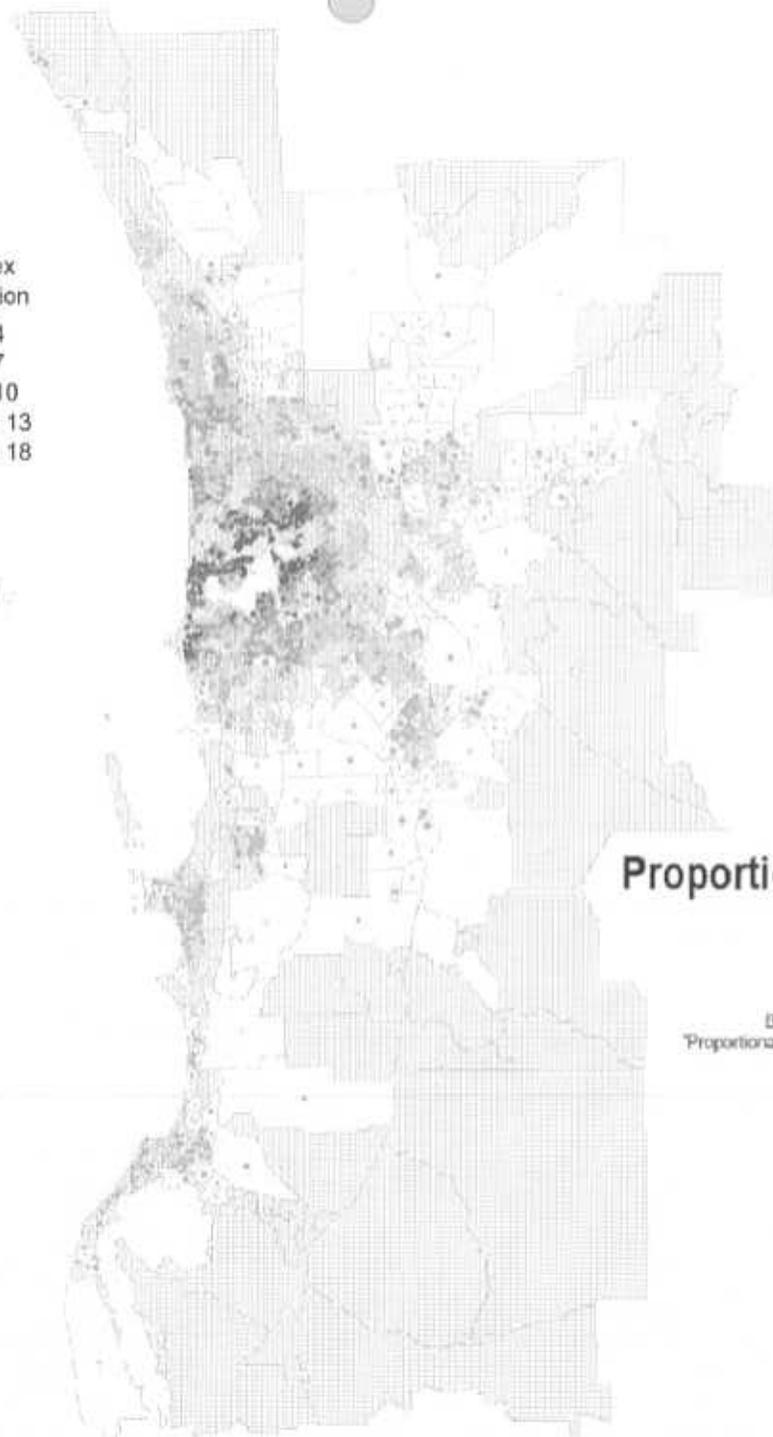
- Level 2 service is at least 3 services/hour in the peaks, and 1 service/hour between peaks
- Morning peak is 7- 9 AM
- Afternoon peak is 4 - 6 PM
- Includes CAT buses, but not school buses
- Areas within 500m of bus stop or train station are 'good', otherwise 'bad'

Perth map, with existing pt, new intervals

Oil Index
DPI version

- 0 to 4
- 5 to 7
- 8 to 10
- 11 to 13
- 14 to 18

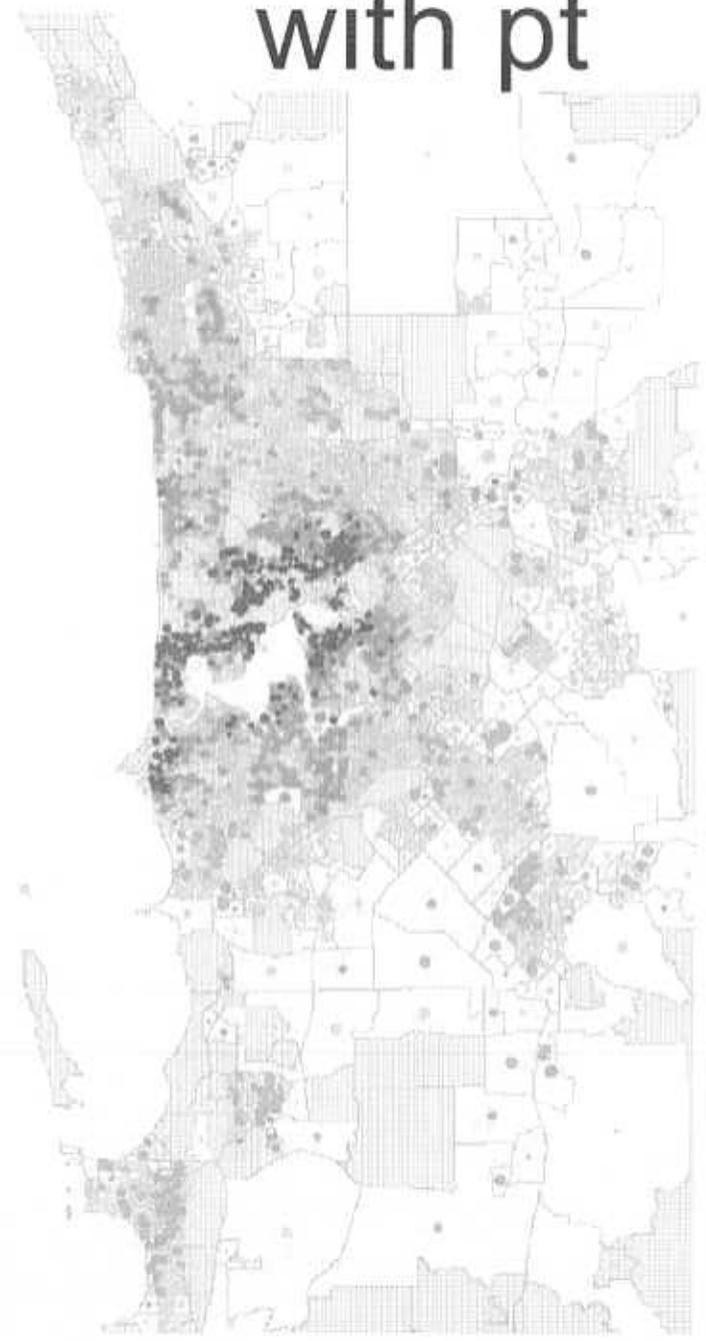
Population size
000 1700



**Proportional Symbol Map of Oil Vulnerability Index
using clustered intervals**

Based on source code Susumu Tanimura and Chusi Kurahwa and Tsutomu Mizota (2006).
"Proportional Symbol Mapping in R", *Journal of Statistical Software*, Vol 15, 2006, Issue 5 and Package classInt

with pt



without pt



- Reduction in red, apparently from adding pt, but
- really from new intervals based on new scores (from 0 to 25, adjusted back to 0 to 20):-

SIEFA		$VN \geq 2$	JTW	PT
5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0

↑
↓
advantaged disadvantaged

Remember the preceding maps :-

- only show relative levels of advantage/disadvantage, not absolute levels, and
- intervals affect the look

4. USE OF MAPS

Map with public transport is a coarse indicator of vulnerability of households to fuel price rises

Can influence:-

- public transport planning
- land use planning: residential, employment and facility location
- Network City
- community and academic debate



eg public transport planning

eg land use planning

Map not an over-riding influence, but a trigger
for further investigation

Map shows “Relative Transport Vulnerability”

We don’t know if ‘good’ or ‘bad’ - relative maps will always have red and green.

Currently only for “Personal Transport”,
nothing for “Freight Transport”,
or for regional WA.

What do we need?

We need

absolute “Transport Vulnerability” map

So we can plan to ‘reduce the red’

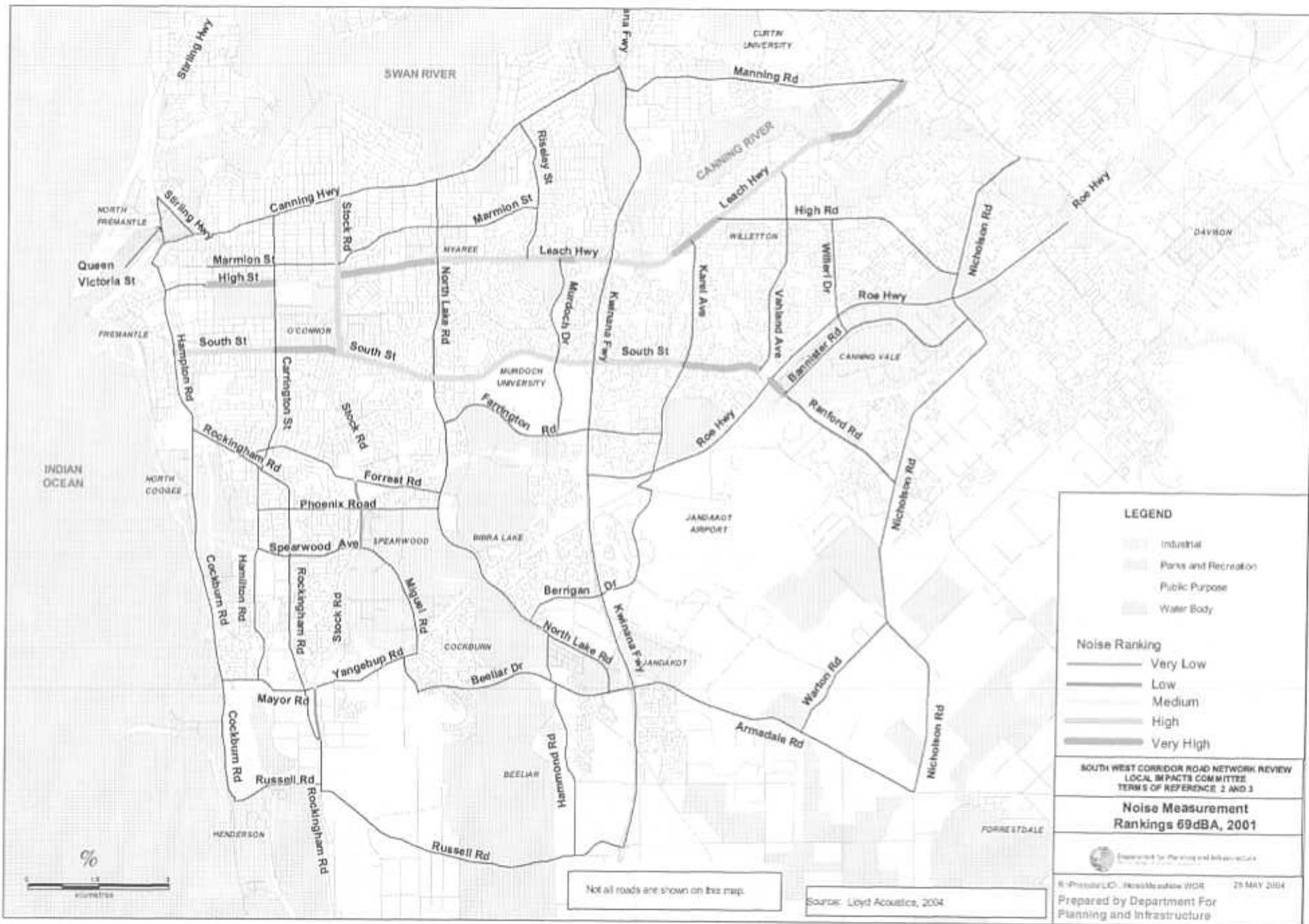
Where red represents known (unacceptable) levels of transport vulnerability.

For example, in LIC, red represents a problem of known size.

