Shire of Broome
A future, for everyone

AGENDA

FOR THE

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

25 JUNE 2026

NOTICE OF MEETING

Dear Council Member,

The next Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held on Thursday, 25 June 2026 in the Council Chambers, Corner Weld and Haas Streets, Broome, commencing at 5:00PM.

Regards,

S MASTROLEMBO
Chief Executive Officer

19/06/2026

Our Mission

"To deliver affordable and quality Local Government services."

DISCLAIMER
The purpose of Council Meetings is to discuss, and where possible, make resolutions about items appearing on the agenda. Whilst Council has the power to resolve such items and may in fact, appear to have done so at the meeting, no person should rely on or act on the basis of such decision or on any advice or information provided by a Member or Officer, or on the content of any discussion occurring, during the course of the meeting.

Persons should be aware that the provisions in section 5.25 of the *Local Government Act 1995* establish procedures for revocation or rescission of a Council decision. No person should rely on the decisions made by Council until formal advice of the Council decision is received by that person. The Shire of Broome expressly disclaims liability for any loss or damage suffered by any person as a result of relying on or acting on the basis of any resolution of Council, or any advice or information provided by a Member or Officer, or the content of any discussion occurring, during the course of the Council meeting.

Should you require this document in an alternative format please contact us.

Councillor Attendance Register										
Councillor		Cr C Mitchell	Cr D Male	Cr S Cooper	Cr J Lewis	Cr J Mamid	Cr P Matsumoto	Cr E Smith	Cr P Taylor	Cr M Virgo
2025	26 June			E						
2025	31 July							E	E	
2025	28 August		E					LOA		
2025	18 September				LOA		LOA	E		
2025	16 October				LOA					
2025	20 November									
2025	11 December									
2026	26 February					A	LOA	LOA		
2026	26 March					E				
2026	30 April					E				
2026	21 May			LOA	LOA			E		

- ***LOA (Leave of Absence)***
- ***A (Apologies)***
- ***E (Attended Electronically)***
- ***NA (Non-Attendance)***
- ***R (Resignation)***

2.25. Disqualification for failure to attend meetings

(1) A council may, by resolution, grant leave of absence, to a member.

(2) Leave is not to be granted to a member in respect of more than 6 consecutive ordinary meetings of the council without the approval of the Minister, unless all of the meetings are within a period of 3 months.

(3A) Leave is not to be granted in respect of —

(a) a meeting that has concluded; or

(b) the part of a meeting before the granting of leave.

(3) The granting of the leave, or refusal to grant the leave and reasons for that refusal, is to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(4) A member who is absent, without obtaining leave of the council, throughout 3 consecutive ordinary meetings of the council is disqualified from continuing his or her membership of the council, unless all of the meetings are within a 2-month period.

(5A) If a council holds 3 or more ordinary meetings within a 2-month period, and a member is absent without leave throughout each of those meetings, the member is disqualified if he or she is absent without leave throughout the ordinary meeting of the council immediately following the end of that period.

SHIRE OF BROOME

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

THURSDAY 25 JUNE 2026

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1. OFFICIAL OPENING

2. ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES

3. ANNOUNCEMENTS BY PRESIDENT

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

5. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

6. APPLICATION FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

7. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 21 May 2026, as published and circulated, be confirmed as a true and accurate record of that meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Minutes of the Special Meeting of Council held on 26 May 2026, as published and circulated, be confirmed as a true and accurate record of that meeting.

8. PRESENTATIONS / PETITIONS / DEPUTATIONS

9. REPORTS FROM OFFICERS

9.1 PEOPLE

9.1.1 SHIRE OF BROOME BUSHFIRE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN 2026 - 2028

LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Nil
APPLICANT:	Nil
FILE:	O260407-150014
AUTHOR:	Manager Environmental Health, Emergency and Rangers
CONTRIBUTOR/S:	Nil
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Acting Director Development and Community
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil

SUMMARY:

This report seeks Council endorsement of the Shire of Broome Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2026–2028.

The draft Bushfire Risk Management Plan was submitted to the Office of Bushfire Risk Management on 18 May 2026 for review and endorsement. The Plan was subsequently endorsed by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management on 19 May 2026 as being consistent with the standards detailed in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2024*.

The Plan has been developed to provide a structured and coordinated approach to identifying, assessing, prioritising, treating, monitoring and reviewing bushfire risk across the Shire of Broome local government area. The Plan has been prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2024* published by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management.

The Bushfire Risk Management Plan applies to all land within the Shire of Broome, regardless of land tenure. However, endorsement of the Plan does not mean the Shire accepts responsibility for bushfire risk, treatments or outcomes on land that is not owned or managed by the Shire. The Plan supports a shared-responsibility approach and provides a framework for ongoing engagement with relevant landowners, land managers, asset owners, government agencies and community stakeholders.

Council endorsement is now sought to formally approve the Plan and demonstrate Council's support for its implementation.

BACKGROUND

The Bushfire Risk Management Program is a State Government initiative led by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) to support local governments to reduce the threat posed by bushfire. The Office of Bushfire Risk Management provides the standards and guidance for the preparation, endorsement, implementation and review of Bushfire Risk Management Plans.

COMMENT

A key feature of the Plan is its recognition that bushfire risk management in the Shire is a shared responsibility. The Plan identifies that the Shire directly manages only a small proportion of the total land area, with significant areas managed by other government agencies, Aboriginal organisations, pastoralists, private landholders and other asset owners. The Plan records local government land as approximately 0.10% of the Shire's total land area, reinforcing the importance of coordinated, cross-tenure cooperation.

The plan was prepared by the Kimblery Regional Group's Bushfire Risk Planning Coordinator position, which is funded by DFES to deliver bushfire risk management plans for all four Kimberly LGAs. The development process has included establishing the local context, identifying stakeholders, assessing assets at risk, considering treatment priorities and preparing a communication framework. The Plan identifies key stakeholders, as outlined in the consultation section below, and has been prepared with input from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services, Office of Bushfire Risk Management and Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

The Plan also aligns with the Shire's broader strategic planning framework, including the Council Plan, Broome Resilience and Recovery Plan, and other local strategic documents. The Plan will assist the Shire to plan, seek external funding and allocate resources for mitigation works identified through the Bushfire Risk Management planning process. The outcomes will also be shared with relevant stakeholders, including the Local Emergency Management Committee and Bush Fire Advisory Committee, to support preparedness and planning for bushfire.

The Plan will also support the Shire's eligibility for relevant State Government bushfire mitigation funding programs for works on Shire-managed land. For land and assets not managed by the Shire, the Plan provides an evidence base to support advocacy and engagement with the responsible tenure holder or land manager.

The Plan identifies a range of treatment approaches to reduce bushfire risk, including fuel reduction works, maintenance of strategic access and egress, firebreak and asset protection measures, improved treatment planning, and ongoing engagement with relevant landowners, land managers and asset owners to ensure treatments are allocated to the appropriate risk owner. The overarching approach to these treatments is set out in Chapter 6.1 – Treatment Strategy, while the individual asset-specific actions, responsible land managers and treatment priorities are recorded in the Treatment Schedule within the Bushfire Risk Management System. The initial Treatment Schedule covers the first year of the Plan and will be regularly reviewed and updated throughout the life of the Plan as treatments are completed, risks change or additional actions are identified.

Middle Lagoon Road is identified as a key access route relevant to bushfire risk on the Dampier Peninsula. As the road/access track is not managed by the Shire, the Shire is not able to directly apply for mitigation funding or deliver treatment works for that tenure. However, inclusion of the risk within the Plan will assist the Shire to advocate for improved management, maintenance and risk treatment by the responsible tenure holder or land manager.

The Plan identifies remote communities and dedicated access routes that may be vulnerable to bushfire impacts. Middle Lagoon Track has been identified as requiring action from relevant State Government agencies to reduce bushfire risk and maintain safe access for residents, visitors and emergency services.

More broadly, the Plan identifies a range of actions and treatment approaches to reduce bushfire risk across the Shire. These include mechanical fuel reduction activities such as

installing and maintaining firebreaks, mowing, slashing and applying appropriate chemical treatments; supporting early dry-season prescribed burning and Aboriginal-led cultural burning programs; maintaining access routes for communities and emergency services; improving community preparedness and awareness; and working with landowners, pastoralists, Traditional Owners, Aboriginal Ranger Groups and government agencies to develop and implement treatments on the land and assets they manage.

The Plan also identifies the need to protect critical infrastructure, remote communities, residential areas, tourism assets, cultural heritage places and environmental values. Planned treatments will be prioritised through the Bushfire Risk Management System according to the assessed level of risk and recorded in the Treatment Schedule. This includes advocating for relevant State Government agencies and land managers to address identified risks on land outside the Shire's control.

Middle Lagoon Track is therefore one specific example within a broader program of bushfire risk treatments and stakeholder actions across the local government area.

The draft Plan was submitted to the Office of Bushfire Risk Management on 18 May 2026. Following review, the Office of Bushfire Risk Management endorsed the Plan on 19 May 2026, confirming that the document is consistent with the standards detailed in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2024*.

Council endorsement of the Plan will confirm the Shire's support for implementation and its commitment to working with relevant risk owners to reduce bushfire risk across the local government area. Importantly, Council endorsement does not make the Shire responsible for bushfire risk, treatments or outcomes on land managed by other agencies, private landowners or other tenure holders. This position is consistent with the OBRM Guidelines and the endorsement statement contained within the Plan.

CONSULTATION

The Plan has been informed by consultation and communication with relevant stakeholders, land managers and asset owners throughout its development.

The draft Bushfire Risk Management Plan was tabled at the Bush Fire Advisory Committee meeting held on 12 November 2025, providing members with an opportunity to be informed of the Plan's development and provide input into the bushfire risk management planning process. No amendments or additional input were proposed by the Committee, and members expressed support for the draft Plan.

The Plan's Communication Plan identifies communication objectives including ensuring that key stakeholders understand the purpose of the Plan and their role in the planning process, that essential stakeholders are identified and engaged, that relevant stakeholders are involved in decisions regarding risk acceptability and treatment, and that the community and other stakeholders are better informed about bushfire risk and their responsibilities.

Stakeholders identified in the Plan include:

- Department of Fire and Emergency Services;
- Office of Bushfire Risk Management;
- Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions;
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage;

- Department of Housing and Works;
- Horizon Power and Water Corporation;
- Private landowners;
- Pastoralists;
- Traditional Owners;
- Aboriginal Ranger Groups;
- Kimberley Land Council;
- Aboriginal Corporations and bodies;
- Volunteer firefighters; and
- the broader Shire of Broome community.

Ongoing communication and consultation will continue through the implementation and review of the Plan.

The draft Bushfire Risk Management Plan was presented at a Council workshop on 7 April 2026 which was attended by Shire President Mitchell, Cr Taylor, Cr Lewis, Cr Cooper, Cr Virgo and Cr Smith in attendance.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The Plan aligns with and supports the Shire's existing strategic and operational frameworks, including:

- Council Plan
- Shire of Broome Community Safety Plan 2021–2025
- Broome Resilience and Recovery Plan
- Shire of Broome Local Planning Strategy 2023
- Bushfire Management Plan Guidance for the Dampier Peninsula February 2022
- Shire of Broome Weed Management Strategy and Action Plan 2026–2029

The Plan will also support future planning, advocacy, grant funding applications and operational decision-making relating to bushfire mitigation and preparedness.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Endorsement of the Plan does not, of itself, commit Council to unbudgeted expenditure.

Implementation of treatments on Shire-managed land will be subject to annual budget consideration, operational capacity, grant funding opportunities and relevant approvals. The Plan will assist the Shire to identify and prioritise mitigation activities and may support

applications for funding under relevant State Government bushfire mitigation funding programs.

The OBRM Guidelines note that an endorsed Bushfire Risk Management Plan is required to be eligible to apply for the Mitigation Activity Fund Grant Program.

Where risks or treatment opportunities relate to land, roads or access tracks not managed by the Shire, including Middle Lagoon Road, the Shire's role will generally be limited to advocacy, coordination and engagement with the responsible tenure holder, land manager or asset owner.

RISK

Failure to endorse and implement a Bushfire Risk Management Plan may result in:

- reduced ability to coordinate bushfire mitigation across tenure
- reduced clarity regarding risk ownership and treatment responsibilities
- reduced eligibility for relevant bushfire mitigation grant funding
- increased exposure of people, property, infrastructure, cultural assets, environmental values and economic activity to bushfire risk
- reputational risk to the Shire
- reduced alignment with State bushfire risk management expectations

Endorsement of the Plan mitigates these risks by establishing a structured, evidence-based and collaborative framework for identifying, assessing, prioritising and treating bushfire risk across the Shire.

STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS

People - We will continue to enjoy Broome-time, our special way of life. It's laid-back but bursting with energy, inclusive, safe, secure and healthy, for everyone.

Outcome 1 - A Safe Community

Objective 1.1 Work with key stakeholders to improve community safety and security.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Simple Majority

REPORT RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. *Notes that the Shire of Broome Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2026–2028 was endorsed by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management on 19 May 2026 as being consistent with the standards detailed in the Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2024;*
2. *Endorses the Shire of Broome Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2026–2028, as contained in Attachment 1;*
3. *Notes that Council endorsement demonstrates support for the Plan's implementation and the Shire's commitment to working with relevant risk owners to manage bushfire risk; and*

4. *Notes that endorsement of the Plan does not signify acceptance by the Shire of responsibility for risk, treatments or outcomes on land that is not managed by the Shire of Broome.*
5. *Notes the co-funding arrangement of the Bushfire Risk Management Coordinator position with Department of Fire and Emergency Services.*

Attachments

1. Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2026 - 2028
2. Office of Bushfire Risk Management Endoresement Letter

Shire of Broome

2026-2028
Bushfire Risk Management Plan

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Document control

Document name	Shire of Broome BRMP	Current version	1.1
Document owner	CEO Shire of Broome	Issue date	DD/MM/YYYY
Document location	Shire of Broome	Next review date	DD/MM/YYYY

Document endorsements

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan has been endorsed by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management as consistent with the standards detailed in the Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2024.
The approval of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan by Shire of Broome Council signifies support of the plan's implementation and commitment to working with risk owners to manage bushfire risk.
Approval does not signify acceptance of responsibility for risk, treatments or outcomes on land that is not managed by the Shire of Broome.

Local Government	Representative	Signature	Date
Shire of Broome	Chief Executive Officer		DD/MM/YYYY

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Acknowledgement of Country

The Shire of Broome acknowledges the Yawuru people as the native title holders of the lands and waters in and around Rubibi (the town of Broome) together with all native title holders throughout the Shire.

We pay respect to the Elders, past, present and emerging, of the Yawuru people and extend that respect to all Aboriginal Australians living within the Shire of Broome.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1. Background

This Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan provides contextual information to inform a structured approach to identifying, assessing, prioritising, monitoring and treating bushfire risk. The BRM Plan has been prepared by Shire of Broome, encompasses all land within the Shire of Broome and has been written on behalf of all stakeholders within that area. The BRM Plan is informed by consultation and communication with land and asset managers that has occurred throughout its development to ensure an informed and collaborative approach to managing bushfire risk.

The BRM plan has been prepared with due consideration of the requirements stated in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan* (the Guidelines) published by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) including the principles described in *ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management*.

1.2. Objective of the Bushfire Risk Management planning program

The BRM planning program supports local governments to reduce the threat posed by bushfire. The Shire of Broome BRM Plan will contribute to achieving the objective of the BRM program by:

- *Guiding and coordinating a cross-tenure, multi-stakeholder approach to BRM planning.*
- *Facilitating the effective use of the financial and physical resources available for BRM activities.*
- *Supporting integration between risk owners, strategic objectives and tactical outcomes.*
- *Documenting processes used to monitor and review the implementation of treatments to ensure risk is managed to an acceptable level.*

1.3. Legislation, policy and standards

Legislation, policy and standards that were applied in the development of this BRM Plan can be found in the *Bushfire Risk Management Planning Handbook – Appendix 1 – Summary of Related Legislation, Policy and Guidelines*.

Other Shire of Broome policy, guidelines and standards relevant to this document include:

- *Shire of Broome Community Safety Plan 2021-2025*
- *Broome – Building a Future For Everyone 2024*
- *Shire of Broome Local Planning Strategy (2023)*
- *Strategic Community Plan 2023 – 2033*
- *Corporate Business Plan 2024 - 2028*
- *Kimberley Regional Group Submission – National Housing and Homelessness Plan 2023*
- *Broome Resilience and Recovery Plan*
- *Bushfire Management Plan Guidance for the Dampier Peninsula February 2022*
- *Broome Housing and Affordability Issues & Advocacy Report September 2025*
- *Shire of Broome Weed Management Strategy and Action Plan 2026 - 2029*

Chapter 2 The risk management process

The BRM planning process is a cycle of understanding the context and assessing and treating risks. Each of these steps is informed by communication and consultation and supported by monitoring and review. The three products produced during the BRM planning process are the BRM Plan, Asset Risk Register and Treatment Schedule.

Further details on the guiding principles and process for the development of this plan can be found in Chapter 2 of the Guidelines.

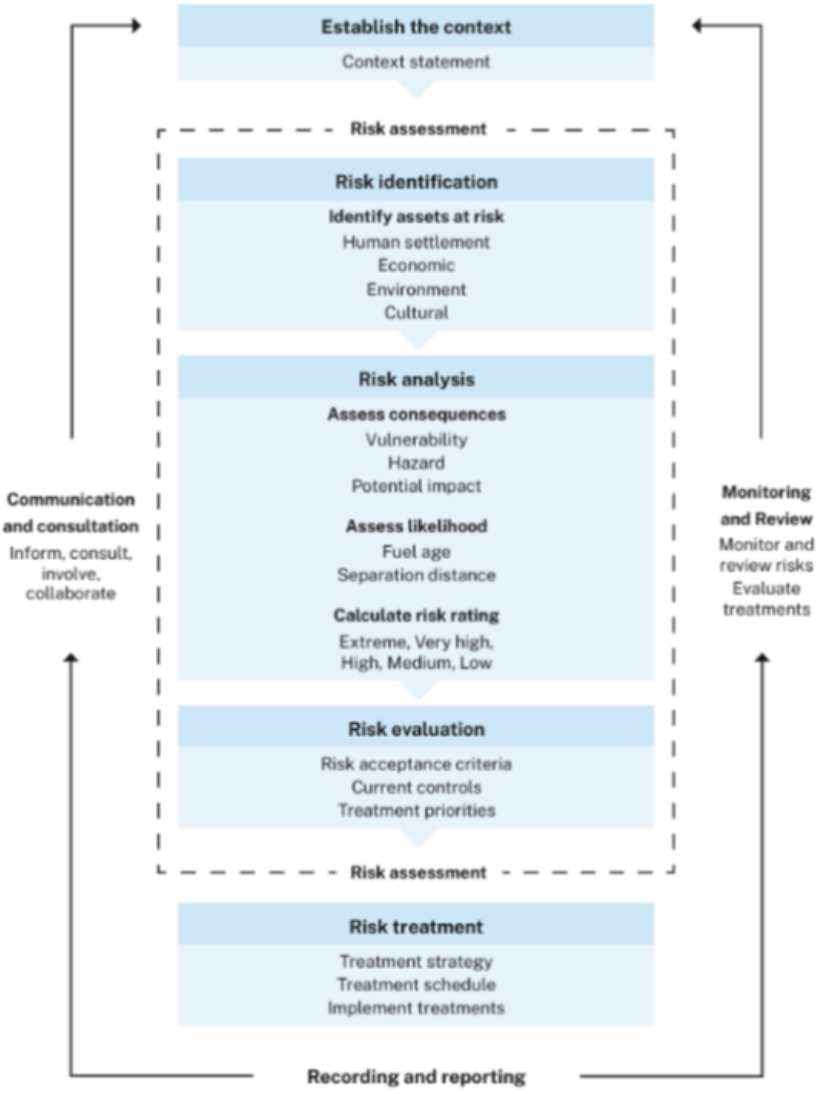

***Figure 1**: Overview of the Bushfire Risk Management planning process*

2.1. Roles and responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders involved in the development of the BRM Plan are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: *Roles and responsibilities in the BRM planning process*

STAKEHOLDER	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITES
Local Government	• Custodian of the BRM Plan. • Coordinate the development and ongoing review of the BRM Plan. • Undertake bushfire risk assessment of local government area. • Submit the draft BRM Plan to OBRM for review and endorsement. • Develop and implement a Treatment Schedule for local government managed land. • Encourage risk owners to treat identified risks. • Communicate the plan to the community
Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)	• Contribute to the development and implementation of the BRM Plan. • Facilitate involvement of state and federal government agencies in the BRM planning process. • Undertake treatments on unmanaged reserves and unallocated Crown land within gazetted town sites. • By agreement, implement treatment strategies for other land managers. • Endorse BRM Plans as consist with the Guidelines, BRM Program and dynamic risk environment. • Administer the Mitigation Activity Fund Grants Program.
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	• Contribute to the development of the BRM Plan. • Undertake their treatment program on DBCA managed land. • Provide advice on environmental assets and appropriate treatment strategies for their protection.
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	• Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on management of Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage. • Provide advice on current risk treatment programs. • Contribute to the development of BRM Plans. • Undertake treatments on lands they manage. • Responsible for the management of Aboriginal Lands Trust estate and Unallocated Crown Land. • Responsible for administering all of leases on Crown Land
Other State and Commonwealth Government agencies and public utilities	• Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on current risk treatment programs. • Contribute to the development of BRM Plans. • Undertake treatments on lands they manage.
Corporations and private landowners	• Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on current risk treatment programs. • Contribute to the development of BRM Plans. • Undertake treatments on lands they manage.
Traditional Owners, Native Title Bodies and Aboriginal Ranger Groups	• Identify, map and protect cultural heritage sites and lands. • Provide advice on current risk treatment programs. • Contribute to the development of the BRM Plan. • Undertake treatments on lands they manage. • Support development of cultural heritage pre-incident plans.

2.2. Stakeholder engagement

Engagement with stakeholders during the development, implementation and review of the BRM Plan ensures planning is based on comprehensive information and considers the values and objectives of the entire community.

The following table identifies key stakeholders in the BRM planning process. These are stakeholders that are identified as having a significant role or interest in the planning process or are likely to be significantly impacted by the outcomes.

Table 2: *Key stakeholders identified in the BRM planning process for the Shire of Broome.*

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE OR INTEREST	LEVEL OF IMPACT OF OUTCOMES	LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT
Shire of Broome	Plan owner. Major role in the development, management and review of the plan. Responsible for treatments on land they own/manage	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
DFES	Provide expert knowledge and advice in relation to bushfire risk, prevention and treatment. Responsible for prevention, preparedness and response within their designated areas	High	Inform, consult, involve, and collaborate
OBRM	Review and endorse BRM Plan	High	Consult
Volunteer Firefighters	Provide local knowledge and advice in relation to bushfire risk, prevention and treatment.	High	Inform, consult, involve, and collaborate
DBCA	Responsible for prevention, preparedness and response within their designated areas	High	Inform, consult, involve, and collaborate
DPLH	Manager of large parcels of UCL/UMR within the Shire	Medium	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate
Utilities	Manage and maintain critical infrastructure	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Main Roads	Manage and maintain land and assets	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Water Corp	Manage and maintain land and assets	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Department of Housing & Works	Major role as Asset Manager on behalf of State Government	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Department of Justice	Land and asset owners/managers	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Private landholders	Land and asset owners/managers	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Pastoralists	Major role as asset and owners/managers for large portions of land across the Shire	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Traditional Owners	Major role as asset owners/managers for large portions of land across the Shire. Native Title Holders. Knowledge holders for cultural and heritage matters that may be impacted by fire and fire management.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower

Aboriginal Ranger Groups	Play a key role in bushfire mitigation and preparedness by conducting on-country work including cultural burning and early season/low-intensity patch burning. Play a key role in multi-agency bushfire suppression efforts	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Kimberley Land Council	Major support role for many indigenous ranger groups in their facilitated Kimberley Ranger Network (KRN). Works with native title groups and supports and coordinates ranger groups via its Land & Sea Management Unit (LSMU). Assist with Healthy Country Plans, capacity, building, training, advisory support, mapping traditional knowledge, funding. Coordinates fire-planning and firefighting support.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Aboriginal Corporations or bodies	Manage and supports Rangers who do on-country work including cultural burning and run healthy-country programs and seasonal early burns to reduce late-dry season bushfires	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Shire of Broome Community	Interested Party	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower

Chapter 3 Establishing the context

Strategic and corporate framework

The BRM Plan has been created to guide the Shire in identifying and assessing bushfire risks, while establishing strategies to implement effective mitigation treatments. The success of this Plan relies on the active involvement of multiple stakeholders. Their engagement will be essential in promoting awareness, education and collaboration around mitigation and treatment strategies to reduce risks. Furthermore, The Plan will be incorporated and aligned with the Shires broader strategic planning documents

The Shire's vision is:

"Broome – a future for everyone."

The BRM Plan reflects the Shire's **PEARLS** values found in the Strategic Community Plan 2023-2033

P	***Proactive*** in planning and preparedness
E	Inclusive of ***Everyone***
A	***Accountable*** in delivery
R	***Respectful*** of Culture and the Environment
L	***Listening*** to the community's needs
S	***Sustainable*** in protecting, people, property, culture and the natural environment for future generations

Figure 2: *Shire of Broome Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework.*

The outcomes of the BRM Plan will enable the Shire of Broome to plan, budget and allocate resources to implement the mitigation works identified in the Plan. These outcomes will also be shared with key stakeholders, including the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and the Bushfire Advisory Committee (BFAC), to enhance understanding of preparedness and planning for bushfire.

The Shires Manager of Environmental Health, Emergency and Rangers will be responsible for the ongoing maintenance and implementation of the BRM Plan.

Land use and tenure

Land tenure in the Shire influences how land is managed and who is responsible for managing bushfire risk. Different land tenures come with different risk ownership and responsibilities.

Table 3: Summary of land management responsibilities within the Shire. Source: OBRM

Organisation	Number of Properties	Area (Hectares)	Percentage
Aboriginal Managed	200	823369.5548	14.91%
Commonwealth Government	32	3.399881379	0.00%
DBCA - Inside Native Title	577	2840841.795	51.44%
DBCA - Outside Native Title	678	301502.8049	5.46%
Department of Fire And Emergency Services	67	399.0234875	0.01%
Department of Planning, Lands And Heritage	428	21216.50913	0.38%
Department of Water And Environmental Regulation	1	307.4048204	0.01%
Local Government	753	5797.928486	0.10%
Main Roads Western Australia	96	10104.69592	0.18%
Other State Government	945	1707.330033	0.03%
Private and Other	6340	1489246.468	26.97%
Water Corporation	34	3951.691779	0.07%

Calculated land-tenure data, supplied by OBRM in Table 3 shown above, considers the bushfire management and prevention responsibilities of each land parcel. Certain business rules are applied to the Tenure to determine that responsibility. The following categories are outlined to understand how they are calculated, as they are similar yet different.

Aboriginal Managed = Aboriginal Corporation Lease + Native title exists (exclusive)
DBCA – inside native title = Where land identified as DBCA Managed overlaps with Aboriginal Managed land (as above), it clips out the Aboriginal Managed area and retains it as DBCA Managed - inside native title (this is per DBCA's understanding of their responsibilities)
DBCA – outside native title = DBCA managed land that does not overlap with native title claims.
Private and Other = Leases that are leased by; Private, Company, Association or Unknown
But if the company or association is an Aboriginal Corporation, then it is considered 'Aboriginal Managed'.

The Shires overall responsibility for local government lands is only 0.10% of the total land area limiting the Shire direct role in land-based bushfire mitigation activities. This emphasises the need for effective bushfire mitigation through shared responsibility and strong cross-tenure cooperation. It's important to understand the Shire does not have governing rights over all lands. For example, Unallocated Crown Lands, Pastoral Leases, Aboriginal Reserves and Conservation Estates are governed independently by Government agencies, Aboriginal Lands Trust, Indigenous Lands Corporation or Aboriginal organisations.

The Plan encourages partnerships with agencies and organisations to reduce bushfire risk to the community. Effective bushfire management in the Shire depends on coordinated, tenure-aware risk ownership. Each tenure type brings unique management capabilities and constraints, making collaboration between state agencies, traditional owners, private landholders and local government essential to reducing overall risk.

DBCA – Inside/Outside Native Title: Combined DBCA- managed land, both within and outside of native titles areas, represent approximately 56.9% of the Shires total area.
Fuel management programs , particularly prescribed burning, is the Departments primary method of mitigating bushfire risk. Additional techniques, such as mechanical fuel modification and weed control, are applied in smaller, higher cost areas to achieve multiple land management objectives, including improving visitor safety and experience. Protecting human remains the foremost priority when planning and implementing fuel management programs. Effective management of bushfire risk also supports broader land management goals, including maintaining and enhancing ecosystems that substation the unique biodiversity found across the Shire.
DBCA's fire management programs apply interconnected networks of patchy, low intensity, early dry season prescribed burning to limit the negative impacts of late season wildfires. Increasing the number of smaller, patchy prescribed burns on DBCA land while retaining areas of older fuel age classes with high ecological value aims to decrease the number of large, frequent and devastating bushfires.
The Western Australian Aboriginal Ranger Program (ARP) is administered by DBCA and supports ranger groups led by Aboriginal organisations. The many activities undertaken by Rangers include fire management, mapping, cultural site management and carbon reduction activities. By offering meaningful employment on Country. The ARP significantly contributes to the *WA Aboriginal Empowerment Strategy 2021-2029* and the State's *Closing the Gap* commitments.

Private and Other Tenure in the Shire is 26.97% and refers to land managed outside of government tenure systems, where the onus of bushfire prevention lies directly with the landholder or occupier. Private tenure can include pastoral leases, agricultural, mining, businesses and residential. Land managers such as pastoralists often work in collaboration with Rangers groups and agencies like DFES to mitigate bushfire risk across their tenure as well as contributing to fire suppression efforts. Land managers should manage bushfire risk within their tenure not only to protect their own assets but also reduce the likelihood of fires spreading beyond their boundaries and impacting neighbouring properties, residential areas and critical infrastructure such as major transport routes and roads.

Aboriginal Managed Aboriginal managed tenure makes up 14.91% of the Shire's overall area with Pastoral leases held by Aboriginal Corporations included in this percentage. Aboriginal people have a strong connection to Country and are central to maintaining cultural heritage, biodiversity and bushfire resilient landscapes. The landscapes and ecosystems found across the Shire have been shaped by Aboriginal cultural burning methods over thousands of years. Cultural burning, sometimes known as cool burning, right-way fire or good fire, involves the burning of vegetation in targeted areas during the early dry season between March and July. Cool burns allow the fire to move slowly, reducing ground fuels as it meanders along the ground creating natural firebreaks or "fire scars". This gentle, slow-moving fire allows time for small mammals and insects to move to safer areas or to a previous fire scar. Cool burns remove ground fuels only so tree canopies remain intact. Because not everything is burnt, the landscape becomes a mosaic of burnt and unburnt country. The method removes fuel for larger fires late in the dry season, whilst maintaining and protecting habitats for mammals, reptiles, insects and birds
The Dampier Peninsula Fire Working Group (DPFWG) is a First Nations-led, community focused, multi-stakeholder collaboration in land management and landscape health through right-way fire. In 2024, the Kimberley Land Council (KLC) and DPFWG were both recognised for their fire management work preserving landscape across the Dampier Peninsula using expert ecological knowledge, innovative technology and practical fire management experience. KLC received international recognition from Google for its tropical savanna emissions prediction tool, which estimates the carbon impact of fires whilst DPFWG won two WA Landcare Australia awards for First Nations collaboration and community partnerships. As a result of these Indigenous-led fire programs the Peninsula saw severe fires halved. The DPFWG brings together traditional owners, ranger groups, government agencies, pastoralists and not for profit organisations in a collective effort to manage bushfire risk on the Peninsula. Aboriginal-led Savanna burning projects across the Shire play a vital role in reducing carbon emissions and bushfire risk, while supporting cultural practices, on-Country living and Healthy Country outcomes.
The Plan is committed to supporting Aboriginal people to continue with culturally informed fire management on Country that significantly contributes to reducing the Shires reduce bushfire risk the Shire and welcomes collaboration across all agencies.

When assessing bushfire risk across Aboriginal communities, levels of preparedness can vary significantly. Multiple layers of land tenure, asset ownership and management often create complexity and uncertainty around responsibility for mitigation activities. This lack of clarity can result in major gaps in preparedness, with some stakeholders – including government agencies, assuming bushfire management responsibilities rests with others.
When the Plan identifies a community's risk rating is above the acceptable bushfire risk level, the Shire will ensure the risk is communicated to the land manager and tenants. The Shire will also communicate the risk to the asset manager or owner, including State Agencies that manage assets on behalf of the State Government as supported by State Hazard Plan – Fire. The Plan ensures that risk is continually monitored, and outcomes of bushfire mitigation are measured and documented.

Community demographics and values

Founded as a pearling port over a hundred years ago, Broome boasts a multicultural population with Koepanger, Malay, Chinese, Japanese, European and Aboriginal cultures all blended to create Broome's captivatingly friendly and flamboyant character. Around 28% of residents identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. This is significantly higher than Western Australia's (3.9%) and illustrates the central and significant position of Aboriginal people in the character and culture of the Broome community and economy. Broome is home to several Aboriginal Languages in the Shire including Kriol 2.1%, Bardi 1.4%, Yawuru 0.9%, Nyikina 0.6% and Walmajarri 0.5%.

Figure 3: *Languages spoken at home in the Shire: Source Australian Bureau if Statistics 2021 Census Population and Housing*

The Plan highlights the need to accommodate for languages other than English to ensure targeted messaging regarding bushfire preparedness is clear.
Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) is a suite of indexes that have been created by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from social and economic census information. Across Australia's local government areas, SEIFA scores range from 143 (most disadvantaged) to 1207 (least disadvantaged). An area with a low SEIFA score may reflect many households with low income or people without qualifications or in low skill occupations. The Shire's 2021 Wellbeing/SEIFA (Relative Disadvantage) score was 962.
https://app.remplan.com.au/kimberley-region/community/wellbeing/seifa-relative-disadvantage?locality=broome

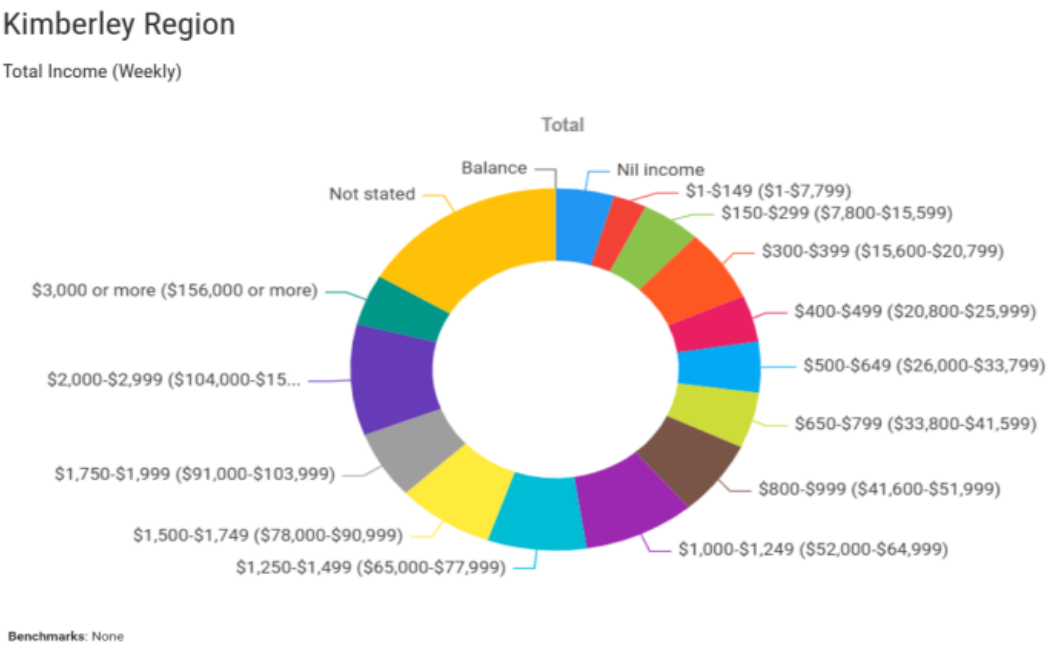

Figure 4: *The Shire's Total Income (Weekly) Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census of Population and Housing.*

The 2024 population estimate for the Shire was 18,870 with most of the population residing in the town itself. Since the previous year, the population has grown by 1.33%. Broome has experienced rapid and continued growth over the last decade to become one of the fastest growing towns in the State.

Rentals account for 52% of the total of residential private dwellings in the Broome townsite, compared to 27.3% in broader Western Australia. In 2024 there were 611 Public Housing waitlist applications in Broome with 952 people waiting to be housed and 125 priority applications with 238 people to be housed.[1]

Every year the Shire experiences an influx in population during its peak tourism season which also coincides with the Shires heightened bushfire season. However, the seasonal population of Broome can at times far exceed its residential population. Visitors, short-stay workers, business travellers and other workers and people from around the Kimberley and North West use Broome as a base and the population of Broome can fluctuate as high as 50,000 people on any given day placing pressure on accommodation options.

Reducing bushfire risk around homes through vegetation clearance, mowing, slashing or pruning often depends on financial resources, physical capability and access to services.
Figure 4 shows while a substantial portion of residents are likely able to mitigate bushfire risk financially, roughly one-fifth may lack the adequate financial positioning to purchase or hire resources to safely mitigate bushfire risk. These large variances contribute to patchwork of risk levels across the community. The Plan identifies the need to protect our most vulnerable community members from bushfire risks to ensure they are not further impacted by the effects of bushfires.

[1] Kimberley Development Commission/Kimberley Residential Housing and Land Snapshot 2023/Broome

Figure 5: *Total Percentage of Homelessness Comparison for the Shire*

In 2025, the Shire adopted the *Broome Housing Affordability Issues and Advocacy Report* (BHAIAR) The report identifies a range of factors contributing to the housing affordability crisis in Broome. As shown in Figure 5 above, Broome is experiencing a housing and homelessness crisis with many living in overcrowded and severely overcrowded dwellings with persons living in improvised dwellings or tents as a last resort. Backpackers and the homeless often resort to sleeping in cars or on makeshift beds on vacant land or bushland that are designated Bushfire Prone Areas (BPA) The shire has a strict no free camping which includes sleeping in a vehicle, tent, caravan or swag.
During a bushfire, homes or infrastructure may be considered undefendable due to the absence of established Asset Protection Zones (APZ) and/or Building Protection Zones (BPZ) or poorly maintained firebreaks. With much of the Shire being in a designated BPA, limited firefighting capability outside of Broome itself, along with significant distances traveled and time taken for volunteer emergency services crews (if available) to arrive on scene, being prepared for bushfires is everyone's responsibility.

