

# WEST WIMMERA SHIRE COUNCIL CORELLA MANAGEMENT PLAN



2020-2024

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### 1 Introduction

Situated along the Victorian-South Australian border, West Wimmera Shire covers 9,200 square kilometres of predominantly agricultural land and includes the townships of Apsley, Edenhope, Harrow, Goroke, Kaniva and Serviceton.

Over recent years West Wimmera Shire, and in particular its townships, have experienced problems with large numbers of Corellas (*Cacatua Tenuirostris*) congregating into towns. In significant numbers, Corellas cause damage to trees, create noise issues, and can potentially damage buildings and infrastructure.

#### Purpose of this plan

The purpose of this plan is to clearly identify the issues, understand the various management strategies available to Council and to outline a Corella action plan to be implemented within townships.



### 2 Background to Corella issue

#### **About the Corella**

Long-billed Corellas (Cacatua Tenuirostris) are a part of the West Wimmera landscape. They are intelligent, social birds which flock and roost together. The birds mate for life and can live up to 50 years of age. Corellas' beaks grow constantly, and they chew items in their environment to maintain their beaks' length and condition. This occurs wherever they land and can result in damage to trees, turf and built infrastructure.

Corellas have long term memories and use regular flight paths to return to reliable feeding areas. During dry seasons, these areas are often in townships where they have good access to feed and water. Corellas are also very adaptable birds and quickly respond to changes in their environment. They can also quickly become used to various management techniques. Corella damage is seasonal and occurs from late September through to April depending on the season. During this time, thousands of Corellas migrate into West Wimmera Shire creating a challenge for Council to manage.



Long-Billed Corellas (Cacatua Tenuirostris)

#### **Community views**

There is a range of opinions within the community around the migration of Corellas. Some residents see this as being a natural phenomenon which occurs each year and residents simply need to accept this. They see the thousands of birds flying in large flocks and roosting in trees turning them white as something impressive and to be appreciated and promoted.

Other residents within the Shire consider these birds to be a menace. They complain that they are noisy, messy and damage trees, lawns and recreation reserves. As such, expectations are placed on Council each year to manage Corella numbers within townships to reduce their impact.

Issues identified by complaints include:

- Noise associated with flocks of birds. This includes the inability of some residents to be able to relax at home due to the noise.
- Damage to trees. This includes native trees and ornamental exotic trees in gardens.
- Damage to ovals, turf and recreation areas.
- Litter such as pine cones, feathers and small branches on roads etc.
- Damage to buildings and infrastructure. Includes damage to TV antennas, window and solar panel seals, vehicles, roof tiles, fencing and park furniture.

#### **Economic Impacts**

Corellas impact on the Shire's economy. This includes damage to crops and pastures, damage to built assets and infrastructure, destruction of recreation turf and sporting ovals, stripping leaves from trees and making significant mess in public and private open space areas, which incurs a maintenance cost.

Large flocks of Corellas can be noisy and unpleasant, and may influence the length of time visitors choose to stay in the Shire or whether to return in the future. However, it is not been explored whether the spectacle of the birds could be turned into a positive tourism asset.

Council has also spent considerable time and cost responding to the Corella issue through developing plans and procedures and implementing various control measures.

#### **Environmental impacts**

The key environmental impacts associated with large Corella flocks include the stripping of leaves from native and exotic trees. This impacts on the appearance of towns and creates a large mess of leaves and sticks on the ground.

Turf (both synthetic and natural) is often targeted by Corellas. They use their long beaks to scratch and dig up the turf looking for food.

In addition, the noise created by the birds has significant amenity impacts on residents and visitors, impacting on their enjoyment of our towns, parks and reserves.

#### Corella management

#### Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP)

Currently in Victoria, the control of Corellas is being undertaken by local government in response to complaints from their residents, business owners and visitors.

To assist councils, in 2018 DELWP published the 'Guidelines for Reducing Cockatoo Damage – Wildlife Management Methods'. These guidelines describe the ecological and behavioural traits of Corellas and explains why an integrated planned approach promises the best results in managing their impacts. DELWP also employs dedicated regional Wildlife Management Officers who assist councils in responding to the issue.

It is noted that no Corella control measures are implemented on land managed by DELWP.

#### **West Wimmera Shire Council**

Over the past decade, there have been various attempts by Council to manage the issue. These include:

- Using hand held laser lights to disperse roosting Corellas.
- Firing non-lethal bird frightening cartridges to scare Corellas.
- Shooting with live ammunition to reduce Corella numbers.
- Advocating to the State Government to assist councils in the region to manage the issue in a coordinated way.