For noise

Absolute noise problem:-

Ranking	Daytime Traffic Noise Level (6am - midnight) L_{10} (18 hr) dB(A)	Night Time Traffic Noise Level (10pm - 6am) L_{eq} (8 hr) dB(A)
Very low	<54	<45
Low	54-59	45-50
Moderate	59-64	50-55
High	64-69	55-60
Very high	>69	>60



LEGEND

- Industrial
- Parks and Recreation
- Public Purpose
- Water Body

Noise Ranking

- Very Low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very High

**SOUTH WEST CORRIDOR ROAD NETWORK REVIEW
LOCAL IMPACTS COMMITTEE
TERMS OF REFERENCE 2 AND 3**

**Noise Measurement
Rankings 69dB(A), 2001**

Department for Planning and Infrastructure

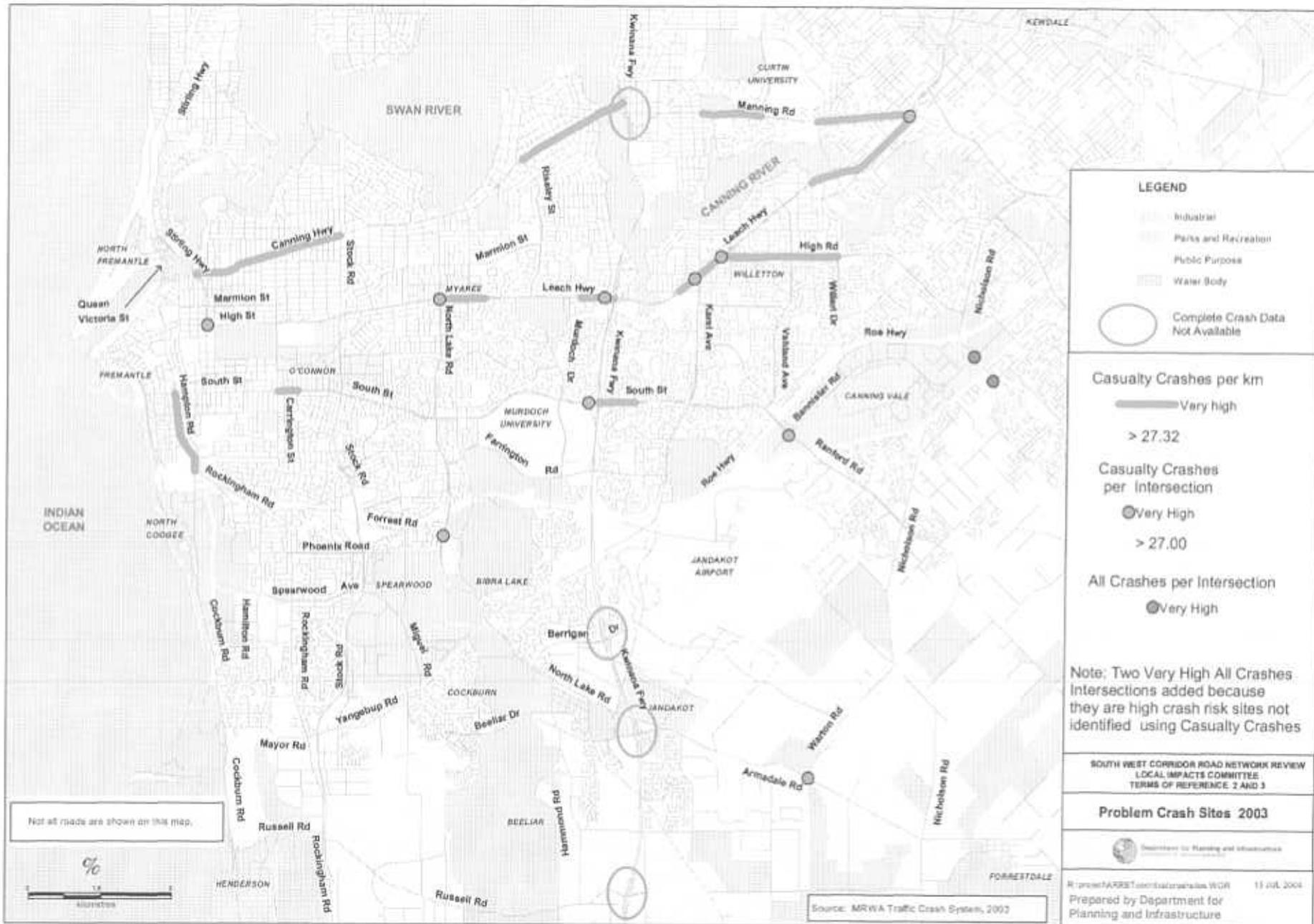
R-Project/LIC-NoiseMeasure WOR 29 MAY 2004
Prepared by Department For
Planning and Infrastructure



Not all roads are shown on this map.

Source: Lloyd Acoustics, 2004

Absolute safety problem:-



And absolute transport vulnerability:-

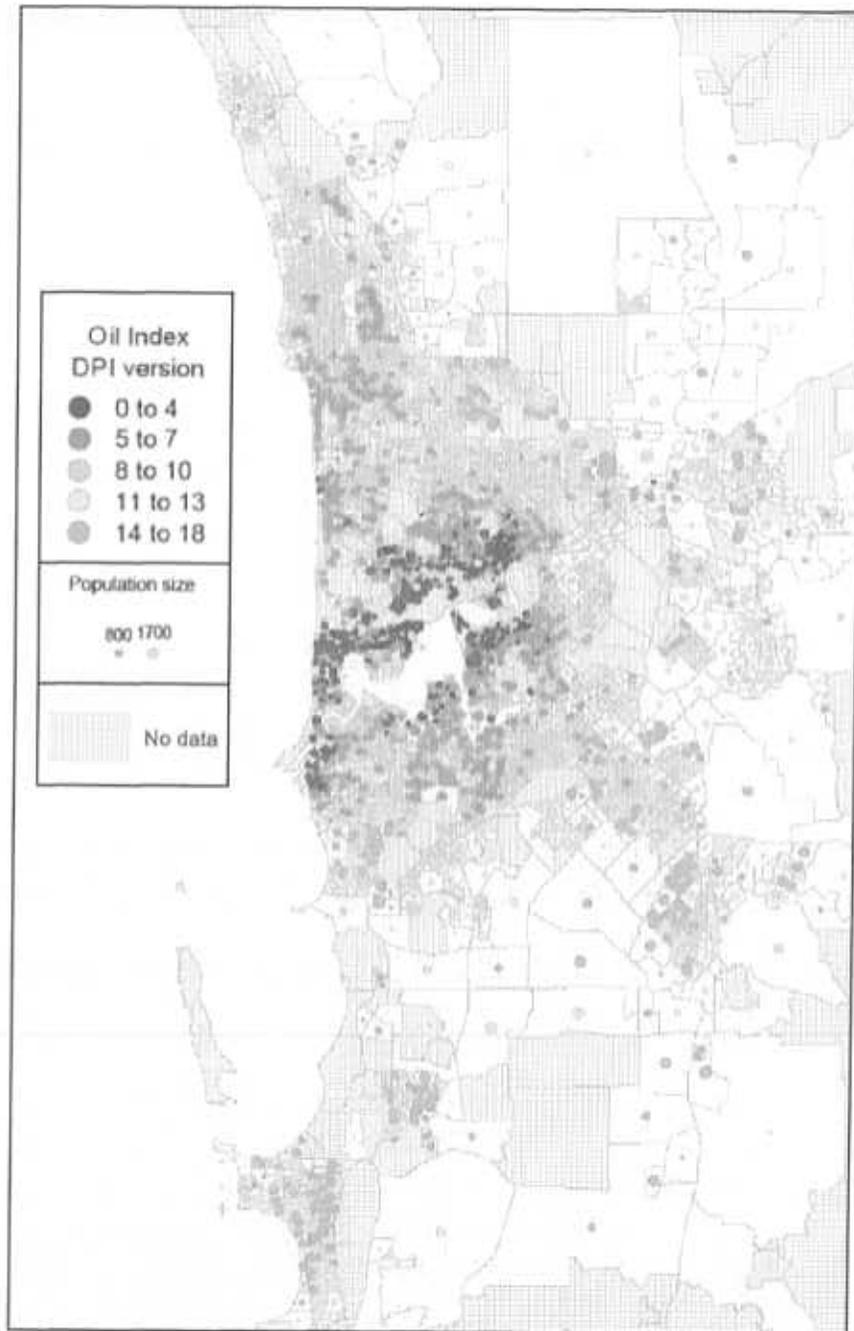
- Could produce absolute pt, need more intervals, so need new data
- Could produce absolute jtw by car
- Could produce absolute no. of cars
- Need to consider what we want, eg cars per household, or per adult?

- But absolute SIEFA not possible
- Need to rethink components and how to relate to transport vulnerability
- Eg, ccd with average \$80,000pa household income not vulnerable, even with bad pt?
- And \$40,000 with good pt?
- Or look at individual income?
- etc

5. SUMMARY

We have improved on D&S method for the Perth map ...

by indicating population size, making intervals more robust and adding public transport.



RELATIVE TRANSPORT VULNERABILITY MAP

This map for Perth shows the most vulnerable areas in red, through to the least vulnerable areas in green. It shows vulnerability of private car users to rising fuel prices in relative, not absolute, terms.

The colour of each dot represents the average vulnerability of residents in an area; it does not apply to all residents in that area.

It incorporates public transport services at 2004, so does not yet include the new southern railway.

Dept for Planning and Infrastructure, August 2006³⁹

Interesting, but all relative, so of limited use because can't plan to 'reduce the red'

Probable next steps:-

1. add southern rail
2. make the existing Perth personal transport maps absolute; so we can plan to 'reduce the red' in future land use/transport planning.

Possible future steps:-

- add on journey lengths and other journey types,
- then look at future Perth personal transport,
- then possibly freight,
- then regional WA

Attachment 3

PLAN B: Oil depletion is coming

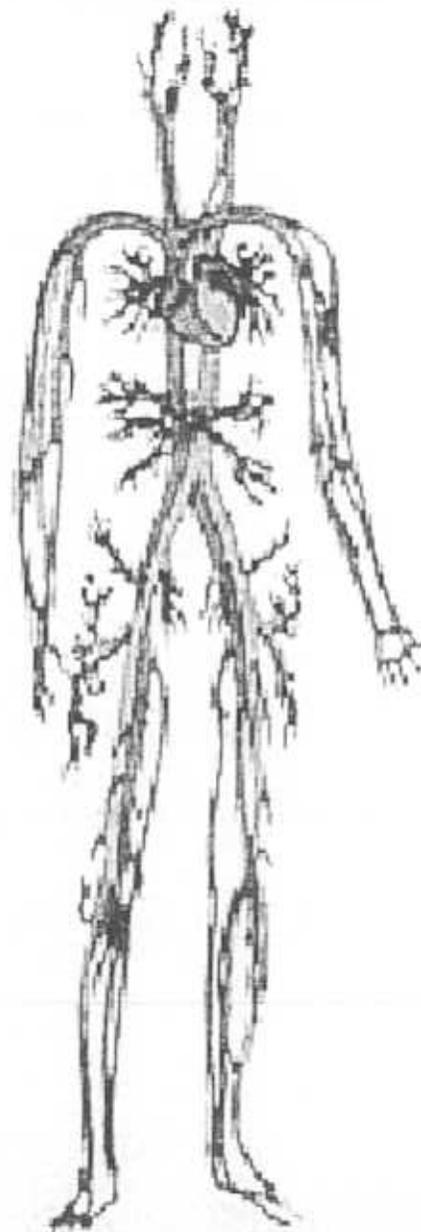
Dr David Worth, Convenor
Sustainable Transport Coalition

Plan B- talk outline

***“The first step toward change is awareness.
The second step is acceptance .”*** N. Branden

- STC's interest in peak oil
- The *Peak Oil* debate
- Plan A- Business as usual
- Plan B- What can local governments do?
- Conclusion

Oil= our wealth



STC's *Beyond Oil*- 2003



OIL ROLLOVER AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR WA

The STC has been campaigning very strongly for the past 2 years on the looming oil rollover or vulnerability, and its likely impact on WA's transport system. Given our large distances and wide-spread agricultural sector (which relies on fossil fuels for fertilisers as well) WA is very vulnerable. Speakers at our 2003 Beyond Oil Conference suggested that petrol prices could be \$10 per litre within 10 years. Following our conference, the WA Government established the Transport Energy Strategy Committee to assess the options for future WA governments. This led to the STC developing our policy in 2004 titled "Oil Living with Less" (PDF 696kb).

You can also find more information from the Hubbert Peak web site, a recent New Scientist article or the EIA Energy Outlook for 2001.

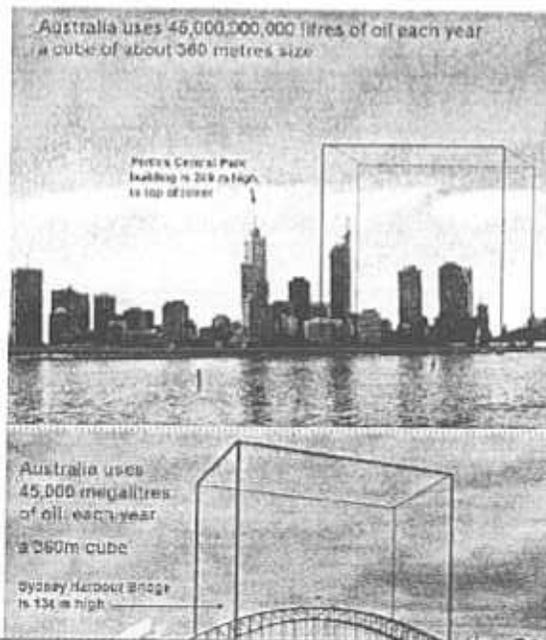
More Recent Papers

STC Committee member Bruce Robinson has a paper in the Australian Transport Research Forum (September 2004) on the implications for Australia of the global oil production decline forecasts (PDF-490kb). This follows from an earlier version presented to the Institute of Public Works Engineers Australia in March 2004 (Doc-1.6MB).

He also presented a poster paper on the large potential of oil conservation from Individualised Marketing in WA and overseas to the 3rd International Workshop on Oil Depletion in Berlin in May 2004. Individualised marketing (TravelSmart in WA) has been shown to save on average 13% of car kms in Perth, and up to 17% in South Perth and 19% in Berlin. The poster, its abstract and references are available. Bruce's (large) powerpoint presentation to our "Oil Living with Less" conference is also available.