The Plan recognises that protecting established homes and accommodation in the Shire is vital to easing the burden of the current housing crisis and ensuring stability for residents.

Cultural heritage

Aboriginal culture is the oldest continuing culture in the world where Aboriginal people continue to pass down tradition and cultural knowledge to their people.

Aboriginal cultural heritage and sacred sites form an important part of the Shires landscape and identity. These sites hold deep spiritual, historical and social significance for Aboriginal people and are protrected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)* and associated Regulations. Sacred sites can include natural features such as ranges, hills, trees, rivers or rock formations as well as areas connected to ceremonial traditions. Ancient rock paintings, grinding grooves, scattered artefacts, modified trees, burial and ceremonial grounds also considered Aboriginal heritage.
When planning and undertaking bushfire risk treatments, it is essential to ensure works do not disturb or damage Aboriginal heritage or places. These sites are mapped broadly in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS) and signifies the importance of consulting with relevant Traditional Custodians, Aboriginal Corporations and heritage authorities before implementing mitigation measures such as prescribed burning, vegetation clearing and firebreaks. Under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)*, ministerial approval may also be required when considering such works.

The Shire has 243 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Registered Areas and 144 ACH Lodged Areas and is home to several key landmarks with cultural and historical significance such as ancient paintings, grinding grooves, scattered artefacts, modified trees, burial and ceremonial grounds. The BRM Plan supports open communication around best-practice bushfire mitigation, with a focus on protecting communities while avoiding harm to cultural heritage.

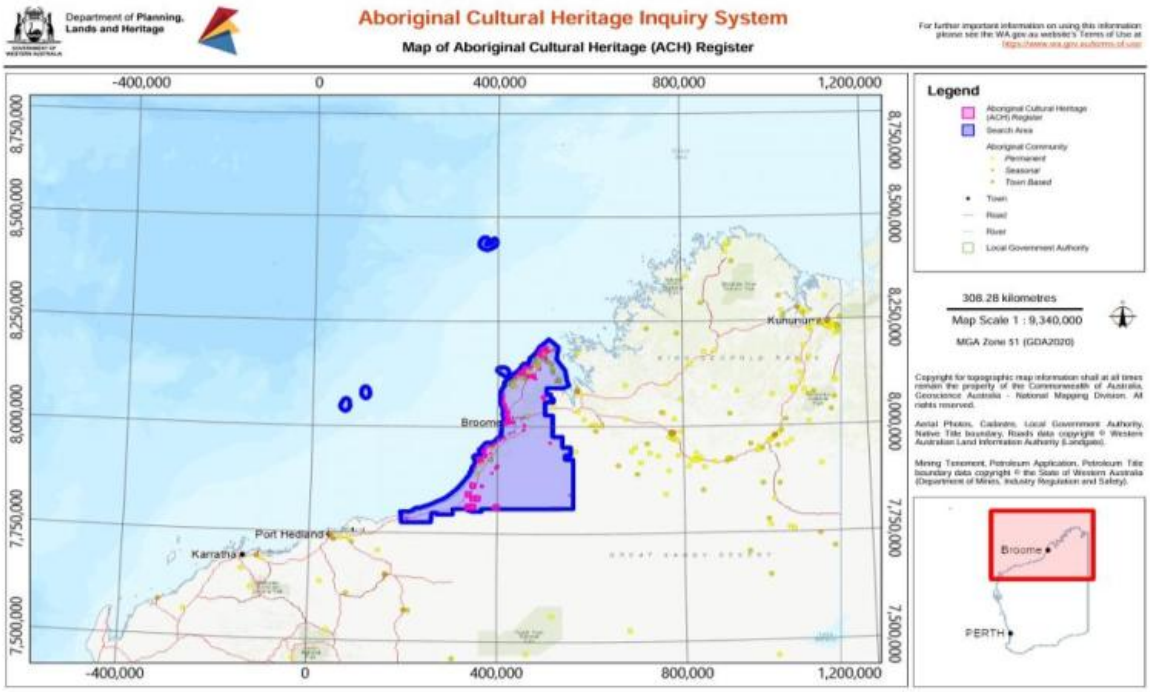

Figure 6: *Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage(ACH) register found in the Shire*

Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites and Protected Areas are shown in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System (ACHIS). This system will be consulted and appropriate approvals obtained when planning bushfire mitigation activities.

Respecting Aboriginal cultural heritage is integral to bushfire risk management. Some cultural sites have restricted access, which may be limited to specific gender or prohibited to both aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. When planning or undertaking mitigation or suppression activities, early consultation with the appropriate Aboriginal Custodians of Country is essential to ensure works are culturally appropriate and compliant. Access restrictions may influence preparedness and response strategies, requiring alternative methods to protect life, property and cultural heritage.
Broome and its surrounds have some of the oldest patterns of immigration in the nation. In 2019 the Shire published Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places with pearling and pastoral industry contributing to the Shire's Heritage.
The Plan adopts best-practice mitigation strategies to safeguard cultural and historical assets.

Economic activities and industry

The BRM Plan intends to safeguard and minimise disruptions to the local economy by reducing the likelihood and severity of bushfire impacts on key industries in the Shire of Broome. By identifying risks, prioritising treatments and enhancing preparedness, the BRM Plan aims to limit short term disruption and support long term resilience, ensuring businesses, jobs and supply chains can recover more quickly after a bushfire.

Table 4: *Summary of the Shire's economic activity and industry*

INDUSTRY	SHORT-TERM EFFECTS	LONG-TERM EFFECTS
Pastoralism	Livestock losses, and loss of bloodlines, infrastructure (fences) damage/loss, asset (machinery) damage/loss, disruptions to operations. Increased risk of traffic accidents due to straying livestock	Long recovery of stock and grazing lands, land degradation, weed invasion and potential station closures. Insurance increases
Mining	Operational shutdowns, infrastructure damage, labour shortages	Permanent damage to infrastructure, loss of jobs, decline in investor confidence
Tourism	Cessation of tourism activities, damage to natural attractions, economic losses for local businesses.	Permanent damage to attractions, reduced visitor numbers, and long-term economic strain.
Agriculture	Crop loss, damage to irrigation, and product contamination	Loss of farmland, delayed recovery of production, and increased operational costs
Aquaculture	Water pollution from ash, low oxygen or PH changes leading to fish kills. Infrastructure damage, power outages affect feeding and operations	Erosion and nutrient run off, weakened stock, increased disease risk, economic loss, higher insurance and regulatory pressures in bushfire prone areas
Savannah Fire Projects (Carbon Farming)	Early dry season burn disruptions, high emissions from hot late season bushfires reduce carbon credit potential, diversion of ranger teams and funding to emergency response, immediate ecological impact and asset and cultural loss	Reduced Carbon Abatement, Ecosystem degradation, Disrupted fire regimes, Potential loss of funding and carbon market eligibility
Retail & Services	Business interruptions, goods shortages, and economic strain on local businesses and government services	Business closures decreased consumer confidence, and prolonged economic downturn. Employees relocate for job opportunities elsewhere
Cultural & Creative Industries	Cancellations of cultural events and tours, damage to cultural assets, loss of income	Loss of artwork, reduced cultural and creative tourism, financial hardship
Transport & Infrastructure	Road and track closures isolate communities and increase transport costs. Loss or damage to bridges and roads	Prolonged road closures, isolated communities, and increased transport costs affecting overall goods and services costs

The Shire's economy is diverse, encompassing tourism, pastoralism, agriculture, pearling, aquaculture, transport, logistics and retail, many of which operate in or near bushfire prone landscapes. While protecting lives is the foremost priority, the Shire recognises that bushfires also pose major economic risks, threatening employment, community wellbeing and long-term development. Tourism, particularly in the Dampier Peninsula and Cable Beach, is especially vulnerable due to heavily vegetated surroundings. In response to recurring severe fire seasons, the Dampier Peninsula Fire Working Group was established in 2016, led by Indigenous Rangers Groups such as Bardi Jawi, Nyul Nyul and Yaruwu alongside stakeholders like the Kimberley Land Council and the Shire. Complementing this, the *Guidance for the Preparation of Bushfire Management Plans on the Dampier Peninsula* was developed by Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage to guide and support operators with planning for tourism sites where visitors are likely to be unfamiliar with evacuation or safety procedures during a bushfire.

Practices resulting from economic activities such as campfires, off road driving, dry season pastoral burning and industrial activities in vegetated areas, heighten fire risk in the Shire as can unmanaged or vacant properties. Maintaining key transport routes and integrating proactive bushfire management across all land uses are critical to safeguarding both the community and the Shires economic resilience. Remote communities and the dedicated access tracks that connect them, particularly tracks vulnerable to bushfire impact such as Middle Lagoon Track, have been identified as requiring action from State Government agencies, including DPLH, to mitigate bushfire risk. The Shire supports State Hazard Plan – Fire section 2.1.3 and is committed to ensuring that all State Government agencies and public authorities are aware of risk ratings documented in BRMS, understand their responsibilities and take appropriate and timely action to reduce risk – not only for residents and vulnerable groups like caravanners and travellers but for emergency services personnel who are required to respond to these bushfire emergencies in firefighting appliances.

Topography and landscape features

The Shire of Broome spans approximately 56,000 square kilometres and contains a variety of landscapes and topography. Recognising how elevation, slope and landforms influence bushfire behaviour is key to managing and reducing bushfire risk, particularly when it comes to protecting key assets in the region.
The Shires landscapes include wetlands, undulating plains, vast pastoral areas, parts of the Great Sandy Desert and extensive coastlines of sand beaches, dunal systems and coastal mudflats and creates mosaic of bushfire risks requiring a flexible, landscape specific approach.
The Shire of Broome is characterised by predominantly flat to gently undulating pindan plains that extend inland from the coast. The plains provide few natural barriers to minimise bushfire spread and often will spread long distances, particularly under strong wind conditions.
Coastal areas including Roebuck Bay, Cable Beach and the Dampier Peninsula are made up of a complex mix of tidal flats, mangrove fringes and dune systems. These features can act as natural firebreaks however they often restrict vehicle access and can become difficult to traverse during dry or high tides. Inland sandstone rises and ridges can influence wind behaviour and create difficult fire conditions and hinder access for firefighting operations due to their steep and rocky nature.
Creek lines, flood plains and drainage channels break up parts of the landscape and can temporarily slow bushfire spread at the start of the bushfire season where soil and vegetation moisture levels remain high however limit access and may create operational challenges by limiting access routes or creating uneven terrain for machinery. The overall flatness and remoteness of much of the Shire contributes to difficulties achieving rapid suppression response and emphasises the need for strategic bushfire mitigation and preparedness early in the season. With many responsibilities lying outside of Shire control, coordination and communication with State, Federal and other land managers as well as asset owners or managers is crucial to safeguarding assets to protect lives and property.

Climate and weather

The Shire of Broomes tropical monsoonal climate creates a distinct fire regime driven by alternating Wet and Dry season. Heavy Wet season rainfall and cyclones or tropical lows encourages rapid vegetation growth and fuel accumulation, while the Dry Seasons onset brings falling humidity, rising temperatures and strong, dry easterly desert winds that quickly dry out fuels. The dry season conditions produce a highly flammable landscape, with bushfire activity typically peaking towards July and October. The severity and duration of each bushfire season vary depending on the Wet season rainfall and the seasonal transition, with early drying or below average rainfall often leading to a protracted, more intense bushfire period.
Effective bushfire preparedness in the Shire relies on early season bushfire mitigation and carefully timed prescribed burning during the cooler, calmer month of the early Dry season (April to July). As climate change extends the Dry season and increases the frequency of extreme fire weather, opportunities for safe mitigation narrow. Coordinated planning between the Shire of Broome, DFES, DBCA, Ranger groups and pastoralists is essential to manage fuel loads, to protect life and property as well as protecting local industries, environmental and cultural assets. When all land managers are proactively engaged in preparedness by mitigating bushfire risk early in the Dry season, the likelihood and severity of bushfires can be significantly reduced.

Vegetation and fuel

Most of the Shires vegetation, known as Pindan Vegetation, is characterised by low, open woodlands with scattered trees, acacia thickets and an understory of grasses that transition to areas of grasslands and savannahs. Towards the north end of the Dampier Peninsula, it becomes more heavily vegetated with larger trees canopies covering many Aboriginal communities and settlements.

Table 5: *Vegetation types found in the Shire*

Vegetation Type	Fuel Structure	Fire Behaviour	Bushfire Mitigation Strategies
Pindan (Acacia Shrubland on red sandy plains)	Dense Acacia and wattle shrub layer with mixed grasses and often with some taller Eucalypt trees, on plains or dunes with deep red sandy soils. Acacia species are often taller than 2m	Hot, slow moving fires with deep smouldering fires	Mechanical clearing near assets Invasive grass control
Hummock Grasslands (Spinifex)	Dense discontinuous spinifex hummocks; resinous, highly flammable	Intense, high temperature fires where continuous fuels enable rapid spread. Smouldering and reignition are common	Strategic firebreaks using natural bare ground (claypans, sand and rocky terrain) Cultural Fire Management led by Traditional Owners
Tussock Grasslands	Tall annual grass, dense, continuous fine fuels, highly flammable.	Extreme fire behaviour following wet season. Rapid spread, high flame height surface fires	Managed grazing (Pastoral Leases) Slashing/mowing near communities Maintain water points for suppression
Eucalypt Woodlands	Eucalyptus woodlands with a shrubby understorey	Frequent ignitions; fast-moving grass fires beneath trees	Cultural Fire Management led by Traditional Owners Targeted invasive grass management
Melaleuca Forests and Woodlands	Surface fuels (dead fine fuels) plus potential elevated and ladder fuels, with variation in connectivity, influenced strongly by moisture regimes and fire history.	Fire often starts via surface fuels but with the dry windy weather escalate to higher intensity and morph into a canopy fire	Mitigation strategies include prescribed burning, mechanical thinning, fuel breaks, regulating regrowth, In fire prone zones near settlements ember spotting must be factored by reducing nearby fuels to create a defensible space.
Invasive Grasses (Buffel, Gamba)	Dense, continuous grass fuels. Significant biomass compared to native grasses.	Drives extreme fire behaviour. High flame height, faster spread and hotter burns. If fully cured and burns hot, increases soil erosion and promotes domination over other native plant species	Strategic early dry-season burning to reduce seed set Intensive weed management (mechanical, herbicide, biological trials) Managed grazing (pastoral leases) Contain spread along roads, rivers and disturbed areas Community engagement and education to prevent spread.
Naturally bare - sand, rock, claypan,	Sparse or absent vegetation, discontinuous fine fuels	Low intensity, slow spread, patchy, often self-extinguish	Used for natural firebreaks, monitor invasive grasses
Mangroves	Dense, intertidal forests; leaf litter and woody debris; limited grassy fuels	Low flammability due to waterlogged soils and plant moisture however fires are possible during extreme droughts and can be patchy and smouldering	Exclude from prescribed burns Tidal channels and mudflats can act as natural firebreaks Cultural Fire Management led by Traditional Owners in adjacent grasslands to protect mangrove edges

Across the Shire, several mitigation strategies are consistently applied across various vegetation types. Mosaic cool-season prescribe burning reduces fuel continuity before grasses are fully cured, helping to moderate fire behaviour. Well maintained buffer zones, firebreaks and clear access around roads and critical infrastructure lowers bushfire risk and supports fire suppression efforts and firefighter safety. Established Asset Protection Zones (APZ) further limit fire spread and protect residential areas and key assets such as schools, hospitals and essential services.

The Plan supports coordinated collaboration between all stakeholders to reduce bushfire risk across the Shire.

The Australasian Fire Authority Council (AFAC) is the Australian and New Zealand National Council for fire and emergency services. AFAC releases its Seasonal Bushfire Outlook quarterly and identifies areas of increased risk so communities are aware and primed to take appropriate action. The outlook combines expert analysis of bushfire fuels, past rainfall and temperature, and climate outlooks prepared by the Bureau of Meteorology.
It's Western Australian Seasonal Bushfire Outlook for Spring 2025 showed WA was likely to experience a higher risk of fire for the Dampier Peninsula, Derby Coast, and the Central Kimberley.
The increased bushfire risk potential for Dampier Peninsula was due to increased fuel loads following above average rain combined with expected warmer than normal temperatures and the expected lower rainfall.
The El Niño–Southern Oscillation and Indian Ocean Dipole were factored into the Outlook.

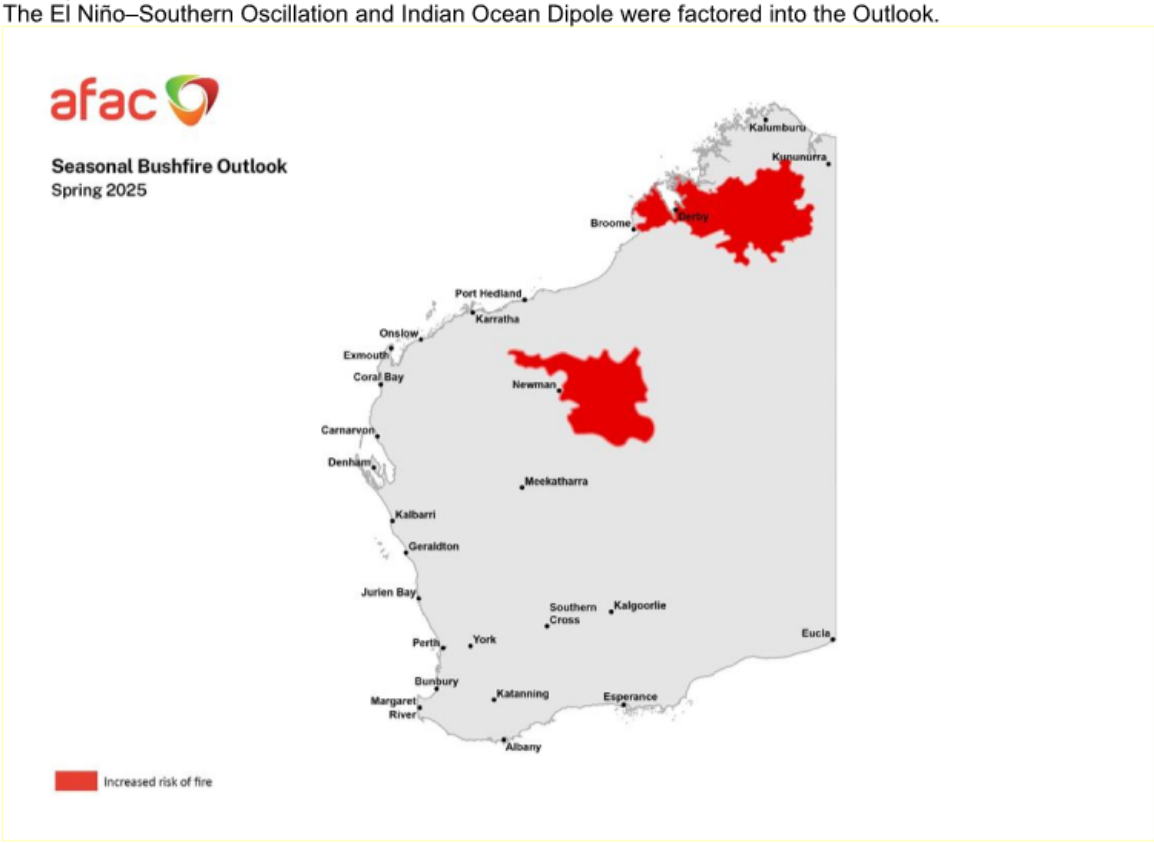

Figure 7: *AFAC Seasonal Bushfire Outlook Spring 2025*

It is important to note the Outlook is not a prediction of where and when bushfires will occur. Instead, it highlights areas with an increased potential for fire activity, helping communities and agencies prepare accordingly. The BRM Plan is designed to systematically identify, assess and treat bushfire risks across communities and landscapes.

Important species and communities

The Shire of Broome features a wide range of flora and fauna, including Threaten Ecological Communities (TEC). It is important to understand the impacts of prescribed burns in or near habitats featuring vegetation cover where small native mammals are found. Prescribed burns should never be of high intensity or cover large areas.

There are 3 TECs found in the Shire:

Dragon Tree Soak (Critically endangered) - Assemblages of Dragon Tree Soak organic mound spring The community occurs in the Great Sandy Desert bioregion and is a wetland landform supporting plants and animals that are absent or scarce elsewhere in the bioregion.

Vine thickets (Endangered) *Monsoon (vine) thickets on the coastal sand dunes of Dampier Peninsula*. This community is a type of rainforest ecosystem that occurs in discrete patches along the Dampier Peninsula, from Broome to Derby in the south-western portion of the Kimberley region. Vine thickets occur as discrete areas of dense vegetation and can occur as a stand of a few trees or as larger patches

Mandora Mounds (Critically Endangered) *Assemblages of the organic springs and mound springs of the Mandora Marsh area*. The community occurs in the Mandora Marsh area, which is located 140km south-west of Broome and approximately 40–100km inland from Eighty Mile Beach. The dominant vegetation of the springs varies between occurrences and over time due to damage by cyclonic winds. Invertebrate fauna from mound springs of the Mandora Marsh area are much richer than in springs further north in the Kimberley, and very few species are common to both areas. The permanent water and dense vegetation of the springs provide a refuge for fauna within an otherwise arid desert landscape

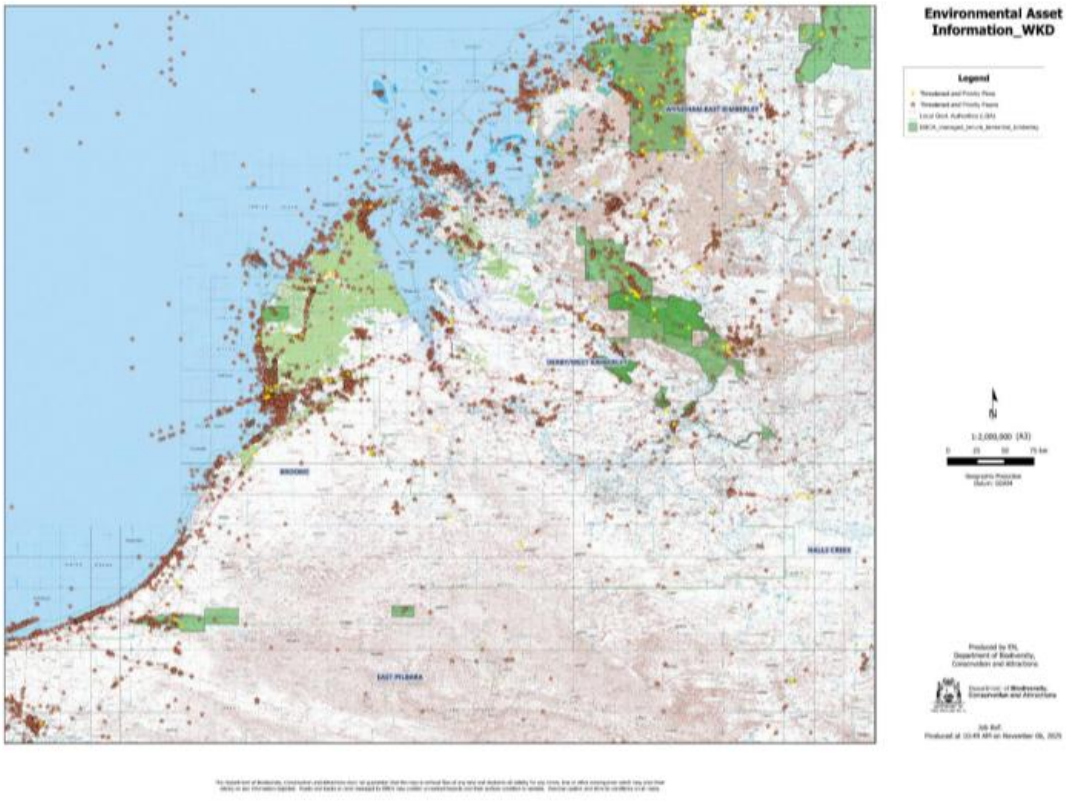

Figure 8: *Important Environmental Species and Communities found in the Shire Source: DBCA*

Important species and communities are listed on the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) website.
The Shire is committed to mapping environmental assets as information becomes available and will ensure environmental considerations are incorporated into all mitigation planning. The BRM Plan recognises the importance of local environmental values and will capture the general description of the asset, follow DBCAs protocols by only mapping their general locations. Conservation status, geographical extent and the potential impact of fire will be captured in BRMS allowing the Shire to address these assets on a case-by-case basis.

The BRM Plan acknowledges the importance of ecological fire programs that promote and protect biodiversity across the Shire of Broome and supports collaboration amongst stakeholders including Indigenous Ranger Programs, pastoralists, DBCA and DFES.

Historical bushfire occurrence

Table 6: *Historical bushfire occurrences in the Shire. Source: DFES*

	Year:		Year:		Year:		Year:		Year:		Year:	
	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Ignition Reason	Nº Fires	Ha Burnt	Nº Fires	Ha Burnt	Nº Fires	Ha Burnt	Nº Fires	Ha Burnt	Nº Fires	Ha Burnt	Nº Fires	Ha Burnt
TOTAL	**44**	**146,340**	**52**	**328,490**	**41**	**158,608**	**76**	**1,715,778**	**56**	**38,456**	**37**	**269,115**
Unreported	4	84,050	16	65,263	20	56,254	41	267,818	40	3,263	24	233,394
Suspicious/Deliberate	12	11,018	10	28,765	12	7,821	22	1,073,131	11	151	8	18,199
Undetermined	22	36,952	17	106,017	4	74,032	1	50	0		1	17,500
Weather Conditions - Lightning	2	14,040	6	115,015	2	501	10	347,189	2	5,040	0	
Burn off fires	0		1	250	3	20,000	2	27,590	1	30,000	1	15
Human Error (Left on, knock over, unattended etc.)	2	2	1	1	0		0		0		0	
Reignition of previous fire	0		1	13,179	0		0		1	1	1	1
Weather Conditions (High winds, natural combustion etc. Excludes Lightning)	1	178	0		0		0		0		1	5
Sleeping/Alcohol/Drugs/Physical-Mental impairment	0		0		0		0		1	1	1	1
Vehicles (incl. Farming Equipment/Activities)	1	100	0		0		0		0		0	

The Shire's historical bushfire data (202/2021-2025/2026) shows that human related ignitions are the leading cause of bushfires, with suspicious and unreported fires contributing to most area burnt. 2023/2024 shows a spike in deliberate and weather driven events. High numbers of unreported and undetermined fire indicates actual bushfire activity exceeds recorded figures. This poses a challenge with targeted mitigation efforts. By strengthening fire cause investigations, improving prevention, preparedness and deterrence and continuing to foster early dry season burning or "right-way" fire is key to reducing bushfire risk across the Shire.
The BRM Plan intends to strengthen focus on targeted ignition management, improved community awareness and continued investment in early detection and fuel management programs to significantly reduce the Shires overall bushfire risk and enhance bushfire resilience in our community.

Bushfire risk controls

Table 7: *Current bushfire risk controls in the Shire.*

Control	Action or activity description	Lead agency	Notes and comments
Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)	The Local Emergency Management Committee provides advice to Council on the development, implementation, review and evaluation of the Emergency Management Arrangements to ensure Council meets its obligations under Emergency Management legislation.	Shire	Main functions include: advising and assisting the local government in ensuring that LEMA are established liaising with public authorities and other key organisations to develop, review and test the LEMA. The LEMC also carries out other activities as directed by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) or prescribed by the Emergency Management Regulations 2006 Each LEMC is supported by, and reports to, a District Emergency Management Committee (DEMC), which, in turn, reports to the SEMC.
Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC)	The role of the Bushfire Advisory Committee is to advise the Council on bushfire matters pertaining to bush fire prevention, preparedness and response within the Shire of Broome.	Shire	To advise the Shire on: a) matters relating to previously controlled and existing of bush fires, b) the planning layout of Fire Breaks in the district, c) prosecutions for breaches of the BFAC, d) formation of brigades, and e) co-ordination and cooperation between brigades and agents BFAC Community representatives from various communities across the Shire of Broome from: • Ardyaloon (One-Arm Point) • Beagle Bay • Bidyadanga • Coconut Well • Djarindjin • Lombadina
Bushfire Prone Area Mapping & Planning Controls	State Planning Policy 3.7 applied to BAL assessments, planning/building requirements in bushfire-prone areas.	Shire	Ensure developments are assessed and designed to reduce bushfire risk
Restricted Burning Period	Restricted Burning Period is between 1st April and 31st December.	Shire	During this period, the burning of bush, grass or garden refuse throughout the Shire is not permitted unless a written permit has been obtained from an authorized Shire of Broome Bush Fire Control Officer. The dates may be varied according to seasonal conditions and will be publicly advertised prior to variation coming into effect. No burning is to be carried out when Fire Danger Rating is High or Above
Fire Control Measures	Owners and Occupiers of land are required to have fire control measures and/or fire breaks completed on or before 15th May and maintained to 31 December in accordance with the Fire Break Notice.	Shire	Information on requirements can be found: Shire website at: https://www.broome.wa.gov.au/Community/Ranger-Services Contacting the Shire Ranger Service on 9191 3456
Fire Break & Fuel Hazard Reduction Notice	All owners and occupiers of land are required to have fire control measures	Shire	A Firebreak Notice is served on all owners or occupiers of land within the Shire of Broome advising they are required to have fire breaks or fire control measures.

	and/or fire breaks completed on/before15th May and maintained to 31 December		On property vegetation and fuel load reduction improves defensible space	
Broome Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade (BFB)	Capability - Bushfire	DFES	Broome Regional 1.4 Broome Regional 4.4 Broome Regional LT	RURAL TANKER RURAL TANKER LIGHT TANKER
Broome Volunteer Fire and Rescue (VFRS)	Capability – Structure, Bushfire, Rescue, Heavy Rescue, Confined Space, Hazmat	DFES	Broome VFRS Broome VFRS 2.4 Urban Broome VFRS LT Broome VFRS LT Broome VFRS TRL Broome VFRS Rescue	MEDIUM PUMP URBAN TANKER LIGHT TANKER LIGHT TANKER CONFINED SPACE RESCUE TRAILER ROAD CRASH RESCUE TRUCK
Bidyadanga Volunteer Fire and Emergency Service (VFES)	Capability – Bushfire	DFES	Bidyadanga LT	LIGHT TANKER
Dampier Peninsula Volunteer Fire and Emergency Service (VFES) DJARINDJIN	Capability- Bushfire	DFES	Dampier Peninsula LT	LIGHT TANKER
Dampier Peninsula Volunteer Fire and Emergency Service (VFES) BEAGLE BAY	Capability – Bushfire	DFES	Dampier Peninsula LT	LIGHT TANKER
Australian Fire Danger Rating System	Triggers and thresholds for fire restrictions and community messaging	Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Council (AFAC)	Fire danger ratings predict and describe the potential level of danger, should a bushfire start. Provide information to take action to protect yourself and others from the potentially dangerous impacts of bushfire. Provide emergency services with information that supports decision making. Available in a range of languages and provide First Nations Resources	
Total Fire Ban	Declared by DFES on days when fires are most likely to threaten lives and property.	DFES	Declared when extreme fire weather is predicted or when widespread fires are occurring and firefighting resources are stretched.	
DFES Bushfire Mitigation Programs	Maintain UCL/UMR firebreaks, conduct prescribed burning, and vegetation spraying in high-risk areas inside gazetted townsites and offer aerial burning programs to Pastoralists.	DFES	Targets asset protection and bushfire risk reduction in gazetted fire districts	
DBCA Bushfire Mitigation Program	Prescribed aerial and ground burns, invasive grass control, and firebreak maintenance in DBCA managed-land.	DBCA	Creates vegetation mosaics to slow large wildfires and protect environmental assets and habitats.	

Traditional Owners Bushfire Mitigation Program	Cultural burning, land and fire management and carbon farming projects in collaboration with DBCA, Indigenous Corporations and other stakeholders	Traditional Owners/ Indigenous Rangers Fire Working Groups/Kimberley Land Council	Programs empower Traditional Owners to actively participate in managing their Country and protect their cultural heritage. Promotes biodiversity, improves, and supports the regeneration of native plants and protection of native animals. Fuel loads reduced and natural firebreaks created. Cultural burning mitigates the intensity and spread of bushfires.
Pastoralists	Fuel management through prescribed burning or grazing, firebreaks and established Asset Protections Zones around homestead and infrastructure. Option to join the DFES Aerial Burning Program prior to the beginning of the Kimberley bushfire season.	Pastoralists/DFES Kimberley Regional Office	The Kimberley mustering season often coincides with the opportunity to conduct safe prescribed cool burning following the wet season. To combat Pastoralists mitigating bushfire risk at the height of the bushfire season, DFES have an opt-in Aerial Burning Program for Pastoralists to reduce risk of bushfires escaping stations and threatening Communities and Critical Infrastructure. Pastoral stations will conduct firebreaks and prescribed burning to protect assets, livelihood and infrastructure.
Department of Education Bushfire Risk Mitigation	DoE action treatments recommended by DFES Bushfire Mitigation Branch (BMB) across the land on which DoE manages	Dept of Education/DFES BMB	Schools on land managed by DoE within Declared Bushfire Prone Areas are individually assessed and bushfire risk planning and treatments are developed. BMB Team attend and conduct risk reassessments every 2-3 years
Emergency WA	Emergency WA is Western Australia's trusted source for emergency information.	DFES	Through the website and on the app, information is provided through alerts and warnings for emergencies across Western Australia, along with other useful information such as Fire Danger Ratings, Total Fire Bans, Prescribed Burns and Burn Offs.
My Bushfire Plan	The My Bushfire Plan website and companion app is a bushfire preparedness tool	DFES	Provides one place to prepare, store, print, share and update your bushfire survival plan anytime, from any device.
Community Engagement	School programs, workshops, public awareness led by Indigenous Ranger Fire Working Group, DBCA, DFES and partner agencies	Indigenous Ranger Groups/Fire Working Groups, DFES and Volunteer Fire Brigades	Builds community awareness, preparedness and resilience.

Chapter 4 Asset identification and risk assessment

Assets at risk from bushfire in Shire of Broome are recorded in the *Asset Risk Register* in the BRMS. Assets are divided into four categories: human settlement, economic, climate, and cultural. Each asset has been assigned a bushfire risk rating between low and extreme based on the risk assessment methodology described in the Guidelines and Handbook.

4.2. Local government asset risk profile

A summary of the risks assessed in Shire of Broome is shown in Table 8. This table shows the proportion of assets at risk from bushfire in each risk category at the time the BRM Plan was endorsed. This table was correct at the time of publication but may become outdated as risks are treated or additional risks are identified and assessed. A report may be generated from the BRMS to provide the most current risk profile.

Table 8: *Local Government Asset Risk Summary*

Asset Category	Risk Rating					
		Low	Medium	High	Very High	Extreme
	Human Settlement	2.02%	9.60%	8.59%	16.16%	40.91%
	Economic	4.04%	10.10%	5.05%	0.51%	0.00%
	Environmental	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Cultural	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.02%	1.01%

Chapter 5 Risk evaluation

5.1. Risk acceptance criteria

The acceptable level of risk for each asset category is shown in Table 9. A risk that is assessed as exceeding these limits will be considered for treatment.

Table 9: *Risk acceptance criteria for bushfire risk in Shire of Broome*

	Asset category			
	Human settlement	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Acceptable risk level	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

Risks below the acceptable level do not require treatment during the life of this BRM Plan. They will be managed by routine bushfire risk controls and monitored to detect any increase in their risk rating.

Chapter 6 Risk treatment

The purpose of risk treatment is to reduce the potential impact of bushfire on the community, economy and environment. This is achieved by implementing treatments that modify the characteristics of the hazard, the community or the environment to make bushfires less likely or less harmful.

6.1. Treatment Strategy

The Treatment Strategy describes the overall approach to managing bushfire risk in the medium to long term in Shire of Broome. The strategy is shaped by factors such as the distribution of risk in the landscape, the community's values and objectives, stakeholders' mitigation programs and constraints on treatment options. The Treatment strategy helps guide the development of integrated annual treatment schedules.
The Plan's treatment strategy recognises the Shire's diverse landscapes, communities and town interfacing Bushfire Prone Areas and the influence of its tropical wet and dry seasons on fire behaviour and treatment opportunities. This Plan focuses on reducing the likelihood of ignition and fire spread and the risk to people and critical infrastructure as the highest priority whilst also acknowledging the importance of cultural heritage and environmental assets.
Inside townsites and community areas, mechanical fuel reduction including firebreaks, mowing and chemical treatment is preferred to reduce smoke and allow flexibility with timing. Strategically placed firebreaks enhances firefighter safety, can act as a containment line and may slow spread of fire.
The Plan supports the adoption of early season prescribed burning on larger reserves that aligns with Aboriginal-led cultural fire management programs established across the Shire.

The Plan greatly values the unpaid contribution of volunteer firefighters across the Shire, who dedicate their time and skills protecting our community during emergencies, whilst prescribed burning can offer training opportunities, volunteer firefighters should not be expected to also undertake unpaid mitigation work, such as planned burning. To support bushfire mitigation efforts and ensure bushfire management is safe and effective, the Shire encourages collaboration with stakeholders including Ranger Groups, pastoralists, DFES, DBCA and other suitably qualified personnel.

It's important to understand everyone plays a part in prevention and preparedness in the Shire as it not only benefits the individual, but the wider community. Preparedness also offers a positive flow on effect to volunteer firefighters and those who contribute to bushfire suppression across the Shire, meaning efforts placed into fuel management and risk reduction, at the right time of the season, reduces the likelihood of firefighter fatigue resulting from continuous callouts during harsh weather conditions that the peak bushfire season brings.

Planned burns will be scheduled to minimise smoke impacts; however, short notice changes may be required due to weather conditions. All planned burns conducted on Shire managed land will be registered with the DFES Communication Centre for publishing on the Emergency WA app and website prior to ignition, ensuring the community is kept informed.

6.2. Treatment Schedule

The Treatment Schedule is a list of bushfire risk treatments recorded in the BRMS. It is developed with consideration of the risk assessment outcome and the Treatment Strategy.
A treatment schedule for the Shire of Broome covering the first year has been entered to BRMS. This is a live document and will be regularly updated throughout the life of the BRM Plan.
Land managers are responsible for implementing agreed treatments on their own land. This includes costs associated with the treatment and obtaining the relevant approvals, permits or licenses to undertake an activity. Where agreed, another agency may manage a treatment on behalf of a land manager.