#### Other regional councils

There are eight local government areas adjoining West Wimmera Shire. All of these councils are impacted by Corella flocks by varying degree and they respond to the issue in a variety of ways. Such interventions include:

- Flashing orange lights and tooting car horns
- Cracking whips
- Encouraging synthetic turf to be blue rather than green, which deters birds
- Distribution of 'clapping boards', which are left in open space areas and members of the public use them when necessary to create a loud noise to disperse birds
- Spraying ovals with water/chilli powder spray Corellas do not like the taste
- Community education developing and distribute brochures to inform the public
- Dividing open space areas with shade cloth
- Gas Scare Gun hire service
- Shooting birds with live ammunition

#### Legislative framework

Wildlife control must be lawful, thoughtful and well planned. It must consider the needs of residents to protect their land, property and safety and it must also ensure animal welfare is protected.

All native wildlife is protected in Victoria. It is an offence to kill, take, control or harm wildlife under the Wildlife Act 1975. It is also an offence to use poisons to kill, destroy or take wildlife.

Anyone wishing to control wildlife must have an authorisation from DELWP. The most common authorisation is an Authority to Control Wildlife (ATCW). This authority is required when wildlife control activities occur on DELWP managed land. It is not required for a council to control wildlife on land owned or managed by a council.

### 3 Plan objectives

The objectives of Council's Corella Management Plan are:

- To be proactive in the management of Corellas.
- To lessen the impact of Corellas on West Wimmera Shire communities.
- To ensure Council's response is effective and proportionate to the impact of the issue.
- To have a suite of available options to Council when complaints are received.
- To work collaboratively with the community and relevant stakeholders including DELWP and the Victorian Police.

### 4 Review of management strategies

Although Council is not obliged by law to become involved in the management of Corellas, there is a prevailing community and business view that Council should proactively undertake Corella control measures given the economic, environmental and social costs associated with the birds.

Therefore, the discussion must turn to what management strategies are available to Council and what is the effectiveness, cost, and viability of each option. Some traditional strategies could be considered 'control' management techniques, focussed on direct impact on the birds (such as culling or dispersal). However, there are a range of additional strategies that Council can take to minimise the impact of the birds such as managing the environments that attract the birds.

Through applying the learnings from neighbouring councils, it is understood that no single management strategy alone will prove effective. A number of different techniques need to be utilised in different locations and at varying times. To be effective, the management strategies need to be:

- Timely, initially focussing on the scout birds at the commencement of the season.
- **Enduring**, to ensure that the issue remains managed throughout the season.
- Diverse, ensuring that one technique is not used to the point where it is no longer effective.

The following assessment is provided of the various strategies reasonably available to Council, being:

- Culling birds
- Dispersing birds
- Public education
- Asset design solutions
- Advocacy & partnerships

#### Strategy Option A: Culling birds

#### What is it?

This option involves culling birds by shooting with live ammunition.

#### How would this operate?

Culling operations would be undertaken by a pest control contractor who would undertake shooting activities early in the season to deter scout birds.

#### What are the benefits?

Targeting scout birds is known to deter the Corella flocks that follow. From Council's own experience, this has been a reasonably effective control method undertaken in previous years. Using a contractor would reduce the operational risk to Council.

#### What are the disadvantages?

Destruction of wildlife is becoming increasingly less popular and culling operations may expose Council to negative publicity. It is also costly to engage a contactor to undertake culling operations. The disposal of birds would also need to be at an approval facility.

#### Strategy Option B: Dispersing birds

#### What is it?

This option uses a number of different techniques to disperse Corella flocks.

#### How would this operate?

A variety of different methods would be used to disperse Corellas. These techniques may include:

- Hand held laser guns
- Hand held flare guns
- Stock whips
- Clapping boards
- Gas scare guns

These activities would occur at different times, in different locations within Council open space areas and recreation reserves where there are large roosting trees adjacent to townships. Additional techniques can be included and actioned once known.

#### What are the benefits?

No wildlife is injured or killed. Birds are dispersed away from Council township parks and reserves economically using existing Council resources. Council currently own scare and flare guns and ammunition. Council officers currently hold firearm licences. Deterring techniques have been successfully used by Council in the past.