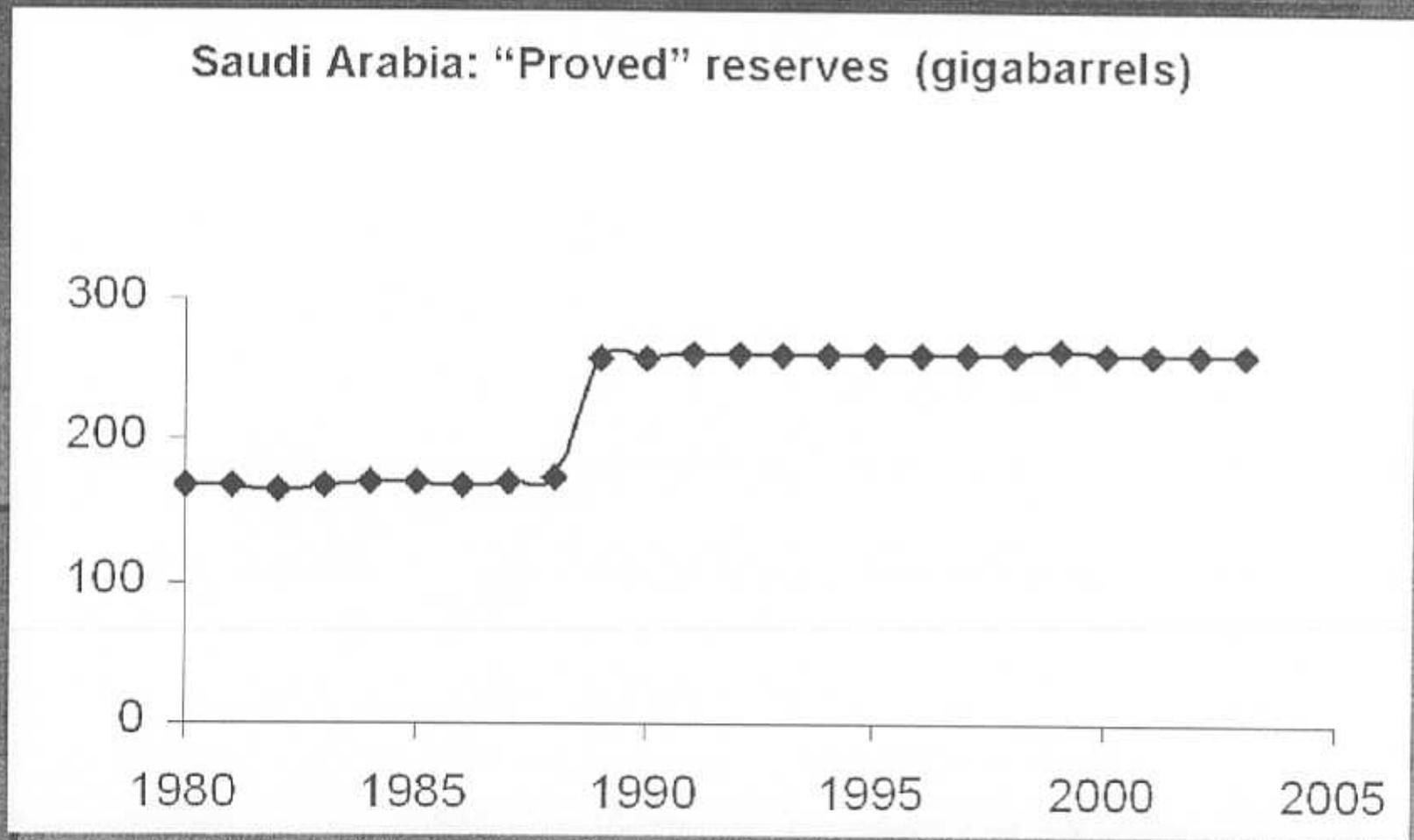
Many who are studying this issue believe that world oil production has already peaked and that natural gas supplies in the US has started to decline. An early paper was written by Brian Fleay for Murdoch University's ISTP centre. The importance of this issue is recognised by others from the oil industry, such as **Greg Bourne, Regional President BP Australasia** who presented a paper at the 5th "Energy in Western Australia" conference, Perth, 27th March 2003.

As it he says "While oil and its derivatives was the fuel of the 20th Century, it will start to



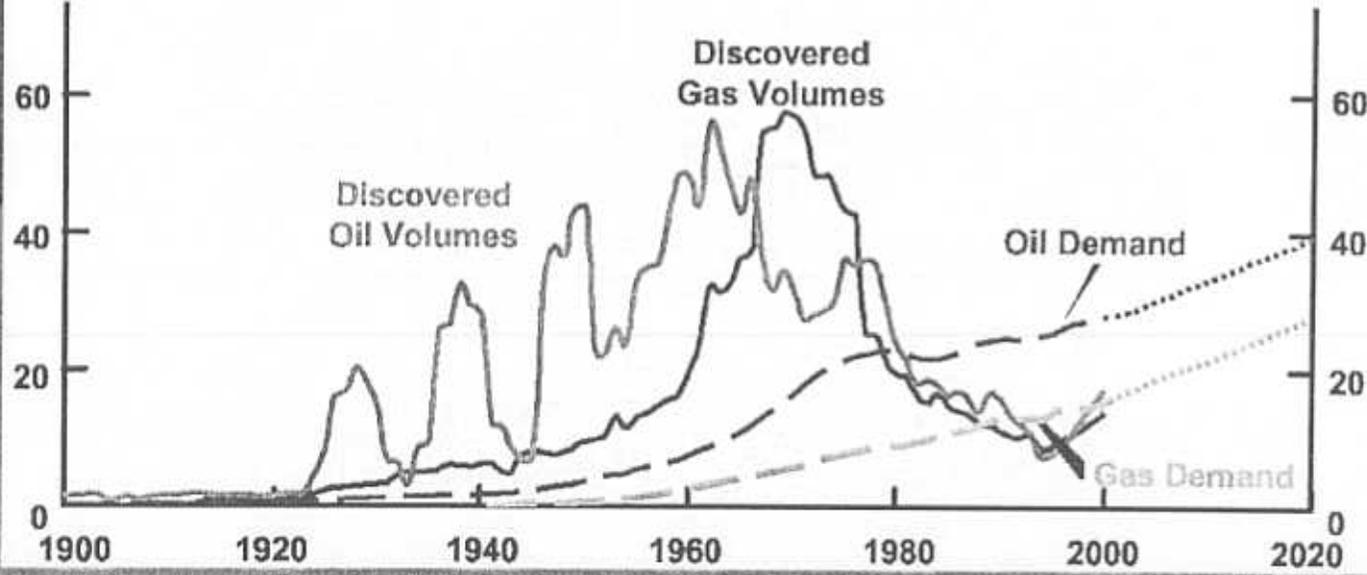
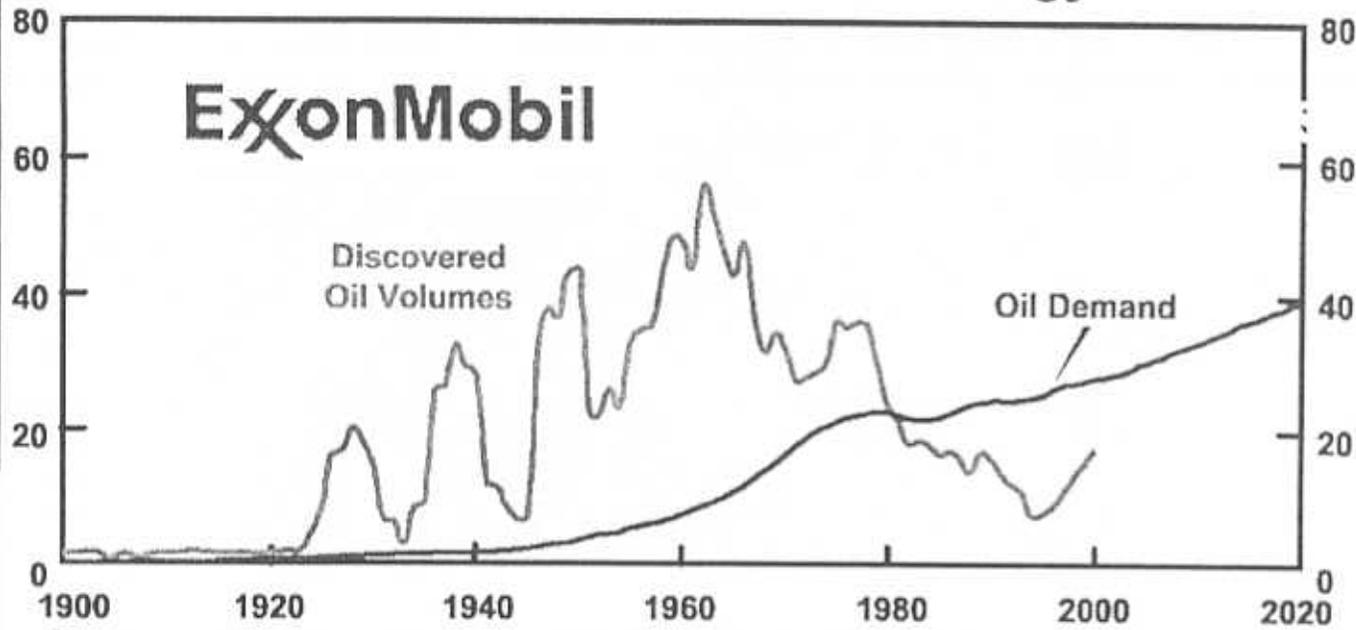
We don't know what we don't know

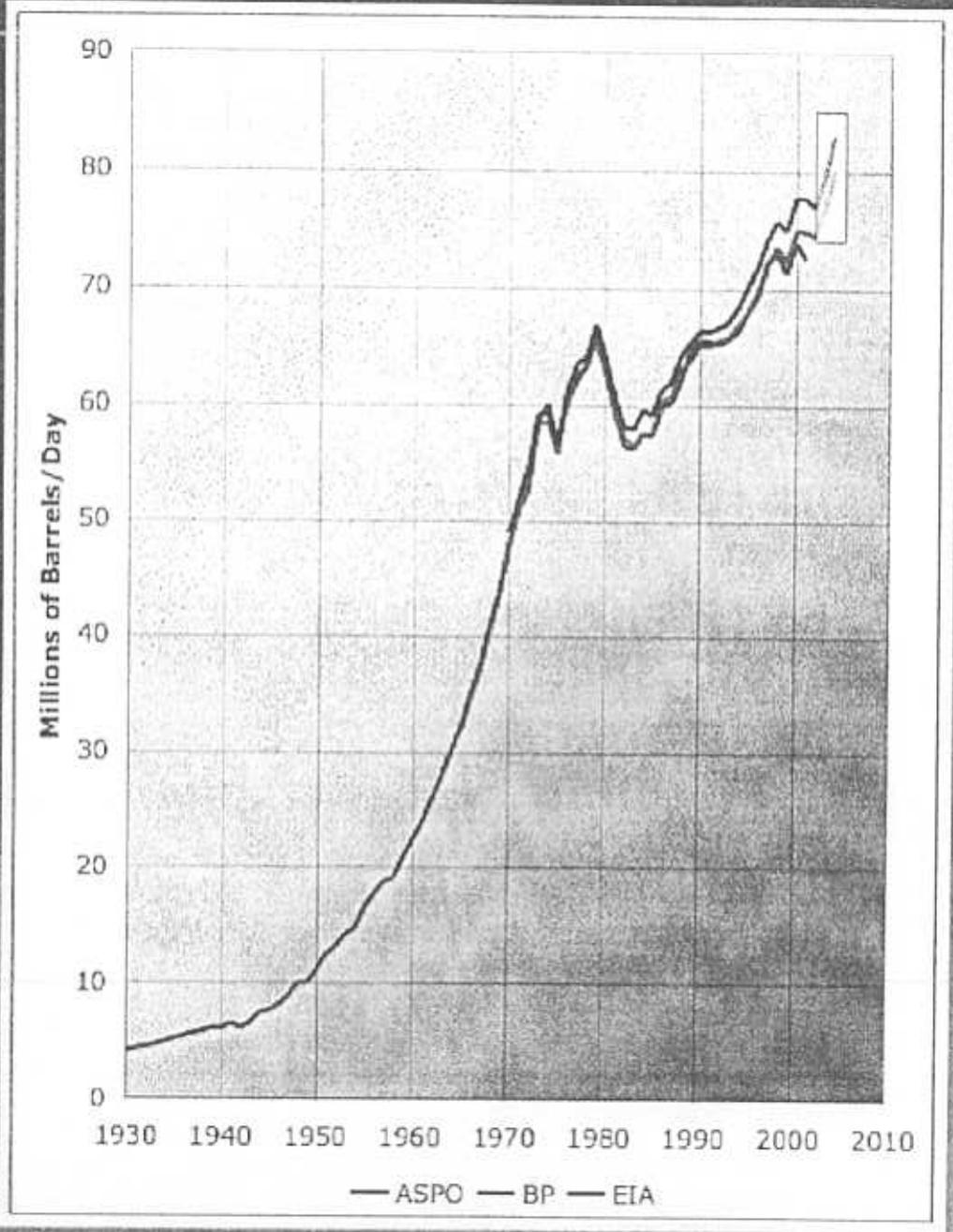
Saudi Arabia: "Proved" reserves (gigabarrels)