Chapter 7 Monitoring and review

Monitoring and review processes are in place to ensure that the BRM Plan remains current and considers the best available information.

7.1. Monitoring and review

Shire of Broome will monitor the BRM Plan and BRMS data to identify any need for change. The Plan and BRMS data will be reviewed at least every two years to ensure they continue to reflect the local context, assets at risk, level of risk and treatment priorities.

7.2. Reporting

The Shire of Broome CEO or their delegate will provide to OBRM the outcomes of the two-year review of the BRM Plan. This is required to maintain OBRM endorsement of the Plan.
The Shire of Broome will contribute information about their BRM Program to the annual OBRM *Fuel Management Activity Report*.

Glossary

Asset	Something of value that may be adversely impacted by bushfire. This may include residential houses, infrastructure, commercial, agriculture, industry, environmental, cultural and heritage sites.
Asset category	There are four categories that classify the type of asset – Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental and Cultural.
Asset risk register	A component within the Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS) used to record the consequence, likelihood, risk rating and treatment priority for each asset identified in the BRM Plan.
Bushfire	Unplanned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective.
Bushfire risk management	A systematic process to coordinate, direct and control activities relating to bushfire risk with the aim of limiting the adverse effects of bushfire on the community.
Bushfire risk	The chance of a bushfire igniting, spreading and causing damage to the community or the assets they value.
Consequence	The outcome or impact of a bushfire event.
Landowner	The owner of the land, as listed on the Certificate of Title; or leaser under a registered lease agreement; or other entity that has a vested responsibility to manage the land.
Likelihood	The chance of something occurring. In this instance, it is the potential of a bushfire igniting, spreading and impacting on an asset.
Lessor	A person who leases or lets a property to another; a landlord.
Risk acceptance	The informed decision to accept a risk, based on the knowledge gained during the risk assessment process.
Risk analysis	The application of consequence and likelihood to an event to determine the level of risk.
Risk assessment	The systematic process of identifying, analysing and evaluating risk.
Risk evaluation	The process of comparing the outcomes of risk analysis to the risk criteria in order to determine whether a risk is acceptable or tolerable.
Risk identification	The process of recognising, identifying and describing risks.
Risk treatment	A process to select and implement appropriate measures undertaken to modify risk.
Treatment objective	The aim to be achieved by the treatment. Treatment objectives should be specific and measurable.
Treatment priority	The order, importance or urgency for allocation of funding, resources and opportunity to treatments associated with a particular asset. The treatment priority is based on an asset's risk rating.
Treatment Schedule	A report produced within the BRMS that details the treatment priority of each asset identified in the BRM Plan and the treatments scheduled.
Treatment Strategy	The general approach that will be taken to managing bushfire risk, in consideration of the local government context and objectives.
Treatment type	The specific treatment activity that will be implemented to modify risk, for example a planned burn.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCO	Aboriginal Community-Controlled Organisation
ACH	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
ACHIS	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System
AFAC	Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council
AFDRS	Australian Fire Danger Rating System
ALT	Aboriginal Lands Trust
APZ	Asset Protection Zone
ARP	Aboriginal Ranger Program
AWC	Australian Wildlife Conservancy
BAL	Bushfire Attack Level
BFB	Bush Fire Brigade
BMB	Bushfire Mitigation Branch
BPZ	Building Protection Zone
BRM	Bushfire Risk Management
BRMS	Bushfire Risk Management System
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COMCEN	DFES Communications Centre
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
DoD	Department of Defence
DoE	Department of Education
DoHW	Department of Housing and Works
DoJ	Department of Justice
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
FCO	Fire Control Officer
FDR	Fire Danger Rating
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials

KLC	Kimberley Land Council
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
MAFGP	Mitigation Activity Fund Grants Program
MBA	Master Builders Association of Western Australia
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
NAFI	Northern Australian Fire Information
OBRM	Office of Bushfire Risk Management
SoB	Shire of Broome
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes For Areas
SPP 3.7	State Planning Policy 3.7 – Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas
TEC	Threatened Ecological Communities
TFB	Total Fire Ban
UCL	Unallocated Crown Land
UMR	Unmanaged Reserves
VFES	Volunteer Fire and Emergency Service
VFRS	Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service
WA	Western Australia

Appendix A – Communication Plan

This Communication Plan supports the development, implementation and review of the Shire's BRM Plan. It should document the:

- Communication objectives.
- Roles and responsibilities.
- Key stakeholders engaged in the development of the BRM Plan and Treatment Schedule.
- The implementation and review of the BRM Plan including: target audiences and key messages at each project stage; communication risks and strategies for their management; and communication monitoring and evaluation procedures.

Communication Objectives

The communication objectives for the development, implementation and review of the BRM Plan for the Shire are as follows:

- Key stakeholders understand the purpose of the BRM Plan and their role in the BRM planning process.
- Stakeholders who are essential to the BRM planning process, or can supply required information, are identified and engaged in a timely and effective manner.
- Relevant stakeholders are involved in decisions regarding risk acceptability and treatment.
- Key stakeholders engage in the review of the BRM Plan as per the schedule in place for the local government.
- The community and other stakeholders engage with the BRM planning process and as a result are better informed about bushfire risk and understand their responsibilities to address bushfire risk on their own land.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Shire is responsible for the development, implementation and review of the Communication Plan. Key stakeholders support the Local Government by participating in the Communication Plan as appropriate. An overview of communication roles and responsibilities are as follows:

- Shire CEO is responsible for requesting OBRM endorse the BRM Plan.
- Shire Communications and Media Team, is responsible for communication of the BRM Plan to the community.
- Shire's Manager Environmental Health, Emergency and Rangers is responsible for communication between the Local Government and the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.

Key Stakeholders for Communication

The following table identifies key stakeholders in the BRM planning process, its implementation and review. These are stakeholders that are identified as having a significant role or interest in the planning process or are likely to be significantly impacted by outcomes.

Stakeholder	Role or interest	Level of impact of outcomes	Level of engagement
DFES	Provide expert knowledge and advice in relation to bushfire risk, prevention, and treatment	High	Collaborate and consult
OBRM	Review and endorse BRM Plan	High	Consult
DBCA	Responsible for prevention, preparedness, and response within their designated areas.	Medium	Collaborate and consult
DPLH	Manager of large parcels of UCL/UMR within the Shire	Medium	Consult
DoHW	Manager of State Government Assets. Arranges and funds contractors to deliver quasi-municipal services including firebreaks	High	Inform, consult, empower
Horizon Power & Water Corporation	Manage and maintain critical infrastructure	Medium	Inform and consult
Private Landowners	Carry out treatments on their own land in accordance with the BRM Plan	High	Inform, consult , empower
Pastoralists	Manage a significant portion of the Shire's land mass	High	Collaborate and consult
Indigenous Rangers Groups	Manage and mitigate bushfire risk in large areas of land for environmental, economic and cultural reasons	High	Collaborate and consult

Communications Log

This Communications Log captures the communications with key internal and external stakeholders that occurred during the development of the BRM Plan and associated Treatment Schedule. Record any significant conversations, community engagement events, emails, meetings, presentations, workshops and other communication initiatives.

Timing of communication	Stakeholders	Purpose	Summary	Communication Method	Lesson Identified	Follow up
Development of the BRM Plan						
Throughout the development of the BRM Plan	Shire CEO and Executive Staff	Ensure Shire executives have input and ownership of the BRM Plan	Informed and consulted on the development of the plan. Input into the plan	Phone, Emails, face to face	Ensure sufficient uptake and awareness	Ongoing updates on the development
Throughout the development of the BRM Plan	LEMC	Input and awareness of the development of the BRM Plan	Context, Stakeholders, and risk assessments	Online	Ensure sufficient uptake and awareness.	Ongoing updates through LEMC
February 2025	Shire CEO, Manager Manager Environmental Health, Emergency and Rangers	Provide overview of BRMP and process. Request input and access to relevant Shire documents and plans.	Informed and consulted on the development of the plan.	Email	Ensure sufficient uptake and awareness.	Ongoing updates on the development
February 2025	DBCA West Kimberley	Seek input and raise awareness of the BRM Plan	Seek input into the BRM Plan	Email	Ensure sufficient uptake and awareness	Follow up.
March 2025	Manager EnvironmentalHealth,Emergencyand Rangers,	Meeting with Manager tro provide overview of BRM Plan development.	Informed and consulted on the development of the plan. Further input into the plan.	Face to Face	Feedback and input greater with face to face communication.	Ongoing updates on the development and seek feedback
March 2025	DPLH	Identify assets	Consulted DPLH ACHIS register	Online register	Nil	As required
March 2025	Indigenous Groups (KLC)	Seek input and raise awareness of the Plan	Seek input	Phone, Email	Currently operational with seasonal Bushfire Mitigation.	Follow up required
June 2025	Shire Senior Ranger, Manager Environmental Health, Emergency and Rangers	Conducted field assessments for BRMS data entry.	Field assessments conducted limited to Broome township, Coconut Wells and Crab Creek with focus on human settlements.	In person	Budget constraints limit time taken and distance to cover entire Shire. Focus on larger settlements for the first BRM Plan where many assets could be risk assessed. Focus is risk to life and property like human settlements and critical infrastructure. The success of the Plan relies heavily on input from stakeholders and land managers	Continue to add new assets to BRMS throughout life of the Plan. Seek support to increase BRPC budget to support field assessments, and on ground consultation.
July 2025	Shire	Identify tenure types in the Shire considered as Private and Other in the information supplied by OBRM.	Breakdown of the data will inform the BRM Plan Seek approval to access treatments on LG tenure	Email	Nil	Pastoral stations list provided. Further breakdown of Non-Aboriginal Pastoral Leases required as Aboriginal Pastoral Leases are captured under Aboriginal Managed category

July 2025	Department of Primary Industries & Regional Development (DPIRD)	Identify assets and types of industries in the Shire.	Will seek info on hectares per Pastoral station in the Shire. Provided a summary of industries	Face to face , email	Ensure sufficient uptake and awareness.	Follow up
July 2025	Department of Housing and Works (DOHW)	Seek input and raise awareness of the Plan. Inform of risk to State Government assets. Collect information on the assets they manage in the Shire on behalf of the State so risk can be communicated to the correct stakeholders. To identify if there is KPI's and Auditing processes in place for municipal services.	Specifically sought to identify • The Remote or Town Based Community homes that are not owned or funded by State Government. • Estimated cost of replacement of DoHW managed assets, specifically houses • Cost of relocating displaced families as the support agency for Natural Hazards providing and coordinating emergency relief and support services after an emergency • The agency that bears these costs • Confirm if the assets they manage are insured for bushfires • As asset manager on behalf of State Government are steps taken to ensure APZ & BPZ are established • Insurance implications to the asset owner if houses do not have APZ/BPZ established	Email/Phone	Nil response. Followed up with FOI request to DoC and DoHW. Ensure sufficient uptake and awareness as DoHW role of "lessor" Phone call established DoHW do have some municipal services in some communities (not all) that install firebreaks. DoHW were unable to provide the list of Housing and Infrastructure Services to Aboriginal Remote and Town-Based Communities.	Seek alternate avenues to gain access to this data.
August 2025	DBCA West Kimberley	Seek input and raise awareness of the BRM Plan	Current mitigation activities, annual plans and seek DBCA environmental assets	Email	Currently Operational with Seasonal Bushfire Mitigation	Follow up
September 2025	Master Builders Association	Seek current data for new builds in the Shire	Data from 2015 prior to COVID outdated	Phone, Email	Reasonable to work on a 1.8 metro loading for a standard new build in the Shire.	Expressed interest in the BRM Plan. Include as a stakeholder/advisor
September 2025	Kimberley Pilbara Cattlemen's Association CEO	Identify if Pastoralists' mitigation efforts are recorded or mapped into a central database and if mitigation is measured and communicated with neighbouring land managers or asset owners	Seeking input	Email	At time of publishing no response was received.	Follow up
September 2025	DFES Bushfire Mitigation Branch	Identify schools that BMB conduct risk assessments. Currently 20 of the 32 DoE school sites are on the Bushfire Zone Register	BMB advised only schools on land managed by DoE are risk assessed	Email	Schools' bushfire risks are reassessed every 2-3 years	Information provided
September 2025	Department of Primary Industries & Regional Development (DPIRD)	Seek input and raise awareness of the BRM Plan	Following up	Email	Ensure sufficient uptake and awareness.	Ongoing updates on the development and seek feedback
October 2025	KLC	Investigate streamlining Remote Community Risk Assessments processes between Shire and KLC	KLC Rangers currently capturing data for Remote Aboriginal Communities bushfire risk to provide critical intelligence for effective bushfire response.	Online	Discussed streamlining risk assessments and data gathering by Rangers	Follow up
October 2025	DPLH (Pastoral)	Data sought	Seek further data to identify combined total area (hectares) for Pastoral Stations in particular non-Aboriginal Pastoral Leases held in the Shire	Phone, email	This information forms the Land and Tenure component of the Context Statement	Follow up

October 2025	Kimberley Development Commission	Seek current data for building costs per Shire in the Kimberley	Last known data provided in 2015 unlikely to reflect current building market in the Kimberley	Phone, email	More appropriate to work on a 1.6x metro loading for construction costs in Broome and Kununurra, for other towns and remote communities 1.8-2 would probably be reasonable. A conservative estimate is always better placed for planning.	As required
November 2025	Shire Bushfire Adviosry Committee (BFAC)	Presented draft Plan to BFAC seeking support of Plan for OBRM endorsement	*Action: That the Shire of Broome Draft Risk Management plan submitted by Rhiannon Machin-Bushfire Risk Coordinator- Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley to the Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC) held on 12 November 2025 be supported by BFAC. Moved E.Nowaks seconded A.Morton*	Online	Chairperson recommended draft Plan goes before Council's next meeting February 2026 prior to OBRM endorsement process.	Postponed. Plan presented to Council workshop April 2026
March 2026	KLC	FULCRUM Remote Communities Bushfire Resilience Tool	Progress update on tool development	In person	Tool to be user-friendly and to capture GPS and timestamped images that can be shared to BRMS	Ongoing
March 2026	Dampier Peninsula Fire Working Group Pre Season Workshop	2026 Fire planning, operations and support	Stakeholders representatives including Dampier Peninisula Rangers groups, pastoralists, DPLH, Watercorp, Mainroads, DFES, DBCA, Rangelands NRM, Environs Kimberley, WWF and Kimberley Land Council's bushfire mitigation priorities and pre-season burning and progress updates	In person	Opportunity to streamline community preparedness assessments into BRMS and sharing knowledge to enable community resilience efforts.	Ongoing updates
April 2026	Shire	Council workshop	Presentation of draft BRM Plan by BRPC to Council workshop to progress to commence the OBRM endorsement process in readiness for next Council Meeting in May.	Online	Provided copy of draft Plan, risk rating register including Middle Lagoon Track , proposed treatments. Workshop requests Middle Lagoon Track to be mentioned in the Plan's context statement.	Prepare Final copy of Plan for CEO to submit with request letter to OBRM seeking endorsement

Timing of Communications	Stakeholders	Purpose	Summary	Communications Method	Lesson identified	Follow-up
Development of the Treatment Schedule						
Throughout the development of the BRM Plan	Community	Encourage input as the Plan develops over its Lifetime	Work together with the community to look at bushfire risks, discuss possible treatments and make sure local voices help shape the Plan	Face to Face, social media	Ensure the Community understands the purpose of the Plan, the nature of bushfire risks and encourage a collaborated effort towards building a resilient community.	Ongoing
Throughout the development of the BRM Plan	DPLH	Statutory approvals	Approvals required for implementing treatments- Clearing, Cultural heritage etc.	Email	Time frames for approvals could impact treatment	Ongoing consultation and reviews of treatments
Throughout the development of the BRM Plan	DoHW	Encourage input as the Plan develops over its lifetime	Inform of identified assets and associated risk assessment. Seek input and awareness of the BRM plan. Communicate bushfire risk to public housing assets managed by DoHW. Seek number of public assets managed by DoHW in Remote Aboriginal Communities	Email	Ensure understanding of the purpose of the Plan, the nature of bushfire risks and encourage a collaborated effort towards building a resilient community.	Ongoing consultation during the life of the Plan
Throughout the development of the BRM Plan	DBCA	Overview of DBCA's Program	Overview of DBCA's Program	Email	Consultation with stakeholders very important	As required
Throughout the development of the BRM Plan	DFES	Discuss and plan treatments	Discuss and plan treatments on managed lands	Online meeting	Changes in strategies required based on vegetation	As required
Throughout the development of the BRM Plan	Shire Staff	Discuss and plan treatments	Discuss and plan treatments on managed lands	Online meeting	Changes in strategies required based on vegetation	As required
Throughout the development of the BRM Plan	Land Managers	Identify assets and associated risk assessment to assist empowering them to identify and implement suitable treatment strategy	Identified sites requiring treatments, treatment Options, Impacts of various types of treatments	Email, Face to Face	Funding available to implement treatments, Impacts on other economical incomes such as Carbon Credit Schemes	Ongoing consultation and discussions during the life of the BRM Plan

Communications Plan

This Communications Plan outlines the key communication initiatives that will be undertaken during the implementation of the BRM Plan.

Timing of communication	Stakeholders	Communication Objective(s)	Communication Method	Key Message or Purpose	Responsibility	Identified Risks to Communication	Strategy to Manage Risks	Monitoring and Evaluation Method
Following Plan endorsement								
Life of Plan	Council	All	Online or Face to Face	Request Council to formally adopt the BRM Plan	Director Community Planning	Lack of information provided at the Council briefing meeting	Ensure comprehensive briefing provided to council	Receive Council adoption of the BRM Plan.
Life of Plan	LEMC	All	Online or Face to Face, Quarterly meetings	Update on the implementation of treatments	Director Community Planning	Lack of attendance from LEMC members	Regular contact with members including updates outside of scheduled meetings	Constructive feedback and support of the implementation
Life of Plan	Private landowners	All	Social Media, Face to Face, Emails, Postal notification As required	Review treatment options and implementation effectiveness	Director Community Planning	Lack of buy in from landowners, lack of cooperation from landowners to implement mitigation strategies	Ensure effective communication during all stages of the plan. Ensure landowners are empowered to undertake the treatments identified.	Treatments are undertaken and risk is reduced to assets.
Life of Plan	Pastoralists	All	Face to Face, Emails, As required	Review treatment options and implementation effectiveness	Director Community Planning	Lack of cooperation from pastoralist to undertake treatments on their land	Ensure pastoralist are consulted and empowered to undertake the required treatments	Treatments are undertaken and risk is reduced to assets.
Life of Plan	Government Agencies	All	Face to Face, Emails, quarterly	Review treatment options and implementation effectiveness	Director Community Planning	Lack of interest to implement treatments on land they manage or follow up treatments that protect the assets they manage on behalf of State Government	Ensure all agencies with land management or asset management responsibilities are consulted and empowered to undertake the required treatments	Treatments are undertaken and risk is reduced to assets.

Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Fire & Emergency Services**

DFES
Department of Fire & Emergency Services

Our Ref:
Your Ref: O260424-150613

Sam Mastrolembo
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Broome
PO Box 44
Broome, Western Australia 6725

Dear Sir/Madam

ENDORSEMENT OF BUSHFIRE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thank you for providing the Shire of Broome Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan received by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) on 18 May 2026

I am pleased to inform you that the Shire of Broome BRM Plan has been endorsed by OBRM. This signifies it meets the standard required by the Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan (the Guidelines). We recommend the BRM Plan is now presented to Council for approval.

BRM Plans and the data that support them should be reviewed regularly and updated to reflect any changes that have occurred in the local government area. OBRM will request confirmation the Shire of Broome BRM Plan has been reviewed on 31 May 2028. More information on the review process can be found in the Guidelines and we will contact the Shire nearer the review date.

The Shire of Broome will also be required to respond to an annual survey detailing progress in managing bushfire risk. You will receive the survey in July 2026, and I thank you in advance for your contribution to helping us understand the state of bushfire risk across Western Australia.

Thank you for your Shire's commitment to managing bushfire risk and I wish you well in implementing the Plan.

Yours sincerely

Glen Daniel
DIRECTOR OBRM
19 May 2026

PO Box P1174 Perth WA 6844
Cockburn Emergency Services Complex
20 Stockton Bend, Cockburn Central WA 6164
Tel (08) 6551 4060 obrm@dfes.wa.gov.au www.dfes.wa.gov.au

9.2 PLACE

9.2.1 ADOPTION OF DRAFT BROOME TOWNSITE COASTAL HAZARD RISK MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTATION PLAN (CHRMAP) FOR PUBLIC ADVERTISING

LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Broome Townsite
APPLICANT:	Shire of Broome
FILE:	PLA95.7
AUTHOR:	Acting Manager Planning and Building
CONTRIBUTOR/S:	Nil
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Acting Director Development and Community
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil

SUMMARY:

The Shire of Broome has undertaken a review of its Coastal Hazard and Risk Management Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) to guide future responses to coastal erosion risks within the Broome townsite. The original CHRMAP was adopted by Council on 7 September 2017.

CHRMAPs are required to be reviewed every 5 to 10 years to ensure they remain current and responsive to changing conditions. Given that the majority of the original recommendations have now been implemented, and in recognition of the evolving nature of coastal risks, a review and update of the CHRMAP has been completed. The Shire has secured grant funding through the Department of Planning's Coastal Management Plan Assistance Program to undertake this review. A draft updated CHRMAP for the Broome townsite has now been prepared and is presented to Council for consideration.

This report recommends that Council adopt the draft CHRMAP for the purpose of public advertising and authorise the Chief Executive Officer to undertake a 35-day consultation period. Any submissions received will be brought back to Council for its consideration.

BACKGROUND

Previous Considerations

OMC 30 June 2016 Item 9.2.2
OMC 25 August 2016 Item 9.2.2
OMC 30 March 2017 Item 9.2.2

The original CHRMAP was developed in 2016 - 2017 and adopted by Council in 2017, with a range of recommendations which the Shire implemented in the years following, these include:

- Shoreline Monitoring and UAV surveys (2018-2024)
- Gray Street Extension Fatal Flaw Assessment (2017)
- Scheme Amendment to include Special Control Area (2018).
- Preparation and implemented of Broome Coastal Planning Policy LPP5.23 (2019).
- Cable Beach Coastal Protection Options and Geotechnical Investigations (2019).
- Town Beach Geotechnical Investigation and Coastal Adaptation Option Assessment (2020)

- Construction of Town Beach Revetment Wall (2019 - 2021)
- Chinatown Revitalisation Project (2020 – 2021)
- Town Beach Jetty Construction (2022)
- Cable Beach Foreshore Upgrades Detailed Design Technical Note (2022)
- Construction of Cable Beach Development Stage 1 (2024) and construction of Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment Stage 2 (2025/26) delivering coastal protection for the foreshore area.

The Shire of Broome has completed a review of its Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan with the assistance on consultants Baird Australia, Ricardo, Element Advisory, the draft document can be found in **Attachment 1**. The CHRMAP review has been undertaken to ensure its advice and recommendations remain current, with the updated document guiding legislative compliance and informing future monitoring, development, and investment in coastal areas.

The updated CHRMAP is focused on the near shore and foreshore area that may be influenced by coastal processes of inundation and erosion over the 100-yr planning period 2025 to 2125. The planning timeframes that are used in the report are 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2125. The nearly 30 km of the Broome shoreline is assessed within the nine coastal compartments as shown in Figure 1 below. The CHRMAP identifies erosion and inundation risks modelled on future climate change projections and prioritise short- to medium-term adaptation measures to address unacceptable risks within the next 25 years, noting that catchment flooding from rainfall, stormwater management, groundwater impacts, and tsunami risk are not considered.

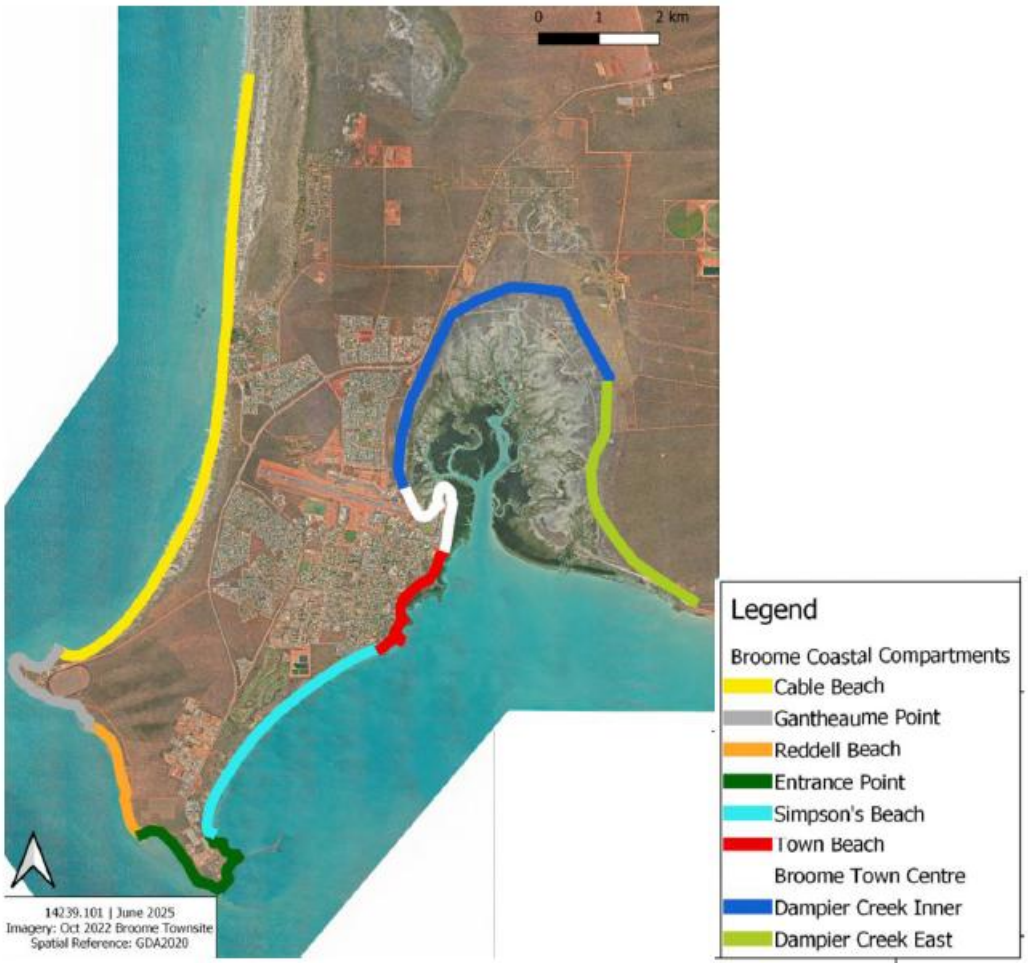

Figure 1 – Coastal Compartments for CHRMAP

COMMENT

The CHRMAP review has followed a structured seven-stage process consistent with the Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaption Planning Guidelines. The first four stages have been completed which include scoping and updated hazard assessment, risk evaluation and adaptation planning. The final stages that remain are public consultation, final adoption and implementation.

The additional information available since the adoption of the CHRMAP in 2017 has been used to inform this CHRMAP review including Coastal surveys and monitoring data collected since the previous CHRMAP.

The following actions have been undertaken to prepare the updated draft CHRMAP report:

Community Engagement
Initial community engagement was undertaken in September 2025 to seek feedback on community values. This engagement focused on establishing the context of the review, identifying the key outcomes sought, and understanding what has changed since the development of the CHRMAP in 2017.

Risk treatment and Trigger Point Reviews
The CHRMAP has been reviewed to ensure that risk treatment options and associated trigger points remain current and fit for purpose. This review included updates to the vulnerability assessment and risk evaluation, to reflect actions implemented since the previous plan, as well as an assessment of the effectiveness of existing measures.

Coastal Hazard Assessment
A Coastal Hazard Assessment (CHA) has been completed which provides updated modelling, analysis and mapping of coastal erosion and inundation hazard over the 100-yr planning timeframe. This incorporates reanalysis of coastal hazard risk for the shoreline areas based on additional data, reports and studies that have been completed for the area since the original plan was produced. Mapping of coastal hazard has been developed to inform the CHRMAP for planning periods at 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2125. The study also identified coastal assets at risk, grouped into four categories: social, economic, environmental, and heritage/cultural values. Mapping of the coastal assets through the study area are presented in **Attachment 1**, appendix C.

Vulnerability Assessment
A vulnerability assessment was undertaken to determine how the effects of coastal hazards are predicted to impact assets in current and future planning periods. To determine the coastal assets that are most vulnerable to coastal hazard requires consideration of the asset's exposure to coastal hazard, the sensitivity of the asset to the impacts from exposure and its adaptive capacity. The vulnerability rating of the coastal assets in each respective coastal compartment was assessed as presented in Appendix D, **Attachment 1**. The vulnerability rating increases in future planning periods as coastal hazard become more influential on shoreline areas. Assets that are rated as 'highly vulnerable' or 'very highly vulnerable' require mitigation actions to manage the risk.

The key areas for risk treatment across the study area following the vulnerability assessment includes the following:

- Commercial and residential property at risk of erosion in the shorelines of Reddell Beach, Simpsons Beach, Town Beach and Broome Central (Chinatown).

- Roads and carparks at risk of erosion and / or inundation in Cable Beach, Gantheaume Point, Simpson's Beach, Town Beach, Broome Central (Chinatown) and Dampier Creek.
- Shire assets including street furniture, beach access stairs, coastal pathways, foreshore reserves and parks at risk of erosion in Cable Beach, Town Beach and Chinatown.

Risk Treatment

The risk treatment options that are considered in the CHRMAP review have been developed from a range of sources and key guidance outcomes from the CHRMAP Guidelines which describes the general risk treatment categories in a risk treatment and adaptation hierarchy. The risk treatments are set out in the figure below:

Benefit Distribution Analysis and Cost Benefit Analysis

As part of the CHRMAP review a Benefit Distribution Analysis and Cost Benefit Analysis has been completed for three future protection options for Chinatown, to inform whether there is a benefit in undertaking future protection works and to propose a funding methodology. This is explored further in the report.

Key Changes

The assessment has identified a number of key changes since the original 2017 CHRMAP, these are outlined below:

1. Updated erosion and inundation mapping using newly updated data since the original CHRMAP which proposed the key timeframes as 2040, 2070 and 2110. The new timeframes are 2025, 2050, 2075, 2125. This updated mapping includes the protection structures currently in place at Cable Beach, Entrance Point and Town Beach. The mapping assumes that the protection structures are maintained over the 100-year planning period and continue to protect the area landward from erosion. The full set of updated mapping can be found in Appendix B of **Attachment 1**.

   Below is an example of the updated coastal processes at Reddell Beach (figure 3 and 4). For the northern property at 281 Kavite Road, this is currently rated as highly vulnerable to erosion. The has been noted erosion of the pindan cliff over the period 2000 to 2024 of 11m of shoreline (~0.5m / yr). The nearest structure is approximately 10m from the edge of the pindan cliff at its closest point. A fence has been erected between the building and the cliff edge.

   For the northern property at 281 Kavite Road, the CHRMAP recommends planning for the Managed Retreat of the building closest to the cliff edge be commenced. A trigger for the building removal is recommended for when the shoreline erodes to the current fenceline. Based on the historical rate of erosion for this section of the pindan cliff, the shoreline is expected to continue retreating and the trigger point could be reached within 5 to 10 years. It is strongly recommended that the structure is evacuated during extreme cyclone events as a precaution in the event that significant erosion of the pindan cliff occurs.

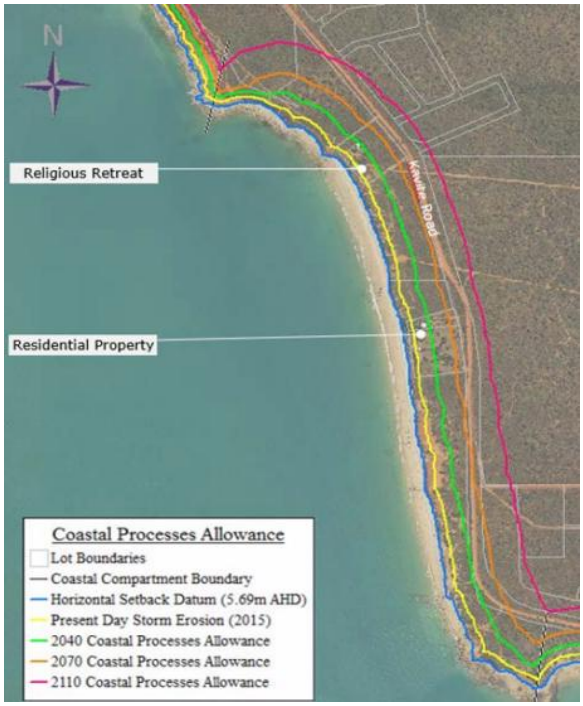

Figure 3 – 2017 CHRMAP Erosion Allowances

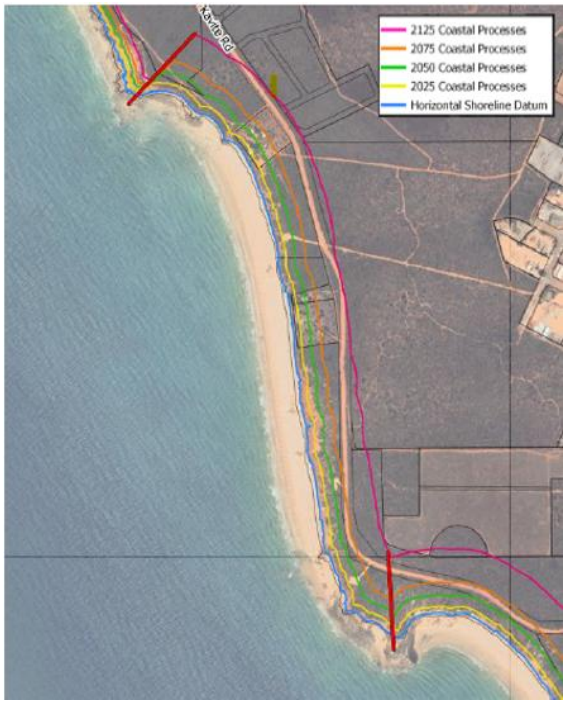

Figure 4- 2026 CHRMAP Erosion Allowance

2. The Special Control Area has been updated to include erosion lines up to 2125, this includes the reduction of 12 properties and 70 additional properties that are now included in the SCA area (Figure 5 and 6 below).

Figure 5 – Current SCA 9

Figure 6 – Proposed SCA 9

3. Updated the short-term implementation plan and confirmed the medium to long-term adaptation pathways. These are detailed further in the report.

<u>Economic Analysis – Chinatown Protection Structure</u>

The current CHRMAP process requires local governments to undertake a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) for any proposed adaptation options, as well as a benefit distribution analysis (BDA) for proposed protection measures.

As part of the original 2017 CHRMAP, a range of options to mitigate future coastal erosion and inundation risks for Broome Central (Chinatown) were investigated. Given the area's importance, there was strong community support and Council endorsement for a Protect adaptation approach to manage these risks. The report recommended the possibility of building a sea wall for Broome Central (Chinatown) noting further studies required to determine type, alignment and timing.

To further investigate the feasibility of the preferred Protect adaptation pathway identified in the 2017 CHRMAP, additional studies were undertaken to assess potential seawall alignments and their associated costs and benefits. These investigations sought to determine the extent of protection that could be provided to the Chinatown Peninsula and evaluate the economic justification for different seawall configurations. As part of this work, economic consultants Ricardo assessed three potential seawall options (**Appendix F of Attachment 1**), with the outcomes informing the updated CHRMAP and future decision-making regarding coastal protection measures.

The three options assessed are as follows:

Option 1: Seawall along Gray Street.
- Protects all commercial and residential properties on the Chinatown Peninsula in the area south of Gray Street. No protection is provided to areas north of Gray Street.
- Approximate length is 1156m, construction cost $22.5 million.

Option 2: Seawall extension north of Gray Street.
- Protects an additional 9 lots in the area north of Gray Street compared with Option 1.
- Approximate length is 1428m, construction cost $25.5 million.

Option 3: Seawall extension north of Gray Street.
- Protects an additional 19 lots in the area north of Gray Street compared with Option 1.
- Approximate length is 1565m, construction cost $27.0 million.

Figure 7 Coastal protection Options 1 to 3

Cost Benefit Analysis

The cost–benefit analysis shows that all three seawall options have a net present value (NPV) of over $0.7 million, indicating that all options would provide net benefits compared to the

base case (Table 11). The NPV and benefit cost ratio (BCR) of Option 1 is the highest of all three seawall options.

While Option 1 provides less benefit overall, the lower capital cost of this option drives a higher NPV and BCR. Option 3 provides the most benefit of all options due to the protection of private property to the north of the Chinatown peninsula.

The seawall options protect the same assets, except for the area north of Gray Street, where most properties are privately owned. The differences in the relative performance of the options are driven by the value generated from the protection of the properties in this northern area. While these assets are highly valuable, with seawall construction assumed to commence in 2040, discounting means that the difference in present-value protection benefits between the options is small.

Benefit Distribution Analysis

A Benefit–Cost Analysis (BDA) identifies who benefits from adaptation measures, the extent of those benefits, and when and for how long they occur. It underpins the beneficiary-pays principle by promoting transparent and equitable funding arrangements, whereby those who benefit contribute proportionally to the costs of design, construction, and ongoing maintenance.

In this case, the BDA identifies the key beneficiaries of the proposed coastal protection measures—namely the Shire, private landowners, and the State Government—and assesses how benefits are distributed over time. Across all three seawall options, the majority of quantified benefits accrue locally, with approximately 85–87% of total monetised benefits flowing to Shire of Broome residents. These benefits are largely driven by avoided damage to commercial assets, protection of public infrastructure, and the non-market value of maintaining Chinatown as a functioning commercial, cultural, and social precinct.

Tourism-related benefits account for a further 12–13% of total benefits and are shared between the wider Western Australian community and interstate and international visitors. In contrast, direct quantified benefits to private residential property owners are relatively minor (≤0.5%), reflecting the limited number of residential assets within coastal hazard areas and modelling assumptions regarding occupancy and ownership.

The analysis also identifies 2045 as the optimal timing for construction, balancing the escalation of coastal risk with overall cost efficiency.