#### What are the disadvantages?

Birds eventually become aware that deterring techniques do not hurt them. Therefore, techniques need to be varied in terms of method, location and time to be effective.

#### Strategy Option C: Public education

#### What is it?

This option provides up to date information to residents and visitors about Corellas.

#### How would this operate?

Council would create an information brochure to be distributed at the commencement of each Corella season. This brochure would be available to all residents, visitors and clubs providing practical information on Corellas and how to live with them. The brochure would also be made available on Council's website and used to promote the species in a factual and positive way.

#### What are the benefits?

This strategy provides an opportunity for residents and visitors to have a greater understanding of Corellas and reconsider how they view them. The information provided can promote the birds as something to appreciate, being an identifiable part of living in the Wimmera.

#### What are the disadvantages?

There are no identified disadvantages to increasing public awareness of this issue.

#### Strategy Option D: Asset design solutions

#### What is it?

This option examines public and private infrastructure assets and opportunities to increase their resilience to Corellas through appropriate materials and design.

#### How would this operate?

This option involves Council considering the design and maintenance of Council's infrastructure in view of limiting the destruction that can be caused by Corellas. There are many documented techniques available from the colour of synthetic turf being used to installing polyethylene pipe to prevent perching on aerials and communication cables.

#### What are the benefits?

This strategy encourages Council and residents to be proactive in protecting buildings and other infrastructure though Corella-friendly design techniques.

#### What are the disadvantages?

An initial additional cost may be incurred in relation to materials and works to ensure assets are protected from Corella damage. However, this would be offset by reducing ongoing maintenance costs in the future.

#### Strategy Option E: Advocacy and partnerships

#### What is it?

This strategy supports opportunities for a coordinated approach to advocacy and the development of partnerships with relevant stakeholders.

#### How would this operate?

This strategy would involve distributing an adopted Corella Management Plan with councils throughout the region to share ideas around Corella control techniques. It would also provide an opportunity to advocate to the state government for a regional response to Corellas. Every Council is currently approaching the issue differently with varying outcomes. If one Council is effective, they simply disperse Corellas into the next municipality. The Corella Management Plan can also support coordinated external funding and grant applications.

#### What are the benefits?

An integrated regional response to the Corella issue working in conjunction with local and state governments would ensure an effective and cohesive response to Corella management within the region.

#### What are the disadvantages?

There are no identified disadvantages to everyone working together on this issue.

#### **SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

The table below summaries the various management strategies outlined above.

Strategy	Technically possible?	Practically possible?	Effective?	Economical?	Environmentally acceptable?	Socially acceptable?
Culling	Yes	Yes	For a period	Unknown	Yes	Unknown
Dispersing birds	Yes	Yes	Dependent	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Asset design solutions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dependent	Yes	Yes
Advocacy & partnerships	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

### 5 Corella action plan

The following Corella action plan identifies each of the five management strategies and their associated actions. The plan outlines when the actions are to occur and who is responsible for ensuring that they are implemented.

The plan also takes into account a small operating budget and limited staffing levels to implement strategies.

#### Plan objectives (restated):

The objectives of the Plan are:

- To be proactive in the management of Corellas.
- To lessen the impact of Corellas on West Wimmera Shire communities.
- To ensure Council's response is effective and proportionate to the impact of the issue.
- To have a suite of available options to Council when complaints are received.
- To work collaboratively with the community and relevant stakeholders including DELWP and the Victorian Police.

Strategy	Actions	When	Who
A - Culling of birds	A1: Engage pest controller to cull scout birds	September (annually)	Manager Planning and Environment
B - Dispersal of birds	B1: Gas Scare guns B2: Flare Guns B3: Laser Guns B4: Stockwhips	Following culling operations when complaints are received (NB: Response determined against nature of complaints)	Manager Planning and Environment Ranger/Local Laws Officer
C - Asset management (design solutions)	C1: Incorporate into asset management plan	Review of Asset Management Plan	Council Assets Manager
D - Advocate and develop partnerships	D1: Distribute adopted Corella Management Plan to neighbouring Councils, DELWP and Victorian Police.	Ongoing	Manager Planning and Environment
E - Improve community awareness and education	E1: Develop a brochure to improve community awareness E2: Place information on Council website	Once Corella Management Plan is adopted by Council.	Council's Communications Officer  Manager Planning and Environment

### 6 Monitoring and review

The plan is intended to be in place for a four year period. This timeframe allows time for the effectiveness and cost of management techniques to be evaluated and adjusted.