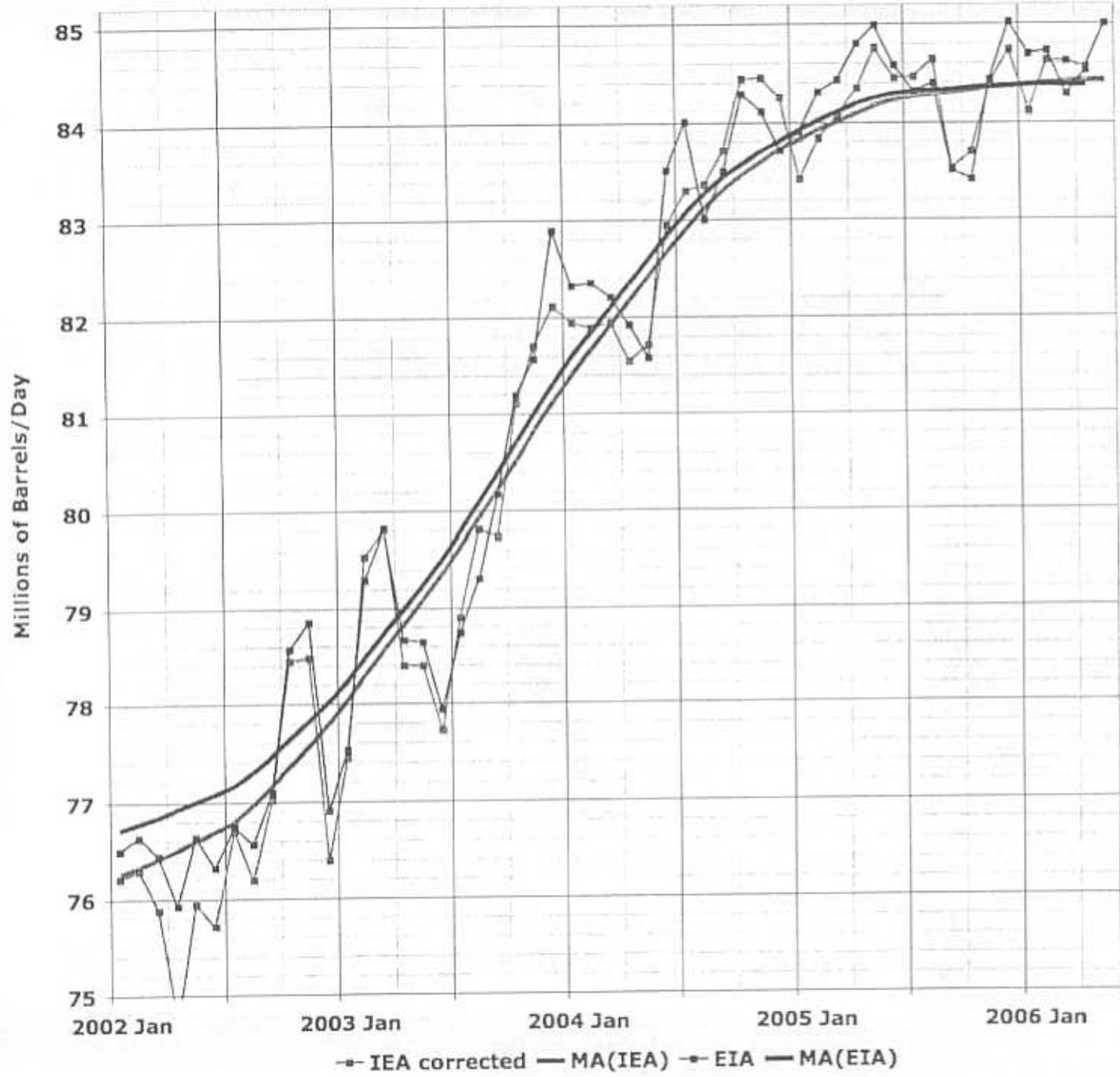


Harry Longwell, Vice President
in "World Energy" December

Billions of Oil-Equivalent Barrels





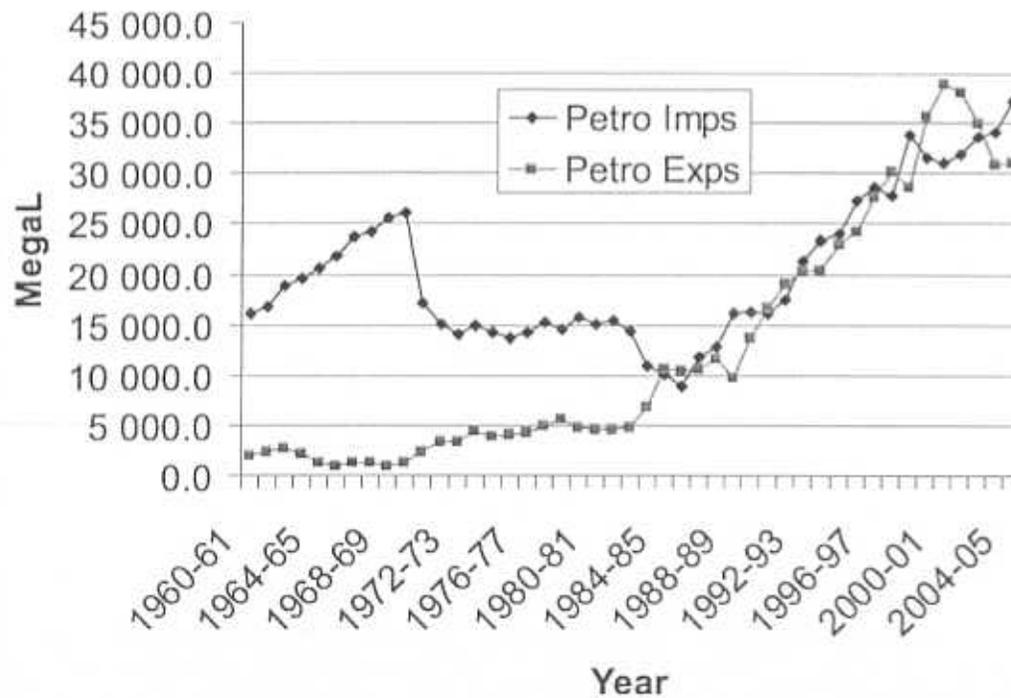


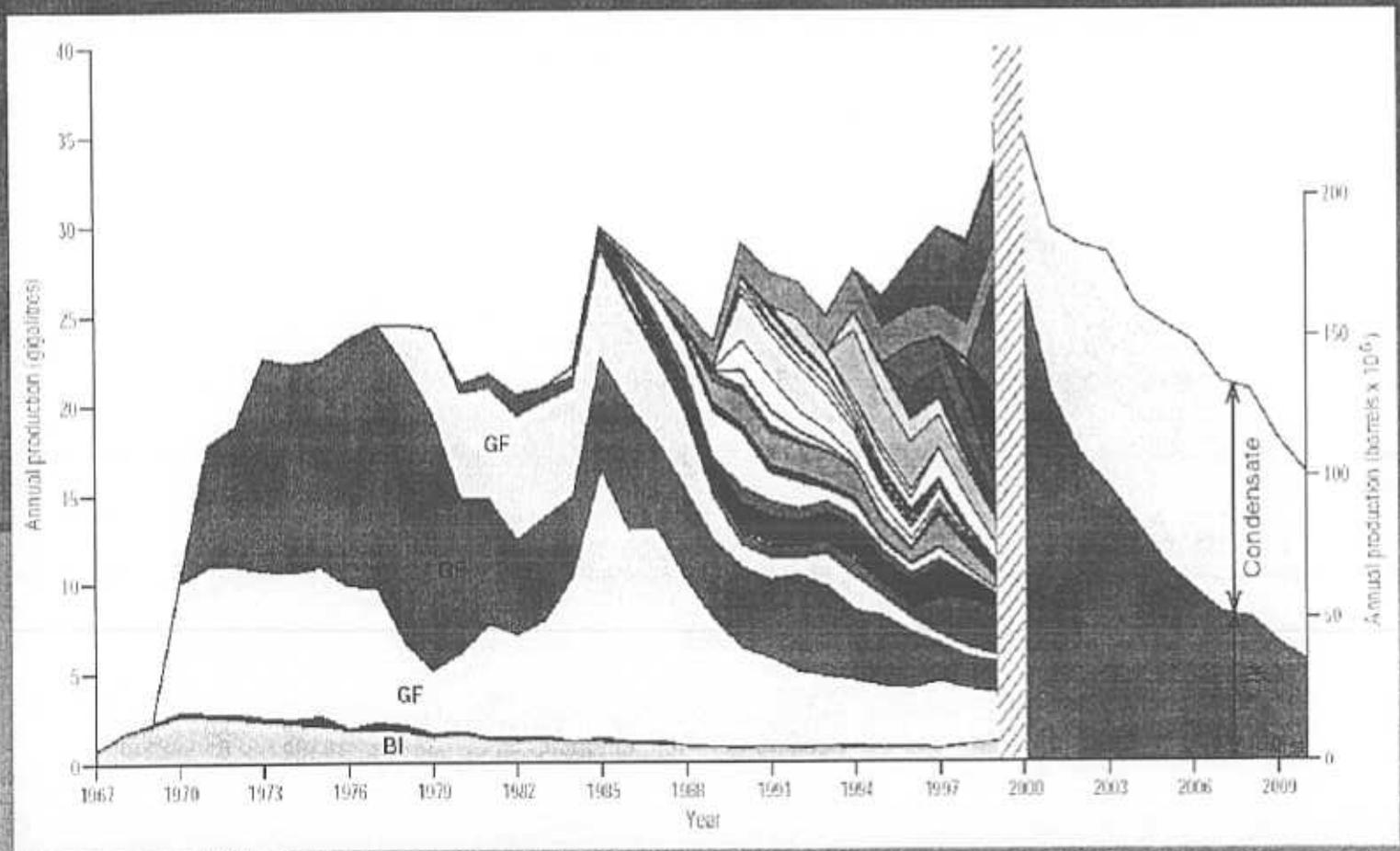
'Real' oil- from this.....



Australia's looming challenge

Aust. Petroleum Products Imp & Exp
(ABS July 2006)



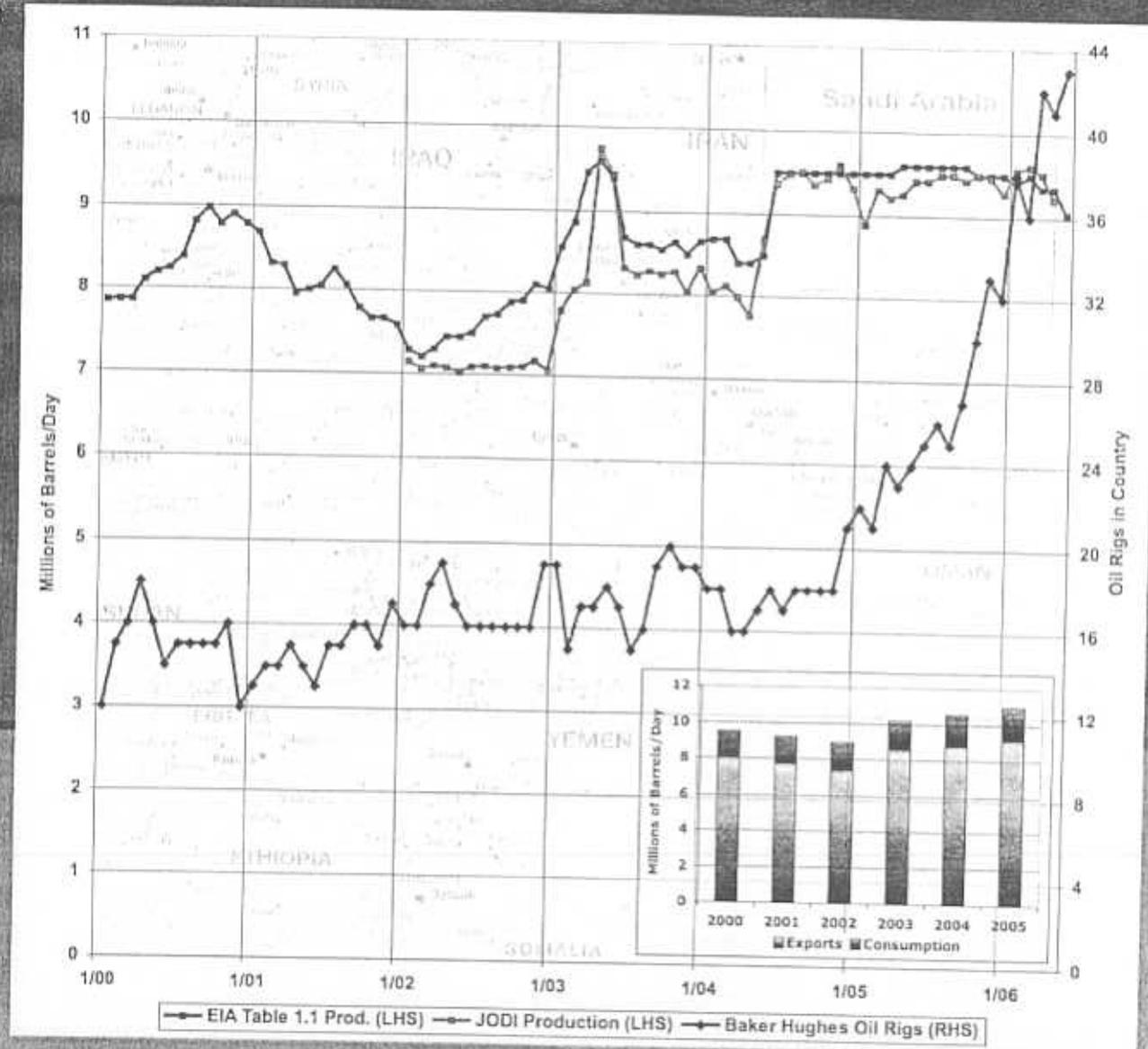


Powell, Geoscience Australia, 2001

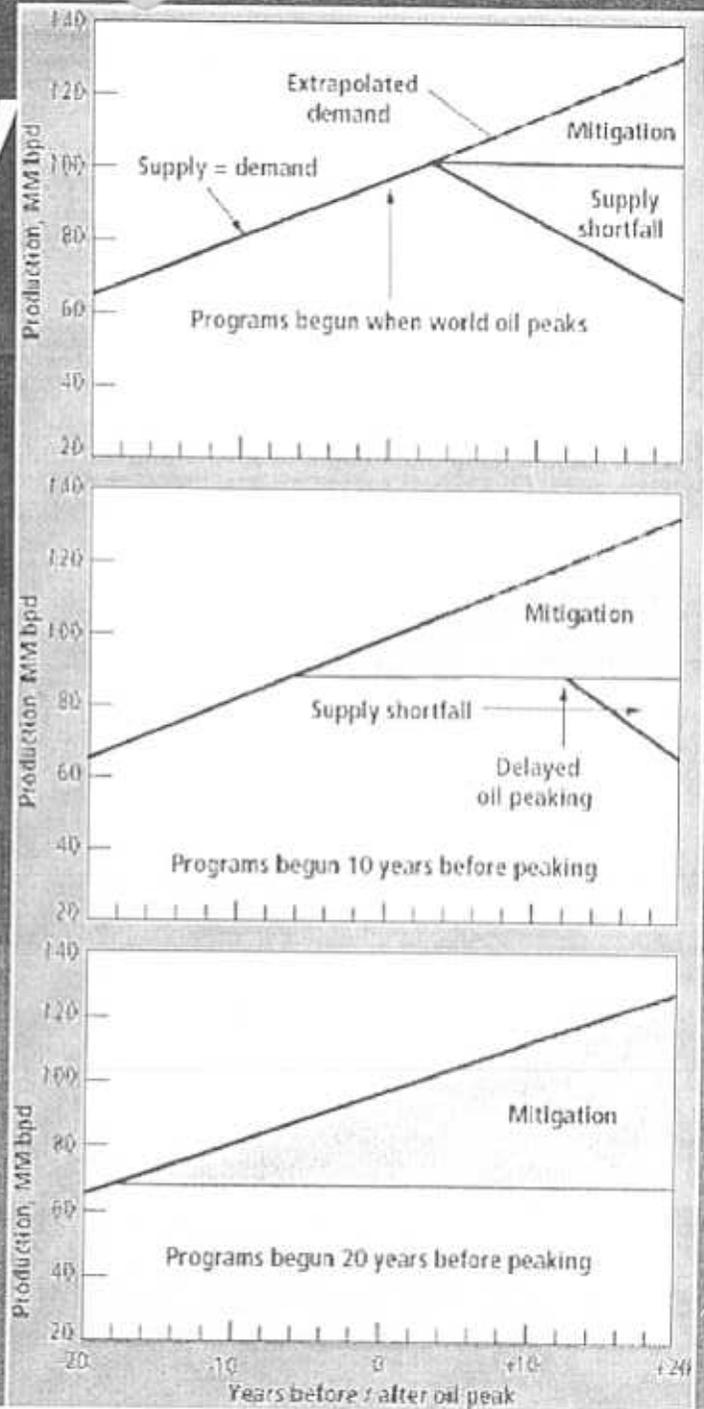
Plan A- 'Business as usual'