Two potential funding models have been identified: a shared funding arrangement between the State and the Shire, and an alternative model whereby the State funds the upfront capital costs, with the Shire responsible for ongoing maintenance. The following types of funding have been considered:

- Special charges – these charges can be applied for a certain period of time, and can be differentiated depending on location and property type (e.g. commercial versus residential)
- General rate increases – these charges are not differentiated by location or property type and are expected to be ongoing.
- Government funding – funding from the State Government, either upfront or ongoing.

For option 2, the additional extent of seawall protects only private residential properties, for option 3 the additional extent of the seawall protects both residential and commercial properties. This is considered in the split of funding for the additional costs compared to option 1.

Funding Model 1

Funding model 1 is a shared funding model accounting for non-quantified benefits. Given the importance of major unquantified benefits, a direct funding split based only on the results of the CBA has not been considered. A proposed funding split that accounts for the unquantified benefits and provides a simple easy to apply approach is shown in Figure 8.

Funding source	Relevant beneficiaries (see Table 16)	Proportion of overall funding (%)	
		Option 1	Option 2 and 3 (additional costs compared to option 1)
Special charges	Private property owners directly affected	15%	25%
General rates	Other Shire of Broome residents	30%	25%
State government contributions	Horizon Power, wider WA community, interstate and international tourists	55%	50%

Figure 8 – Funding Model 1

Funding Model 2

Accounting for high cost of ongoing repair and maintenance Table 9 outlines a funding model that requires the upfront capital costs to be borne by the State Government, while ongoing repair and maintenance costs are borne by Shire of Broome ratepayers. This approach avoids the challenges of collecting ongoing funding from the State Government. Over the 50-year asset life of the seawall, ongoing repair and maintenance costs represent 50% of the total cost of the seawall. This option therefore provides a similar equity approach while also reducing borrowing costs and risks for the Shire.

Funding source	Relevant beneficiaries (see Table 16)	Proportion of overall funding (%)		
		Option 1	Option 2 (additional costs compared to option 1)	Option 3 (additional costs compared to option 2)
Special charges	Private property owners	30% of ongoing repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs
General rates	Chinatown residents, other Shire of Broome residents	70% of ongoing repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs
State government contributions	Horizon Power, wider WA community, interstate and international tourists	Upfront capital costs	Upfront capital costs	Upfront capital costs

Figure 9 – Funding Model 2

In summary, the CBA and BDA do not fully capture broader non-quantifiable benefits, including the preservation of cultural heritage, protection of economic activity, and overall

community value. These factors provide strong justification for State Government involvement.

The benefits of the 3 seawall options were identified as:

- Private property benefits – the benefits from the protection of private and commercial property within the Chinatown area.
- Shire asset protection benefits – the benefits from preventing the destruction of shire-owned assets including roads, carparks and the Broome Visitors Centre.
- Power infrastructure benefits – the benefits from avoiding costs associated with the removal and replacement of underground distribution cables and distribution poles.
- Tourism benefits– the benefits from maintaining tourist visitation to the Chinatown precinct.
- Local visitor benefits – the benefits to residents of the Shire of Broome from protection of assets and services including businesses, local council assets and recreational areas.
- Avoided disaster recovery costs - The avoided cost of response and recovery following events such as storms which lead to significant erosion or inundation.
- Cultural Heritage benefits - from protection of historical sites such as the Roebuck Bay Hotel or Sun Pictures and other assets with cultural significance.
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage benefits – the benefits to Yawuru people, the traditional owners of the lands and waters in and around Rubibi (Broome) from the protection of Morgan's Camp.

1.

Engagement on the three seawall options and Benefit Distribution Analysis will be undertaken with identified stakeholders during the consultation process.

Actions

The draft CHRMAP outlines implementation actions ranging from Short Term (next 10 Years) and Medium to Long Term Actions (2030 to 2075), these are outlined below.

Short Term Implementation Actions

The short-term implementation actions over the next 10 years are summarised section 9 of **Attachment No 1**. They include recommendations for Planning Actions, additional Technical Studies and an Annual Monitoring Program.

Planning Actions

- The extents of the SCA have been updated based on the latest coastal hazard assessment in Baird (2026). The SCA represents the most landward extent of the coastal erosion hazard or inundation hazard (S4) based on the planning year 2125.
- The new SCA extents will replace the SCA that was calculated from the previous CHRMAP and referenced in the Local Planning Policy 5.23 that was adopted in 2019.
- This will require update to Special Control Area No.9 (SCA9) in Shire of Broome's Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (LPS7).
- The Local Planning Policy, Coastal Planning Policy 5.23 will require an update to incorporate changes associated with the CHRMAP update. This will require minor updates to wording in the main document and updates to mapping and tables in the Appendices of the document.

2.

Additional Studies

The following studies are recommended in the next 5 years (by 2030):

- Foreshore Management Plan for Conti Foreshore.

- Structure Assessment Chinatown Peninsula Dampier Terrace.
- Structure Assessment and Erosion Study for Catalina's Foreshore.
- Platform for Hazard Information to be made publicly available.

Shoreline Monitoring Program

The total cost for the recommended short term implementation actions (additional studies, monitoring program) is $330,000 over a 5-yr period, a cost breakdown is outlined below in Figure 4.

Task	Description	Budget
Year 1	**2026 Activities**	
Annual Monitoring	Year 1 Monitoring Activities	$ 20,000
Planning	Updates to SCA9 and LPP5.23.	Shire Internal
Year 2	**2027 Activities**	
Annual Monitoring	Year 2 Monitoring Activities	$ 20,000
Planning	Prepare Foreshore Management Plan Conti Foreshore	$ 80,000
Technical	Structural Assessment Chinatown Peninsula Dampier Terrace	$ 75,000
Year 3	**2028 Activities**	
Annual Monitoring	Year 3 Monitoring Activities	$ 20,000
Planning	Publicly Available Hazard Mapping System.	Shire Internal
Year 4	**2029 Activities**	
Annual Monitoring	Year 4 Monitoring Activities	$ 20,000
Technical	Structural Assessment / Erosion Study Catalinas Foreshore	$ 75,000
Year 5	**2030 Activities**	
Annual Monitoring	Year 5 Monitoring Activities	$ 20,000
	TOTAL Cost for Five-Year Program	**$330,000**

Figure 10 – Short Term Implementation Plan and estimated budget

Medium to Long Term Actions (2030 to 2075)

A Planned or Managed Retreat Policy would be developed and implemented over this timeframe. The findings from the shoreline monitoring program would be considered in future CHRMAP reviews to inform this process. The recommendations and actions would be subject to engineering advice and local planning recommendations in accordance with the applicable policy.

The degree of sea level rise and the rate at which erosion impacts foreshore areas will dictate the timing of actions over the period. In this CHRMAP the projected sea level rise is +0.2m by 2050 and +0.5m by 2075, this data is based on the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The most recent IPCC report was completed in 2023 (AR6) and this is used here as the basis for sea level rise estimates.

A summary of the medium-term adaptation actions is presented in Figure 11.

Item	Description	Trigger	Projected Timing
Minor infrastructure in the foreshore.	Replacement of assets in the foreshore as part of asset lifecycle. Replacement to consider the projected planning timeframes and associated coastal hazard from erosion and inundation.	Annual monitoring and CHRMAP review process to be used as basis for confirming future allowances for erosion and inundation in development requirements.	2030 – 2075
Town Beach Revetment and Cable Beach Foreshore Protection.	Maintain to ensure erosion protection of foreshore areas. As part of asset lifecycle, maintain assets and replace as required.	Regular structural condition assessments to determine the maintenance requirements / replacement schedule as part of asset management.	2030 – 2075
Chinatown Peninsula Protection Option.	Complete technical studies to determine structural requirements. Secure funding and approvals. Complete construction.	Sea level rise of +0.2m and / or significant erosion of shoreline area.	2035 -2045
Catalina's Foreshore Protection Upgrade.	Complete technical studies to determine structural requirements. Secure funding and approvals. Complete construction.	Structural condition assessment of current structures to determine the maintenance requirements / replacement schedule.	2040 - 2050
Managed Retreat	Prepare for Managed Retreat from shoreline areas once erosion / inundation risk is too high.	Erosion Trigger	2030 - 2075

Figure 11 - Medium-term adaptation actions

Long Term Implementation Plan (2075-2125)

The long-term plan covers the period 2075 to 2125. A summary of the Long-Term adaptation actions is presented in Table 12 noting the uncertainty for predictions beyond 50 years.

Item	Description	Trigger	Projected Timing
Minor infrastructure in the foreshore	Managed Retreat from shoreline areas once erosion or inundation risk is too high.	Sea level rise of +0.5m to 1.28m	2075 - 2125
Town Beach Revetment and Cable Beach Foreshore Protection.	Maintain to ensure erosion protection of foreshore areas. As part of asset lifecycle, maintain assets and replace as required.	Regular structural condition assessments to determine the maintenance requirements / replacement schedule as part of asset management.	2075 - 2125
Chinatown Peninsula Protection Option.	Maintain to ensure erosion protection of foreshore areas. As part of asset lifecycle, maintain assets and replace as required.	Regular structural condition assessments to determine the maintenance requirements / replacement schedule as part of asset management.	2075 - 2125
Carparks	Managed Retreat from shoreline areas once erosion or inundation risk is too high.	Sea level rise of +0.5m to 1.28m	2075 - 2125
Foreshore Area	Prepare for Managed Retreat from shoreline areas once erosion / inundation risk is too high.	Sea level rise of +0.5m to 1.28m	2075 - 2125
Managed Retreat	Prepare for Managed Retreat from shoreline areas once erosion / inundation risk is too high.	Erosion Trigger, Sea Level Rise >0.5m	2075 - 2125

Figure 12 - Long term implementation plan

Grant Funding

The grant funding opportunities available to the Shire to support these coastal management actions is highlighted. These funding mechanisms generally require a co-funded approach whereby 50% of the funding is matched. The grants that can be applied for are as follows:

- Coastal Management Plan Assistance Program (CMPAP)
- Coastal Adaptation and Protection (CAP) grants.
- H-CAP Major Project Fund grants.
- Coastwest Grants.
- National Disaster risk Reduction (NDRR) Grant Program

Summary

Overall, the CHRMAP is considered to set out a clear pathway for adapting to coastal hazards in Broome over the next 5 to 10 years. The actions and adaptation options outlined are realistic and achievable, and establish a pathway for implementation to inform Council decision making into the future. Therefore, it is recommended that Council receive the draft CHRMAP and authorise the Chief Executive Officer to undertake advertising, the results will then be returned for Council to review and formally adopt the CHRMAP document.

CONSULTATION

A Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan was prepared to inform the CHRMAP review (**Attachment 1**, appendix a).

The initial round of engagement occurred September 2025 and purpose was to:

- inform the community of the project,
- seek feedback on what has changed since the last CHRMAP; and
- to gather community input to inform the update and review of the CHRMAP.

The engagement included the following:

- Letters to property owners with the Special Control Area (SCA).
- Advertising in the Local Newspaper.
- Four Community Drop-in sessions including the Broome Library, Town Beach Markets and the Boulevard Shopping Centre.
- 1:1 meetings with key stakeholders including but not limited to Broome International Airport (BIA), Nyamba Buru Yawuru (NBY).
- Social Media Messaging which included Fact Sheets and promotional Flyer.
- Advertising on the Shires Website.

If Council adopts the CHRMAP for public comment, the next stage of engagement will include:

- Letters to property owners within the Special Control Area (SCA).
- Advertising in the Local Newspaper.
- Community Drop-in sessions including the Broome Library, Town Beach Markets and the Shire Offices.
- 1:1 meetings with stakeholders including but not limited to Broome International Airport (BIA), Nyamba Buru Yawuru (NBY).
- Social Media Messaging which includes Fact Sheets and promotional Flyer.
- Advertising on the Shire website.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Local Planning Scheme No .7

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

State Planning Policy 2.6
Local Planning Policy 5.23 Coastal Planning

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The draft CHRMAP recommends a series of short-term implementation actions, including additional studies and the establishment of a monitoring program, with an estimated total cost of $330,000 over a five-year period. A detailed cost breakdown is provided in Figure 4.

To support delivery of these actions, the Shire may seek funding through a range of State Government grant programs, including (but not limited to) the Coastal Management Plan Assistance Program (CMPAP), Coastal Adaptation and Protection (CAP) grants, and the H-CAP Major Project Fund.

Implementation of the CHRMAP will establish a strategic framework to support and strengthen future grant applications. The Shire has a strong track record in securing external funding to assist with Shire projects including the Town Beach revetment wall, Cable Beach projects (State and Federal funding), technical studies and annual shoreline monitoring programs. To date, the Shire has secured approximately $8.8 million in grant funding for coastal studies or works.

RISK

Coastal hazard risk management and adaptation planning will provide the Shire of Broome with an updated appropriate risk assessment and management planning framework for incorporating coastal hazard considerations into decision-making processes. The updated SCA will clearly identify land that is predicted to be affected by coastal hazards until 2125, while the CHRMAP will provide guidance on the decision making process involving land that is at risk from coastal erosion and inundation. Through risk identification, analysis and evaluation the Shire will be better placed to address coastal hazard risk.

In terms of consequence, the risk of not taking action is considered Extreme in terms of potential impact on the environment, health, Shire finances, property and reputation.

There could also be a liability risk if the Shire fails to take into account the outcomes of the CHRMAP in the decision making process. It is considered that the Shire has a duty of care to prevent the loss or injury to people or property, especially in instances where there risks have been made clear, and risk management and adaptation options are available.

By undertaking a systematic approach to coastal hazards through the CHRMAP, and putting in place controls to manage coastal hazard risk in association with the affected community and stakeholders, the Shire is able to reduce the risk to property and life, whilst also respecting the natural processes that create coastal erosion and inundation. Therefore by undertaking the CHRMAP, the Shire will reduce its risk from Extreme to Moderate.

STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS

Place - We will grow and develop responsibly and sustainably, caring for the natural environment and cultural and built heritage, for everyone.

Outcome 5 - Responsible management of natural resources

Objective 5.1 Manage and conserve the natural environment, lands and water.

Objective 5.2 Adopt and encourage sustainable practices.

Objective 5.3 Mitigate climate change and natural disaster risks.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Simple Majority

REPORT RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. *Receives the draft Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan dated 25 May 2026 as attached; and*
2. *Authorises the Chief Executive Officer to seek public comment for a period From 26 June to 31 July 2026 for 35 days.*

Attachments
1. Attachment 1 -Draft CHRMAP Report

B.
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81
Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP)
Broome Townsite
15 June 2026 | 14239.101.R5.RevB
Baird.
Innovation Engineered.
baird.com

Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP)

Broome Townsite

Prepared for:	Prepared by:
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14239.101.R5.RevB

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RevA	25/5/2026	Draft	Issued for Review by State Agencies.	JC	MM	JC
RevB	15/6/2026	Draft	Issued for Public Advertising.	JC	MM	JC

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Executive Summary

The Shire of Broome (the Shire) has completed a review of its Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP). The original CHRMAP was developed in 2016 - 2017 and adopted by Council in 2017, with a range of recommendations which the Shire implemented in the years following. The review of the CHRMAP has been undertaken to ensure that the advice and recommendations are current.

The review is delivered under key guideline and planning documents for Western Australia:

- Western Australian Planning Commission State Planning Policy No. 2.6 – State Coastal Planning Policy (SPP2.6, WAPC 2013); and
- Western Australian Planning Commission CHRMAP Guideline Document (WAPC 2019).

The updated CHRMAP is focused on the near shore and foreshore area that may be influenced by coastal processes of inundation and erosion over the 100-yr planning period 2025 to 2125. The planning timeframes that are used in the report are 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2125. The nearly 30 km of the Broome shoreline is assessed within the nine coastal compartments as shown in Figure E.1.

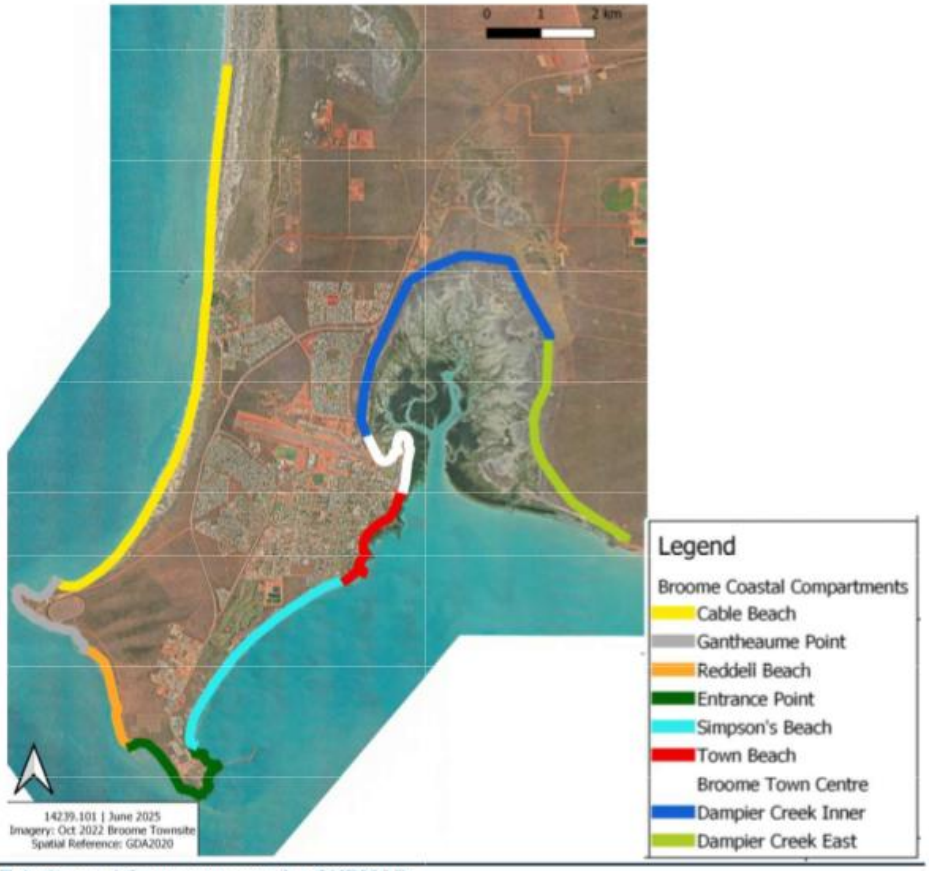

Figure E.1: Coastal Compartments for CHRMAP

The updated CHRMAP provides strategic guidance on coordinated, integrated and sustainable management of coastal areas identified as being at risk of coastal hazard through erosion and storm surge inundation. The coastal regions are critically important to the residents of Broome as both a lifestyle and recreation focus. For local businesses the coastal areas provide economic benefits that are both direct and indirect. Management of the coastal areas and foreshore reserves that surround the town, and the mitigation of the coastal hazard risk posed to the community is integral to Broome's ongoing and future success.

The CHRMAP has been delivered by a multi-disciplinary consultant team with expertise in coastal engineering and adaptation, statutory planning, community engagement and economic analysis. The consultant team worked with the Shire and incorporated input from the Broome community to develop the updated CHRMAP. A Stakeholder and Community Engagement Plan (SCEP) was developed to support the CHRMAP review and structured to comply with the Shire's Community Engagement Policy and Community Engagement Framework. The SCEP can be found in Appendix A.1.

The project steering committee included representatives from the Kimberley Development Commission (KDC), Department of Planning Lands and Heritage (DPLH) and Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI) who provided review of project deliverables through successive stages of the CHRMAP process (Figure E.2).

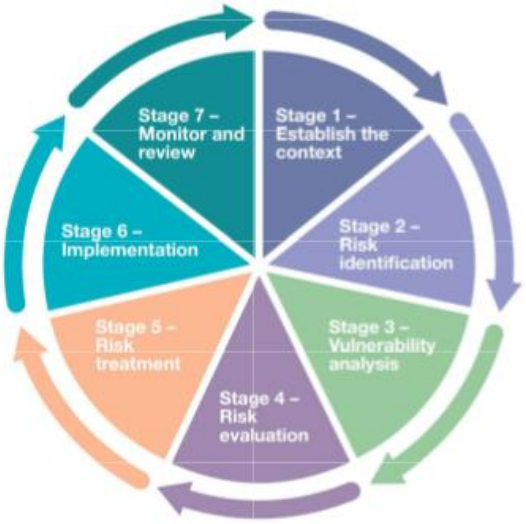

Figure E.2: Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan flowchart (DPLH, 2019).

Risk Identification and Coastal Assets

A Coastal Hazard Assessment (CHA) has been completed (Baird 2026) which provides updated analysis and mapping of coastal erosion and inundation hazard over the 100-yr planning timeframe. This incorporates reanalysis of coastal hazard risk for the shoreline areas based on additional data, reports and studies that have been completed for the area since the original plan was produced. Mapping of coastal hazard has been developed to inform the CHRMAP for planning periods at 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2125:

- The mapping of coastal processes allowances over the planning periods is shown in Appendix B.1. For the mapping it is assumed the protection structures currently in place at Cable Beach, Entrance

Point and Town Beach are maintained over the 100-year planning period and continue to protect the area landward from erosion.

- Flood mapping is shown in Appendix B.2. The flood mapping has been developed using the ground level to determine peak water depth over the land surface in the key design events.

There are a range of coastal assets throughout the study area that will be impacted by coastal erosion and/or inundation in future planning periods. Coastal assets are broadly described in the following categories:

- Social - examples include community use of coast, recreation along the coast.
- Economic – examples include facilities, services, jobs, industry, private property including infrastructure.
- Environmental – examples include environmental values, coastal flora and fauna, ecosystem, dunes.
- Heritage and Culture – significant sites and places of historical or cultural importance.

Mapping of the coastal assets through the study area are presented in Appendix C.

Vulnerability Analysis and Risk Evaluation

A vulnerability assessment was undertaken to determine how the effects of coastal hazards are predicted to impact assets in current and future planning periods. To determine the coastal assets that are most vulnerable to coastal hazard requires consideration of the asset's exposure to coastal hazard, the sensitivity of the asset to the impacts from exposure and its adaptive capacity (Figure E.3).

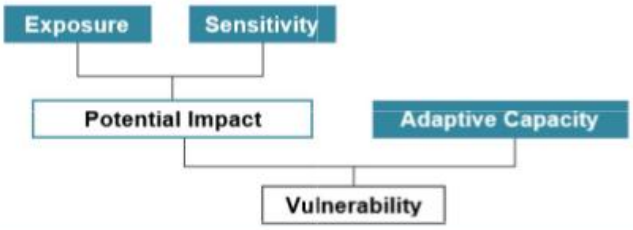

Figure E.3: Vulnerability Assessment Flowchart (from WAPC 2019).

The vulnerability rating of the coastal assets in each respective coastal compartment was assessed as presented in Appendix D. The vulnerability rating increases in future planning periods as coastal hazard becomes more influential on shoreline areas. Assets that are rated as 'highly vulnerable' or 'very highly vulnerable' require mitigation actions to manage the risk.

Risk Treatment

The risk treatment process (CHRMAP Stage 5) is detailed in Section 7 of the report and adopts general risk treatment categories:

- Avoid - avoid new development in areas at risk of coastal hazard
- Planned or Managed Retreat - allows existing public assets and private property to remain in place until such time as coastal hazard from erosion or inundation is untenable
- Accommodate - design and management strategies which render the risks as tolerable/acceptable, allowing land to continue to be utilised until risks become intolerable
- Protect - protect assets from damage resulting from erosion and recession and storm surge inundation

In addition to the four main categories, additional management approaches considered in the CHRMAP are:

- No Regrets - approaches that can improve resilience and preparedness against the impact of coastal hazards. These can be implemented where further understanding of the risk to assets is being collected, or while the assessment to determine a preferred risk treatment option is completed.
- Do Nothing - assumes that all levels of risk are accepted and that no further action will be taken. This risk treatment option provides a basis for comparison of all other risk treatment options.

A range of adaptation approaches within each of the risk treatment categories is outlined in Appendix E. A high-level multi-criteria analysis (MCA) was undertaken to assess the suitability of each of the adaptation approaches, with the highest performing options noted as:

- Avoid
  - Avoid development (Av.1) in areas determined as being at risk of coastal hazard in the 100-year planning period (applies to undeveloped areas only).
- Managed Retreat
  - For Minor Infrastructure
    - Leave assets unprotected under Managed Retreat (MR.1)
    - Removal of assets once trigger reached (MR.2)
  - Limit further Subdivision (MR.5) in areas of Coastal Hazard.
- Accommodate
  - Building Design options to raise floor levels, build structures to withstand flooding impacts and use of relocatable structures (Ac.1 Ac.2 Ac.3)
  - For Major Infrastructure (Road and Carparks) raise surface level to mitigate flooding (Ac.3, Ac.4).
- Protect
  - Seawall (Pr.5) and Revetments (Pr.4) and Nature Based solutions (Pr.2) scored highest.
- No Regrets
  - All options scored highly – Monitoring (NR.1), Structure Audits (NR.2), Notification on Title (NR.3), Emergency Evacuation Plans (NR.4).

The highest performing adaptation options from the MCA are given preference in developing risk management pathways for addressing risk to assets within the coastal compartments.

Economic Analysis – Chinatown Protection Structure

A detailed economic analysis of a protection structure for Chinatown was undertaken to address the vulnerability of the coastal compartment to erosion and inundation. The projected sea level rise for Broome leads to a significant increase in the risk of flooding in future planning periods. Currently the area is estimated to be able to withstand a 1 in 100yr event. With assumed sea level rise of +0.2m by 2050 this immunity reduces to a 1 in 50yr event. By 2075 with projected sea level rise of +0.5m a 1 in 5 year event could flood the Chinatown area. Under projected sea level rise beyond 2075 the Chinatown area of the peninsula would be susceptible to flooding under low return period cyclonic events (1 in 5 year) as well as the largest spring tides.

A protection structure is proposed around the perimeter of the Chinatown Peninsula that prevents erosion of the shoreline and which would prevent flooding from extreme cyclones. In the CHRMAP, three concept alignments were examined (Figure E.4).

A cost benefit analysis (CBA) as well as a benefit distribution analysis (BDA) was undertaken, to support decision making for the Chinatown protection structure (Appendix F) to provide an understanding of:

- the overall magnitude of benefits arising from adaptation measures at the Chinatown precinct

- the distribution of adaptation benefits across key stakeholder groups
- the optimal timing for adaptation measures, given current understanding of future hazard risk.

Figure E.4: Broome Chinatown Protection Structure – Options Assessed.

The three seawall options (Figure E.4) provide protection from coastal inundation and erosion, with key characteristics as follows:

- **Option 1:** Seawall along Gray Street.
  - Protects all commercial and residential properties on the Chinatown Peninsula in the area south of Gray Street. No protection is provided to areas north of Gray Street.
  - Approximate length is 1156m, construction cost $22.5 million.
- **Option 2:** Seawall extension north of Gray Street.
  - Protects an additional 9 lots in the area north of Gray Street compared with Option 1.
  - Approximate length is 1428m, construction cost $25.5 million.
- **Option 3:** Seawall extension north of Gray Street.
  - Protects an additional 19 lots in the area north of Gray Street compared with Option 1.
  - Approximate length is 1565m, construction cost $27.0 million.

The CBA and BDA were undertaken for all three options. For the capital expenditure (CAPEX) in the CBA, a design life of 50-years is assumed for the structure after which time the structure is rebuilt. The BDA identified the stakeholders who benefit from seawall construction and assesses how these benefits vary temporally. The BDA also attributes financial and proportional benefits resulting from the seawall options to relevant property owners and other stakeholder groups, including the Shire, private property owners, and relevant State Government departments.

The summary of results from the CBA is presented in Table E.1. The CBA indicates that all three seawall options deliver positive net economic benefits, achieving a benefit–cost ratio greater than 1 and a net present value exceeding $0.4 million, demonstrating that investment in coastal protection at Chinatown is economically justified over the long term. In summary:

- Seawall Option 1 achieves the highest BCR due to its lower capital cost,
- Seawall Option 3 delivers the greatest total benefits by protecting a larger area north of Gray Street.

A key finding of the CBA is that timing is a critical driver of economic performance. The analysis indicates that starting construction in 2045 provides the most favourable balance between risk reduction and cost

efficiency under realistic erosion assumptions. These results highlight the importance of an adaptive, trigger-based approach to investment timing, supported by ongoing monitoring of erosion and inundation risks, rather than committing to immediate construction or deferring action indefinitely.

Table E.1: Benefits and costs for seawall options. All values are presented in $million

Benefit/Cost	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Benefits ($m)			
Protection of commercial buildings & contents from inundation	$3.5	$3.5	$3.5
Protection of residential buildings & contents from inundation	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Protection of residential buildings & contents from erosion	$0.1	$0.3	$0.3
Protection of comm. bldgs., contents & car parks from erosion	$5.7	$5.7	$6.4
Protection of public assets including roads from inundation	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2
Protection of public assets including roads from erosion	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2
Protection of utility assets from erosion	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Avoided loss of tourism benefits from erosion	$1.6	$1.6	$1.6
Avoided loss of tourism benefits from inundation	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Non-market value to maintain Chinatown (UWA analysis)	$1.5	$1.5	$1.5
Total benefits ($m)	$12.7	$12.9	$13.7
Costs ($m)			
Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	$8.7	$9.9	$10.5
On-going repairs and maintenance	$2.3	$2.6	$2.8
Total costs ($m)	$11.1	$12.5	$13.3
Net Present Value (NPV, $m)	**$1.7**	**$0.4**	**$0.4**
Benefit-Cost Ration (BCR)	**1.15**	**1.03**	**1.03**

Note 1: All benefits and costs are discounted based on a 7% discount rate.
Note 2: Benefits were assessed over a 100-year period from 2026 to 2125.
Note 3: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

The BDA is presented in Section 7.4.5. Across all three seawall options, the majority of quantified benefits accrue locally.

- Approximately 85–87% of total monetised benefits are estimated to flow to Shire of Broome residents, driven primarily by avoided damage to commercial assets, protection of public infrastructure, and the non-market value of maintaining Chinatown as a functioning commercial, cultural and social precinct.
- Tourism-related benefits, shared between the wider Western Australian community and interstate / international visitors, account for approximately 12–13% of total benefits.
- Direct quantified benefits to private residential property owners are relatively small (≤0.5%), reflecting the limited number of residential assets within coastal hazard extents and modelling assumptions regarding occupancy and ownership.

While the BDA captures the distribution of monetised benefits, it does not fully reflect several benefit categories that are likely to be material for decision-making. In particular, the analysis does not quantify broader economic disruption risks (e.g. impacts on employment, essential services and government fiscal exposure), non-resident non-market values associated with maintaining Chinatown, or cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage values, including those associated with Burrgugun (Morgan's Camp). These benefits are expected to accrue beyond the Shire and strengthen the case for State participation in funding.

Funding models that better account for these unquantified benefits and which provide a simple easy to apply approach are presented in Section 7.4.6 with the following types of funding considered:

- Special charges – these charges can be applied for a certain period of time, and can be differentiated depending on location and property type (e.g. commercial versus residential)
- General rate increases – these charges are not differentiated by location or property type and are expected to be ongoing
- Government funding – funding from the State Government, either upfront or ongoing.

Two possible funding models have been considered that address the beneficiary pays principle:

1. Funding Model 1 – Shared funding model accounting for non-quantified benefits
    - Given the importance of major unquantified benefits, a direct funding split based only on the results of the CBA has not been considered. A proposed funding split that accounts for the noted unquantified benefits and provides a simple easy to apply approach is shown in Table E.2.
2. Funding Model 2 - Accounting for high cost of ongoing repair and maintenance
    - Table E.3 outlines a funding model that requires the upfront capital costs to be borne by the WA State Government, while ongoing repair and maintenance costs are borne by Shire of Broome ratepayers. This approach avoids the challenges of collecting ongoing funding from the State Government. Over the 50-year asset life of the seawall, ongoing repair and maintenance costs represent 50% of the total cost of the seawall. This option therefore provides a similar equity approach while also reducing borrowing costs and risks for the Shire.

The financial implications under the two funding models for ratepayers and for the WA Government are outlined in detail in Section 7.4.7. Both the funding models presented are considered appropriate given the distribution and nature of benefits identified through the BDA. While a substantial share of quantified benefits accrue locally the seawall also delivers significant broader public benefits that extend beyond the Shire. These include maintaining Chinatown's role as a state-significant tourism and heritage precinct, reducing exposure to regional economic disruption and employment impacts, and protecting cultural and Aboriginal cultural heritage values that are not readily monetised but are of wider public interest.

This supports a funding model where the Shire is a principal contributor; however, there is also a credible basis for State participation given Chinatown's statewide tourism profile and the likelihood of material unquantified benefits (including cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage values and broader disruption consequences).

Table E.2: Funding model 1. Shared funding model accounting for non-quantified benefits

		Proportion of overall funding (%)	
Funding source	**Relevant beneficiaries**	Seawall Option 1	Seawall Option 2 and 3 (Additional Costs)
Special charges	Private property owners directly affected	15%	25%
General rates	Other Shire of Broome residents	30%	25%
State government contributions	Horizon Power, wider WA community, Interstate and International tourists	55%	50%

Table E.3: Funding model 2 - Accounting for high cost of ongoing repair and maintenance.

		Proportion of overall funding (%)	
Funding source	**Relevant beneficiaries**	Seawall Option 1	Seawall Option 2 and 3 (Additional Costs)
Special charges	Private property owners	30% of ongoing repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs
General rates	Chinatown residents, other Shire of Broome residents	70% of ongoing repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs
State government contributions	Horizon Power, wider WA community, interstate and international tourists	Upfront capital costs	Upfront capital costs

Risk Management Pathways

Risk management pathways are outlined in Section 8 of the CHRMAP. The risk management pathways approach enables the establishment of a decision-making strategy that is made up of a sequence of decision points over time. The intent is for decision-making to be responsive to changing circumstances - decisions can be planned, prioritised and prepared for (WAPC 2019).

The risk management pathways approach is used to inform decision-making at defined trigger points. The concept of a trigger point is to have a pre-determined point that is set to 'trigger' the commencement of planning and/or implementation actions relating to a risk management option. Triggers for the decision points are generally associated with the observation of key events on the ground rather than being time based.

For the Broome study area, a key driver for erosion and inundation risk is sea level rise. As the mean sea level rises in future planning periods, the impacts are felt in the shoreline areas through increased flood depth during inundation events and / or increased erosion at the edge of the shore. It is recommended that

trigger points are continually assessed as part of a future shoreline monitoring campaign to understand changes in the shoreline that may trigger a change in the risk management option.

Risk Management Pathways - Cable Beach (Compartment 1)

The Cable Beach coastal compartment extends along approximately 10km of westerly facing sandy beach. The north and south of the compartment are largely natural shoreline backed by a dune system. The central section accommodates a large concentration of coastal assets and is a focus for the local community and tourists.

The Cable Beach Redevelopment Project in the central section of the compartment has provided protection for the main foreshore area and the coastal assets landward. The importance of the area was highlighted in the original CHRMAP, with the highly valued foreshore, prized by the local community, tourists and stakeholders receiving support for funding the construction of protection structures. The protection is assumed to remain in place for the future planning periods. Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table E.4.

Table E.4: Risk management pathway and triggers for Cable Beach (Compartment 1)

Assets	Cable Beach Foreshore Area and All Assets Landward (Surf Club to Amphitheatre)		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Protect against Erosion Hazard (Pr.4). Protection structures installed as part of the Cable Beach Redevelopment project safeguard areas landward. Protection is assumed to be maintained in future planning periods.		
Pathway	Protection Structure Audits (NR.4)		
Assets	**Existing Residential – West of Millington Rd**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1) Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches eg dune rebuilding, revegetation (Pr.1 Pr.2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach and dune system is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become very highly vulnerable within 10 years (T6).	HSD is within S1 or asset becomes highly vulnerable or damaged due to erosion (T1, T5).
Assets	**Vacant Land - Areas for New Development**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal hazard over the 100-yr planning period (Av.1).		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard extent (T4).		
Assets	**Roads and Car Park**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Asset is Damaged / unsafe (T5).	

Risk Management Pathways – Gantheaume Point (Compartment 2)

The Gantheaume Point compartment is unique in the study area as it has rocky cliff shoreline which is naturally elevated at 12m to 14m AHD. The shoreline is not at risk of inundation. It is assessed as rock for the projected rate of erosion under SPP2.6 which reduced the potential erosion in future planning periods for the areas landward.

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table E.5.

Table E.5: Risk management pathway and triggers for Gantheaume Point (Compartment 2)

Assets	Vacant Land - Areas for New Development		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period (Av.1). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard extent (T4)		
Assets	**Gantheaume Point Road, Kavite Road and Car Park**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Erosion renders the asset to be unsafe. (T5).	
Assets	**Broome Turf Club**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Erosion renders the asset to be unsafe. (T5).	

Risk Management Pathways – Reddell Beach (Compartment 3)

The Reddell Beach compartment extends approximately 2km, with steep pindan cliffs in front of naturally elevated land areas at 12m AHD and higher (Figure 8.3). The shoreline is western-facing with a wide, flat beach comprised of marine sediments overlaying outcrops of Broome Sandstone.

The height of the pindan cliffs is sufficient to protect the coast from inundation as a result of storm surge associated with design storms in future planning periods. The long-term resilience of the pindan cliffs is uncertain under higher water levels associated with cyclonic events and future sea level rise. There has been progressive erosion of the pindan shoreline based on the analysis of aerial imagery and imagery captured during the shoreline monitoring program. The pindan shoreline does not recover in the same way a dune system can recover following extreme events.

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table E.6.

Table E.6: Risk management pathway and triggers for Reddell Beach (Compartment 3)

Assets	Vacant Land - Areas for New Development		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period (Av.1). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard extent (T4).		
Assets	**Kavite Road and Car Parks**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Unsafe (T5).	
Assets	**Existing Residential – 281 Kavite Road**		
Timeline	2025 – 2035	2035 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1) Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2),	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	HSD is within S1 or asset becomes highly vulnerable or damaged due to erosion (T1, T5).	
Assets	**Existing Residential – 203, 219 Kavite Road Properties**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1) Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)		Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2),
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).		HSD is within S1 or asset becomes highly vulnerable or damaged due to erosion (T1, T5).

Risk Management Pathways – Entrance Point (Compartment 4)

The Entrance Point compartment covers a range of shoreline types around an elevated promontory which provides three differently aligned shorelines, southwest, southeast and northeast. The shorelines are generally sandy and backed by cliffs with topography in the range of 12 m to 14 m AHD.