Each season, Corella management techniques will be documented and evaluated.

#### How do we know if the plan is successful?

The success of the Corella Management Plan will be evaluated by:

- Decreasing number of complaints to Council.
- Less damage to built infrastructure parks and reserves.
- Increased community awareness.
- Greater advocacy and collaboration between stakeholders.

A mid-way review will take place in 2022 with a report prepared for Council to advice on outcomes and any other updates to the operating environment.

A full review of this Corella Management Plan is to be undertaken in 2024.





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COUNCIL POLICY				
ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY		Policy No:		
		Adopted by Council:	21/03/2018	
		Next review date:	March 2020	
Senior Manager:	Director Infrastructure Dev	elopment & Works	,	
Responsible Officer:	Assets Systems and GIS C	Coordinator		
Functional Area:	Asset Management			
Introduction & Background	The Asset Management Policy is the framework that enables strategic and quality governance of Council's owned, and/or responsible for, Assets/controlled assets.  The Policy reflects Council Plan objectives pertaining to Asset Management and service delivery.			
Purpose & Objectives		The purpose of the Asset Management Policy, is to ensure that Council manages its assets in accordance with:		
	National and State legislation, guidelines, frameworks and codes,			
	<ul> <li>Council's policies and procedures, and</li> <li>Council's current Council Plan.</li> </ul>			
	The primary objective is to provide 'fit for purpose' assets to enable			
	sustainable service levels.			
Definitions				
An Asset is a physical item (e. owned/controlled by Council that controlled		bute to meeting commu as value, enables a co	inity need for services.	
	pose of this policy and Coul are not limited to:	ncil's Asset Manageme	nt Strategy, the assets	
• Land	d and land improvements,	I land improvements,		
• Roa	nds,			
• Build	dings,			
• Othe	er Structures,			



- Parks, Open Space and Streetscapes,
- · Plant and Equipment,
- Furniture and Fittings,
- Bridges,
- Drainage,
- · Footpaths and Kerb and Channel.

Asset Management is the combination of recording, management, financial, economic, engineering, and other practices, applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner over the life of the asset.

An **Asset Management Plan** is a plan developed for the management of specific asset categories that <u>outlines</u> the <u>activities</u>, <u>programs</u> and <u>resources</u> applied to <u>sustainably</u> <u>providing</u> <u>defined</u> <u>levels</u> of <u>service</u> in the <u>most cost effective manner</u>, <u>combines multidisciplinary management techniques over the lifecycle of the asset in the most cost effective manner to provide specified levels of service.</u>

The **Council Plan** is a legislative requirement where each local government must develop a four-year strategic plan. The Council Plan is a key component in the corporate planning framework. It provides guidance and direction to the organisation by setting organisational goals, outcomes, strategies, actions, resource requirements and performance measures for the next four years.

The Budget components of the Council Plan, are critical feeder documents informing the Asset Management Plans.

Levels of Service is a relevant measurable standard that reflects the required performance of the asset to meet agreed community expectations and usually relate quality, quantity and reliability.

#### has two components:

- Levels of Service are determined by Council through the budget process reflecting Council's Plan and the outputs or objectives that Council intends to deliver to its constituents;
- 2) A subset of the above is the condition of the asset providing the service

**Life cycle cost** is the total cost of an asset throughout its life including planning, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposal costs.

**Long-Term Financial Plan** contains <u>a</u> 10 year budgeted financial statements and associated key financial performance indicators that assesses the financial integrity of the plan.

**Sustainability** is the process by which systems are replicable over a long term period, (for example 100 years,) including environmental, social and economic systems.

Policy Details



#### 1. Asset Management Principles

Council will, as part of its consideration of asset management:

- In the implementation of the Council Plan, provide quality assets that support services that are appropriate, accessible, responsive and sustainable to the community
- Undertake to develop industry standard, affordable and financially sustainable asset management plans that:
  - a. Assess the capacity of the assets to provide the required level of service
  - Assess future asset needs based on likely changes in demographics, demand and technology
  - c. Assess future asset replacement needs
  - d. Assess future asset maintenance needs to provide approved service levels
  - e. Identify likely sources of funding for future asset requirements
- Undertake a critical needs analysis and whole-of-life cost analysis before allocation of
- funds on all major capital projects for new or existing assets
- Develop and implement a framework for the evaluation and prioritisation of capital projects
- Allocate appropriate resources for asset management practices
- Clavelve and consult with the community and key stakeholders in determining service standards
- Ensure asset information is timely, and accurate, allowing for informed decision making and appropriate asset planning, both in the short and long term
- Manage its assets utilising a multi-discipline cross-functional asset management group.