- Cornucopians- science will save us
- Biofuels- may starve us
- Technological fixes are all long-term:
 - enhanced oil recovery (5-10 yrs)
 - Transit Orientated Developments (10-20 yrs)
 - fuel-efficient cars (15-20 yrs)
 - non-conventional oil, eg shale oil (10-20 yrs)
 - hydrogen economy (20-30 yrs??)

Saved?



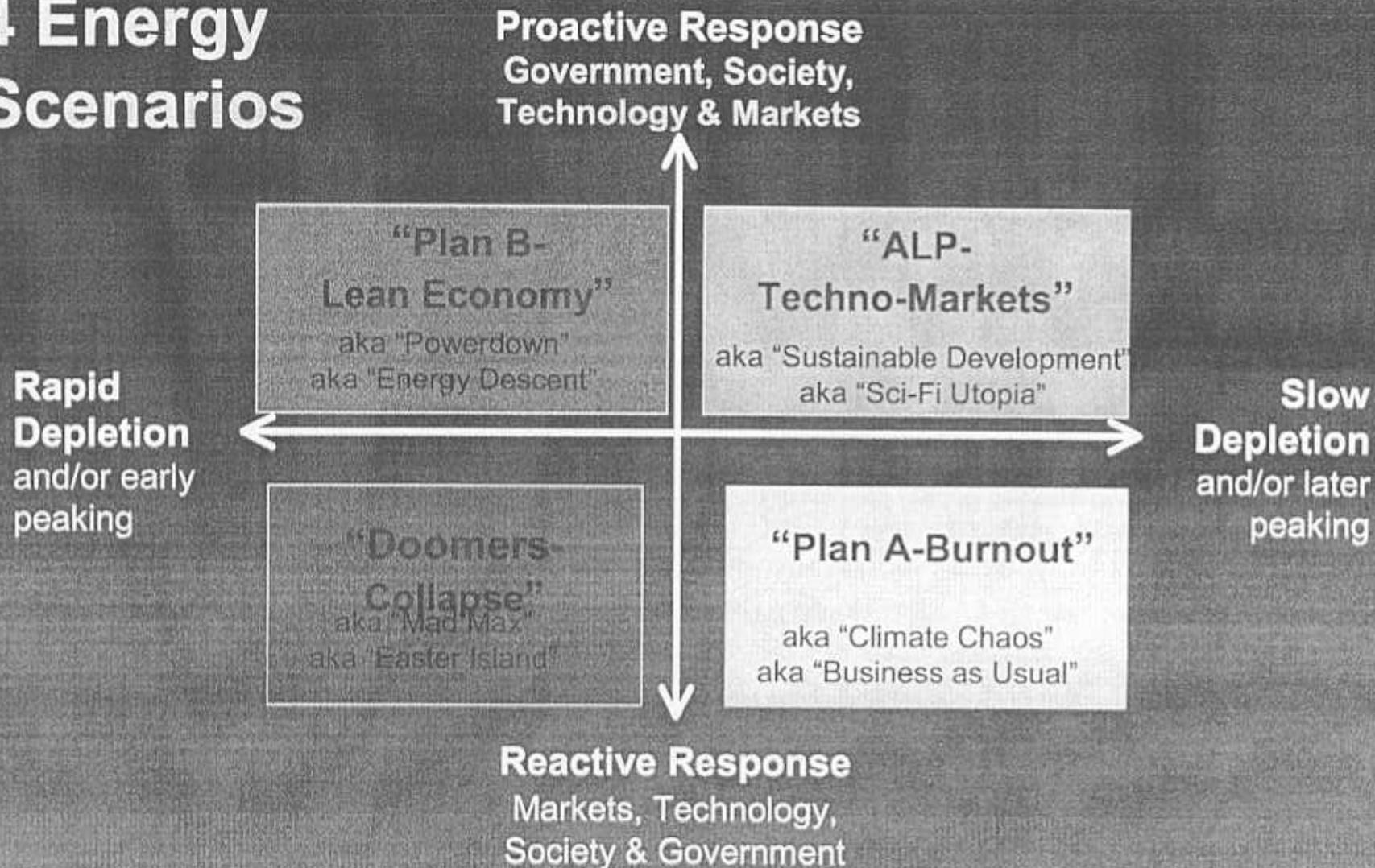
Need to start early (Hirsch- US DoE)



Demand destruction has already begun

- Decline rates of 3-5% mean DD of 3-4 mbd pa.
- US & China are growing at 2-3 mbd pa.
- Developing countries already missing out
Ethiopia was suffering fuel shortages in several towns and fuel rationing has been implemented. The country imported 1.9 billion litres of fuel over the last nine months at a cost of \$829mn. The imports helped push the country's reserves down 19%.
- Poor in Australia already missing out
 - Tiwi Islands \$3 per litre
 - central Australia- collapse of AAS airline
 - WACOSS concern for poor in outer suburbs

4 Energy Scenarios



* per David Fleming (Dynamic Cities)

The new world

"No matter if it's rogue's oil or a friend's oil, we don't care," said an energy adviser to the [Chinese] government who spoke on the condition he not be identified. "Human rights? We don't care. We care about oil. Whether Iran would have nuclear weapons or not is not our business. America cares, but Iran is not our neighbour. Anyone who helps China with energy is a friend."

Washington Post, 13 July 2005

Plan B challenges

U.S. Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman, who is in Baghdad and was being interviewed via a television link, said *"oil demand will exceed supply for the next year or two.... And we're going to be dealing with a very emotional situation in that environment. I believe that we see that the American economy is quite resilient,"* Bodman said. *"It is surprisingly quite able to handle high oil and gasoline prices. But, you know, heaven knows...how long that will last."*

- Inflation & unemployment may rise quickly
- Public transport can't handle extra demand
- Public anger leads to lower government fuel charges
- Food supplies less reliable (~50 days world stock)

What is local government doing over seas?

- San Francisco in 2006 becomes first US city to pass peak oil resolution
www.sfbayoil.org/sfoa/media/SFOA_Peak_Oil_Resolution.pdf
- <http://www.relocalize.net/groups>
118 groups in 11 countries
- Mayors Climate Protection Agreement-2005
<http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/mayor/climate/default.htm>

San Fran's motion

- RESOLVED, The Commission supports the undertaking of a city-wide assessment study in order to inventory city activities and their corollary resource requirements, evaluating the impact in each area to a decline in petroleum availability and to higher prices, with the aim of developing a comprehensive city plan of action and response to Peak Oil, and further
- RESOLVED, The Commission urges the Mayor to provide funding and direction to city departments for the development of a response plan.

What can your council do?

- Their own vehicle fuel use:
 - convert trucks and light pick-ups to CNG
 - move cars to smaller/CNG/diesel
 - exchange cars for electric bikes
 - establish regional biodiesel plant using waste
 - cut down on vehicle travel

What can you do- 2?

- Their own staff fuel use:
 - allow staff to work from home 1-2 days per week
 - give loans to staff to buy house closer to work
 - give loans to staff to buy smaller cars
 - give staff pay to not use cars

What can you do- 3?

- Their own resident's fuel use:
 - show *End of Suburbia* and raise awareness of oil depletion and impacts
 - change planning laws to encourage corner shops
 - change planning laws to encourage community gardens, raising of chooks
 - establish community car-pool system
 - fast track TOD around older rail stations
 - more walking school buses

Conclusion

- It is all a matter of timing, uncertainty
- New debate needed- less energy use
-‘powerdown’, efficiency, planning
- Government leadership needed
(they=us)
- Community action critical, especially
local
- Start with awareness raising

Local Government: Meat in the Sandwich or Pivotal Player?

C
A
T
A
L
Y
S
T
e
m
s
Consulting in
Applied
Transport
Access and
Land use

Ian Ker

Principal, CATALYST
Councillor, Town of Vincent

Avoid Fuzzy Logic

21

... a sustainable transport system that meets economic and social welfare without depleting natural resources, destroying the environment or harming human health.

European Commission Expert Group on Transport and Environment

Sustainable transport ...

- allows the basic access needs of individuals and societies to be met safely and in a manner consistent with human and ecosystem health, and with equity within and between generations.

... provides a choice of transport mode, and supports a low-carbon, low-emission, and low-waste system that respects the planet's ability to absorb them, minimizes the consumption of non-renewable resources, limits consumption of renewable resources to the sustainable yield level, reuses and recycles its components, and minimizes the use of land and the production of noise.

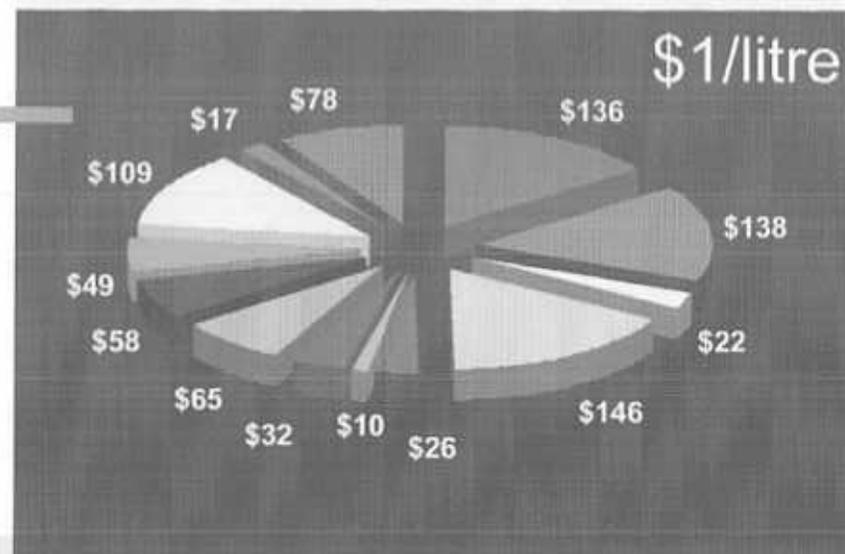
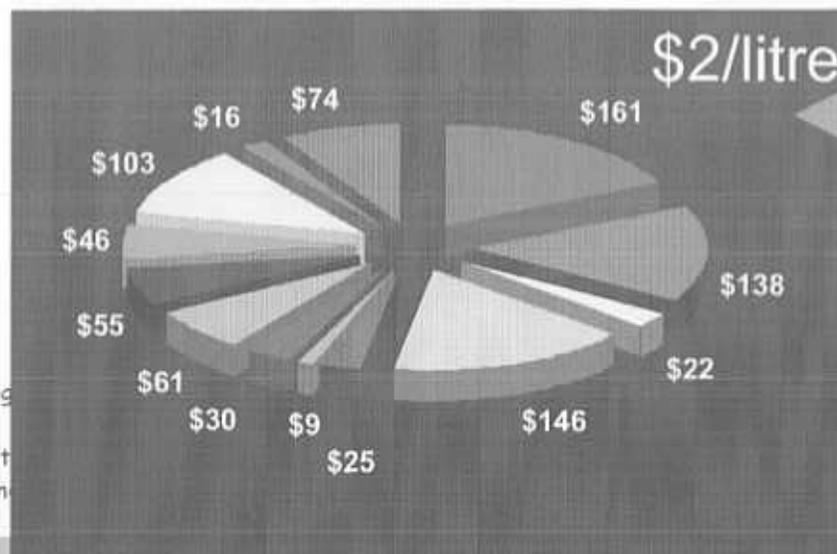
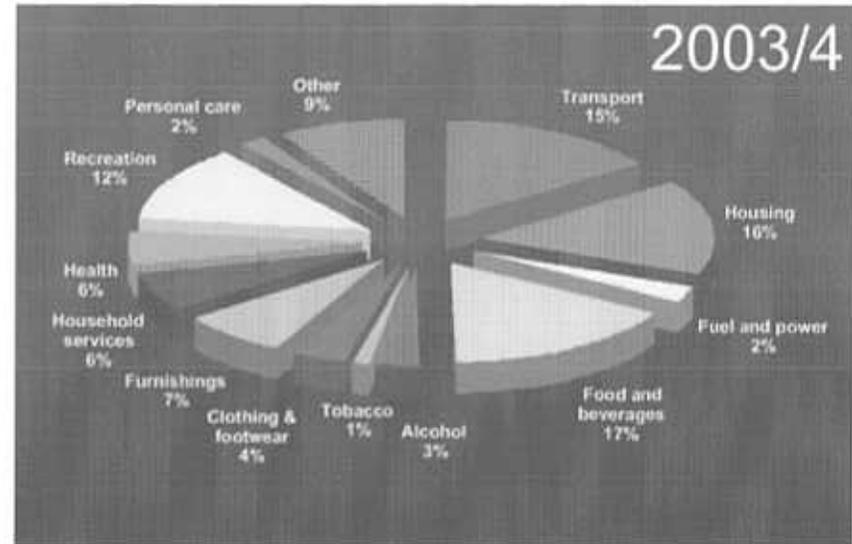
Sustainable Transport Coalition

Jargon Buster

Sustainable Transport A popular phrase, much used by transport professionals, policy makers, and politicians, but rarely defined. What does it mean, do we have it, and, if not, can we achieve it?