The Kimberley Ports Authority (KPA) manages a range of coastal assets on port lands which include storage, laydown areas, offices, fuel tanks, boat ramps, the Broome Wharf, the boat slip yard and the recently completed Kimberley Marine Support Base (KMSB) floating pontoon and jetty. The KPA completed a CHRMAP study in 2025 to guide the management of the assets it manages at Entrance Point.

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table E.7.

Table E.7: Risk management pathway and triggers for Reddell Beach (Compartment 4)

Assets	Vacant Land - Areas for New Development		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period (Av.1).		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).		
Assets	**Kavite Road**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Unsafe (T5).	

Risk Management Pathways - Simpsons Beach (Compartment 5)

The Simpsons Beach coastal compartment extends along approximately 4km of sandy beach facing Roebuck Bay. The shoreline at the western end near Entrance Point is backed by pindan cliffs and vegetated sand dunes with landward areas at a high natural elevation. There is sparse mangrove cover in the shoreline at the western end near the port.

Moving east along the compartment the shoreline changes, with a rock platform on the beach near the Demco Drive section backed by dunes. At the eastern end where the Discovery Broome Caravan Park is located, the shoreline has informal rock and rubble placed at the upper beach, to provide protection to the landside. The Roebuck Bay shoreline is less exposed compared with the open beaches on the western side of Entrance Point (Reddel Beach, Cable Beach). Because of the natural elevation in the shoreline areas there is no inundation risk to assets.

Long-term adaptation pathways for the assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table E.8.

Table E.8: Risk management pathway and triggers for Simpsons Beach (Compartment 5)

Assets	Existing Residential – Demco Drive		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1) Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches eg dune rebuilding, revegetation (Pr.1 Pr.2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach and dune system is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become very highly vulnerable within 10 years (T6).	HSD is within S1 or asset becomes unsafe due to erosion (T1, T5).

Assets	Vacant Land - Areas for Development		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period.		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard extent (T4).		

Assets	Caravan Park – Pindan Headland		
Timeline	2025 – 2030	2030 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1) Monitoring (NR1)	Protection through low crested revetment or nature based approach (Pr.2, Pr.4)	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable within 10 years (T6).	

Assets	Car Park		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Asset damaged/ unsafe (T5).	

Assets	Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Asset damaged / unsafe (T5).	

Risk Management Pathways – Town Beach (Compartment 6)

The Town Beach coastal compartment extends along approximately 2.5km of shoreline facing Roebuck Bay. At the western end there is a sandy beach in front of the Caravan Park with informal rock and rubble placed at the upper beach, to provide protection to the landside. The beach has a small boat ramp with the Town Beach jetty and groyne that was rebuilt and opened in 2021 on the eastern end and a stand of Mangrove at the west end. Moving east past the groyne there is a revetment of approximately 300m length that was completed as part of the Town Beach foreshore redevelopment in 2020. This provides protection to the highly utilised foreshore area which includes playground, open space for the markets and a section of the 'Jetty to Jetty' walking trail. The completion of the Town Beach Redevelopment Project has provided erosion protection for the foreshore area and the coastal assets landward. The protection is assumed to remain in place for the future planning periods, with protection structures maintained and upgraded as required.

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the Town Beach compartment are summarised in Table E.9 for erosion risk and Table E.10 for inundation risk. The long-term pathways are based on trigger points that would signal a change in management response.

Table E.9: Risk management pathway and triggers for Town Beach – Erosion Risk

Assets	**Town Beach Foreshore Area and All Assets Landward**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Protect against Erosion Hazard (Pr.4). The revetment installed as part of the Town Beach Redevelopment project, protects land areas and all assets landward. Protection is assumed to be maintained in future planning periods.		
Pathway	Protection Structure Audits (NR.4)		
Assets	**Existing Residential – Demco Drive**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2040**	**2040 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1) Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches eg dune rebuilding, revegetation (Pr.1 Pr.2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2),
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach and dune system is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable within 10 years (T6).	HSD is within S1 distance or asset becomes damaged due to erosion (T1, T5, T6).
Assets	**Vacant Land - Areas for Development**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period.		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).		

Assets	**Roads and Car Park**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2040**	**2040 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	Damaged/ unsafe (T5).	
Assets	**Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access, Vehicle access ramp**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2040**	**2040 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	Damaged/ unsafe (T5).	
Assets	**Caravan Park**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2035**	**2035 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1) Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches to shoreline management Nature Based Solutions eg dune rebuilding, revegetation (Pr.1 Pr.2).	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable within 10 years (T6).	Asset unsafe due to erosion (T5).
Assets	**Conti Foreshore**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2035**	**2035 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1) Monitoring (NR1) Foreshore Management Plan	Soft Protect approaches to shoreline management Nature Based Solutions eg nourishment, revegetation. (Pr.1 Pr.2)	Managed Retreat Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2)
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable (T6).	Asset becomes highly vulnerable or damaged due to erosion (T5, T6).

Table E.10: Risk management pathway and triggers for Town Beach - Inundation Risk

Assets	**Town Beach Foreshore Area and All Assets Landward of Revetment**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Protected against inundation Hazard (Pr.4).		
Pathway	Protection Structure Audits (NR.4)		
Assets	**Existing Residential / Commercial and New Development**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1). Planning-based controls only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard. Accommodate Inundation risk (Ac.2, Ac.3, Ac.4).		
Trigger	Property lies seaward of 100-year planning period erosion and/or inundation extent (T4, T10)		
Assets	**Roads and Car Park**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2)		Managed Retreat Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9)
Assets	**Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access, Minor I/Structure**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2).		Managed Retreat Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9)
Assets	**Caravan Park**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Design to withstand the impacts from periodic inundation (AC.2). Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1).		
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		
Assets	**Conti Foreshore – Shire Assets (Pathways, Minor Infrastructure)**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2, AC3).		Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9)

Risk Management Pathways – Broome Central (Compartment 7)

The Broome Town Centre compartment encompasses the main business area of the town. The area serves commercial, residential and tourist purposes and the Chinatown area has a strong historical significance for the town. The compartment is situated on the entrance to Dampier Creek surrounded by mangroves and tidal flats, and the topography is generally low lying. Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the Broome Central compartment are summarised in Table E.11 for erosion risk and Table E.12 for inundation risk. The pathways include the construction of a proposed protection structure in 2045.

Table E.11: Risk management pathway and triggers for Broome Central – Erosion Risk

Assets	Existing Residential and Commercial – Outside the Proposed Protection Structure		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1), Notification on Title (NR3), Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches (Pr.1 Pr.2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2),
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach is diminished (T9).	HSD is within S1 distance or asset unsafe (T1, T5).
Assets	**Existing Residential and Commercial – Inside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2045 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1), Notification on Title (NR3), Monitoring (NR1)	Protect against Erosion Hazard (Pr.4). Protection maintained in future planning periods.	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	Protection Structure Audits (NR.4)	
Assets	**Roads and Car Park – Outside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Unsafe (T5).	
Assets	**Roads and Car Park – Inside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	2025 – 2045	2045 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Protect against Erosion Hazard (Pr.4).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Protection Structure Audits (NR.4)	
Assets	**Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Damaged/ unsafe (T5).	

Table E.12: Risk management pathway and triggers for Broome Central – Inundation Risk

Assets	**Existing Residential and Commercial – Outside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1). Planning-based controls only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard. Accommodate Inundation risk (Ac.2, Ac.3, Ac.4).		Managed Retreat. Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Property lies seaward of 100-year planning period inundation extent (T4, T10).		Unsafe (T5).
Assets	**Existing Residential and Commercial – Inside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2045**	**2045 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1). Planning-based controls only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard. Accommodate Inundation risk (Ac.2, Ac.3, Ac.4).	Protected from Inundation Risk. Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1).	
Trigger	Property lies seaward of 100-year planning period inundation extent (T4, T10).	Property is located inside the Protection Structure.	
Assets	**Roads and Car Park – Outside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2).		Managed Retreat. Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9).
Assets	**Roads and Car Park – Inside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2045**	**2045 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2).	Protected from Inundation Risk.	
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).	Property is located inside the Protection Structure.	
Assets	**Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2, AC3).	Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9).	

Risk Management Pathways – Dampier Creek (Compartment 8 and 9)

The Dampier Creek section of the study area is low lying tidal flat colonised by mangrove which provides some attenuation of water level in extreme storm surge events. The dominant process for coastal hazard risk in Dampier Creek is coastal inundation.

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table E.13 for erosion and Table E.14 for inundation. The long-term pathways are based on trigger points that would signal a change in management response. The indicative timeline noted in the table is based on the projected sea level rise which is a key driver for the erosion setback lines and inundation hazard.

Table E.13: Risk management pathway and triggers for Dampier Creek - Erosion

Assets	**Existing Residential and Commercial Property**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1), Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches to shoreline management (Pr.1 Pr.2)	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2),
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	Shoreline erosion (T9)	HSD is within S1 distance or asset unsafe (T1, T5).
Assets	**Vacant Land - Areas for Development**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period.		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard extent (T4).		
Assets	**Broome Road**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1) Monitoring (NR1)		Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).		Unsafe (T5).
Assets	**Minor Unsealed Roads**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Unsafe (T5).	

Table E.14: Risk management pathway and triggers for Dampier Creek – Inundation Risk

Assets	**Vacant Land - Areas for Development**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1). Planning-based controls only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard. Accommodate Inundation risk (Ac.2, Ac.3, Ac.4).		
Trigger	Property lies seaward of 100-year planning period inundation extent (T4, T10)		
Assets	**Existing Residential and Commercial Property**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2100	2100 – 2125
Pathway	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1). Planning-based controls only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard. Accommodate Inundation risk (Ac.2, Ac.3, Ac.4).		Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Property lies seaward of 100-year planning period inundation extent (T4, T10)		Damaged/ unsafe (T5)
Assets	**Broome Road**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2100	2100 – 2125
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2).		Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9)
Assets	**Minor Unsealed Roads**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1).	Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).	Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9)	

Implementation Plan and Funding Opportunities

A summary of short-term implementation actions over the next 10 years is summarised in Section 9. The recommended actions include:

1. Planning Actions.
   - update to Special Control Area No.9 (SCA9) in Shire of Broome's Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (LPS7).
   - The Local Planning Policy, Coastal Planning Policy 5.23 will require an update to incorporate changes associated with the CHRMAP update.
2. Additional Technical Studies
   - Foreshore Management Plan for Conti Foreshore.
   - Structure Assessment Chinatown Peninsula Dampier Terrace.
   - Structure Assessment and Erosion Study for Catalina's Foreshore.
   - Platform for Hazard Information to be made publicly available.
3. Annual Monitoring Program.
   - It is recommended that the shoreline monitoring program recommence following the adoption of the CHRMAP review. This will be used to support the CHRMAP and to further develop the understanding of the shoreline dynamics in the key locations where the risk from erosion and / or inundation has been identified.
   - The monitoring program would be used to target key locations in the shoreline areas to improve understanding of coastal erosion and inundation impacts in the coming years. It will also provide the mechanism to assess where established triggers are being approached, to provide early indication of a change in management.

The total cost for the recommended short term implementation actions (additional studies, monitoring program) is $330,000 over a 5-yr period. In Section 11 a summary of grant funding opportunities available to the Shire to support these coastal management activities is highlighted. These funding mechanisms generally require a co-funded approach whereby 50% of the funding is matched.

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1. Introduction

The Shire of Broome (the Shire) has completed a review of its Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP). The original CHRMAP was developed in 2016 - 2017 and adopted by Council in 2017, with a range of recommendations which the Shire implemented in the years following. The review of the CHRMAP has been undertaken to ensure that the advice and recommendations are current. The latest document incorporates reanalysis of coastal hazard risk for the shoreline areas based on additional data, reports and studies that have been completed for the area since the original plan was produced.

The review is delivered under key guideline and planning documents for Western Australia:

- Western Australian Planning Commission State Planning Policy No. 2.6 – State Coastal Planning Policy (SPP2.6, WAPC 2013); and
- Western Australian Planning Commission CHRMAP Guideline Document (WAPC 2019).

A Coastal Hazard Assessment (CHA) has been completed (Baird 2026) which provides updated analysis and mapping of coastal erosion and inundation hazard over the 100-yr planning timeframe. The CHA was developed based on WAPC (2013) requirements and used to inform the CHRMAP review.

1.1 Study Area

The CHRMAP study area covers approximately 30km of coast as shown in Figure 1.1.

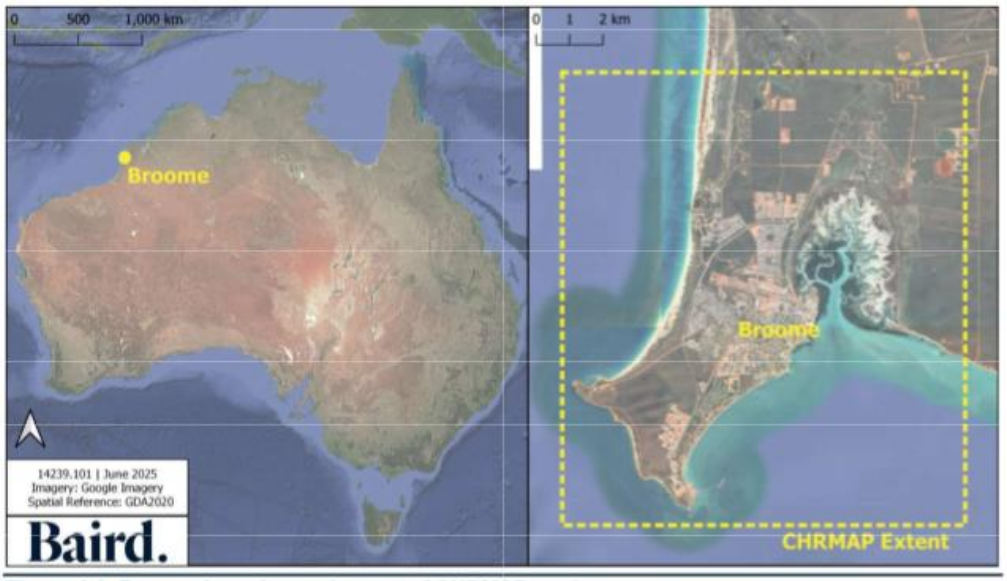

Figure 1.1: Broome Location and extent of CHRMAP study area.

1.2 Scope

The CHRMAP examines the near shore and foreshore area that may be influenced by coastal processes within the planning period 2025 to 2125. It is limited to the assessment of coastal processes and does not include assessment of possible impacts or adaptation strategies outside the coastal zone. The CHRMAP is specifically designed to address potential adverse impacts from erosion and inundation hazards where

they will be amplified by climate change and sea level rise. Long term planning and adaptation strategies are examined; however, focus is on the short to medium term management and adaptation measures that will treat coastal risk identified as unacceptable/intolerable in the next 25 years (2050).

It is noted:

4. Catchment flooding from rainfall is not assessed. Land based flooding resulting from rainfall, and stormwater management is not considered in CHRMAP.
5. Groundwater impacts are not assessed.
6. Tsunami risk is not considered.

The CHRMAP review has followed the seven-stage process described in WAPC (2019) as shown in Figure 1.2.

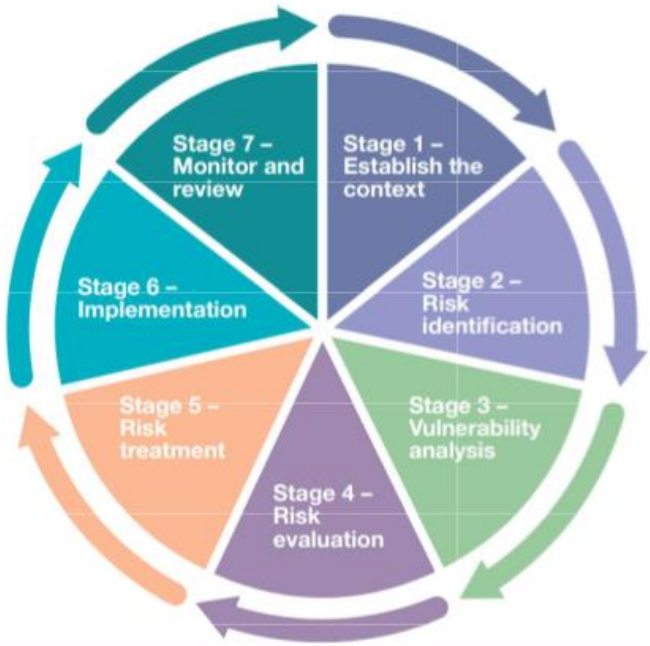

Figure 1.2: Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan flowchart (DPLH, 2019).

2. Establishing the Context

2.1 Purpose

The updated CHRMAP provides strategic guidance on coordinated, integrated and sustainable management of coastal areas identified as being at risk of coastal hazard through erosion and storm surge inundation.

The coastal regions are critically important to the residents of Broome as both a lifestyle and recreation focus. For local businesses the coastal areas provide economic benefits that are both direct and indirect. Management of the coastal areas and foreshore reserves that surround the town, and the mitigation of the coastal hazard risk posed to the community is integral to Broome's ongoing and future success.

2.2 CHRMAP Review Objectives

Since the completion of its initial CHRMAP document in 2017, the Shire has undertaken an annual shoreline monitoring program to collect information in its coastal areas and build understanding of coastal processes. There have been various coastal studies and coastal development projects that have been completed which have included construction of coastal protection structures at Town Beach and Cable Beach. The additional information available since the previous document was produced has been used to inform updates to this CHRMAP review.

The production of this CHRMAP document has been guided by the following review objectives, that were outlined by the Shire of Broome at the commencement of the study:

- Reassess community values and engage with them and other stakeholders throughout the duration of the project, including planning and decision-making processes,
- Review and analyse coastal surveys and monitoring data collected since the previous CHRMAP was completed.
- Review and update, where necessary, the coastal hazard assessment,
- Review and update, where necessary, the vulnerability analysis and risk evaluation, particularly where controls have been implemented since the previous CHRMAP,
- Review and update the risk treatment options, and trigger points for action to ensure they remain current,
- Determine the effectiveness of existing actions including supporting land use planning controls,
- Undertake a Benefit Distribution Analysis for protection works that have been implemented and/or proposed as the preferred risk treatment option to inform funding arrangements, and
- Update the short-term implementation plan and confirm long-term adaptation pathways.

2.3 Profile of Broome

2.3.1 Population

The town has a resident population of approximately 17,000 people with projected growth estimated to increase the population by about 10% to approximately 18,600 by 2031. Broome boasts a multicultural population with Koepanger, Malay, Chinese, Japanese, European and Aboriginal cultures. Approximately 28% of residents identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (Shire of Broome, 2024).

Broome services a much larger population than just its permanent residents due to Broome also being a major service center and attraction for tourists and transient workers alike. Broome is a key tourist destination and in the dry season months with the influx of tourists and visitors the local population can

reach as high as 50,000 people. The seasonality of the tourism industry also means that there are significant fluctuations between the number of visitors in Broome during the peak season (dry season) and the low season (wet season), thereby increasing pressure on existing infrastructure and the coastline.

2.3.2 Dwelling Projections

It has been estimated that Broome will require a total of 9,300 dwellings to accommodate its future permanent residential population by 2031 (AEC, 2012). Since 2013 Broome has seen a decrease in building approvals which has resulted in a significant decrease in economic revenue (KDC, 2024). As of the 1st of July 2024, there were 5,140 residential properties in Broome (KDC, 2024). The population will require approximately 4,160 new permanent dwellings to reach the estimated 9,300 by 2031.

2.3.3 Community Infrastructure

Broome has an undersupply of community infrastructure to service its existing permanent resident population (AEC, 2012). This, combined with the influx of tourists and transient workers, puts additional pressure on this infrastructure. Lack of infrastructure and impediments to the provision of infrastructure can impact future growth. Infrastructure in proximity to the coast will need to be carefully planned in line with the adaptation recommendations contained within the CHRMAP.

2.3.4 Broome Economic Profile

Broome has historically been reliant on the tourism industry and the spinoff economic benefits of this industry relating to construction and transport industries. Other industries related to the coast include fishing (including pearl fishing) and offshore mining. Commercial industries are also established within the Broome Town Centre area and Chinatown, which is located in close proximity to the coast (AEC, 2012). All of these industries have the potential to be impacted by coastal processes due to Broome's location on the coast, being susceptible to both storm surge and coastal erosion processes.

Therefore, while economic growth and diversification should be encouraged for Broome, careful planning needs to be undertaken into the future location of development with respect to areas that are sensitive to coastal processes.

2.3.5 Broome Environmental Profile

The Shire prepared a State of the Environment (SOE) report to guide the strategic and operational response to environmental issues (Land Insights, 2026). A summary of the environmental profile and its relevance to the CHRMAP review for the Broome townsite, as well as relevant data made available are provided below.

2.3.5.1 Climate

The climate of Broome is classified as semi-arid despite being in the tropical zone and characterised by two primary seasons:

1. Wet season from October to March. In the wet season the daily maximum temperatures are around 35°C. 75% of the district's annual rainfall falls between January and March and there are regular downpours associated with cyclones.
2. Dry season from April to September. The dry season is typified by clear sunny days with a maximum average daily temperature of 30°C and cooler nights.

There is expected to be an increase in variability and unpredictability of weather patterns associated with climate change. The Kimberley is expected to experience higher temperatures, warming ocean temperatures and higher sea levels. Although it is likely that there will be fewer tropical cyclones, the proportion of intense cyclones is expected to increase in line with ocean temperature increases.

2.3.5.2 Biodiversity

The coastline around Broome including areas of Roebuck Bay is known as the Yawuru Conservation Estate (YCE) and is Crown Reserve jointly vested with the Yawuru Registered Native Title Holders Body Corporate (RNTBC), the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and, in areas within the Broome townsite, the Shire of Broome. The YCE protects areas of important vegetation including the mangroves within Roebuck Bay and the vegetated dune system. In 2016 the Yawuru Nagulagun / Roebuck Bay Marine Park and Yauru Birragun Conservation Park were announced under the YCE (Figure 2.1).

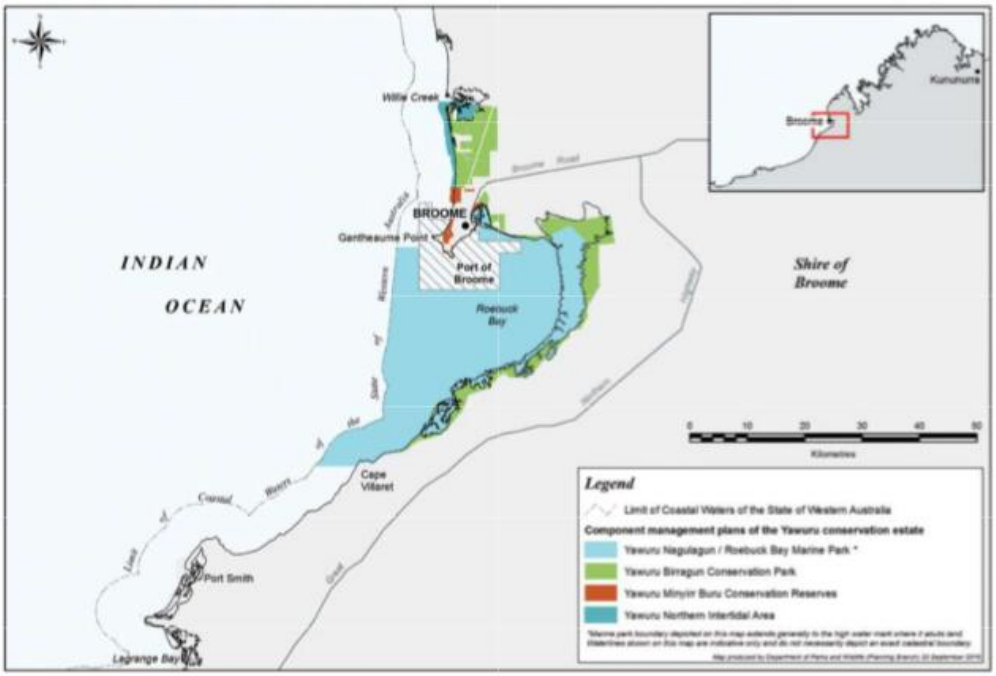

Figure 2.1: Yawuru Conservation Estate (YCE).

The coastal marine environment of Broome provides an important habitat for many marine and bird wildlife, including whales and turtles and many migratory birds which are afforded protection under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act, 1999).

There are two wetlands within the Shire that are of international significance and afforded protection under the EPBC Act. They are Eighty Mile Beach and Roebuck Bay. These wetlands provide critical habitat to the region's fauna, including hundreds of thousands of internationally protected migratory birds. The Roebuck Bay site is south of the Broome town site study area and is a RAMSAR site, recognised by the International Convention that focuses on the conservation and wise use of internationally important wetlands. The Roebuck Bay RAMSAR site extent is visible in Figure 2.2.

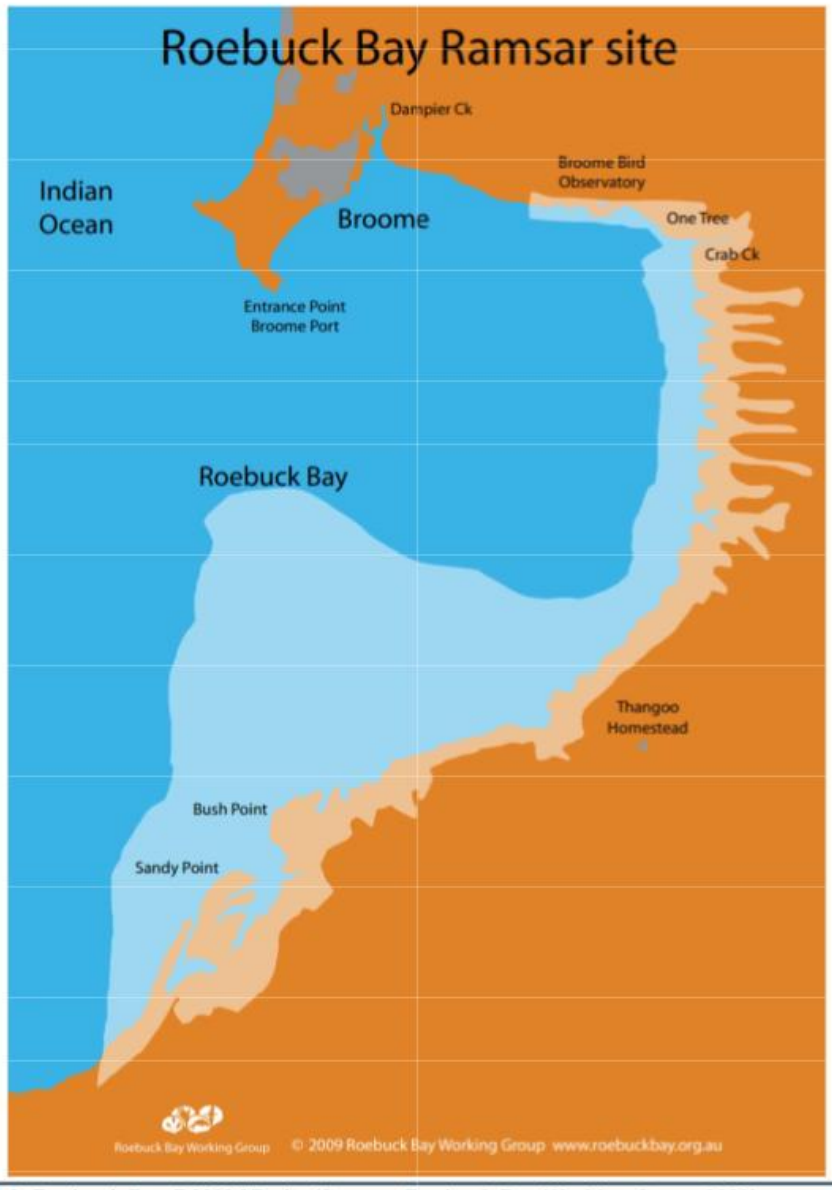

Figure 2.2: Roebuck Bay RAMSAR site (Source: Roebuck Bay Working Group 2009).

2.4 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

The Stakeholder and Community Engagement Plan (SCEP) to support the CHRMAP review was developed by Element Advisory, SLR. The SCEP was confirmed with the Shire and the project steering

committee and structured to comply with the Shire's Community Engagement Policy and Community Engagement Framework. The SCEP can be found in Appendix A.1.

2.5 Community and Stakeholder Values

In 2024 the Shire engaged in a coastal values survey conducted by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) and The University of Western Australia (UWA). The survey aims to better understand community perspectives on coastal adaptation in response to coastal hazards. In turn, the information will support Governments in making informed and community-aligned coastal management decisions. The survey focused on the coastlines of Roebuck Bay and Town Beach to understand:

- What people value about the coast and coastal adaptation,
- How people make trade-offs between different things we can protect, and
- How much we should invest in coastal adaptation.

Sampling was conducted during 2025. The results from this survey have been used to reassess the Community and Stakeholder Coastal Values for the CHRMAP Review.

3. Planning Review

3.1 Review of Key Planning Instruments

The original CHRMAP was prepared having regard to the relevant planning framework which was in place at the time. A review has been undertaken of the land use planning instrument(s) that have been implemented since the previous CHRMAP in 2017, with a particular focus on any documents which relate to planning for coastal processes.

Since the preparation of the existing CHRMAP there have been several changes to the planning framework. The land use planning documents that were reviewed as part of this process are listed in Table 3.1. The complete review document can be found in Appendix A.2.

Table 3.1: Land Use Planning Documentation Reviewed.

Document Title	Author	Year	Type	Relevance to CHRMAP Review
Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations	WA Government (DPLH)	2015 (amended multiple times)	State Legislation	Provides consistent framework for local planning schemes;
State Planning Policy 2.6 – State Coastal Planning Policy & Guidelines	WA Planning Commission	2013 (policy), 2020 (guidelines)	State Planning Policy	Core state policy guiding coastal hazard risk management;
State Planning Policy 3.4 – Natural Hazards and Disasters	WA Planning Commission	2006 (reviewed 2021)	State Planning Policy	Ensures planning considers natural hazards
Draft State Planning Policy 2.9 – Planning for Water	WA Planning Commission	Draft released 2021	Draft State Planning Policy	Outlines water resource management in planning. Covers riverine flooding.
Shire of Broome Local Planning Strategy	Shire of Broome / WAPC	2023 (revokes 2014 version)	Local Planning Strategy	Incorporates CHRMAP.
Shire of Broome Local Planning Scheme No. 7	Shire of Broome / WAPC	2023	Local Planning Scheme	Updated statutory planning framework post-CHRMAP adoption.
Shire of Broome Local Planning Policy 5.23 Coastal Planning Policy	Shire of Broome	2019 (updated 2017, 2019 & 2024)	Local Planning Policy	Supports implementation of SCA9 (Coastal Hazard Risk Area)

Old Broome Development Strategy / LPP 5.16	Shire of Broome	2014 (reviewed 2019, 2024)	Local Planning Policy	Originally contained CHRMAP-relevant objectives; now refined to a statutory focus.
Cable Beach Development Strategy	Shire of Broome	2016	Local Planning Strategy	Referenced in initial CHRMAP for implications at Cable Beach.
Draft Precinct Structure Plan – Cable Beach	Shire of Broome	2024	Precinct Structure Plan	Prepared with reference to CHRMAP requirements under environmental considerations.
Chinatown Development Strategy	Shire of Broome	2012	Local Planning Strategy	Referenced in initial CHRMAP for Chinatown/Old Broome area.
Draft Precinct Structure Plan – Chinatown/Old Broome	Shire of Broome	2024	Precinct Structure Plan	Prepared with reference to CHRMAP requirements under environmental considerations.

3.2 Review Existing Controls

3.2.1 Corporate Governance Framework

3.2.1.1 Strategic Community Plan (2023-2033)

The Shire of Broome Strategic Community Plan (SCP) is an overarching strategic plan providing guidance for the governance of the Shire for a ten-year period. The SCP informs the preparation of a Corporate Business Plan which allocates priorities over a four-year period, and through this, the annual budget guiding expenditure on different strategies within the municipality. It is therefore an important consideration in the preparation of a CHRMAP for the District.

The Vision identified for the Shire of Broome is:

"Broome – a future for everyone."

This Vision is supported by four aspirations, including the aspiration that aligns with the core pillar, *Place*:

"We will grow and develop responsibly, caring for our natural, cultural and built heritage, for everyone."

Additionally, the SCP includes outcomes of a community survey where access to Marine Facilities was a top priority. Conservation and Environment, Sustainable Practices and Beach and Foreshore Management were also high priorities for the community.

The document notes the need to protect, manage and enhance the Shire's coastal environment by proposing an update and review of the Broome CHRMAP as a strategy to meet their aspirations.

3.2.1.2 Corporate Business Plan (2024-2028)

The Shire of Broome Corporate Business Plan (CBP) has been prepared to implement the strategies contained in the Shire's Strategic Community Plan. The plan incorporates a capital expenditure program for implementation of different projects through to the 2027-28 financial year and includes the following projects of note:

- Facilitate monitoring, review and implementation of the Broome Townsite CHRMAP,
- Facilitate coastal erosion control measures at Town Beach in accordance with the Foreshore Management Plan,
- Cable Beach Foreshore Upgrades, and
- Broome Boating Facility.

3.2.2 Review of Existing Planning Framework

The land use planning framework has been reviewed as part of the CHRMAP review process. The aim of the review is to identify any updates or changes made to the planning framework in the period since the original CHRMAP was developed, whether existing planning controls are functioning as intended and identify matters which may benefit from further improvement. The planning review can be found in Appendix A.2.

4. Coastal Hazard Assessment

4.1 Summary - Hazard Assessment

A coastal hazard assessment (CHA) was completed for the study area in Baird (2026) in accordance with the requirements of SPP2.6. The hazard assessment has defined coastal erosion allowances and inundation associated with extreme flood events across a 100-year planning timeframe with key findings presented in this section.

4.1.1 Planning Timeframes and Sea Level Rise Allowances

The planning timeframe considered is 100 years with the commencement year for the assessment in 2025. The planning periods considered are:

- Today (2025);
- 25-year (2050);
- 50-year (2075); and
- 100-year (2125).

The sea level rise recommendations for Western Australia applicable at a planning level are guided by advice from the Department of Transport and Maritime Infrastructure (DTMI). The DTMI is currently reviewing and updating the position statement for sea level rise which was last issued in DoT (2010).

The sea level rise recommendations are based on the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The most recent IPCC report was completed in 2023 (AR6). As part of the current project, Baird discussed with DTMI the appropriate sea level rise projections to adopt to ensure these are consistent with the policy that is currently under development. The sea level rise adopted for the current study across the planning periods is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Sea level rise allowances recommended over the planning timeframe for CHRMAP.

Planning Year	2025	2050	2075	2125
Sea Level Rise	0m	+0.2m	+0.5m	+1.3m

4.2 Coastal Compartments

The study area is assessed within nine coastal compartments that have been defined based on geomorphological characteristics, coastal processes and geographical locations of interest as follows:

1. Cable Beach (Walmanyjun)
2. Gantheaume Point (Minyirr)
3. Reddell Beach (Jabarragun)
4. Entrance Point Beach (Yinarra)
5. Simpson's Beach (Nagulan Julan)
6. Town Beach (Guwarrigun)
7. Broome Town Centre (Chinatown)
8. Dampier Creek (Nyalanyalagun) Inner
9. Dampier Creek (Nyalanyalagun) East

The coastal compartments are presented in Figure 4.1 with an overview in Table 4.2 of key characteristics.

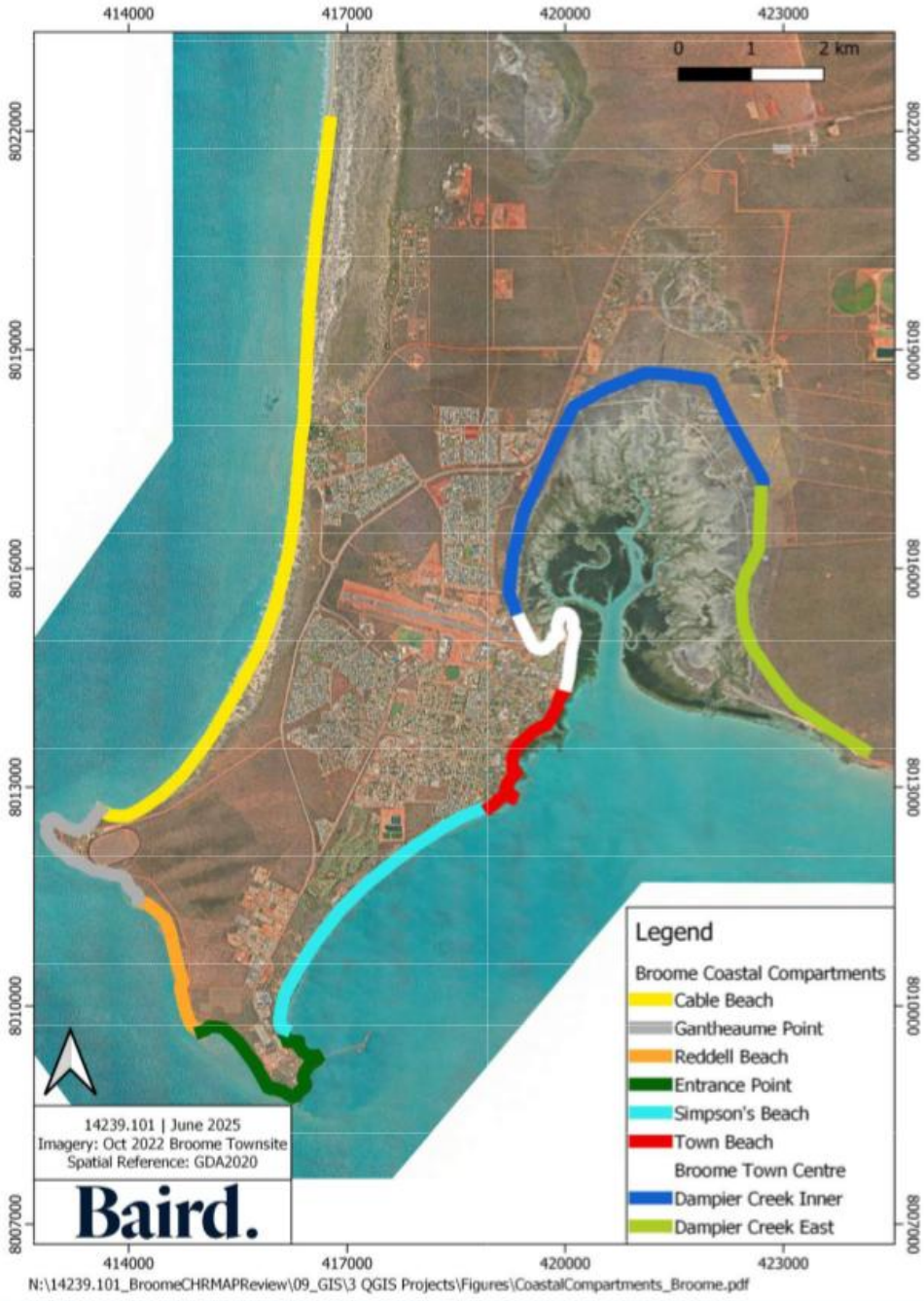

Figure 4.1: Coastal Compartments for CHRMAP.