#### 2. Regulations Associated Documents

- Council Plan 2017-21
- International Infrastructure Management Manual
- Australian Infrastructure Financial Management Manual

Asset Management Strategy 2018-22Council, in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, Australian Accounting Standards and the Local Government Finance Standard 2005 is, required to:

 Show that its capital base is not consumed at a rate that will adversely affect the service potential Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

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- Show that sufficient funding is available for the planned asset replacement
- Consider the equity between different generations
- Consider the efficient, effective and proper management of its operations
- · Consider planning for the future

#### 3. Roles and responsibilities

#### Councillors

- · To act as stewards for the assets
- To set corporate Asset Management Policy and vision with linkage to the Council Plan
- To set levels of service, risk and cost standards
- Approve and review Asset Management Plans
- To ensure appropriate resources and funding for asset management activities are made available to integrate Asset Management Policies, Asset Management Strategies and Asset Management Plans into the corporate governance framework
- Provide consistent and transparent decision making based on adopted criteria; and
- To provide an advocacy role with State and Federal Governments and the community.

#### Chief Executive Officer and Senior Management Team (SMT)

- To continually promote asset management across the Council and with the community
- To validate and challenge proposals to ensure they meet the Corporate Plan objectives and community service needs
- To develop and continue to refine the overarching Asset Management Policy and Asset Management Strategy with linkage to the Corporate Plan for consideration by Council
- To foster and support the multi discipline cross functional Asset Management Steering Committee
- To monitor the performance of the staff in implementing asset management
- To ensure the community and key stakeholders inputs are integrated into



#### Asset Management Plans and monitor the outcomes

- To ensure staff are appropriately trained and skilled to perform the required asset management functions
- To ensure that accurate and reliable information is presented to Council for decision making
- To provide effective communication between staff, Council and the community
- In consultation with the community and key stakeholders identify asset management Levels of Service for Council consideration

#### Asset Management Steering Committee.

- Development and implementation of Asset Management Strategy
- To develop, implement, review and monitor the outcomes for the Asset Management Plans-using the International Infrastructure Management Manual as a guide, documenting required allocation of funding and improvement plans for individual asset groups, using the principles of lifecycle analysis
- · Continually seek innovative ways of meeting service needs
- Continual review of Asset Management Policy
- In consultation with key stakeholders identify asset management Levels of Service for Council consideration
- In accordance with Council's approved service levels, deliver levels of service to agreed risk and cost standards
- Ensure efficient and effective use of Council funds and optimise life cycle cost of all assets
- To provide effective communication between staff and Senior Management
- To develop and implement maintenance, refurbishment and capital works programs in accordance with Asset Management Plans and report to Senior Management and Council
- To develop and implement procedures that ensure the asset database is maintained and updated and provide required reports to Council to meet their statutory and legal responsibilities
- Promote and raise awareness of asset management to the Council, staff and users.



Policy Adopted:	Ordinary Meeting 16/07/15	Minute Book Page 31424	RecFind 15/003528
Policy Reviewed:	Asset Management Steering Committee	2017 09 18	
	Asset Management Steering Committee	2018 02 05	
	Councillor Workshop	2018 02 14	
	Council Forum	2018 03 07	
	Ordinary Meeting 21/03/18	Minute Book Page 37704	RecFind 18/001104



COUNCIL POLICY					
ASSET DIS	SPOSAL POLICY	Policy No:			
		Adopted by Council:	21/03/2018		
		Next review date:	03/2020		
Senior Manager:	Director Infrastructure Develor Director Corporate and Co	•			
Responsible Officer:	Assets and GIS Coordinate	or			
Functional Area:	Asset Management Financial Services				
Introduction & Background	The Asset Disposal Policy governance of Council elifecycle of the asset, to its of Plan objectives pertaining to	entrolled owned assedisposal. The policy med	ts through the whole ets the relevant Council		
	This policy must be real Procedure.	ad in conjunction with	n the Asset Disposal		
Purpose & Objectives	The purpose of this policy i assets, when:	is to give direction for th	ne disposal of Council		
	the assets are no longer required to meet agreed services				Formatted: Font: (Default)
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	— when there is no clear need for Council to retain ownership of the asset				Formatted: List Paragraph, I + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.63
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	When the projected	l lifecycle cost can no lo	onger be justified.		
	This policy provides directidecisions that will inform the disposal process.				
	The primary objective of th transparent and accountab assets in accordance with and accounting standards.	le method for the dispo	sal of Council owned		