Household Budgets

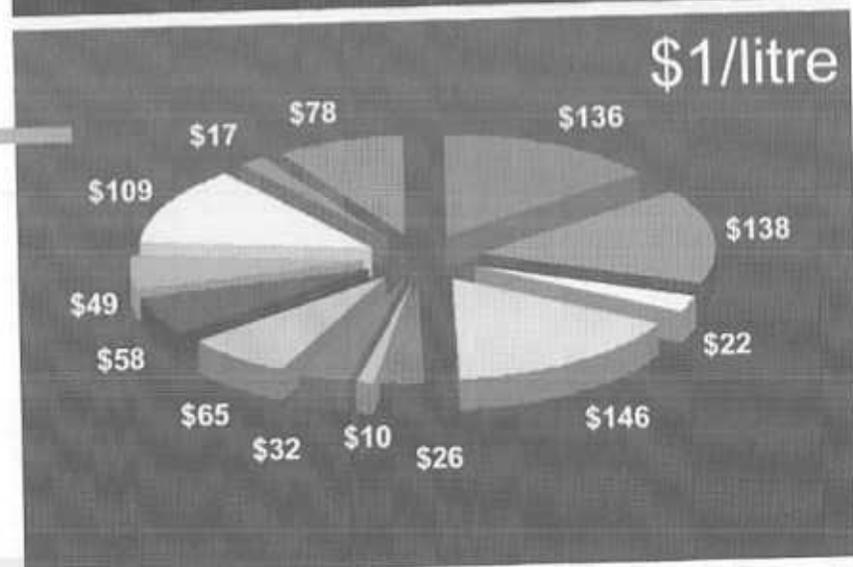
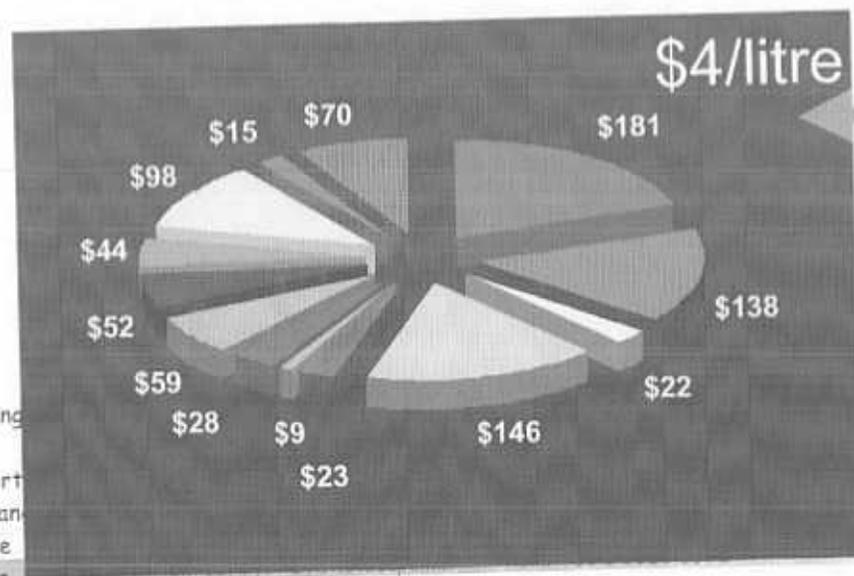
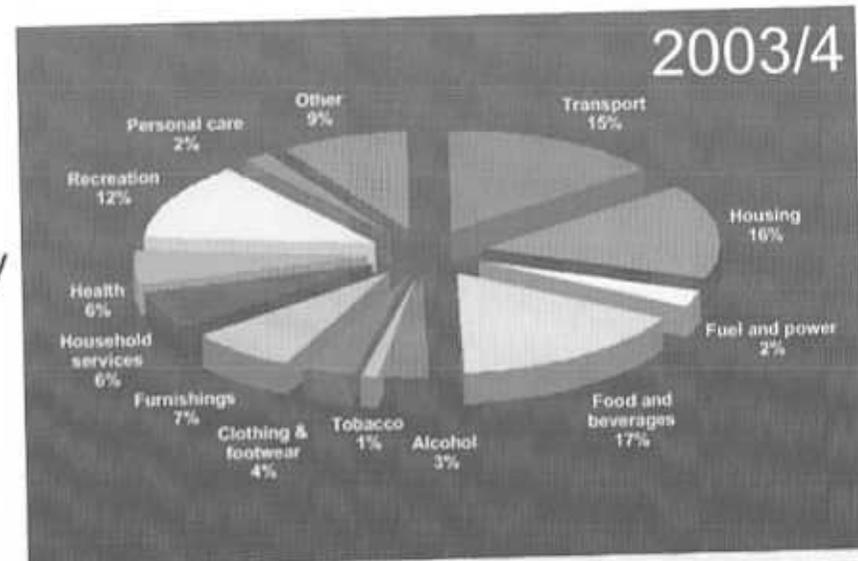
- \$25 a week more on petrol
 - after reduced trip length
 - after mode shift
- 6% reduction in discretionary spending



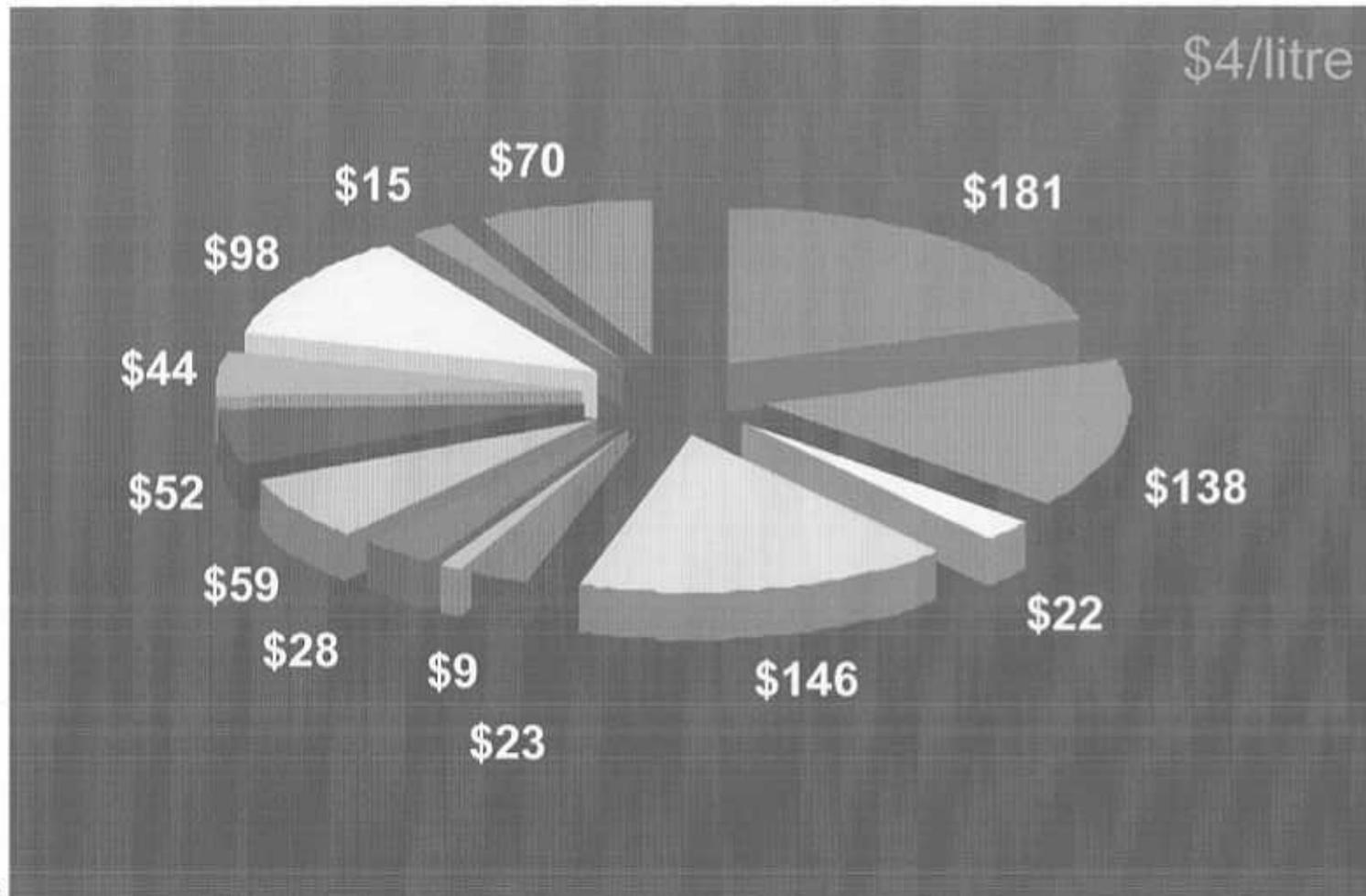
consulting
 applied
 transport
 access and
 and use
 systems

Fuel at \$4/litre

- \$45 a week more on petrol
 - after reduced trip length
 - after mode shift
- 10% reduction in discretionary spending

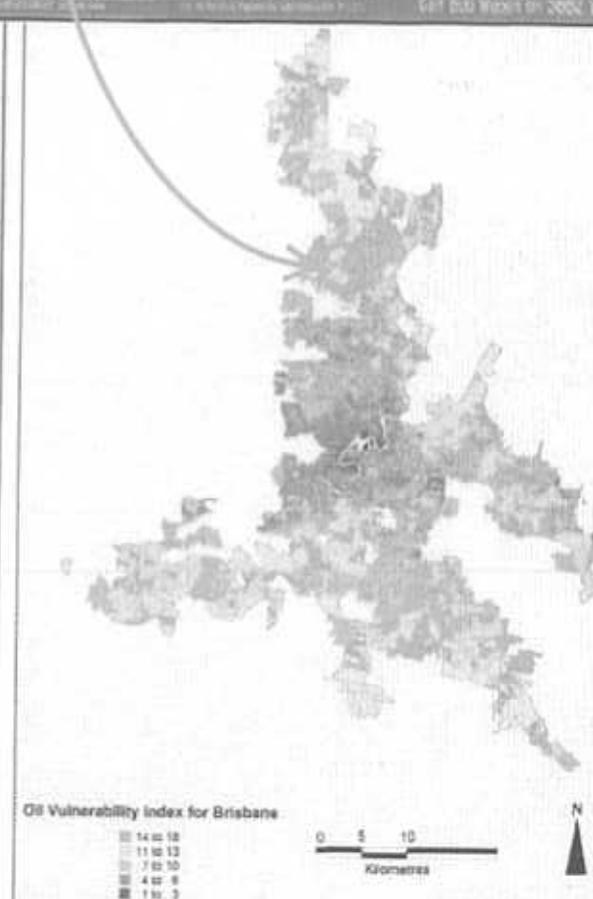
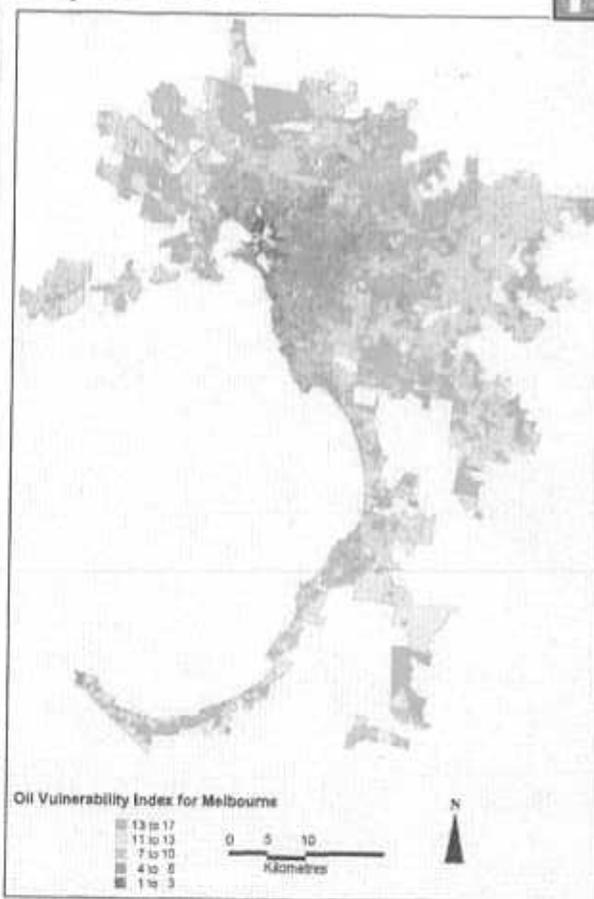
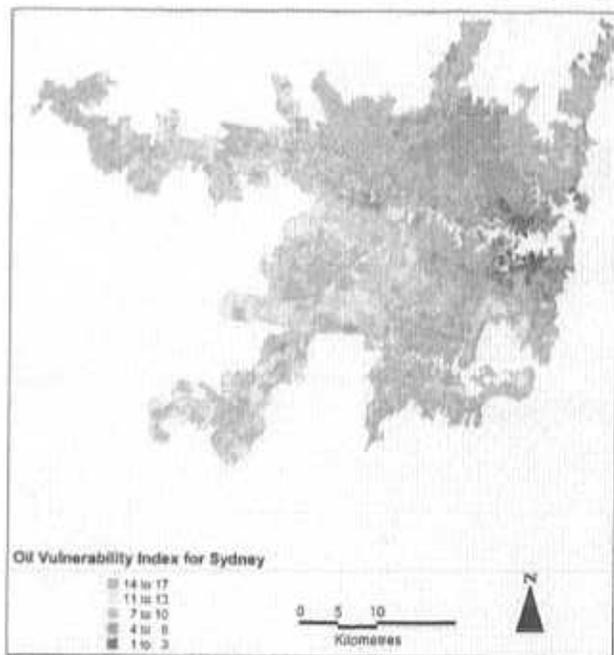