Table 4.2: Characteristics of CHRMAP Coastal Compartments.

Coastal Compartment	Shoreline Areas	Coast Type	Shoreline Classification (SPP2.6)	Shoreline Description (CVS)
1. Cable Beach	Cable Beach (N), Cable Beach (C), Cable Beach (S)	Open Ocean	Sandy Coast	Sandy Coast. Wide beach backed by barrier dunes with topographic relief typically above 16 m AHD.
2. Gantheaume Point	Gantheaume Point	Open Ocean	Rock	Rock Cliffs. Composed of highly jointed and discontinuous rock cliffs, 12 to 14 m AHD overlain by pindan sand.
3. Reddell Beach	Reddell Beach (N), Reddell Beach (S)	Open Ocean	Mixed sandy and rocky	Fine sand overlaying outcrops of Broome sandstone. Backed by soft pindan cliffs interspersed with harder sandstone with topographic relief 12 to 14 m AHD.
4. Entrance Point	Entrance Point West of Ramp, Entrance Point (SE Foreshore), Entrance Point (NE Foreshore)	Open Ocean / Semi-Protected Embayment	Mixed sandy and rocky	Rocky promontory of resistant Broome formation overlain with pindan sand. Topographic relief generally 12 to 14 m AHD.
5. Simpsons Beach	Simpson's Beach East, Simpson's Beach West	Semi-Protected Embayment	Mixed sandy and rocky	Pindan sand overlying harder cretaceous bedrock, backed by pindan cliffs and vegetated sand dunes to 20 m AHD south and lowering to 12 m AHD on eastern side.
6. Town Beach	Town Beach Central (south of groyne), Town Beach Central (north of groyne), Town Beach Catalina's Foreshore, Town Beach North	Semi-Protected Embayment	Mixed sandy and rocky	Large rock groyne with a crest level approximately 6 m AHD, divides the beach. South of groyne a gently sloping sandy beach is present, with development areas on fore dune. North of the groyne a revetment protects 300m of the shoreline with foreshore areas at 6 m to 8 m AHD. Beyond this to the north a narrow sandy beach is fronted by significant mangrove assemblages.
7. Broome Town Centre	Broome Town Centre, Broome Town Centre	Semi-Protected Embayment, Fully-	Coastal Lowlands	High dune on embayment side leading north into extensive mangroves which front onto narrow steep beaches. Various

Coastal Compartment	Shoreline Areas	Coast Type	Shoreline Classification (SPP2.6)	Shoreline Description (CVS)
	(Chinatown Peninsula)	Protected Mangrove		forms of coastal and flooding protection present along shoreline.
8. Dampier Creek Inner	Dampier Creek Inner	Fully-Protected Mangrove	Coastal Lowlands	Estuarine area with mangrove cover and extensive tidal flats.
9. Dampier Creek East	Dampier Creek East	Fully-Protected Mangrove, Semi-Protected Embayment	Coastal Lowlands, mixed sandy and rocky	Mangrove areas on the west, moving through low lying beach barrier dunes fronting estuarine areas heading to the east, with well vegetated pindan sand cliffs overlying occasional crops of Broome formation sandstone.

4.3 Coastal Erosion Allowance

4.3.1 Components

Schedule One of SPP2.6 provides guidance for calculating the component of the coastal foreshore reserve required to allow for coastal processes.

The coastal processes allowance represents the combined erosion potential from:

1. a severe storm (S1);
2. historical rate of shoreline change (S2); and
3. sea level rise (S3).

The total for each planning period is calculated as the combined S1, S2 and S3 components and includes an allowance for uncertainty 0.2m a year.

It is important to note that setback lines do not represent the shoreline position in future planning periods, rather the area over which the coastal processes have been calculated to potentially act based on the guidelines of SPP2.6.

4.3.2 Horizontal Setback Datum (HSD)

The HSD term defines the point along the shoreline from which the coastal processes allowance is measured. The HSD is defined in SPP2.6 as "the seaward shoreline contour representing the peak steady water level under storm activity resulting from the one in one-hundred-year storm."

The HSD incorporates an allowance for wave setup based on Cardno (2015) with the level defined at:

- 5.69m AHD: Open beaches Cable Beach to Reddell Beach (Coastal compartment 1 to 3).
- 5.59m AHD: Roebuck Bay shoreline (Coastal compartment 4 to 9).

4.3.3 Summary: Coastal Processes Erosion Allowance

The allowance calculated under SPP2.6 is a conservative estimate of the horizontal distance over which physical coastal processes could potentially impact the foreshore area in the future planning periods. The coastal processes erosion allowance does not necessarily preclude future development. Areas identified as being at risk of coastal processes in future planning periods would need to consider coastal hazard risk through a CHRMAP process prior to new development being supported.

In Section 8 the maps of coastal erosion allowances in each of the coastal compartments are presented to illustrate the coastal hazard and respective adaptation measures. The mapping is also presented in Appendix B.1.

4.4 Control Structures

4.4.1 Natural Controls

There are a number of natural features in the Broome coastal areas which provide defence against erosion and / or inundation including:

- A barrier dune system provides a natural defence against coastal erosion for Cable Beach, Entrance Point, Simpsons Beach and parts of Town Beach. The dune is high enough to prevent coastal inundation of inland areas.
- The natural rock structure in the shoreline of Gantheaume Point provides protection against coastal erosion and is high enough to prevent coastal inundation of inland areas.
- The extensive mangrove cover in the near shore areas of northern Town Beach and within Dampier Creek (Chinatown) play a vital role in attenuating storm surge and reducing the wave heights at the shoreline in extreme cyclonic events. Varying water depths and wave interaction with mangrove systems, and the additional friction provided by mangroves acts to attenuate waves, tidal water levels and storm surge water levels propagating through them (Baird 2015).
- Pindan cliffs at Reddell Beach, Town Beach and Entrance Point provide a degree of protection to the inland areas, however these are noted as significantly eroding in a number of locations (Cardno 2015, Baird 2022).

4.4.2 Engineered Structures

Structures along the shoreline that have been considered in the CHA are summarised in Table 4.3. Several of these have been constructed since the previous CHRMAP. The coastal processes mapping is presented for each of the coastal compartments across the planning periods 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2125 in Appendix B.1, which recognizes the inclusion of the engineered structures.

Table 4.3: Engineered Structures (Control Structures).

Coastal Compartment	Engineered Structures
Cable Beach	As part of the Cable Beach revitalisation project, protection along a section of shoreline of approximately 400m, between the Broome Surf Lifesaving Club and the vehicle beach access point to the north. The works are comprised of: • Buried rock revetment, • Regrading of the original dune (flatter slope), • Sand nourishment and dune revegetation, and • Beach access ramps, staircases and coastal paths.
Entrance Point	The Kimberley Port Authority (KPA) maintain revetments and engineered rock structures around the port. A trestle jetty extending from the landside to the Kimberley Marine Support Base (KMSB) floating wharf was installed in 2025.
Town Beach	The old jetty area at Town Beach has been developed as part of the Town Beach Redevelopment Project. Structures that have recently been constructed include: • A 360m rock revetment completed in 2021. • The Town Beach jetty completed in 2022.

4.5 Coastal Inundation – Inundation Hazard (S4)

SPP2.6 provides guidance for determining the storm event used for inundation hazard (S4):

- The selection of the design storm for the Broome location requires consideration of a tropical cyclone event.
- The storm event for storm surge inundation should be based on ocean forces and coastal processes that have a 0.2 percent or one-in-five hundred probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year over the planning time frame.
- The path for the storm event should be determined so as to maximise the associated erosion and inundation.

The coastal inundation allowance (S4) is based on the maximum extent of storm inundation, defined as the peak steady water level plus wave run-up in the storm event. The design water levels for Broome are summarised in Table 4.4, which include sea level rise allowances previously stated in Table 4.1.

It is noted that for the extreme water levels at the 100yr and 500yr return period presented in Table 4.4, the wave setup component is not linear. For the highest design water level cases with sea level rise the wave setup component increases.

The 500-yr return period event represents the S4 component of the coastal hazard described in SPP2.6. The depth of inundation across the Broome Coastal Compartments for this event are shown in mapping in Appendix B.2 for the present day (2025), Appendix B.3 for 2050, Appendix B.4 for 2075 and Appendix B.5 for 2125.

Table 4.4: Broome Design Water Levels (m AHD)

Return Period ARI	Present Day 2025	25-yr Plan 2050	50-yr Plan 2075	100-yr Plan 2125
Sea Level Rise	0m	+0.2m	+0.5m	+1.3m
5	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.4
10	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.5
50	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.7
100	5.6	5.8	6.1	7.0
500	5.9	6.2	6.5	7.4

4.6 Mapping – Coastal Hazard

4.6.1 Coastal Processes Allowance

The mapping of coastal processes allowances over the planning periods is shown in Appendix B.1.

For the mapping it is assumed the protection structures currently in place at Cable Beach, Entrance Point and Town Beach are maintained over the 100-year planning period and continue to protect the area landward from erosion.

4.6.2 Flood Mapping

In Appendix B.2, the flood mapping is shown as depth of inundation for the 500-yr ARI event across all planning timeframes utilised in the study (2025, 2050, 2075, 2125).

Flood mapping has been developed using the ground level defined in the LiDAR dataset (Whelans,2013) and applying the design water level to determine depth. The mapping represents the peak water depth over the land surface in the design event and is a simple 'bathtub flooding' approach.

It is noted that finished floor levels of properties in the coastal areas are not considered in the inundation mapping. To improve the spatial mapping from a simple 'bathtub' flooding approach, all inundated areas have incorporated a 'hydro-connectivity' algorithm. Hydro-connectivity ensures that the flooded areas inland connect to the offshore ocean region.

4.6.3 Assumptions and Limitations

The assumptions and limitations of hazard mapping are summarised in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Hazard Mapping Assumptions and Limitations

Data Source / Feature	Assumptions and Limitations
LiDAR capture date and accuracy	The LiDAR data that describes the land surface through the study area was acquired by Whelan's in 2013. Modification to ground levels as a result of development post 2013 are not described. The stated accuracy of the dataset is +/- 0.05m.
Geotechnical Conditions	Detailed geotechnical data is not available for the study area.
Bathtub Flood Mapping	The 'bathtub' flood mapping approach does not account for frictional losses for overland flow during flood events (e.g. roughness, structures / obstacles). Stormwater connectivity is not considered in this type of assessment, whereby stormwater could be directed through the drainage network. The method is contingent on the accuracy of the LiDAR data stated as +/- 0.05m.
Flood Velocity	Velocity of flood waters in extreme events has not been determined.
Catchment Flooding	The local land-based flooding impact from catchment runoff and extreme rainfall has not been considered in the flood mapping presented.
Finished Floor Levels	The finished floor levels of built structures are not considered in the flood mapping. The flood depth is shown in mapping based on ground level data as defined in the LiDAR.
Groundwater	Groundwater is not considered in the study.

5. Asset Identification

5.1 Coastal Assets

5.1.1 Asset Types

There are a range of coastal assets through the study area that will be impacted by coastal erosion and/or inundation in future planning periods. Coastal assets are broadly described in the following categories:

- Social - examples include community use of coast, recreation along the coast.
- Economic – examples include facilities, services, jobs, industry, private property including infrastructure.
- Environmental – examples include environmental values, coastal flora and fauna, ecosystem, dunes.
- Heritage and Culture – significant sites and places of historical or cultural importance.

Coastal asset types, functions, services and values are presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Overview of Coastal Asset functions, services, value (adopted from WAPC 2019)

Asset	Function, Service, Value
Environment	
Foreshore Reserve and Beaches	Coastal access, recreation, and conservation. Habitat for flora and fauna. Supports biodiversity and ecosystem benefits. Provides a place of tranquility and peace. Access to land based and river recreation activities.
Social	
Foreshore reserve amenity – dual use paths, toilet/picnic facilities,	Access to community facilities and services including community events. Opportunities for health and well-being. Social/family recreation.
Club Buildings (eg Surf Club)	Strong community attachment and service.
Residential (existing/future) development	Provides housing for resident population and future population.
Economic	
Private Property	Housing / shelter. Financial investment.
Jetties and Boat Ramps	Provides recreation facilities. Provides local employment. Contributes to local economy. Community use for boating/fishing.
Foreshore reserve infrastructure – dual use paths, toilet facilities	Provides recreation facilities.
Roads	Access. Facilitates transport.

Asset	Function, Service, Value
Commercial / Industrial Development and Infrastructure	Provides employment and contributes to economy. Serves community and provides recreational benefits.
Heritage and Culture	
Significant Sites e.g.Lurujarri Trail	Significant site and place of historical importance. Historical value, tourist attraction, culture.

5.2 Coastal Asset Register

5.2.1 Compilation of Asset Data

The coastal assets in the study area were identified based on the previous CHRMAP asset listing and the Shire's latest database of assets maintained in shoreline areas.

The coastal assets that are within the coastal hazard extent were identified and assigned a data type category as either Environment, Social, Economic or Heritage and Culture.

Maps showing the overview of each Coastal Compartment and key assets are presented in Appendix C. An example of the assets in Town Beach is shown in Figure 5.1.

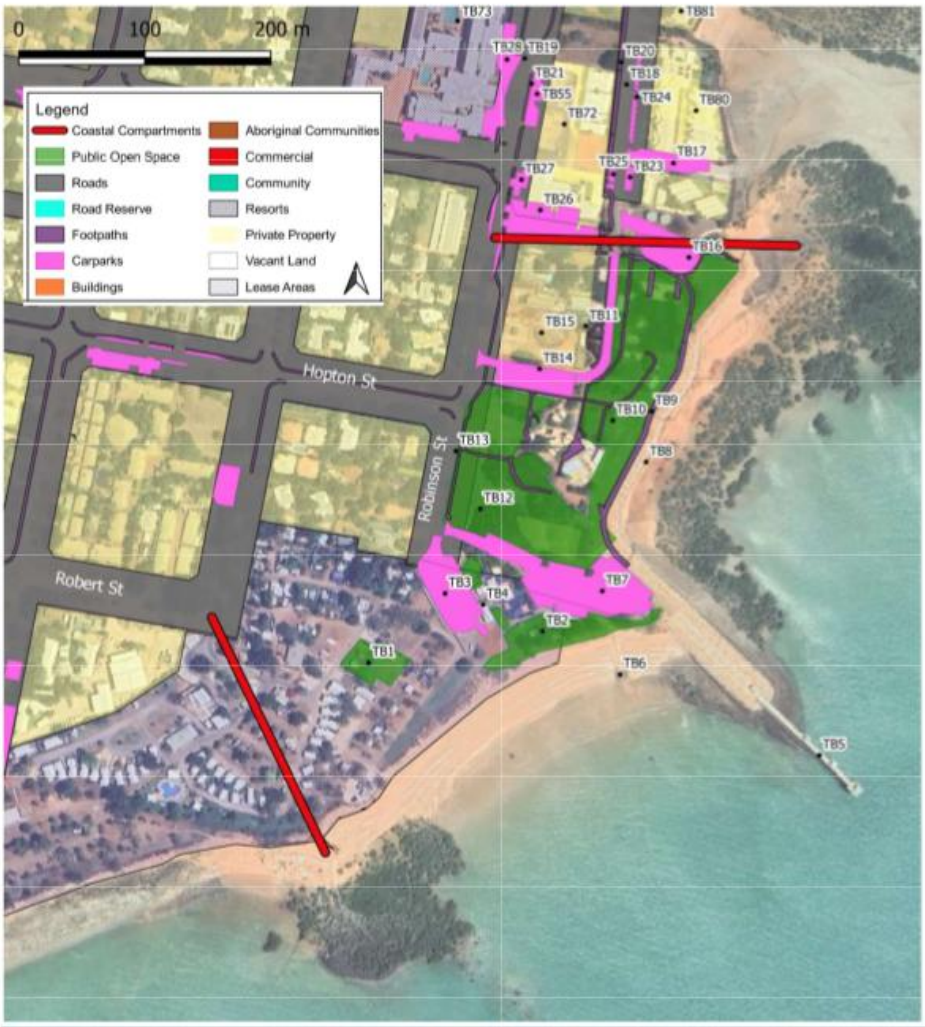

Figure 5.1: Coastal Assets identified in the Town Beach Central compartment.

6. Vulnerability Analysis

6.1 Vulnerability Assessment

A vulnerability assessment was undertaken to determine how the effects of coastal hazards are predicted to impact assets and areas in current and future planning periods.

To determine the coastal assets that are most vulnerable to coastal hazard requires consideration of the asset's exposure to coastal hazard, the sensitivity of the asset to the impacts from exposure and its adaptive capacity.

The vulnerability assessment first considers the potential impact to coastal assets as a combination of the *likelihood* and the *consequence* of that hazard occurring. The vulnerability assessment then considers the adaptive capacity of coastal assets; that is, the ability of a coastal asset to accommodate coastal hazard impact.

The vulnerability assessment process is presented in Figure 6.1 based on WAPC (2019).

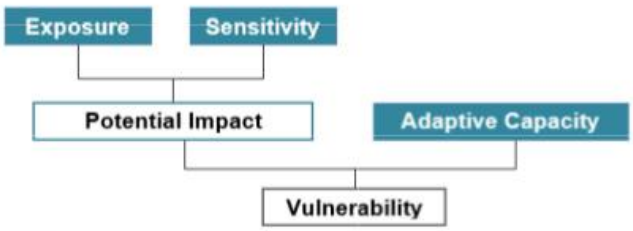

Figure 6.1: Vulnerability Assessment Flowchart (from WAPC 2019).

The key components in the vulnerability assessment are:

- Exposure = *Likelihood* of coastal hazard occurring
- Sensitivity = *Consequence* of coastal asset being impacted
- Potential impact = *Risk* to coastal assets as a product of likelihood and consequence
- Adaptive Capacity = The ability for an asset to accommodate the coastal hazard impact and recover
- Vulnerability = Final risk rating which incorporates the adaptive capacity of the asset

The risk assessment process was delivered based on the CHRMAP framework (WAPC 2019). The full risk assessment process and detailed analysis for each of the coastal compartments is presented in Appendix D. The asset vulnerability for each of the respective assets across the study area is rated using a traffic light system as shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Vulnerability Rating Summary

Rating	Description of Asset Vulnerability and Action Required
Low	Asset has high resilience; it is able to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards without additional support. No immediate action required
Medium	Asset has some ability to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards. However short to medium term actions are likely to be required to reduce risk to acceptable levels
High	Asset has limited ability to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards. Immediate to short-term adaptation is likely to be required to reduce risk to acceptable levels.
Very High	Asset has minimal ability to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards without additional support. Adaptation will need to be considered as a priority.

6.2 Key Assets Requiring Risk Treatment

For the assets rated at "High" and "Very High" level, this is the point at which vulnerability is deemed intolerable. For these assets mitigation actions are developed in the immediate to short-term to manage the risk.

The key areas for risk treatment across the study area following the vulnerability assessment is summarised in Table 6.2. The list of priority assets includes:

- Commercial and residential property at risk of erosion in the shorelines of Reddell Beach, Simpsons Beach, Town Beach and Broome Central (Chinatown).
- Roads and carparks at risk of erosion and / or inundation in Cable Beach, Gantheaume Point, Simpson's Beach, Town Beach, Broome Central (Chinatown) and Dampier Creek.
- Shire assets including street furniture, beach access stairs, coastal pathways, foreshore reserves and parks at risk of erosion in Cable Beach, Town Beach and Chinatown.

Table 6.2: Key Locations for Focus in Risk Treatment Stage

Port	Hazard	Assets At Risk
Cable Beach	Erosion	Gantheaume Point Road. Vehicle access road, Amphitheatre (north end). Surf Life Saving Club, Beach Access Stairs and Ramp Monsoon Vine Thickets. Private Property, north end of Cable Beach Central.
Gantheaume Point	Erosion	Gantheaume Point Road, Lurujarri Trail and Kavite Road.
Reddell Beach	Erosion	Residential property - Religious Retreat (RB5), Property West of Kavite Road (RB6).
Entrance Point	Erosion	Monsoon Vine Thicket.
Simpsons Beach	Erosion	Residential Properties (Demco Drive). Roebuck Bay Caravan Park (SB_L2). Monsoon Vine Thicket.
Town Beach	Erosion	Conti foreshore and pathway. Property south-east of Hamersley Street (TB70). Hotels East of Carnarvon Street (Mangrove Hotel/Moonlight Bay Suites) (TB71). Catalinas.
Broome Town Centre	Erosion	Road areas (Old Broome Road), Carparks. Residential and Commercial property. Streeters Jetty and foreshore. Paspaley Shopping Centre.
Dampier Creek	Erosion	Road areas (Old Broome Road South).

7. Risk Treatment

7.1 Risk Treatment and Adaptation Hierachy

The Risk Treatment options that are considered in this CHRMAP have been developed from a range of sources. The key guidance comes from the CHRMAP guidelines (WAPC 2019) which describes the general risk treatment categories in a risk treatment and adaptation hierarchy.

The hierarchy was developed on the principle of maintaining flexibility for decision makers in the future. The management approaches at the top of the list allow greater flexibility for decision makers in future (eg Avoid), whilst options further down the list in the hierarchy moving towards the final option of Protect limit the future decision-making options available.

The categories from highest to lowest management categories are:

- Avoid - avoid new development in areas at risk of coastal hazard
- Planned or Managed Retreat - allows existing public assets and private property to remain in place until such time as coastal hazard from erosion or inundation is untenable
- Accommodate - design and management strategies which render the risks as tolerable/acceptable, allowing land to continue to be utilised until risks become intolerable
- Protect - protect assets from damage resulting from erosion and recession and storm surge inundation

In addition to the four main categories, additional management approaches considered in the CHRMAP are:

- No Regrets - approaches that can improve resilience and preparedness against the impact of coastal hazards. These can be implemented where further understanding of the risk to assets is being collected, or while the assessment to determine a preferred risk treatment option is completed.
- Do Nothing - assumes that all levels of risk are accepted and that no further action will be taken. This risk treatment option provides a basis for comparison of all other risk treatment options.

7.2 Adaptation Tools

A range of adaptation tools available to mitigate coastal risk applied in the CHRMAP under the key category definitions are summarised in Appendix E, developed from a range of sources including WAPC 2019 and the National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCARF) Coast Adapt tools.

The coastal hazard and risk level identified for the assets within each of the coastal management units is considered with reference to the adaptation approaches in the adaptation hierarchy. Adaptation responses can vary within coastal compartments, and in many instances a range of complementary adaptation responses that mitigate the coastal risk are applied.

7.3 Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA)

To guide decision making, a high-level multi-criteria analysis (MCA) was undertaken to assess the suitability of each of the adaptation approaches. The MCA is detailed in Appendix E.

The highest performing options by respective categories are:

- Avoid
  - Avoid development (Av.1) in areas determined as being at risk of coastal hazard in the 100-year planning period (applies to undeveloped areas only).

- Managed Retreat
  - For Minor Infrastructure
    - Leave assets unprotected under Managed Retreat (MR.1)
    - Removal of assets once trigger reached (MR.2)
  - Limit further Subdivision (MR.5) in areas of Coastal Hazard.
- Accommodate
  - Building Design options to raise floor levels, build structures to withstand flooding impacts and use of relocatable structures (Ac.1 Ac.2 Ac.3)
  - For Major Infrastructure (Road and Carparks) raise surface level to mitigate flooding (Ac.3, Ac.4).
- Protect
  - Seawall (Pr.5) and Revetments (Pr.4) and Nature Based solutions (Pr.2) scored highest.
- No Regrets
  - All options scored highly – Monitoring (NR.1), Structure Audits (NR.2), Notification on Title (NR.3), Emergency Evacuation Plans (NR.4).

The highest performing adaptation options from the MCA are given preference in the adaptation pathways developed for each of the coastal compartments (Section 8).

7.4 Chinatown Protection Structure – Economic Analysis

7.4.1 Local Setting and Coastal Hazard Risk

The Chinatown area is a location of significant importance for the community. It is the commercial hub for Broome and attracts both local and tourist visitors as well as being of historical significance as the site of the Town's pearling industry. The coastal hazard risk for the Chinatown Peninsula is particularly acute, as it is generally low lying with shorelines on three sides, making it susceptible to both erosion and inundation hazard (Figure 7.1).

During the original CHRMAP completed in 2017, the various options to mitigate erosion and inundation risk in future periods for the Chinatown Peninsula were explored. The importance of Chinatown to the community led to strong local support and endorsement by the Council to adopt a Protect approach to address the erosion and inundation risk in the future.

7.4.2 Protection Options

The protection of Chinatown is proposed to be undertaken through the construction of a continuous seawall structure around the perimeter of the Chinatown Peninsula that prevents erosion of the shoreline and which is at a sufficient height to mitigate storm surge in extreme cyclones. The proposed seawall has been examined for three alignments as shown in Figure 7.2, as a basis for better understanding the protection structure cost, benefit, timing and potential funding arrangements.

It is noted that in addition to the three options presented in this report, there was a previous '*Gray Street Extension*' concept examined at concept level in TABEC (2017) during studies for the Chinatown Revitalisation project. This option involved extending Gray Street across the tidal flats to Old Broome Road, which would act as a seawall, with land reclaim in the lee of the structure. This is a strategic consideration within the Shire's planning framework that requires further investigation in several key areas including land tenure and environmental approvals. Associated construction challenges include acid sulphate soils, drainage and fill requirements. This is not included in the economic analysis of this current CHRMAP. Should it be progressed in the future there may be an opportunity to analyse the concept through more detailed economic analysis, which could potentially improve the overall benefit outcomes for the Shire when compared against Option 1, Option 2 and Option 3 presented in this report in the next section.

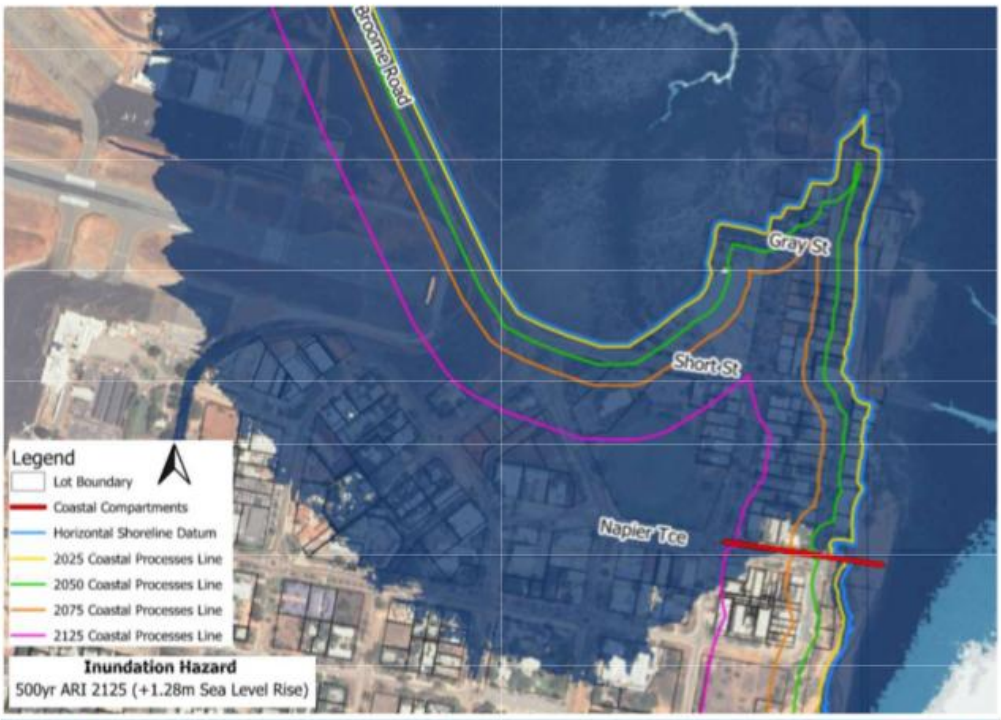

Figure 7.1: Chinatown area showing coastal processes allowance (erosion lines) for the planning period 2025 to 2125 and inundation extent for a 500-yr ARI event in the planning year 2125.

Figure 7.2: Chinatown Protection Structure – Options Assessed.

7.4.3 Economic Study Approach

As part of the CHRMAP process a cost benefit analysis (CBA) as well as a benefit distribution analysis (BDA) was undertaken, to support decision making for the Chinatown protection structure.

Economic specialist Ricardo have completed a CBA and BDA on the three protection options. The complete economic report is attached in Appendix F, with a summary of the key findings presented in this section.

The study has been completed to provide an understanding of:

- the overall magnitude of benefits arising from adaptation measures at the Chinatown precinct
- the distribution of adaptation benefits across key stakeholder groups
- the optimal timing for adaptation measures, given current understanding of future hazard risk.

The three seawall options (Figure 7.2) provide protection from coastal inundation and erosion, with key characteristics as follows:

- **Option 1:** Seawall along Gray Street.
  - Protects all commercial and residential properties on the Chinatown Peninsula in the area south of Gray Street. No protection is provided to areas north of Gray Street.
  - Approximate length is 1156m, construction cost $22.5 million.
- **Option 2:** Seawall extension north of Gray Street.
  - Protects an additional 9 lots in the area north of Gray Street compared with Option 1.
  - Approximate length is 1428m, construction cost $25.5 million.
- **Option 3:** Seawall extension north of Gray Street.
  - Protects an additional 19 lots in the area north of Gray Street compared with Option 1.
  - Approximate length is 1565m, construction cost $27.0 million.

The CBA and BDA were undertaken for all three options. For the capital expenditure (CAPEX) in the CBA, a design life of 50-years is assumed for the structure after which time the structure is rebuilt. The BDA identified the stakeholders who benefit from seawall construction and assesses how these benefits vary temporally. The BDA also attributes financial and proportional benefits resulting from the seawall options to relevant property owners and other stakeholder groups, including the Shire, private property owners, and relevant State Government departments.

The BDA and CBA assess the potential effects of coastal inundation and erosion on natural and built assets for Chinatown between 2026 and 2125. The analysis uses coastal hazard modelling undertaken as part of the Coastal Hazard Assessment (Baird 2026). The economic analysis focused on the effects of both coastal erosion and inundation hazards for the present day, 2050, 2075 and 2125 planning periods.

7.4.4 Summary of Results – Cost Benefit Analysis

The summary of results from the CBA is presented in Table 7.1. The CBA indicates that all three seawall options deliver positive net economic benefits under the central assumptions. Each seawall option achieves a benefit–cost ratio greater than 1 and a net present value exceeding $0.4 million, demonstrating that investment in coastal protection at Chinatown is economically justified over the long term. Option 1 achieves the highest BCR due to its lower capital cost, while Option 3 delivers the greatest total benefits by protecting a larger area north of Gray Street.

Table 7.1: Breakdown of benefits and costs for seawall options. All values are presented in $million

Benefit/Cost	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Benefits ($m)			
Protection of commercial buildings & contents from inundation	$3.5	$3.5	$3.5
Protection of residential buildings & contents from inundation	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Protection of residential buildings & contents from erosion	$0.1	$0.3	$0.3
Protection of comm. bldgs., contents & car parks from erosion	$5.7	$5.7	$6.4
Protection of public assets including roads from inundation	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2
Protection of public assets including roads from erosion	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2
Protection of utility assets from erosion	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Avoided loss of tourism benefits from erosion	$1.6	$1.6	$1.6
Avoided loss of tourism benefits from inundation	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Non-market value to maintain Chinatown (UWA analysis)	$1.5	$1.5	$1.5
Total benefits ($m)	$12.7	$12.9	$13.7
Costs ($m)			
Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	$8.7	$9.9	$10.5
On-going repairs and maintenance	$2.3	$2.6	$2.8
Total costs ($m)	$11.1	$12.5	$13.3
Net Present Value (NPV, $m)	**$1.7**	**$0.4**	**$0.4**
Benefit-Cost Ration (BCR)	**1.15**	**1.03**	**1.03**

Note 1: All benefits and costs are discounted based on a 7% discount rate.
Note 2: Benefits were assessed over a 100-year period from 2026 to 2125.
Note 3: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

A key finding of the CBA is that timing is a critical driver of economic performance. Bringing construction forward too early results in lower economic efficiency, as substantial capital costs are incurred before coastal hazard impacts become material. Conversely, delaying investment beyond the point at which erosion and inundation risks accelerate reduces net benefits by allowing avoidable damage to occur.

The analysis indicates that starting construction in 2045 provides the most favourable balance between risk reduction and cost efficiency under realistic erosion assumptions. These results highlight the importance of an adaptive, trigger-based approach to investment timing, supported by ongoing monitoring of erosion and inundation risks, rather than committing to immediate construction or deferring action indefinitely.

7.4.5 Summary of Results – Benefit Distribution Analysis

Across all three seawall options, the majority of quantified benefits accrue locally. Approximately 85–87% of total monetised benefits are estimated to flow to Shire of Broome residents, driven primarily by avoided damage to commercial assets, protection of public infrastructure, and the non-market value of maintaining Chinatown as a functioning commercial, cultural and social precinct.

Tourism-related benefits, shared between the wider Western Australian community and interstate / international visitors, account for approximately 12–13% of total benefits. Direct quantified benefits to private residential property owners are relatively small (≤0.5%), reflecting the limited number of residential assets within coastal hazard extents and modelling assumptions regarding occupancy and ownership.

Table 7.2 provides the results of the benefit distribution analysis based on the above categorisation of benefits and beneficiaries. The values presented are the NPV and proportion of benefits across the central case.

Table 7.2: Breakdown of benefits for all options under the central case.

Beneficiaries	Option 1		Option 2		Option 3	
	NPV ($ m)	%	NPV ($ m)	%	NPV ($ m)	%
Chinatown residents						
Private residential property protection	$0.02	0.1%	$0.06	0.5%	$0.06	0.5%
Private Commercial property protection	$9.23	72.4%	$9.23	71.0%	$9.89	72.1%
Shire of Broome residents						
Public assets	$0.35	2.7%	$0.36	2.8%	$0.41	3.0%
Non-market values	$1.46	11.5%	$1.46	11.2%	$1.46	10.7%
Wider WA community						
Protection of utility assets	$0.03	0.3%	$0.03	0.3%	$0.03	0.2%
Tourism benefits	$0.82	6.4%	$0.82	6.3%	$0.82	6.0%
Commercial value	$0.06	0.4%	$0.20	1.6%	$0.20	1.5%
International and interstate						
Tourism benefits	$0.77	6.1%	$0.77	6.0%	$0.77	5.7%

Note 1: All benefits are discounted based on a 7% discount rate. Discounting is described in more detail in Appendix D.
Note 2: Benefits were assessed between 2040 and 2125

While the BDA captures the distribution of monetised benefits, it does not fully reflect several benefit categories that are likely to be material for decision-making. In particular, the analysis does not quantify broader economic disruption risks (e.g. impacts on employment, essential services and government fiscal exposure), non-resident non-market values associated with maintaining Chinatown, or cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage values, including those associated with Burrgugun (Morgan's Camp). These benefits are expected to accrue beyond the Shire and strengthen the case for State participation in funding.

Two proposed funding models that better account for these unquantified benefits and which provide a simple easy to apply approach are discussed in the next section.

7.4.6 Funding Models

A BDA is only the first step in developing a funding model to finance coastal adaptation measures. The BDA provides information on who benefits from coastal adaptation and therefore can be used in consideration of an equitable funding model. In addition to equity, funding models should consider the following principles:

- **simplicity** – the funding mechanism should be simple to reduce administrative burden and transaction costs, and to ensure the approach is robust to accommodate future changes
- **efficiency** – the funding mechanism should be efficient and not cause distortions or perverse incentives such as changing behaviour to avoid paying
- **transparency** – the split of funding should be transparent and clearly communicated to those paying for the coastal protection works
- **adequacy** – the funding mechanism should raise sufficient funds for the required coastal protection measures, and there should be confidence in the funding amount raised each year

Two possible funding models have been considered that address the beneficiary pays principle, as well as the other principles outlined above. The following types of funding have been considered:

- Special charges – these charges can be applied for a certain period of time, and can be differentiated depending on location and property type (e.g. commercial versus residential)
- General rate increases – these charges are not differentiated by location or property type and are expected to be ongoing
- Government funding – funding from the State Government, either upfront or ongoing.

7.4.6.1 Funding model 1 – shared funding model accounting for non-quantified benefits.

Given the importance of major unquantified benefits, a direct funding split based only on the results of the CBA has not been considered. A proposed funding split that accounts for the noted unquantified benefits and provides a simple easy to apply approach is shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Funding model 1. Shared funding model accounting for non-quantified benefits

		Proportion of overall funding (%)	
Funding source	**Relevant beneficiaries**	Seawall Option 1	Seawall Option 2 and 3 (Additional Costs)
Special charges	Private property owners directly affected	15%	25%
General rates	Other Shire of Broome residents	30%	25%
State government contributions	Horizon Power, wider WA community, Interstate and International tourists	55%	50%

7.4.6.2 Funding Model 2 - Accounting for high cost of ongoing repair and maintenance

Table 7.4 outlines a funding model that requires the upfront capital costs to be borne by the WA State Government, while ongoing repair and maintenance costs are borne by Shire of Broome ratepayers. This

approach avoids the challenges of collecting ongoing funding from the State Government. Over the 50-year asset life of the seawall, ongoing repair and maintenance costs represent 50% of the total cost of the seawall. This option therefore provides a similar equity approach while also reducing borrowing costs and risks for the Shire.

Table 7.4: Funding model 2 - Accounting for high cost of ongoing repair and maintenance.

		Proportion of overall funding (%)	
Funding source	**Relevant beneficiaries**	Seawall Option 1	Seawall Option 2 and 3 (Additional Costs)
Special charges	Private property owners	30% of ongoing repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs
General rates	Chinatown residents, other Shire of Broome residents	70% of ongoing repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs
State government contributions	Horizon Power, wider WA community, interstate and international tourists	Upfront capital costs	Upfront capital costs

7.4.7 Funding Model Implications

The financial implications under the two funding models for ratepayers and for the WA Government are outlined in detail in Appendix F and presented in summary here. Two types of charges have been considered:

- a special charge over 20 years to cover the capital cost of the seawall, and
- an ongoing charge to cover ongoing operating and maintenance costs.