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Definitions	Disposal: Actions necessary to decommission and dispose of remove assets from Council's portfolio that are no longer required.		
	Lifecycle: The time interval that commences with the identification of the need for an asset and terminates with the disposal of the asset or any liabilities thereafter.		
	Lifecycle Cost: The total cost of an asset throughout its life including planning, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposal costs.		
	Council Officers: These include Council employees (Including full-time; part-time temporary and casual), Contractors, Volunteers or the employees of anybody providing services on the Council's behalf.		
Policy Details			
1. Scope.			
The Asset as, but not	Disposal Policy applies to all asset classes owned by Council and identified t limited to the Asset Capitalisation Policy:		
	Land and land improvements,	•	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
•			Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.63 cm + Indent at: 1.27 cm
	Roads,		Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
•			Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	Buildings,		
•			Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	Other Structures,		
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	Parks, Open Space and Streetscapes,		
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	——Plant and Equipment,		
<u>•                                      </u>			Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	Furniture and Fittings,		
• ,	-		Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	Bridges,		
	gos,		Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
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	Footpaths and Kerb and Channel.		



2. Pol	licy Principles.	
Cor	uncil must have regard to the following principles in its disposal of assets:	
	open and effective competition,	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	•	Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned a 0.63 cm + Indent at: 1.27 cm
	demonstrate Council's accountability and responsibility to ratepayers,	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	•	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	seek to be fair and equitable to all parties involved,	
	•	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	seek to ensure probity, accountability and transparency in all disposal processes,	
	•	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	seek to ensure that the best outcome is achieved for Council,	
		Formattad, Font, (Default) Arial
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	applies to all Council Officers and Councillors,	
	•	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	Council officers must carry out all phases of the disposal process with impartiality, fairness, independence, openness and integrity,	
	• ,	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
Co	uncil must *obtain thene best value in the management of public money. This is not	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
res	tricted to price, but must, where applicable, include consideration of:	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	the contribution to Council's Long Term Financial Plan and Strategic Management Plans,	Formatted: Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at: 0.63 cm + Indent at: 1.27 cm
	•	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	any relevant direct and indirect benefits to Council,	(Torriatted. Forti. (Detaut) Ariai
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	e—efficiency and effectiveness,	(2000)
	•	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	•—the costs of various disposal methods,	(
	• ,	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	- internal administration costs.	
	internal duministration costs,	(5
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	risk exposure, and,	
	risk exposure, and,	Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial

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# Council Policy Manual WEST WIMMERA SHIRE COUNCIL

3.	<u>Disposal Methods</u>	4	Formatted: Numbered + Level: 1 + Numbering Style: 1, 2, 3, + Start at: 1 + Alignment: Left + Aligned at: 0.62 cm +
	Council may utilise the following methods, where appropriate based upon the principles above, in disposing of an asset;		Indent at: 1.25 cm
	• Trade-In	•	Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at 0.63 cm + Indent at: 1.27 cm
	Expression of interest		0.03 cm + muent at. 1.27 cm
	Open Tender		
	Sale or Public auction		
	Demolish/Recycle		
	Charity/Gifting		(5
	Land exchange		Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
3. <u>4.</u>	Consultation-		
	Council must undertake public consultation in respect of its proposed disposals of land and/or buildings in accordance with the Local Government Act 1989, and will be updated following LG 2018 Act.		
4. <u>5.</u>	Adoption of Policy. Associated Documents		
	Council Plan 2017-21		Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
	Australian Accounting Standards		Formatted: List Paragraph, Bulleted + Level: 1 + Aligned at 0.63 cm + Indent at: 1.27 cm
	Asset Management Policy		
	Asset Capitalisation Policy, This is a new policy for Council.		Formatted: Font: (Default) Arial
<del>5.</del>	Policy Review		
	Council will review this policy as required, and within 2 years after a general election		



Policy Adopted:	New Policy		
Policy Reviewed:	Asset Management Steering Committee	2017 09 18	
	Asset Management Steering Committee	2018 02 05	
	Councillor Workshop	2018 02 14	
	Council Forum	2018 03 07	
	Ordinary Meeting 21/03/18	Minute Book Page 37707	RecFind 18/001105