Impacts of Higher Fuel Costs



Oil Vulnerability in Cities

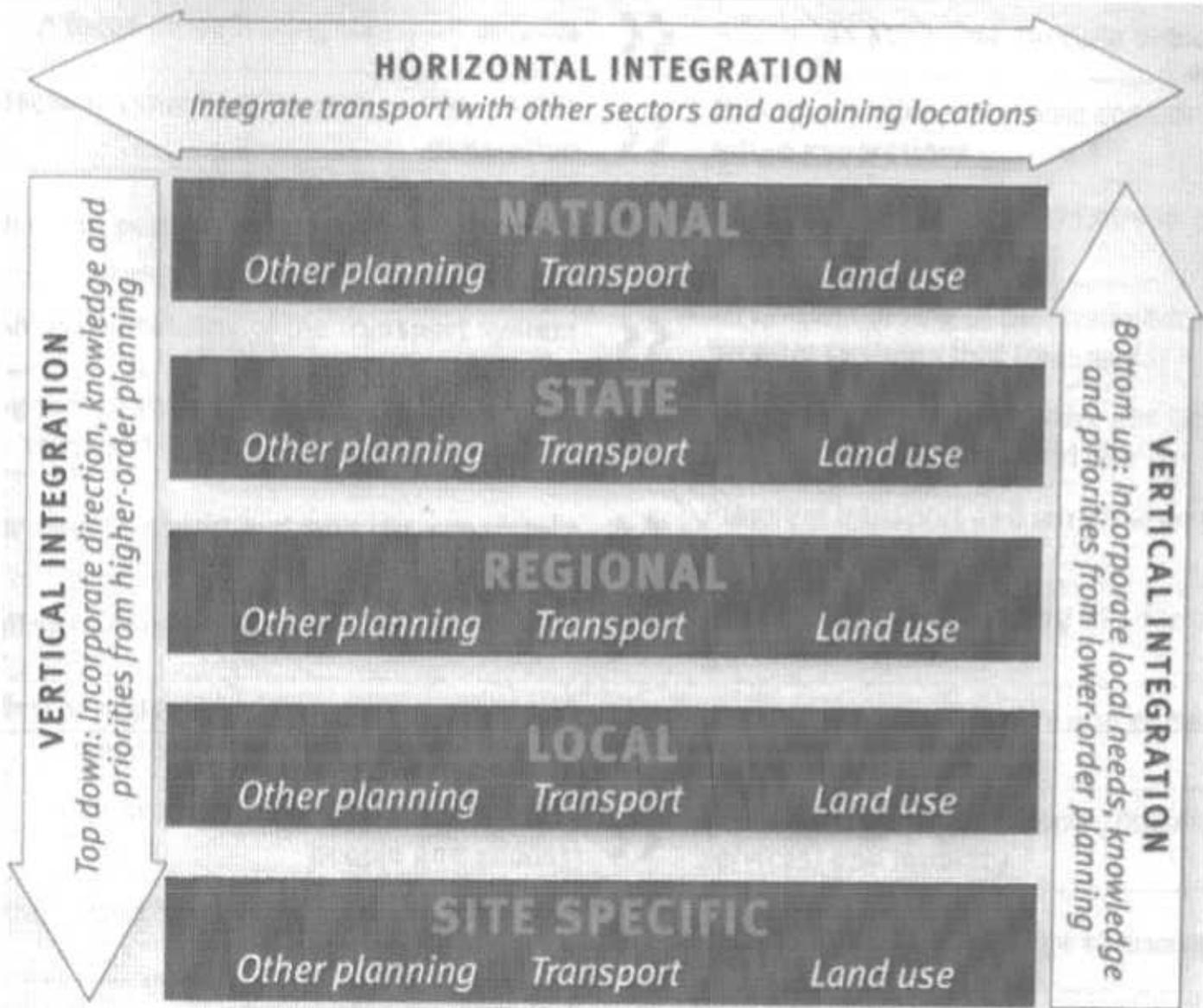
- Household socio-economic status
- Household car ownership
- Car use for journey to work



Source: Dodson and Sipe (2005).
Oil Vulnerability in the Australian City
Research Paper 6
Urban Research Program
Griffith University
Brisbane, Queensland

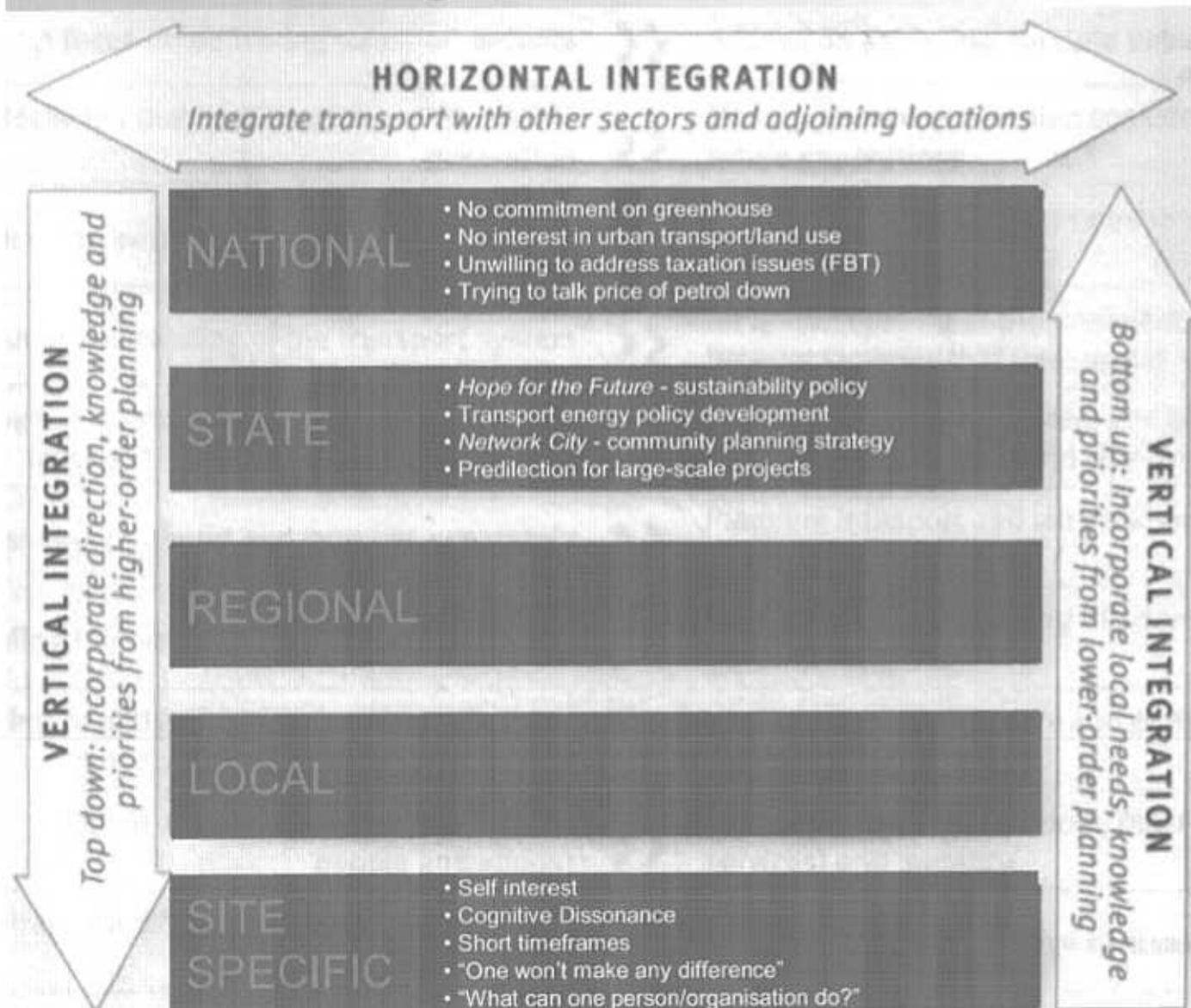
Consulting in
applied
transport
access and
land use

Where Does Local Government Sit?



Consulting in
applied
transport
access and
land use

Vertical Integration: Meat in the sandwich?



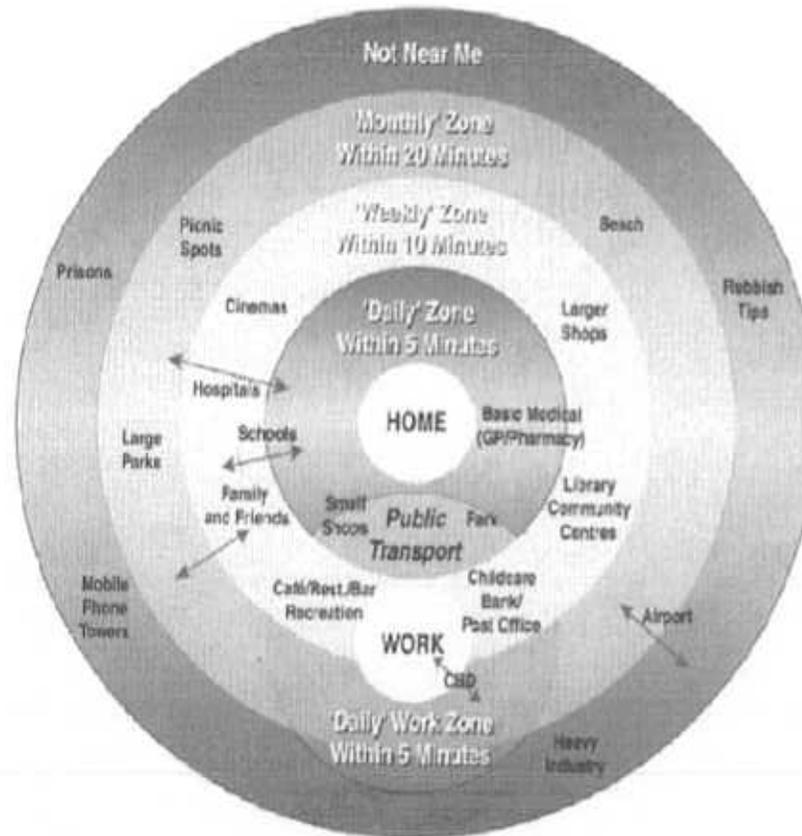
consulting in
applied
transport
access and
and use

Vertical Integration: Pivotal Roles



consulting in
applied
transport
access and
and use

Operationalising *Network City*

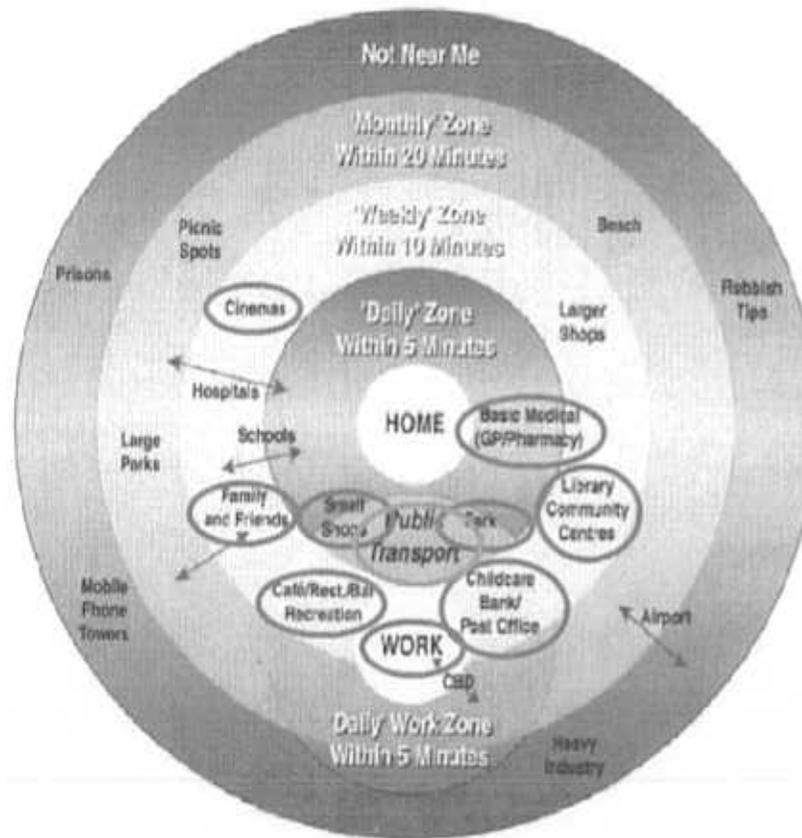


Desired location of services adapted from What's important to the Community - Focus Group Outcomes, WAPC November 2000

Consulting in
applied
transport
access and
and use

Operationalising Network City

- Leederville has:
 - Library
 - Recreation
 - Community Centre
 - Childcare
 - Bank
 - Post Office
 - Small shops
 - Cinema
 - Cafes/restaurant/bar
 - Park
 - Work
 - Family and Friends
 - Technical College