These estimates are based on the assumption that the Shire funds capital costs through a 20-year loan with interest rates of 2%. It is noted that the charges presented are indicative only and are reliant on simple assumptions about erosion risk and the cost and timing of protection measures. They are presented here to support initial decision-making by the Shire and are not final. The final cost recovery approaches and amounts should be based on more detailed economic analysis which accounts for final option cost estimates, the Shire's ability to manage cashflow volatility, and beneficiaries' ability to pay.

7.4.7.1 Seawall Option 1 – Funding Model Outcomes

The analysis for Seawall Option 1 is presented in Table 7.5. This option provides the greatest benefit cost ratio and protects the greatest number of beneficiaries.

For Funding Model 1

- The impacts on WA Government are assumed to be incurred through a one off upfront investment of $12.4 million and an ongoing annual payment for $0.25 million for ongoing repair and maintenance. These are simple estimates which do not include any assumed borrowing costs or discounting.

For Funding Model 2:

- The impacts on WA Government are assumed to be incurred through a one off upfront investment of $22.5 million to cover the capital costs of the seawall. These are simple estimates which do not include any assumed borrowing costs or discounting.

Table 7.5: Seawall Option 1 – Comparison of Charges under two proposed Funding Models

	Funding Model 1		Funding Model 2	
Funding source	Annual charge to cover CAPEX over 20 years ($/property/p.a.)	Ongoing charge OPEX ($/property/p.a.)	Annual charge to cover CAPEX over 20 years ($/property/p.a.)	Ongoing charge OPEX ($/property/p.a.)
Commercial properties [1]	$4,180	$1,370	$0	$2,730
Residential properties[1]	$370	$120	$0	$230
Other ratepayers[2]	$50	$20	$0	$40

Notes

1.The impacts on private property owners who receive direct protection benefits from the seawall are calculated based on the assumed number of properties directly within the seawall extent and expected to be protected from erosion and inundation. These estimates are based on cadastral parcels, and therefore will need to be refined based on actual ratepayer numbers within the area. For example, the shopping centre is counted as one property, although it has 26 different tenants. The way this charge is applied will depend on the specific mechanisms for raising revenue that are available to the Shire of Broome.

2.The impacts on ratepayers are based on an assumed number of ratepayers and future population growth of 1% per annum.

7.4.7.2 Seawall Option 2 / Option 3 – Funding Model Outcomes

For Seawall Option 2 and Option 3 the split of funding has been applied to the additional costs. These costs will therefore be in addition to the costs presented for Seawall Option 1. Given the small number of properties affected and the early stage of this analysis, private properties have not been disaggregated by residential and commercial for this analysis.

For Funding Model 1:

- For Option 2 the impacts on WA Government are assumed to be incurred through a one off upfront investment of $1.5m and an ongoing annual payment for $0.03m for ongoing repair and maintenance. For Option 3 it would require an upfront investment of $2.25 million and $0.05 million ongoing per annum. These are simple estimates which do not include any assumed borrowing costs or discounting.

For Funding Model 2:

- For Option 2 the impacts on WA Government are assumed to be incurred through a one off upfront investment of $3.0 million. For Option 3 it would require an upfront investment of $4.5 million. These are simple estimates which do not include any assumed borrowing costs or discounting.

Table 7.6: Seawall Option 2 or 3 – Comparison of Charges under two proposed Funding Models

Funding source		Funding Model 1		Funding Model 2	
		Annual charge to cover capital costs over 20 years ($/property/p.a.)	Ongoing charge to cover maintenance ($/property/p.a.)	Annual charge to cover capital costs over 20 years ($/property/p.a.)	Ongoing charge to cover maintenance ($/property/p.a.)
Seawall Option 2	Private properties (comm. and residential)	$7,650	$2,500	$0	$5,000
	Other ratepayers	$6	$2	$0	$4
Seawall Option 3	Private properties (comm. and residential)	$4,900	$1,610	$0	$3,210
	Other ratepayers	$9	$3	$0	$6

7.4.8 Implications for The Shire

Both the funding models presented are considered appropriate given the distribution and nature of benefits identified through the BDA. While a substantial share of quantified benefits accrue locally the seawall also delivers significant broader public benefits that extend beyond the Shire. These include maintaining Chinatown's role as a state-significant tourism and heritage precinct, reducing exposure to regional economic disruption and employment impacts, and protecting cultural and Aboriginal cultural heritage values that are not readily monetised but are of wider public interest. This supports a funding model where the Shire is a principal contributor; however, there is also a credible basis for State participation given Chinatown's statewide tourism profile and the likelihood of material unquantified benefits (including cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage values and broader disruption consequences).

The proposed funding models provide a pragmatic balance between the beneficiary-pays principle and the recognition of material unquantified benefits. It avoids over-reliance on local ratepayers where benefits are clearly shared with the wider Western Australian community, while remaining simple, transparent and administratively efficient. Importantly, they also support long-term social licence by clearly acknowledging the State's role in managing climate risk to assets and values of statewide significance.

Some key considerations for the Shire in progressing a funding model include:

- Funding model selection is ultimately a social licence and governance decision, not just an economic one: While the proportional model aligns most closely with quantified benefit shares, an alternative model may better reflect the broader public value. In particular, if the Shire and stakeholders consider unquantified values (heritage, Aboriginal cultural heritage, and statewide visitation) to be of significant value the case for external funding increases.
- Ongoing maintenance is a material long-term liability that needs a credible, durable funding pathway: With annual maintenance assumed at 2% of capital cost, long-run OPEX represents a substantial share of lifecycle costs. The Shire should prioritise a funding model that (i) avoids unmanaged future liabilities, (ii) is resilient to budget volatility, and (iii) clearly assigns responsibility for asset stewardship and renewal.
- The chosen seawall extent has equity and stakeholder implications beyond the modelled NPV/BCR differences: although NPV/BCR differences are relatively small under discounted central assumptions,

the distribution of protection differs. Options that provide greater protection to that area are more likely to intersect with:

- private landowner interests;
- heritage considerations; and
- Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivities (including Burrgugun / Morgan's Camp). Accordingly, the Shire should consider the distributional and cultural consequences of option selection alongside economic efficiency metrics.

- Timing and triggers matter for affordability and acceptability: The timing analysis shows that NPV outcomes are sensitive to when construction of the seawall starts. From a funding and community acceptance perspective, the Shire may benefit from an adaptive pathways framing, establishing monitoring-based triggers (rather than a fixed date) for committing capital and commencing cost recovery.

8. Adaptation Pathways

8.1 Risk Management Pathways

The risk management pathways approach enables the establishment of a decision-making strategy that is made up of a sequence of decision points over time. This prevents a decision-maker from being locked into a risk treatment option (and associated risk management measures), which may not be appropriate for dealing with the long-term problem. The intent is for decision-making to be responsive to changing circumstances over time. Decisions can be planned, prioritised and prepared for (WAPC 2019).

The risk management pathways approach is used to inform decision-making at defined trigger points. The trigger points define the point at which a change in risk management approach / measure should be enacted as part of the ongoing strategic planning process.

8.2 Management Triggers

The concept of a trigger point is to have a pre-determined point that is set to 'trigger' the commencement of planning and/or implementation actions relating to a risk management option. Triggers for the decision points are generally associated with the observation of key events on the ground rather than being time based.

The trigger points, decision making and measures that will be applied in the risk management pathways are summarised in Table 8.1.

For the Broome study area, a key driver for erosion and inundation risk is sea level rise. As the mean sea level rises in future planning periods, the impacts are felt in the shoreline areas through increased flood depth during inundation events and / or increased erosion at the edge of the shore. The projected rate of sea level rise in the CHRMAP is defined in Table 4.1. As part of the shoreline monitoring program (outlined in Section 9.4), it is recommended that trigger points are continually assessed to understand changes in the shoreline that may trigger a change in the risk management option.

Table 8.1: Trigger Points Decision Making and Measures (Adapted from WAPC 2019)

Trigger Name	Trigger	Action	Measures	Identification Method
T1	The distance between an asset and the Horizontal Shoreline Datum (HSD) is less than the shoreline loss predicted from the erosion associated with a 1 in 100-yr storm event (S1).	Ongoing Monitoring to define changes to the HSD line. Refinement to the S1 value based on field data collected following extreme events / updated modelling information.	Provide interim protection for major infrastructure (roads, carparks), residential and commercial buildings. Remove major infrastructure (roads, carparks), residential and commercial buildings, transfer land to public realm. Prepare response plans for minor infrastructure that could be impacted.	Assessment of the shoreline position will be a task included in the annual monitoring program.
T2	A public road is no longer available or able to provide legal access to a property.	Liaison with/notification by relevant level of government.	Remove residential and commercial buildings and transfer land to public realm.	Task included in the annual monitoring program.
T3	Water, sewer or electricity to a lot is no longer available as they have been removed/decommissioned by the relevant authority due to coastal hazards.	Liaison with/notification by utility providers.	Remove residential and commercial buildings, and transfer land to public realm.	Task included in the annual monitoring program.
T4	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line or coastal inundation hazard extent.	Definition of hazard extents through CHRMAP. CHRMAP and hazard extent updates due to availability of more relevant/recent information (such as updated sea level rise predictions) and changes in environmental conditions (such as	Include all affected land in a Special Control Area (SCA) and ensure the hazard information is incorporated in structure planning. Provide notification of potential hazards on certificates of title where	This is defined in the SCA as an outcome of the CHRMAP.

Trigger Name	Trigger	Action	Measures	Identification Method
		changes to tidal planes / Mean sea level).	reasonably practicable and by direct contact with affected landholders.	
T5	An asset is damaged, destroyed or becomes unsafe.	Inspection of coastal assets following storm events or during times of increased erosion. Shire inspection and reporting on condition of the structures. Notification by the public.	Remove assets and relocate to less hazardous area if possible/appropriate.	Informed by the Asset management and Structure Condition Assessments.
T6	Assets are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable within the next planning timeframe or within 10 years.	Definition of hazard extents through CHRMAP. CHRMAP and hazard extent updates due to availability of more relevant/recent information (such as updated sea level rise predictions) and changes in environmental conditions.	Undertake detailed cost-benefit analysis and assessment of community acceptance of interim protection vs. Managed Retreat of the affected asset. Identify sources and begin to allocate funding for risk management measures.	As part of future CHRMAP review this can be reassessed periodically (every 5-10 years).
T7	The overall community and stakeholders are no longer supportive of a specific risk management technique or approach.	Ongoing community engagement; Cost-benefit analysis.	Investigate, identify and implement a change in the risk management pathway, if appropriate.	As part of future CHRMAP review this can be reassessed periodically (every 5-10 years).
T8	A specific risk management technique is forecast to no longer be economically or physically feasible within 10 years.	Ongoing shoreline and coastal asset monitoring Budget expenditure and forecasts Cost-benefit analysis.	Investigate, identify and implement a change in the risk management pathway, if appropriate.	As part of future CHRMAP review this can be reassessed periodically (every 5-10 years).

Trigger Name	Trigger	Action	Measures	Identification Method
T9	The beach and coastal foreshore reserve is significantly diminished with respect to its original state and function.	Long-term coastal monitoring program. Assessment of aerial imagery. Feedback through ongoing community consultation.	Investigate, identify and implement a change in the risk management pathway, if appropriate.	Assessment of the shoreline position will be a task included in the annual monitoring program.
T10	Undeveloped land is identified as lying within the hazard extents.	Definition of hazard extents through CHRMAP. CHRMAP and hazard extent updates due to availability of more relevant/recent information (such as updated sea level rise predictions) and changes in environmental conditions (such as changes to tidal planes / Mean sea level).	Implement planning controls to avoid inappropriate development of the land.	This is defined in the SCA. As part of future CHRMAP review this can be reassessed periodically (every 5-10 years).

8.3 Adaptation Pathways - Cable Beach (Compartment 1)

8.3.1 Risk Treatment

The Cable Beach coastal compartment extends along approximately 10km of westerly facing sandy beach (Figure 8.1). The north and south of the compartment are largely natural shoreline backed by a dune system. The central section accommodates a large concentration of coastal assets and is a focus for the local community and tourists.

The Cable Beach Redevelopment Project in the central section of the compartment has provided protection for the main foreshore area and the coastal assets landward. The importance of the area was highlighted in the original CHRMAP, with the highly valued foreshore, prized by the local community, tourists and stakeholders receiving support for funding the construction of protection structures. The protection is assumed to remain in place for the future planning periods. There are several properties to the north of the Cable Beach Redevelopment area where erosion in future planning periods is predicted to impact the shoreline in the timeframe 2050-2075 and 2075 to 2125.

The key CHRMAP recommendations for the management of the Cable Beach compartment are:

- The adoption of a Protect strategy at the shoreline of the main Cable Beach shoreline hub provides protection to the foreshore area and many assets landward. The Shire should undertake audits of the protection structures and schedule future maintenance and replacement costs into budget planning as part of management actions.
- Shire infrastructure that is required at the shoreline interface including beach stairs, ramps and vehicle access road are noted as being at risk in the current and future planning periods. The function of these assets requires that they be located in close proximity to coastal hazard risk. To manage this risk an Accommodate and Managed Retreat approach is recommended. Assets are maintained under defined triggers that allow their continued use until the asset is no longer safe or structurally sound. Minor repair would be permitted, consistent with asset lifecycle and expected planning timeframe. The assets would be relocated further landward in future planning periods as required consistent with design life upgrades.
- There are three (3) properties that are located within the erosion hazard area to the north of the Cable Beach redevelopment area (Figure 8.1). These properties are captured in the Special Control Area (SCA). There are two existing structures that are located within the 2050 to 2075 projected erosion lines and additional structures are situated in the projected 2075 to 2125 timeframe. A Managed Retreat approach is recommended to manage risk, using a trigger (T1) that allows the continued use of existing structures until the distance from the HSD to the structure is less than the erosion associated with a 1 in 100-yr storm event (S1). Tracking the rate of erosion on this shoreline will be undertaken as part of the shoreline monitoring program. As part of the management of erosion hazard, the application of temporary protect options such as nature-based solutions to improve the resilience of the shorelines and increase the lifespan of assets at risk could be considered, subject to funding contribution from the property owners that directly benefit. Development of the existing properties is guided through planning-based controls in the Local Planning Policy (linked to the SCA).
- There are roads and car parks in the south of the compartment near Gantheaume Point that are identified as being at risk with future erosion of the shoreline. To manage this risk a Managed Retreat approach is recommended that allows for their continued use until the shoreline erosion renders the asset to no longer be safe or structurally sound (T5). Risk in future planning periods is driven by erosion hazard associated with sea level rise.
- There are sections of the Lurujarri Trail and areas of monsoon vine thicket through the southern section Cable Beach that are at risk of erosion in the 2025 – 2050 period. Shoreline monitoring to measure the rate of erosion will be used to understand changes. The Lurujarri trail can follow a route further landward as necessary, under a Managed Retreat approach.

Figure 8.1: Cable Beach North (top left), South (top right) and Central (lower plot).

Risk treatment for the assets at risk of erosion in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.2. There are no assets at risk of inundation in the compartment.

Table 8.2: Treatment – Cable Beach (Compartment 1)

Asset / Location	Erosion
Natural shoreline areas and Foreshore	Leave unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).
Existing Residential Properties west of Millington St	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23 which provide guidance for appropriate development for the properties within the SCA (Ac.1). Long term pathway is Managed Retreat of structures, based on a trigger-based approach. When shoreline erosion occurs such that the HSD is within S1 distance of existing structures (MR1, MR2, MR3, MR5). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1). Notification on Title (NR3).
New Development	Avoid development in areas identified as being at risk of coastal hazard. Site new development landward of the coastal hazard area (Av.1).
Cable Beach Foreshore Reserve and Assets Landward	Protected through maintenance of the Protection Structure (Pr.4). Audit structure condition and effectiveness for future protection (NR2).
Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access, Vehicle access ramp	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Remove / relocate the assets at end of asset design life. Accept loss of asset once design event occurs (MR2).
Car park Cable Beach South Cable Beach Central (SE of the Surf lifesaving Club)	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Maintain function consistent with Asset design life. Relocate further landward in future under a Managed Retreat approach (MR2) once asset is deemed unsafe (T5).
Lurujarri Trail Monsoon Vine Thicket	Leave unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).

8.3.2 Risk Management Pathways – Cable Beach (Compartment 1)

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the Cable Beach compartment are summarised in Table 8.3. The long-term pathways are based on trigger points that would signal a change in management response. Trigger points and their monitoring are detailed in the Implementation Plan (Section 9). The indicative timeline noted in the table is based on the projected sea level rise which is a key driver for the erosion setback lines.

Table 8.3: Risk management pathway and triggers for Cable Beach (Compartment 1)

Assets	Cable Beach Foreshore Area and All Assets Landward (Surf Club to Amphitheatre)		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Protect against Erosion Hazard (Pr.4). Protection structures installed as part of the Cable Beach Redevelopment project safeguard areas landward. Protection is assumed to be maintained in future planning periods.		
Pathway	Protection Structure Audits (NR.4)		
Assets	**Existing Residential – West of Millington Rd**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1) Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches eg dune rebuilding, revegetation (Pr.1 Pr.2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach and dune system is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become very highly vulnerable within 10 years (T6).	HSD is within S1 or asset becomes highly vulnerable or damaged due to erosion (T1, T5).
Assets	**Vacant Land - Areas for New Development**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal hazard over the 100-yr planning period (Av.1).		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard extent (T4).		
Assets	**Roads and Car Park**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Asset is Damaged / unsafe (T5).	

8.4 Adaptation Pathways – Gantheaume Point (Compartment 2)

8.4.1 Risk Treatment

The Gantheaume Point compartment (Figure 8.2) is unique in the study area as it has rocky cliff shoreline which is naturally elevated at 12m to 14m AHD. The shoreline is not at risk of inundation. It is assessed as rock for the projected rate of erosion under SPP2.6 which reduced the potential erosion in future planning periods for the areas landward.

The lighthouse, cottage and car park at Gantheaume Point are located approximately 60m from the edge of the rocky cliff shoreline, which is generally seaward of the 2125 erosion line. The Broome Turf Club occupies a large area on Gantheaume Point and erosion risk is noted towards the end of the 2125 timeframe.

Gantheaume Point Road on the north side of the Turf Club is in close proximity to the coast. There is a section of the road which lies in the 2025 to 2050 erosion risk area. Likewise, for Kavite Road on the southern side of the turf club, there is erosion risk noted for the 2025 to 2050 time period.

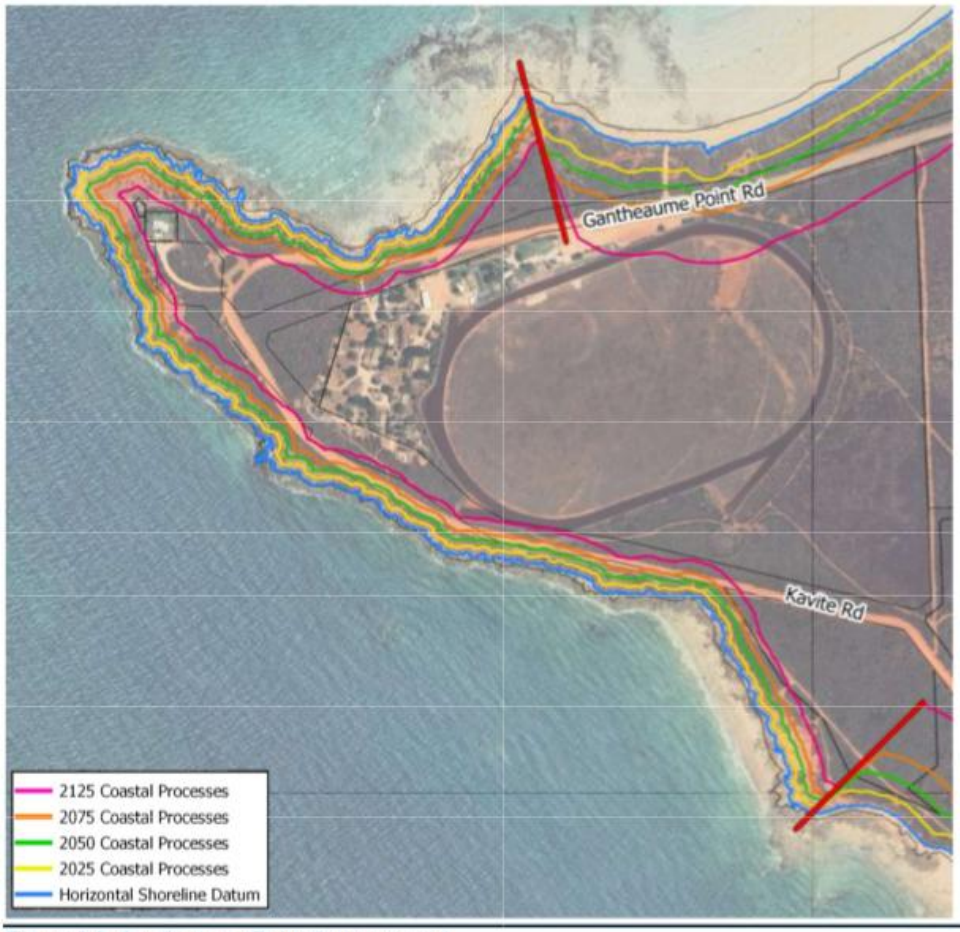

Figure 8.2: Gantheaume Point Compartment

The key CHRMAP recommendations for the management of the Gantheaume Point compartment are summarised as follows:

- To address the erosion risk to Gantheaume Point Rd and Kavite Road a Managed Retreat approach is recommended, that allows continued use until the asset is no longer safe or structurally sound (T5).
- The erosion risk to the Broome Turf Club is projected for the 2075 to 2125 period. Addressing this risk through a Managed Retreat approach is recommended, with defined erosion triggers that allow continued use until such time as the erosion of the shoreline threatens the asset (T1).
- There are sections of the Lurujarri Trail that are at risk of erosion in the 2025 – 2050 period. The Lurujarri trail can follow a route further landward as necessary, under a Managed Retreat approach.

Adaptation approaches for the assets at risk of erosion in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.4. There are no assets at risk of inundation in the compartment.

Table 8.4: Treatment – Gantheaume Point (Compartment 2)

Asset / Location	Erosion
Broome Turf Club	Long term pathway is Managed Retreat of structures, based on a trigger-based approach when shoreline erosion results in the HSD being within the S1 distance of existing structures (MR1, MR2, MR3, MR5). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).
Gantheaume Point Rd Kavite Rd Car park at the Lighthouse	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Maintain function consistent with Asset design life. Relocate further landward in future under a Managed Retreat approach (MR2) once asset is deemed unsafe (T5).
Lurujarri Trail	Leave unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Re-establish pathway further landward as required. Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).

8.4.2 Risk Management Pathways – Gantheaume Point (Compartment 2)

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.5.

The long-term pathways are based on trigger points that would signal a change in management response. Trigger points and their monitoring are detailed in the Implementation Plan (Section 9). The indicative timeline noted in the table is based on the projected sea level rise which is a key driver for the erosion setback lines.

Table 8.5: Risk management pathway and triggers for Gantheaume Point (Compartment 2)

Assets	Vacant Land - Areas for New Development		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period (Av.1). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard extent (T4)		
Assets	**Gantheaume Point Road, Kavite Road and Car Park**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Erosion renders the asset to be unsafe. (T5).	
Assets	**Broome Turf Club**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Erosion renders the asset to be unsafe. (T5).	

8.5 Adaptation Pathways – Reddell Beach (Compartment 3)

8.5.1 Risk Treatment

The Reddell Beach compartment extends approximately 2km, with steep pindan cliffs in front of naturally elevated land areas at 12m AHD and higher (Figure 8.3). The shoreline is western-facing with a wide, flat beach comprised of marine sediments overlaying outcrops of Broome Sandstone.

The height of the pindan cliffs is sufficient to protect the coast from inundation as a result of storm surge associated with design storms in future planning periods. The long-term resilience of the pindan cliffs is uncertain under higher water levels associated with cyclonic events and future sea level rise. There has been progressive erosion of the pindan shoreline based on the analysis of aerial imagery and imagery captured during the shoreline monitoring program. The pindan shoreline does not recover in the same way a dune system can recover following extreme events.

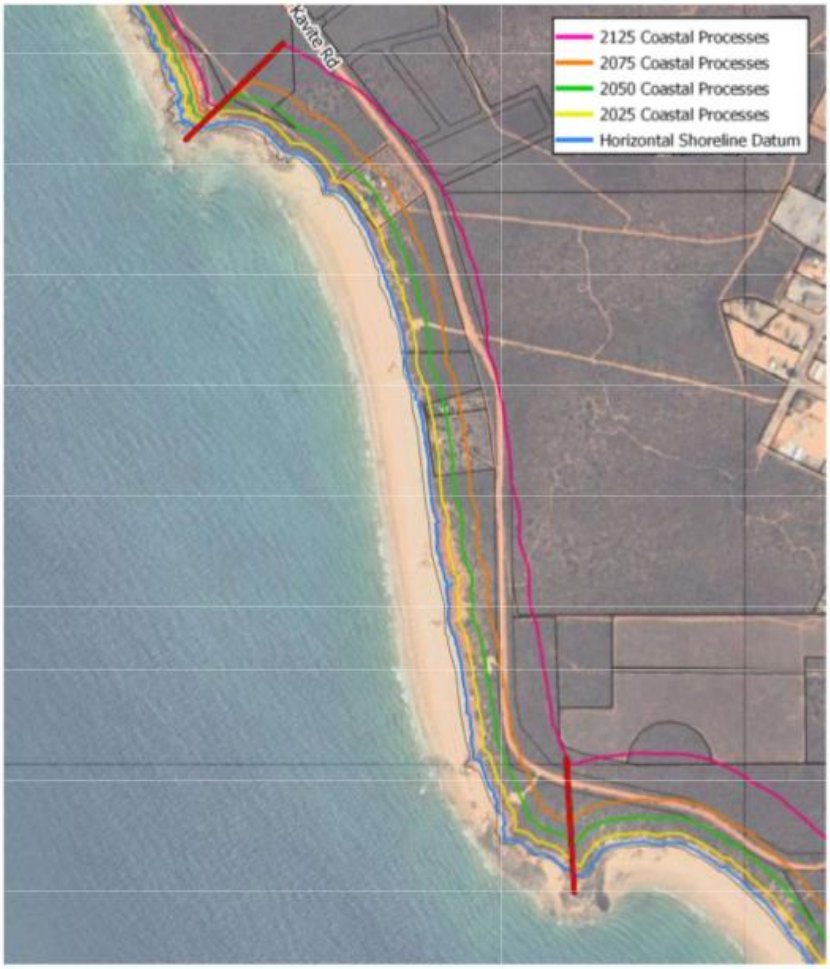

Figure 8.3: Reddell Beach Coastal Compartment

There are properties in the compartment as shown in Figure 8.4:

- For the northern property at 281 Kavite Road, this is currently rated as highly vulnerable to erosion. The has been noted erosion of the pindan cliff over the period 2000 to 2024 of 11m of shoreline (~0.5m / yr). The nearest structure is approximately 10m from the edge of the pindan cliff at its closest point. A fence has been erected between the building and the cliff edge.
- For the properties in the south of the compartment at 203 and 219 Kavite Road the nearest structures are approximately 25m and 45m respectively from the edge of the pindan cliff, with potential erosion risk noted for the 2025 to 2050 period.

Figure 8.4: The property of 281 Kavite Road showing the structure within 10m of the edge of the pindan cliff (Nearmaps Image dated 2 June 2026).

For the northern property at 281 Kavite Road, planning for the Managed Retreat of the building closest to the cliff edge should be commenced. A trigger for the building removal is recommended for when the shoreline erodes to the current fenceline. Based on the historical rate of erosion for this section of the pindan cliff, the shoreline is expected to continue retreating and the trigger point could be reached within 5 to 10 years. It is not known how the structure is used currently It is strongly recommended that the structure is evacuated during extreme cyclone events as a precaution in the event that significant erosion of the pindan cliff occurs.

For the two properties in the south of the compartment, the erosion should be tracked as part of shoreline monitoring. A Managed Retreat trigger (T1) where existing structures remain in place until the HSD is within the S1 distance of the structure is recommended.

The trigger point allows for the building to continue to be used until such time as the shoreline has receded to a point where there is an unacceptable risk. This mechanism provides adequate time for planning so

There is a section of Kavite Road and a car park at the south of the compartment where erosion risk is noted for the 2050 to 2075 time frame. The remaining parts of Kavite Rd are at risk of erosion in the 2075 to 2125 timeframe.

The key CHRMAP recommendations for the management of the Reddell Beach compartment are summarised as follows:

- The properties in the compartment are located in the SCA and any future development is guided through planning-based controls in the Local Planning Policy. The existing structures that are located within the projected erosion lines are recommended to adopt a Managed Retreat approach to manage risk using defined triggers that allow the continued use of existing structures until the shoreline erosion renders existing structures unsafe (T5). Tracking the rate of erosion on this shoreline will be undertaken as part of the shoreline monitoring program.
- To address the erosion risk to Kavite Road and the Car Park areas a Managed Retreat approach is recommended, that allows continued use until the asset is no longer safe or structurally sound. A trigger based Managed Retreat of the road is recommended to manage the risk in future planning timeframes. The rate at which erosion occurs in the shoreline will need to be tracked as part of a shoreline monitoring program.
- There are sections of the Lurujarri Trail that are at risk of erosion in the 2025 – 2050 period. Shoreline monitoring to measure the rate of erosion will be used to understand changes. The Lurujarri trail can follow a route further landward as necessary, under a Managed Retreat approach.

Adaptation approaches for the assets at risk of erosion in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.6. There are no assets at risk of inundation in the compartment.

Table 8.6: Treatment – Reddell Beach (Compartment 3)

Asset / Location	Erosion
Vacant Land – areas for development	Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period (Av1).
Existing Properties Structures	Long term pathway is Managed Retreat of structures, based on a trigger-based approach. When shoreline erosion occurs such that the HSD is within S1 distance of existing structures (MR1, MR2, MR3, MR5). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).
Kavite Rd Car parks	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Maintain function consistent with Asset design life. Relocate further landward in future under a Managed Retreat approach (MR2) when shoreline erosion occurs such that the asset is unsafe (T5).
Lurujarri Trail	Leave unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Re-establish pathway further landward as required. Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).

8.5.2 Risk Management Pathways – Reddell Beach (Compartment 3)

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.7.

The long-term pathways are based on trigger points that would signal a change in management response. Trigger points and their monitoring are detailed in the Implementation Plan (Section 9). The indicative timeline noted in the table is based on the projected sea level rise which is a key driver for the erosion setback lines.

Table 8.7: Risk management pathway and triggers for Reddell Beach (Compartment 3)

Assets	Vacant Land - Areas for New Development		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period (Av.1). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard extent (T4).		
Assets	**Kavite Road and Car Parks**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Unsafe (T5).	
Assets	**Existing Residential – 281 Kavite Road**		
Timeline	2025 – 2035	2035 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1) Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2),	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	HSD is within S1 or asset becomes highly vulnerable or damaged due to erosion (T1, T5).	
Assets	**Existing Residential – 203, 219 Kavite Road Properties**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1) Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)		Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2),
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).		HSD is within S1 or asset becomes highly vulnerable or damaged due to erosion (T1, T5).

8.6 Adaptation Pathways – Entrance Point (Compartment 4)

8.6.1 Risk Treatment

The Entrance Point compartment covers a range of shoreline types around an elevated promontory which provides three differently aligned shorelines, southwest, southeast and northeast (Figure 8.5). The shorelines are generally sandy and backed by cliffs with topography in the range of 12 m to 14 m AHD.

The Kimberley Ports Authority (KPA) manages a range of coastal assets on port lands which include storage, laydown areas, offices, fuel tanks, boat ramps, the Broome Wharf, the boat slip yard and the recently completed Kimberley Marine Support Base (KMSB) floating pontoon and jetty. The KPA completed a CHRMAP study in 2025 to guide the management of the assets it manages at Entrance Point.

Figure 8.5: Entrance Point Coastal Compartment

Shire assets at Entrance Point include Kavite Rd and the Section of Broome Highway / Port Rd, with significant erosion risk noted in the 2075 to 2125 period. There are areas of monsoon vine thicket that are at risk of erosion in the 2025 – 2050 period.

The key CHRMAP recommendations for the management of the Entrance Point compartment are summarised as follows:

- To address the erosion risk to Kavite Road and Port Road a Managed Retreat approach is recommended, that allows continued use until the asset is no longer safe or structurally sound. A trigger based Managed Retreat of the road is recommended to manage the risk in future planning

timeframes. The rate at which erosion occurs in the shoreline will need to be tracked as part of a shoreline monitoring program.

- There are areas of monsoon vine thicket that are at risk of erosion in the 2025 – 2050 period. Shoreline monitoring to measure the rate of erosion will be used to understand changes.

Adaptation approaches for the assets at risk of erosion in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.8. There are no assets at risk of inundation in the compartment.

Table 8.8: Treatment – Entrance Point (Compartment 4)

Asset / Location	Erosion
Vacant Land – areas for development	Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period (Av1).
Kavite Rd Port Rd	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Maintain function consistent with Asset design life. Relocate further landward in future under a Managed Retreat trigger (MR2).
Monsoon Vine Thicket	Leave unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).

8.6.2 Risk Management Pathways – Entrance Point (Compartment 4)

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.9.

The long-term pathways are based on trigger points that would signal a change in management response. Trigger points and their monitoring are detailed in the Implementation Plan (Section 9). The indicative timeline noted in the table is based on the projected sea level rise which is a key driver for the erosion setback lines.

Table 8.9: Risk management pathway and triggers for Reddell Beach (Compartment 4)

Assets	Vacant Land - Areas for New Development		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period (Av.1).		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).		
Assets	**Kavite Road**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Unsafe (T5).	

8.7 Adaptation Pathways - Simpsons Beach (Compartment 5)

8.7.1 Risk Treatment

The Simpsons Beach coastal compartment extends along approximately 4km of sandy beach facing Roebuck Bay (Figure 8.6). The shoreline at the western end near Entrance Point is backed by pindan cliffs and vegetated sand dunes with landward areas at a high natural elevation. There is sparse mangrove cover in the shoreline at the western end near the port. Moving east along the compartment the shoreline changes, with a rock platform on the beach near the Demco Drive section backed by dunes. At the eastern end where the Discovery Broome Caravan Park is located, the shoreline has informal rock and rubble placed at the upper beach, to provide protection to the landside. The Roebuck Bay shoreline is less exposed compared with the open beaches on the western side of Entrance Point (Reddel Beach, Cable Beach). Because of the natural elevation in the shoreline areas there is no inundation risk to assets.

Figure 8.6: Simpsons Beach Coastal Compartment.

There are several areas where existing properties are located within the erosion hazard for the 100-yr planning period. The highest risk is for eight (8) properties on the southeastern side of Demco Drive which are generally located within the 2050 to 2075 timeframe. In the 2075 to 2125 period there are 40 additional properties in the erosion hazard area on the northern side of Demco Drive compared with Baird (2017). Other assets affected in future planning periods include the following:

- The pindan headland of the Caravan Park is located within the 2025 to 2050 erosion hazard.
- The coastal path and beach access stairs at Simpsons Beach are located in the current erosion hazard area (2025).
- The car park at Demco Drive is located in the 2050 to 2075 erosion hazard area.
- The water treatment plant which is located at the edge of the 2125 erosion line.
- The Broome Golf Course and properties to the west are within the 2075 to 2125 erosion hazard.

The key CHRMAP recommendations for the management of the compartment are summarised as follows:

- Shire infrastructure that is required at the shoreline interface including beach stairs, coastal paths will continue to be located in close proximity to coastal hazard risk. To manage this risk an Accommodate

and Managed Retreat approach is recommended. Assets are maintained under defined triggers that allow their continued use until the asset is no longer safe or structurally sound. Minor repair would be permitted, consistent with asset lifecycle and expected planning timeframe. The assets would be relocated further landward in future planning periods as required consistent with design life upgrades.

- There are eight properties on the southeast side (seaward) of Demco Drive that are at the highest erosion vulnerability. These properties are captured in the Special Control Area (SCA) and are between 30m and 60m from the HSD currently. A Managed Retreat approach is recommended to manage risk, using defined triggers that allow the continued use of existing structures until the shoreline erosion is such that the HSD is within the S1 distance. Development of the existing properties is guided through planning-based controls in the Local Planning Policy (linked to the SCA).
- The erosion risk for the Caravan Park at the pindan headland is recommended to be addressed through a protect option. This has been identified in the Foreshore Mnagament Plan adopted by the Council. The Shire is currently developing concept plans for the protection of approximately 85m of shoreline where the pindan headland is located.
- There are sections of monsoon vine thicket through the compartment at risk of erosion in the 2025 – 2050 period. Shoreline monitoring to measure the rate of erosion will be used to understand changes.

Risk treatment for the assets at risk of erosion in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.10. Long-term adaptation pathways for the assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.11.

Table 8.10: Treatment – Simpsons Beach (Compartment 5)

Asset / Location	Erosion
Natural shoreline areas and Foreshore	Leave unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).
Existing Residential Properties (Demco Drive)	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23 which provide guidance for appropriate development for the properties within the SCA (Ac.1). Long term pathway is Managed Retreat of structures, based on a trigger-based approach. When HSD is within the S1 distance of existing structures (MR1, MR2, MR3, MR5). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1). Notification on Title (NR3).
New Residential Development	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23 which provide guidance for appropriate development for the properties within the SCA. Site new structures on portion of the block landward of the coastal hazard area (Av.1).
Caravan Park – Pindan Headland	Long term pathway is Managed retreat for majority of the park, based on a trigger-based approach (MR1, MR2, MR3, MR5). Plans for the protection of the pindan headland are in preparation. Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).
Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access, Pathways	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Remove / relocate the assets at end of asset design life. Accept loss of asset once design event occurs (MR2).
Car park	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Maintain function consistent with Asset design life. Relocate further landward in future under a Managed Retreat approach (MR2).
Monsoon Vine Thicket	Leave unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).