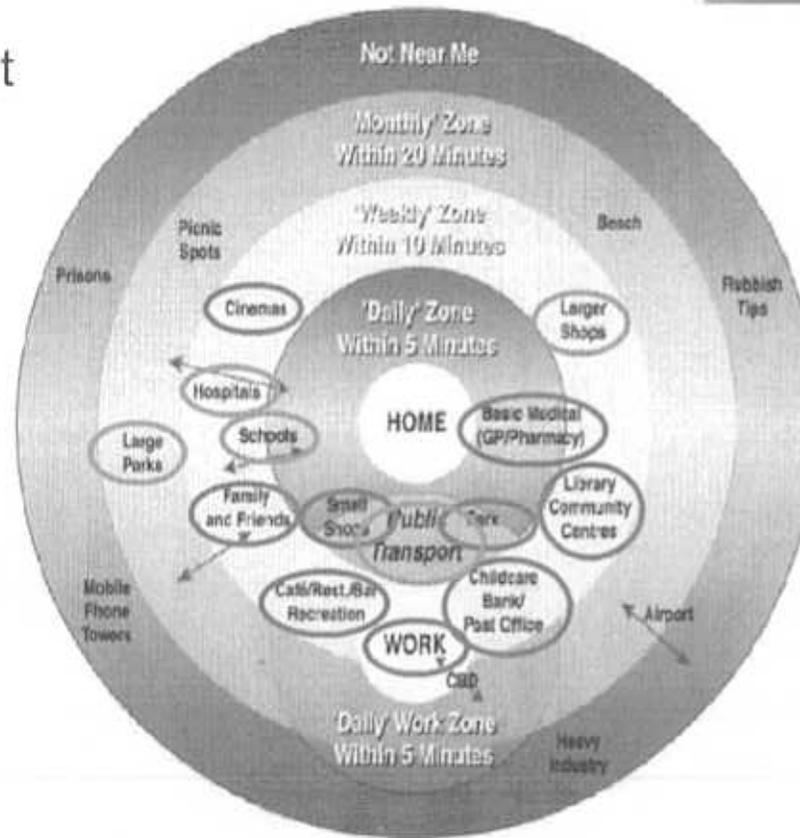
Desired location of services adapted from What's important to the Community - Focus Group Outcomes, WAPC November 2000



Operationalising Network City



- Mixed Use Development
- Within 10 minutes of Leederville:
 - Primary schools
 - High schools (Mt Lawley SHPS; Aranmore; Mercedes; Trinity; Perth College)
 - Hospitals (PMH; Royal Perth; QEII; KEMH)
 - Large parks
 - Britannia Reserve
 - Lake Monger
 - Larger shops
 - Perth CBD;
 - Subiaco)



Desired location of services adapted from What's important to the Community - Focus Group Outcomes, WAPC November 2000



Making Local Government Pivotal

- Influence policy at Federal/State levels
- Influence operationalisation of policy
- Planning is more than zoning
 - Placemaking and Place Management
 - Transit Orientation
 - Not just large centres
 - Walk and cycle access as well as transit
 - Parking policy

	PERCENTAGE REDUCTION	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR	FACTORS TO BE SUCCESSFULLY JUSTIFIED BY THE APPLICANT TO THE TOWN OF VINCENT
1a	20 per cent	0.80	The proposed development is within 400 metres** of a rail station; or
1b	15 per cent	0.85	The proposed development is within 800 metres** of a rail station.
2	15 per cent	0.85	The proposed development is within 400 metres** of a bus stop station.
3	20 per cent	0.80	The proposed development contains a mix of uses, where at least 45 percent of the gross floor area is residential.
4a	20 per cent	0.80	The proposed development is within 50 metres** of one or more existing public car parking place(s) with in excess of 50 car parking spaces; or
4b	15 per cent	0.85	The proposed development is within 400 metres** of one or more existing public car parking place(s) with in excess of a total of 75 car parking spaces; or
4c	10 per cent	0.90	The proposed development is within 400 metres** of one or more existing public car parking place(s) with in excess of a total of 50 car parking spaces; or
4d	5 per cent	0.95	The proposed development is within 400 metres** of one or more existing public car parking place(s) with in excess of a total of 25 car parking spaces.
5	10 per cent	0.90	The proposed development provides 'end-of-trip' facilities* for bicycle users, in addition to the facilities specified in the Bicycle Parking Requirements Table; or
5a	5 per cent	0.95	Secure on-site and/or adjacent street bicycle parking (complying with the standards identified in Bikeways guidelines)**.
6	10 per cent	0.90	The proposed development is within a District Centre zone.

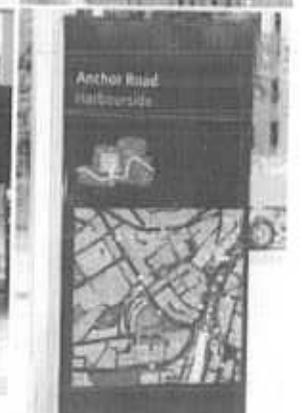
Making Local Government Pivotal

- Influence policy at Federal/State levels
- Influence operationalisation of policy
- Planning is more than zoning
 - Placemaking and Place Management
 - Transit Orientation
 - Not just large centres
 - Walk and cycle access as well as transit
 - Parking policy
 - Reinvigorate local centres



Making Local Government Pivotal

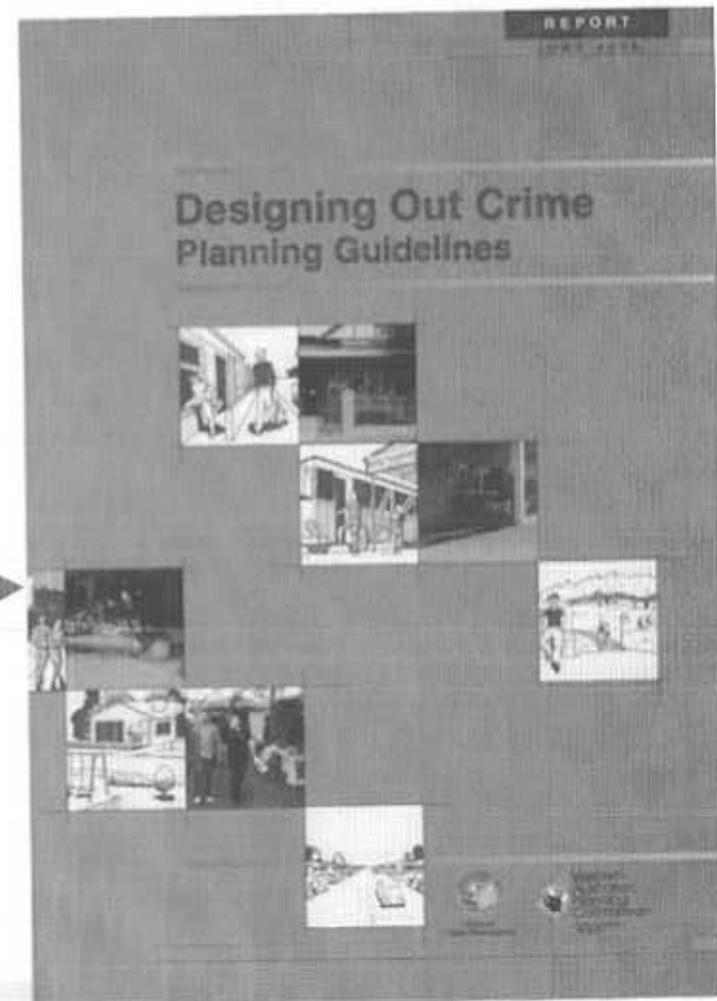
- Influence policy at Federal/State levels
- Influence operationalisation of policy
- Planning is more than zoning
 - Placemaking and Place Management
 - Transit Orientation
 - Not just large centres
 - Walk and cycle access as well as transit
 - Parking policy
 - Reinvigorate local centres
 - Public spaces
 - Jan Gehl - *Public Spaces and Public Life*
 - Improve permeability and legibility



consulting in
applied
transport
access and
use

Making Local Government Pivotal

- Influence policy at Federal/State levels
- Influence operationalisation of policy
- Planning is more than zoning
 - Placemaking and Place Management
 - Transit Orientation
 - Not just large centres
 - Walk and cycle access as well as transit
 - Parking policy
 - Reinvigorate local centres
 - Public spaces
 - Jan Gehl - *Public Spaces and Public Life*
 - Improve permeability and legibility
 - *Designing Out Crime* →



Making Local Government Pivotal

- Influence policy at Federal/State levels
- Influence operationalisation of policy
- Planning is more than zoning
 - Placemaking and Place Management
 - Transit Orientation
 - Not just large centres
 - Walk and cycle access as well as transit
 - Parking policy
 - Reinvigorate local centres
 - Public spaces
 - Jan Gehl - *Public Spaces and Public Life*
 - Improve permeability and legibility
 - *Designing Out Crime*
- Demonstration projects/partnerships
- Leadership - walk the talk
 - Energy use in own operations
 - Actively embrace travel behaviour change
 - Community development
 - Local business development



How Will We Know We Are Getting It Right?

- Our public spaces are populated
 - People vote with their feet
- Local businesses thrive
- No real estate advertisements offering free fuel
- Cost of local government services (property rates!) kept at reasonable levels
- Councils get re-elected with large popular vote
 - Involve the community in the process of adjusting to oil price and scarcity



The future is formed less by the grand edicts of planners or politicians than by the multitude of decisions made by people as individuals and as members of organisations



Ian Ker

Principal, CATALYST

Councillor, Town of Vincent

C
A
T
A
L
Y
S
T
ems
onsulting in
Applied
Transport
Access and
Land use

CATALYST ems

E-mail: catalystian@netscape.net

Phone: +61 8 9328 8978

Sustainability Advisory Committee

The following outlines specific topics the Sustainability Advisory Committee identified for further investigation and information at their workshop held on 28 September 2006.

To provide advice in each of the following areas, the Committee might consider the following approach which involves background reading, receiving presentations from experts and deliberating on the original focus question.

To achieve this, a rotating cycle could be established where the Committee receives background information on the specific topic at the first meeting and a presentation or presentations, on that topic are made at the following meeting. The focus question, on which advice to Council could be provided, would then be considered at a subsequent meeting in a workshop, round table format.

Key Focus Areas

Small Business & Economic Development

Focus: How can we promote small business growth and development within the City of Joondalup?

To examine this subject the following approach could be used:

- The Committee be provided with the following background information on the subject
 - Relevant excerpts from the State Sustainability Strategy?
 - The City's position paper for Economic Development and Small Business?
 - Other relevant documentation (identified by members or administrative staff)?
- Presentations be given to the Committee on small business and economic development by
 - Small Business Development Corporation?
 - Small Business Centre (NWM) Inc.?
 - Officers responsible for the State Sustainability Strategy?
 - Others (identified by members)?
- The Committee to hold workshop in a round table format to consider the question "how can we promote small business growth and development within the City of Joondalup?" Provide advice to Council on the outcomes.

Transport and Energy Reduction

Focus: What can the City of Joondalup do to promote energy reduction?

To examine this subject the following approach could be used:

- The Committee be provided with the following background information on the subject
 - Sustainable Transport Coalition Report?
 - Exerpts from the WA State Sustainability Strategy?
 - Other relevant documentation (identified by members or administrative staff)?
- Presentations be given to the Committee on transport and energy reduction by
 - Brian Fleay – Peak Oil?
 - Kylie Murphy (DPI) – Travel Smart?
 - Others (identified by members)?
- The Committee to hold workshop in a round table format to consider the question “what can the City of Joondalup do to promote energy reduction?” Provide advice to Council on the outcomes.

Social Health & Community Health

Focus: What can the City of Joondalup do to promote sustainable community health and wellbeing?

To examine this subject the following approach could be used:

- The Committee be provided with the following background information on the subject
 - Exerpts from the WA State Sustainability Strategy?
 - Exerpts from the Reid Report on health?
 - Other relevant documentation (identified by members or administrative staff)?
- Presentations be given to the Committee on social health and community health by
 - As identified by members?
- The Committee to hold a workshop in round table format to consider the question “what can the City of Joondalup do to promote sustainable community health and wellbeing?” Provide advice to Council on the outcomes.

<p>Community Education & Engagement</p>
--

Focus: What topics should the City of Joondalup cover in its community engagement and what is the best vehicle of providing community education?

To examine this subject the following approach could be used:

- The Committee be provided with the following background information on the subject
 - The City's Public Participation Strategy?
 - Other relevant documentation (identified by members or administrative staff)?
- The Committee to hold a workshop in round table format to consider the question "what topics should the City of Joondalup cover in its community engagement and what is the best vehicle of providing community education?" Provide advice to Council on the outcomes.

Possible ideas could include

- Utilising the quarterly Council News newsletter?
- Publishing a stand-alone sustainability newsletter?
- Having a sustainability page on the City's website?
- Holding Joondalup Festival events in different suburbs of the City of Joondalup?
- Hosting more workshops such as the one being held on Greater Gardens?
- As identified by members?

For articles for newsletters or ideas for events, information could be sourced from

- Topics identified by the Committee?
- Experts identified by the Committee who may be interested in contributing articles?
- TAFE and ECU students?

Tourism

Focus: How can we promote ecotourism within the City of Joondalup?

To examine this subject the following approach could be used:

- The Committee be provided with the following background information on the subject
 - The City's Tourism Development Strategy?
 - Other relevant documentation (identified by members or administrative staff)?
- Presentations be given to the Committee on ecotourism by
 - The Sunset Coast Tourism Association?
 - An existing ecotourism provider?
 - Others (identified by members)?
- The Committee to hold a workshop in round table format to consider the question "how can we promote ecotourism within the City of Joondalup?" Provide advice to Council on the outcomes.

The Sustainability Advisory Committee would partner with relevant individuals and bodies to achieve the above outcomes. The Committee's governance and policy role would also be accomplished by receiving referrals from Council and providing advice on these referrals.