Table 8.11: Risk management pathway and triggers for Simpsons Beach (Compartment 5)

Assets	Existing Residential – Demco Drive		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1) Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches eg dune rebuilding, revegetation (Pr.1 Pr.2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach and dune system is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become very highly vulnerable within 10 years (T6).	HSD is within S1 or asset becomes unsafe due to erosion (T1, T5).
Assets	**Vacant Land - Areas for Development**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period.		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard extent (T4).		
Assets	**Caravan Park – Pindan Headland**		
Timeline	2025 – 2030	2030 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1) Monitoring (NR1)	Protection through low crested revetment or nature based approach (Pr.2, Pr.4)	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable within 10 years (T6).	
Assets	**Car Park**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Asset damaged/ unsafe (T5).	
Assets	**Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Asset damaged / unsafe (T5).	

8.8 Adaptation Pathways – Town Beach (Compartment 6)

8.8.1 Risk Treatment

The Town Beach coastal compartment extends along approximately 2.5km of shoreline facing Roebuck Bay. At the western end there is a sandy beach in front of the Caravan Park with informal rock and rubble placed at the upper beach, to provide protection to the landside (Figure 8.7). The beach has a small boat ramp with the Town Beach jetty and groyne that was rebuilt and opened in 2021 on the eastern end and a stand of Mangrove at the west end. Moving east past the groyne there is a revetment of approximately 300m length that was completed as part of the Town Beach foreshore redevelopment in 2020. This provides protection to the highly utilised foreshore area which includes playground, open space for the markets and a section of the 'Jetty to Jetty' walking trail. The completion of the Town Beach Redevelopment Project has provided erosion protection for the foreshore area and the coastal assets landward. The protection is assumed to remain in place for the future planning periods, with protection structures maintained and upgraded as required.

Figure 8.7: Town Beach Coastal Compartment – western section. Revetment protects the shoreline north of the old Broome wharf.

Further east in the compartment is Catalina's foreshore with a boat ramp and rock armour fronting the residential development (Figure 8.8). The Conti Foreshore section is a large foreshore reserve with a new section of the 'Jetty to Jetty' trail that was completed in 2022 as an accessible shared pathway. At the eastern end of the compartment there are several hotels which overlook Roebuck Bay (Moonlight Bay Suites, Mangrove Hotel). The shoreline areas from Conti Foreshore through to the eastern end are narrow sandy beaches fronted by expansive mangrove cover.

Figure 8.8: Town Beach Coastal Compartment – northeast section.

There are a large number of properties through the Catalina's to Conti Foreshore where erosion in future planning periods is predicted to impact the shoreline and present an erosion risk to the existing structures. There are Shire assets including foreshore reserve and carparks that are at risk of erosion. The 'Jetty to Jetty' pathway in the Conti Foreshore is located near the coastal edge of the foreshore reserve, with several sections within the current erosion hazard (2025).

It is noted the seawall and protection structures present in the section of coast fronting Catalina's and have not been considered in the coastal processes assessment under SPP2.6. Whilst these structures offer protection from coastal hazards in extreme events, their construction and ongoing maintenance are not managed by the Shire. The importance of the structures for managing coastal hazard risk in this section of coast is evident, however the commitment to ensure they remain in place through future planning periods and the responsibility of ongoing maintenance and any future rebuilding of the structures at the end of their design life is not under the control of the Shire. It is a recommendation of the CHRMAP that a technical engineering study to assess the structural condition of the three revetment structures along the Catalina's section of coast and recommend options, timing and cost for their replacement is completed.

The expansive mangrove cover offshore of the Conti Foreshore increases the resilience of the shoreline to erosion during extreme cyclone events, by reducing wave energy that reaches the shore. The erosion lines adopted in the coastal hazard assessment are very conservative. The shoreline has been very stable in this section, with no erosion noted in the recent historical analysis completed in Baird (2026). However, the impact of climate change and future sea level rise on the shoreline areas is uncertain, and this uncertainty represents a large part of the erosion setback allowance in future planning periods.

The shoreline areas at the western end of the compartment (Caravan Park) and the Catalinas / Conti foreshore are subject to inundation risk in future planning periods under projected sea level rise. This can impact Shire assets in the foreshore (foreshore reserve, pathways, carparks, minor structures) as well as existing residential properties at Catalinas. There is no risk of inundation to assets for the current period (2025). Under projected sea level rise of 0.5m to 1.3m in the 2075 to 2125 timeframe the risk to assets increases markedly.

The key CHRMAP recommendations for the management of the Town Beach compartment are:

- A Protect strategy is enacted along the section of foreshore covered by the Town Beach foreshore redevelopment. The revetment provides protection to the foreshore area and all assets landward. The Shire should undertake audits of the revetment structure and schedule future maintenance and replacement costs into budget planning as part of management actions.
- Shire infrastructure that is required at the shoreline interface including beach stairs / access, boat ramps and coastal pathways are noted as being at risk in the current and future planning periods. The function of these assets requires that they be located in close proximity to coastal hazard risk. To manage this risk an Accommodate and Managed Retreat approach is recommended. Assets are maintained until the asset is no longer safe or structurally sound. Minor repair would be permitted, consistent with asset lifecycle and expected planning timeframe. The assets would be relocated further landward in future planning periods as required consistent with design life upgrades.
- There are a large number of existing residential and commercial properties that are located within the coastal processes allowance area in future planning periods (erosion setback). A Managed Retreat approach is recommended to manage risk, using defined triggers that allow the continued use of existing structures until the risk is too high. Tracking the rate of erosion on this shoreline will be undertaken as part of the shoreline monitoring program. As part of the Managed Retreat process, the application of temporary protect options such as nature-based solutions to improve the resilience of the shorelines and increase the lifespan of assets at risk is encouraged. Development of the existing properties is guided through planning-based controls in the Local Planning Policy (linked to the SCA).
- For the three rock revetment structures spanning approximately 150m of Catalina's foreshore, an engineering assessment of the structural condition, upgrade requirements / options, timing and cost for their replacement is recommended in the next 5 years.
- There are roads and car parks that are identified as being at risk with future erosion of the shoreline. To manage this risk a Managed Retreat approach is recommended that allows their continued use until the asset is no longer safe or structurally sound.
- The coastal assets within the Conti Foreshore including the 'Jetty to Jetty' pathway and the foreshore reserve area are at risk of erosion. A Managed Retreat approach is recommended that allows their continued use until the asset is no longer safe or structurally sound. A Foreshore Management Plan should be developed for the Conti Foreshore to provide recommendations for managing the foreshore reserve and beach access for the shoreline in future.
- Risk in future planning periods is driven by erosion hazards associated with sea level rise. The rate of sea level rise and the rate at which erosion occurs in the shoreline will need to be tracked as part of the shoreline monitoring program.
- The risk of inundation for Shire assets in the foreshore in future planning periods is Accommodate. For new and existing development, there are planning based controls implemented through the SCA and LPP 5.23 to manage inundation risk.

Adaptation approaches for the assets at risk of erosion and inundation in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12: Treatment – Town Beach (Compartment 6)

Asset / Location	Erosion	Inundation
Natural shoreline areas and Foreshore	Leave unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).	Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1).
Existing Residential	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23 which provide guidance for appropriate development for the properties within the SCA (Ac.1). Long term pathway is Managed Retreat of structures, based on a trigger-based approach. When shoreline erosion occurs such that the HSD is within S1 distance of existing structures (MR1, MR2, MR3, MR5). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1). Notification on Title (NR3).	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1) Accommodate inundation consistent with planning timeframes to 2125 through design and planning measures specified in LPP which outlines requirements for: • Building Design / Design to withstand inundation impacts (Ac.2) • Appropriate Finished floor levels (Ac.3) • Filling Land (Ac.4)
New Residential Development	Site new structures on portion of the block landward of the coastal hazard area (Av.1).	
Town Beach Foreshore Reserve and Assets Landward of Revetment	Protected through maintenance of the Protection Structure (Pr.4). Audit structure condition and effectiveness for future protection (NR2).	No Risk of Inundation for areas landward of revetment.
Conti Foreshore and assets	Long term pathway is Managed retreat, based on a trigger-based approach (MR1, MR2). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1). Develop a Foreshore Management Plan.	Design to withstand the impacts from periodic inundation (AC.2) Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1).
Caravan Park	Long term pathway is Managed retreat, based on a trigger-based approach (MR1, MR2, MR3, MR5). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).	Design to withstand the impacts from periodic inundation (AC.2) Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1).
Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs,	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1).	Design to withstand the impacts from periodic inundation (AC.2)

Asset / Location	Erosion	Inundation
Beach Access, Pathways.	Remove / relocate the assets at end of asset design life. Accept loss of asset once design event occurs (MR2).	Incrementally raise level as sea level rise occurs (AC.4)
Car park and Roads	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Maintain function consistent with Asset design life. Relocate further landward in future under a Managed Retreat approach (MR2).	Design to withstand the impacts from periodic inundation (AC.2) Incrementally raise surface level as sea level rise occurs (AC.4) Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1). Relocate when too expensive or difficult to mitigate the flood risk (MR.2) Monitor for safety following impacts (NR1)

8.8.2 Risk Management Pathways – Town Beach (Compartment 6)

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the Town Beach compartment are summarised in Table 8.13 for erosion risk and Table 8.14 for inundation risk. The long-term pathways are based on trigger points that would signal a change in management response (refer Section 9).

Table 8.13: Risk management pathway and triggers for Town Beach – Erosion Risk

Assets	**Town Beach Foreshore Area and All Assets Landward**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Protect against Erosion Hazard (Pr.4). The revetment installed as part of the Town Beach Redevelopment project, protects land areas and all assets landward. Protection is assumed to be maintained in future planning periods.		
Pathway	Protection Structure Audits (NR.4)		
Assets	**Existing Residential – Demco Drive**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1) Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches eg dune rebuilding, revegetation (Pr.1 Pr.2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2),
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach and dune system is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable within 10 years (T6).	HSD is within S1 distance or asset becomes damaged due to erosion (T1, T5, T6).

Assets	**Vacant Land - Areas for Development**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period.		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).		
Assets	**Roads and Car Park**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	Damaged/ unsafe (T5).	
Assets	**Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access, Vehicle access ramp**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	Damaged/ unsafe (T5).	
Assets	**Caravan Park**		
Timeline	2025 – 2035	2035 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1) Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches to shoreline management Nature Based Solutions eg dune rebuilding, revegetation (Pr.1 Pr.2).	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable within 10 years (T6).	Asset unsafe due to erosion (T5).
Assets	**Conti Foreshore**		
Timeline	2025 – 2035	2035 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1) Monitoring (NR1) Foreshore Management Plan	Soft Protect approaches to shoreline management Nature Based Solutions eg nourishment, revegetation. (Pr.1 Pr.2)	Managed Retreat Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2)
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach is diminished (T9). Assets are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable (T6).	Asset becomes highly vulnerable or damaged due to erosion (T5, T6).

Table 8.14: Risk management pathway and triggers for Town Beach - Inundation Risk

Assets	**Town Beach Foreshore Area and All Assets Landward of Revetment**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Protected against inundation Hazard (Pr.4).		
Pathway	Protection Structure Audits (NR.4)		
Assets	**Existing Residential / Commercial and New Development**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1). Planning-based controls only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard. Accommodate Inundation risk (Ac.2, Ac.3, Ac.4).		
Trigger	Property lies seaward of 100-year planning period erosion and/or inundation extent (T4, T10)		
Assets	**Roads and Car Park**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2)		Managed Retreat Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9)
Assets	**Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access, Minor I/Structure**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2).		Managed Retreat Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9)
Assets	**Caravan Park**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Design to withstand the impacts from periodic inundation (AC.2). Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1).		
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		
Assets	**Conti Foreshore – Shire Assets (Pathways, Minor Infrastructure)**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2, AC3).		Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9)

8.9 Adaptation Pathways – Broome Central (Compartment 7)

8.9.1 Risk Treatment

The Broome Town Centre compartment encompasses the main business area of the town. The area serves commercial, residential and tourist purposes and the Chinatown area has a strong historical significance for the town. The compartment is situated on the entrance to Dampier Creek surrounded by mangroves and tidal flats, and the topography is generally low lying (Figure 8.9).

The Chinatown peninsula has been progressively developed over time, with significant land reclamation in the past 50 years for commercial expansion, along with modifications for the airport runway and roads. Historically the Chinatown area has been subjected to inundation from the ocean, with periodic flooding of the heritage buildings such as Sun Pictures noted in its rich history. In recent times as a result of the significant land reclamation, inundation from the ocean during extreme cyclone events has not been observed, though flooding due to extreme rainfall overwhelming the local drainage network continues to occur.

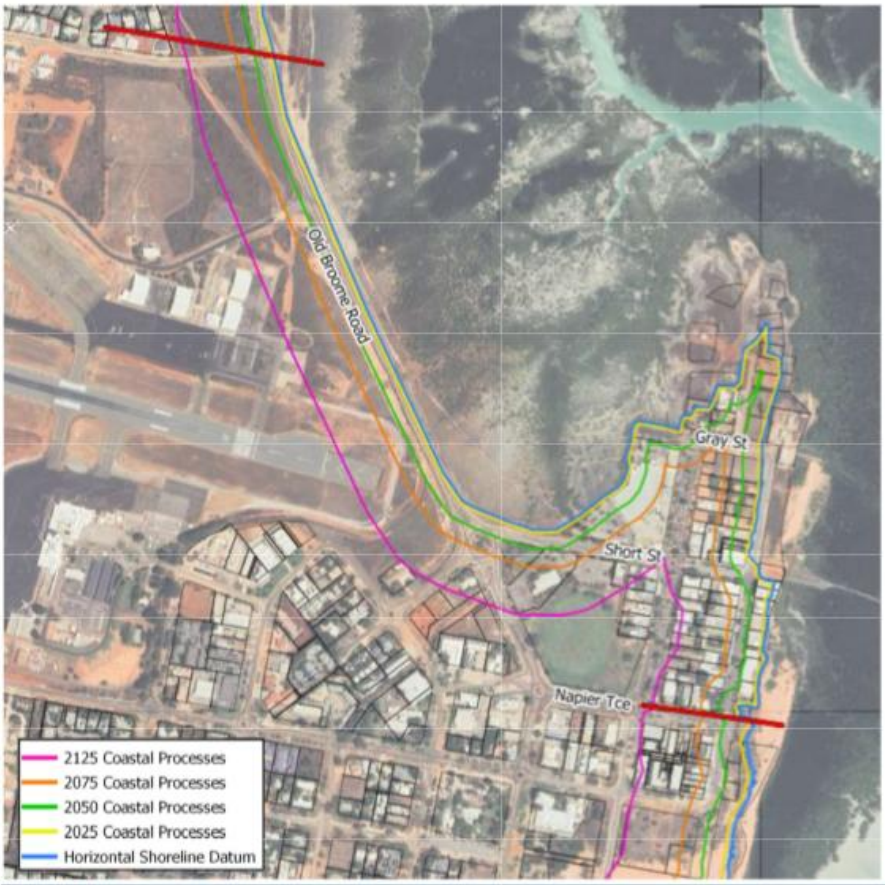

Figure 8.9: Broome Central Coastal Compartment.

The land elevation for the Chinatown Peninsula and surrounding area is presented in Figure 8.10 and shows the height of the land in the central section of the peninsula (Short St / Carnarvon St intersection) is lower than the outer edges. The outer peninsula foreshore area level is maintained by retaining walls and built-up land levels that can keep large spring tides and extreme storm tide events from flooding the central Chinatown section.

Figure 8.10: Broome Central – Chinatown Peninsula land elevation. Levels are based on LiDAR from 2013. The extent shown represents the peak water level for the 500yr return period event in planning year 2125 (7.4m AHD).

The flood risk for Chinatown Peninsula increases with the inclusion of sea level rise in future planning periods. In Figure 7.1 the inundation impact from a 500-yr cyclonic event in the planning year 2125 is presented, which confirms how the low-lying Chinatown area could be affected in an extreme event.

Based on an assessment of the LiDAR level at the edge of the Chinatown Peninsula, the area within can withstand an ocean level up to approximately 5.6m AHD which is 0.4m above the highest astronomical tide (HAT). For the design storm tide levels adopted in this CHRMAP, in its current form the maximum storm tide event that could be held back by the Chinatown peninsula is as follows:

- 2025: 100yr return period event
- 2050: 50yr return period event (assumes sea level rise of +0.2m)
- 2075: 5yr return period event (assumes sea level rise of +0.5m)

The projected sea level rise for Broome leads to a significant increase in the risk of flooding in future planning periods. Of critical importance under projected sea level rise beyond 2075 the Chinatown area of the peninsula would be susceptible to flooding under low return period cyclonic events (1 in 5 year) as well as the largest spring tides.

The erosion risk for the Chinatown Peninsula is also projected to threaten existing assets with increasing pressure in future planning periods. The erosion setback lines are conservatively calculated under the guidance of SPP2.6 with coastal processes allowance lines for Chinatown Peninsula in future planning period shown in Figure 8.9.

Assets noted as being at significant and extreme erosion vulnerability over the 2025 to 2050 timeframe include:

- Residential and commercial property
- Car parks and roads

In the 2050 to 2125 timeframe the vulnerability of almost all remaining assets to erosion and / or inundation increases to highly or very highly vulnerable.

As discussed in Section 7.4, the construction of a seawall is planned in the future to Protect the assets on the Chinatown Peninsula from erosion and inundation risk. The timing of construction is recommended in the year 2045. Assets located on the Chinatown Peninsula are recommended to be managed under an Accommodate approach until such time as the Protect strategy comes into effect with the construction of a seawall.

The key CHRMAP recommendations for the management of the Broome Central compartment are summarised as follows:

- There are a large number of existing residential and commercial properties that are located within the coastal processes allowance area in future planning periods (erosion setback). An accommodate approach is recommended to manage risk until a seawall is constructed to Protect assets on Chinatown Peninsula nominally by 2045. These properties are within the SCA and development controls are enacted through the LPP.
- For the highly vulnerable properties on the seaward side of Dampier Terrace, an engineering assessment of the structural condition of the existing seawall, upgrade requirements / options, timing and cost for their replacement is recommended in the next 5 years. This is discussed further in Section 9.3.2.
- Tracking the rate of erosion and the rate of sea level rise for the shoreline areas will be undertaken as part of the shoreline monitoring program. The recommended timing for the construction of a protection structure is by 2045, contingent on the observed erosion and sea level rise.
- Shire infrastructure that is required at the shoreline interface including beach access, and coastal pathways requires that they be located in close proximity to coastal hazard risk. To manage this risk an Accommodate and Managed Retreat approach is recommended. Assets are maintained until the asset is no longer safe or structurally sound. Minor repair would be permitted, consistent with asset lifecycle and expected planning timeframe. The assets would be relocated further landward in future planning periods as required consistent with design life upgrades.
- There are roads and car parks that are identified as being at risk with future erosion of the shoreline. To manage this risk a Managed Retreat approach is recommended that allows their continued use until the asset is no longer safe or structurally sound.

Adaptation approaches for the assets at risk of erosion and inundation in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15: Treatment – Broome Central (Compartment 7)

Asset / Location	Erosion	Inundation
Natural shoreline areas and Foreshore	Leave unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).	Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1).
Existing Residential	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23 which provide guidance for appropriate development for the properties within the SCA. Long term pathway is Protection, based on construction of a Seawall by 2045. Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1). Notification on Title (NR3).	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1) Accommodate inundation consistent with planning timeframes to 2045 through design and planning measures specified in LPP which outlines requirements for: • Building Design / Design to withstand inundation impacts (Ac.2) • Appropriate Finished floor levels (Ac.3) • Filling Land (Ac.4) After 2045 a protection structure is assumed to provide flood protection.
New Residential Development	Site new structures on portion of the block landward of the coastal hazard area (Av.1).	
Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access, Pathways.	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Remove / relocate the assets at end of asset design life. Accept loss of asset once design event occurs (MR2).	Design to withstand the impacts from periodic inundation (AC.2) Incrementally raise level as sea level rise occurs (AC.4)
Car park and Roads	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Maintain function consistent with Asset design life. Relocate further landward in future under a Managed Retreat approach (MR2). Long term pathway of Protection for the Chinatown Peninsula will protect roads and carpark areas within the structure footprint by 2045.	Design to withstand the impacts from periodic inundation (AC.2) Incrementally raise surface level as sea level rise occurs (AC.4) Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1). Relocate when too expensive or difficult to mitigate the flood risk (MR.2) Monitor for safety following impacts (NR1)

8.9.2 Risk Management Pathways – Broome Central (Compartment 7)

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the Broome Central compartment are summarised in Table 8.16 for erosion risk and Table 8.17 for inundation risk. The long-term pathways are based on trigger points that would signal a change in management response. The indicative timeline noted in the table is based on the projected sea level rise which is a key driver for the erosion setback lines and inundation hazard.. The pathways assume construction of a protection structure by 2045.

Table 8.16: Risk management pathway and triggers for Broome Central – Erosion Risk

Assets	Existing Residential and Commercial – Outside the Proposed Protection Structure		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1), Notification on Title (NR3), Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches (Pr.1 Pr.2). Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23.	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2),
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	The beach is diminished (T9).	HSD is within S1 distance or asset unsafe (T1, T5).
Assets	**Existing Residential and Commercial – Inside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2045 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1), Notification on Title (NR3), Monitoring (NR1)	Protect against Erosion Hazard (Pr.4). Protection is assumed to be maintained in future planning periods.	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	Protection Structure Audits (NR.4)	
Assets	**Roads and Car Park – Outside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Unsafe (T5).	
Assets	**Roads and Car Park – Inside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	2025 – 2045	2045 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Protect against Erosion Hazard (Pr.4). Protection is maintained in future	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Protection Structure Audits (NR.4)	
Assets	**Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access**		
Timeline	2025 – 2040	2040 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Damaged/ unsafe (T5).	

Table 8.17: Risk management pathway and triggers for Broome Central – Inundation Risk

Assets	**Existing Residential and Commercial – Outside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1). Planning-based controls only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard. Accommodate Inundation risk (Ac.2, Ac.3, Ac.4).		Managed Retreat. Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Property lies seaward of 100-year planning period inundation extent (T4, T10).		Unsafe (T5).
Assets	**Existing Residential and Commercial – Inside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2045**	**2045 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1). Planning-based controls only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard. Accommodate Inundation risk (Ac.2, Ac.3, Ac.4).	Protected from Inundation Risk. Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1).	
Trigger	Property lies seaward of 100-year planning period inundation extent (T4, T10).	Property is located inside the Protection Structure.	
Assets	**Roads and Car Park – Outside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2).		Managed Retreat. Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9).
Assets	**Roads and Car Park – Inside the Proposed Protection Structure**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2045**	**2045 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2).	Protected from Inundation Risk.	
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).	Property is located inside the Protection Structure.	
Assets	**Shire Assets at shoreline interface - Coastal Stairs, Beach Access**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2, AC3).	Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9).	

8.10 Adaptation Pathways – Dampier Creek (Compartment 8 and 9)

8.10.1 Risk Treatment

The Dampier Creek section of the study area (Figure 8.11) is low lying tidal flat colonised by mangrove which provides some attenuation of water level in extreme storm surge events. The dominant process for coastal hazard risk in Dampier Creek is coastal inundation.

Figure 8.11: Dampier Creek Coastal Compartment

There are several existing properties located within the erosion hazard for the 100-yr planning period. The properties are located on the northwest side of Dampier Creek near Wattle Drive and the Broome Highway, with erosion impacts forecast for the 2075 to 2125 timeframe.

The section of the Broome Highway near the Airport is identified as being significant to extremely vulnerable to erosion in the 2025 to 2050 planning period.

The inundation risk in current planning period is minor, however in future planning periods under assumed rates of sea level rise the risk increases. For the section of Broome Rd near the Airport the vulnerability is rated significant from 2050 onwards. For other assets the level is low or moderate except for the Pony Club and Broome Speedway which are rated Significant by 2125.

Inundation risk in future planning periods under projected sea level rise will affect existing properties on the northwest side of Dampier Creek near Wattle Drive and the Broome Highway and industrial lots on the eastern edge of Bilingurr Industrial Estate near Tanami Drive, Minilya Rd and Florence Way.

The key CHRMAP recommendations for the management of the compartment are summarised as follows:

- The risk of inundation and erosion for commercial and residential properties will be managed through the Special Control Area (SCA). Planning controls to address the erosion and / or inundation risk are outlined in the Local Planning Policy.
- For minor unsealed roads across Dampier Creek the risk from erosion and inundation is tolerated, with Managed Retreat the recommended option for future use.
- For sections of Broome Road the inundation risk should be addressed through upgrades to the road to Accommodate inundation risk until such time as this approach is too costly at which time a Managed Retreat of the road (re-establish further landward) would be recommended. The erosion risk is addressed through managed retreat.

Adaptation approaches for the assets at risk in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18: Treatment – Dampier Creek

Asset / Location	Erosion	Inundation
Natural shoreline areas and Foreshore	Leave unprotected (MR1). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1).	Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1).
Existing Residential And Commercial Properties	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23 which provide guidance for appropriate development for the properties within the SCA (Ac.1). Long term pathway is Managed Retreat of structures, based on a trigger-based approach. When shoreline erosion occurs such that the HSD is within S1 distance of existing structures (MR1, MR2, MR3, MR5). Monitor erosion to identify local areas that are rapidly eroding (NR1). Notification on Title (NR3).	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1) Accommodate inundation through design and planning measures specified in LPP which outlines requirements for: • Building Design / Design to withstand inundation impacts (Ac.2) • Appropriate Finished floor levels (Ac.3) • Filling Land (Ac.4)
New Development	Site new structures on portion of the block landward of the coastal hazard area (Av.1).	
Broome Rd	Leave unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1). Maintain function consistent with Asset design life. Relocate further landward in future under a Managed Retreat approach (MR2).	Design to withstand the impacts from periodic inundation (AC.2) Incrementally raise surface level as sea level rise occurs (AC.4) Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1). Relocate when too expensive or difficult to mitigate the flood risk (MR.2) Monitor for safety following impacts (NR1)
Minor Roads Unsealed	Leave assets unprotected under a Managed Retreat approach (MR1).	Short term inundation in large events is acceptable (MR.1).

8.10.2 Risk Management Pathways – Dampier Creek

Long-term adaptation pathways for the key at risk assets identified in the compartment are summarised in Table 8.19 for erosion and Table 8.20 for inundation. The long-term pathways are based on trigger points that would signal a change in management response. Trigger points and their monitoring are detailed in the Implementation Plan (Section 9). The indicative timeline noted in the table is based on the projected sea level rise which is a key driver for the erosion setback lines and inundation hazard.

Table 8.19: Risk management pathway and triggers for Dampier Creek - Erosion

Assets	**Existing Residential and Commercial Property**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Building Design (Ac.1), Notification on Title (NR3) Monitoring (NR1)	Soft Protect approaches to shoreline management (Pr.1 Pr.2)	Managed Retreat: Leave Assets unprotected (MR1), Removal or relocation of Assets (MR2),
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard line (T4).	Shoreline erosion (T9)	HSD is within S1 distance or asset unsafe (T1, T5).
Assets	**Vacant Land - Areas for Development**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Planning based controls implemented through SCA and LPP 5.23. Avoid development in areas at risk of coastal erosion over the 100-yr planning period.		
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the most up to date 100-year coastal erosion hazard extent (T4).		
Assets	**Broome Road**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1) Monitoring (NR1)		Remove and relocate the assets at a distance appropriate for the asset design life / lifecycle (MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).		Unsafe (T5).
Assets	**Minor Unsealed Roads**		
Timeline	**2025 – 2050**	**2050 – 2075**	**2075 – 2125**
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1)	Remove and relocate the assets (MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies seaward of the current planning period erosion hazard line (T4).	Unsafe (T5).	

Table 8.20: Risk management pathway and triggers for Dampier Creek – Inundation Risk

Assets	**Vacant Land - Areas for Development**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1). Planning-based controls only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard. Accommodate Inundation risk (Ac.2, Ac.3, Ac.4).		
Trigger	Property lies seaward of 100-year planning period inundation extent (T4, T10)		
Assets	**Existing Residential and Commercial Property**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2100	2100 – 2125
Pathway	Planning controls implemented through SCA and LPP with Notification on title (Ac.1). Planning-based controls only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard. Accommodate Inundation risk (Ac.2, Ac.3, Ac.4).		Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Property lies seaward of 100-year planning period inundation extent (T4, T10)		Damaged/ unsafe (T5)
Assets	**Broome Road**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2100	2100 – 2125
Pathway	Accommodate inundation hazard. Design to withstand impacts (AC2).		Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).		Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9)
Assets	**Minor Unsealed Roads**		
Timeline	2025 – 2050	2050 – 2075	2075 – 2125
Pathway	Leave Assets unprotected (MR1).	Remove and relocate the assets (MR1, MR2).	
Trigger	Asset lies inside the 100yr coastal inundation hazard extent (T4).	Damaged/ unsafe (T5), Highly Vulnerable Next 10-yrs (T6), Economic feasibility (T9)	

9. Short Term Implementation Plan

9.1 Implementation Actions

The short-term implementation actions over the next 10 years are summarised in this section. They include recommendations for:

1. Planning Actions.
2. Additional Technical Studies; and
3. Annual Monitoring Program.

An overview of the actions is presented, with a summary of the projected timing and estimated cost.

9.2 Planning Actions

The extents of the special control area (SCA) have been updated based on the latest coastal hazard assessment in Baird (2026). The SCA represents the most landward extent of the coastal erosion hazard or inundation hazard (S4) based on the planning year 2125.

The new SCA extents will replace the SCA that was calculated from the previous CHRMAP and referenced in the Local Planning Policy 5.23 that was adopted in 2019 (refer .

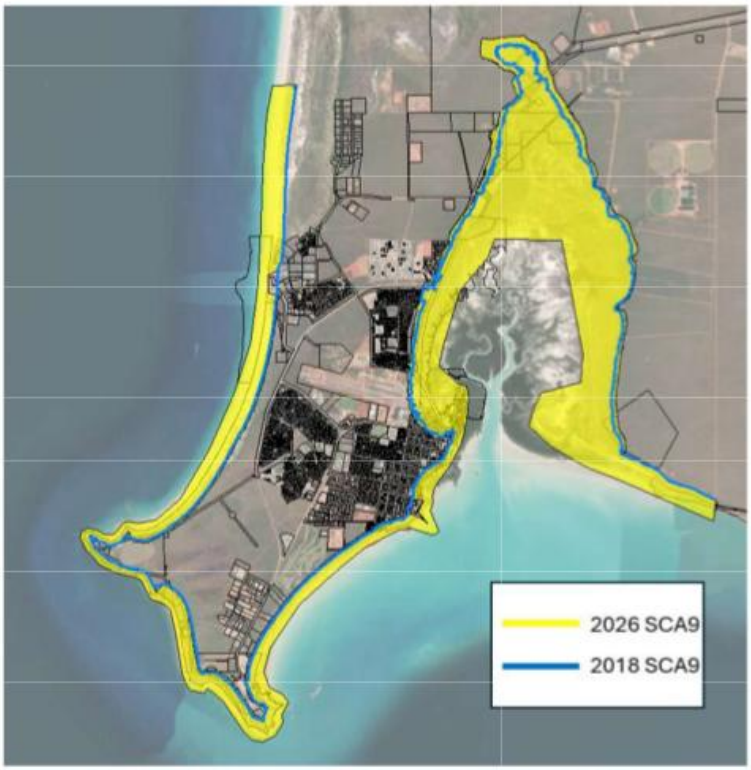

Figure 9.1: Comparison of the SCA9 from 2018 (blue line) with the updated SCA9 extent (2026).

The SCA9 update would result in the removal of 12 properties due to protection installed at Cable Beach and Town Beach and include 70 additional properties, due to the coastal hazard extents (inundation and erosion) moving further landward to reflect the 2125 planning timeframe.

This will require update to Special Control Area No.9 (SCA9) in Shire of Broome's Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (LPS7).

The Local Planning Policy, Coastal Planning Policy 5.23 will require an update to incorporate changes associated with the CHRMAP update. This will require minor updates to wording in the main document and updates to mapping and tables in the Appendices of the document.

This task is anticipated to be completed internally by the Shire in the 6-months following the adoption of the CHRMAP.

9.3 Additional Studies

The following studies are recommended in the next 5 years (by 2030):

- Foreshore Management Plan for Conti Foreshore.
- Structure Assessment Chinatown Peninsula Dampier Terrace.
- Structure Assessment and Erosion Study for Catalina's Foreshore.
- Platform for Hazard Information to be made publicly available.

9.3.1 Foreshore Management Plans

The Shire should commence a foreshore management plan for Conti Foreshore to provide guidance for the ongoing management of the foreshore reserve, monitoring of assets and the triggers for the Managed Retreat of assets and infrastructure at risk of erosion and inundation. Foreshore management plans can provide a strategy to deliver the recommendations of this CHRMAP for foreshore reserves. Foreshore management plans can be a key tool for communication and engagement with the community as they include detailed planning for community places and facilities.

An estimate of the cost of the study is $80,000 (ex GST).

9.3.2 Structures Assessment – Chinatown Peninsula East Side.

A structural review of the existing protection along the eastern foreshore of the Chinatown Peninsula. Assessment of approximately 600m which includes existing seawall along Dampier Terrace and remnant revetment adjacent Streeters Jetty to the old Pearling Sheds.

Report to detail current condition, projected lifespan and indicative cost of upgrades and replacement. Replacement options must be developed in the broader context of being part of a future protection structure to cover all of Chinatown Peninsula.

An estimate of the cost of the study is $75,000 (ex GST).

9.3.3 Erosion Study and Structures Assessment - Catalina's Foreshore

A study of the foreshore at Catalina's including an erosion study and a structural review of the existing protection structures to provide an understanding of their condition, projected lifespan and indicative cost of

upgrades and replacement. The study site comprises three rock breakwaters protecting approximately 150m of shoreline.

An estimate of the cost of the study is $75,000 (ex GST).

9.3.4 Publicly Available Information

It is recommended that the Shire introduces the erosion and inundation hazard data into a publicly available mapping system. This will ensure staff and the community have access to information on any affected land and can be made aware of the presence of the coastal hazards.

Information on relevant coastal hazards and the implications for property, now and into the future, should also be made available to potential buyers upon making a land purchase enquiry.

This task is anticipated to be completed internally by the Shire.

9.3.5 CHRMAP Review

Approximately every ten-years a general review of the CHRMAP should be undertaken. As part of the review the following should be covered (as a minimum):

- The improved knowledge of coastal hazards in the shoreline areas from the annual monitoring and additional studies should be incorporated into the review and where this may impact any of the recommendations in the CHRMAP.
- The guidance on sea level rise projections by the DoT (DoT 2010) should be reviewed for any updates. Any change to the projected sea level rise allowances would require assessment of updates to the CHRMAP.
- Review of changes in the SPP2.6 advice (WAPC 2013) or updates to the CHRMAP guidelines (WAPC 2019) would be assessed as part of the review process.
- Engagement with the community to provide an overview of learnings from the annual monitoring program and outline how these are captured in the CHRMAP review process. A review of the community values to determine if they are consistent with values collected in the previous version of the CHRMAP would be sought as part of the engagement activities.

The review process will ensure that the management and adaptation actions remain relevant.

9.4 Shoreline Monitoring Program

It is recommended that the shoreline monitoring program recommence following the adoption of the CHRMAP review. This will be used to support the CHRMAP and to further develop the understanding of the shoreline dynamics in the key locations where the risk from erosion and / or inundation has been identified.

The monitoring program would be used to target key locations in the shoreline areas to improve understanding of coastal erosion and inundation impacts in the coming years. It will also provide the mechanism to assess where established triggers are being approached, to provide early indication of a change in management.

The shoreline monitoring report would include capture and interpretation of photos and survey in key areas where shoreline structures have been implemented (Cable Beach) or where erosion triggers have been set in the CHRMAP.

The following methods and tasks are recommended to be completed:

- Photo Monitoring. Fixed monitoring locations are established at key locations around the Broome study area and photos have been captured that provide a baseline of seasonal conditions on the

shoreline at various times during the year. Photo monitoring is recommended to be undertaken at key locations along Cable Beach to monitor the beach at the completion of the foreshore redevelopment project. Photo capture at Cable Beach and other locations following large cyclone events is also requested.

- Capture of data using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV). UAV data capture (drone) provides survey levels of shoreline areas as well as oblique aerial imagery. This method of capture has been used successfully at Broome during the shoreline monitoring program delivered 2019 - 2025. UAV offers a cost-effective means of capturing this data across small areas. Capture of the Cable Beach shoreline to examine shoreline dynamics post completion of the foreshore redevelopment project is recommended. Other locations of interest include Reddell Beach, Town Beach and Entrance Point to monitor erosion and shoreline changes.
- Structural audits of key protection structures that are completed by the Shire could be included in the monitoring program. This would include the Town Beach revetment and Cable Beach foreshore protection structures.
- Desktop analysis of the captured data and a written summary of the key findings.

The cost for the monitoring activities is estimated at approximately $20,000 (ex GST) annually, with a five-year total of $100,000 (ex GST). Co-funding of up to 50% of the cost of the program could be made available if the Shire is successful in application for the annual Coastal Adaptation and Protection (CAP) grants (refer Section 11.1).

The opportunity to share costs with the KPA for monitoring activities around Entrance Point should be explored. The KPA have completed a CHRMAP to understand the erosion and inundation risk to assets on port lands around Entrance Point and future monitoring of shoreline areas was recommended.

9.5 Short Term Implementation Plan and Estimated Cost

A proposed short-term implementation plan with indicative costs for the period over the first 5-years 2026 to 2030 inclusive is presented in Table 9.1.

The budget is estimated at 330,000 comprising $100,000 for five years of annual monitoring and $230,000 for planning and technical studies.

The monitoring and studies noted in Table 9.1 are eligible for Grant Funding, with further details on the available programs outlined in Section 11.

Table 9.1: Short-term implementation plan and estimated budget - 2026 to 2030.

Task	Description	Budget
Year 1	2026 Activities	
Annual Monitoring	Year 1 Monitoring Activities	$ 20,000
Planning	Updates to SCA9 and LPP5.23.	Shire Internal
Year 2	2027 Activities	
Annual Monitoring	Year 2 Monitoring Activities	$ 20,000
Planning	Prepare Foreshore Management Plan Conti Foreshore	$ 80,000
Technical	Structural Assessment Chinatown Peninsula Dampier Terrace	$ 75,000
Year 3	2028 Activities	
Annual Monitoring	Year 3 Monitoring Activities	$ 20,000
Planning	Publicly Available Hazard Mapping System.	Shire Internal
Year 4	2029 Activities	
Annual Monitoring	Year 4 Monitoring Activities	$ 20,000
Technical	Structural Assessment / Erosion Study Catalinas Foreshore	$ 75,000
Year 5	2030 Activities	
Annual Monitoring	Year 5 Monitoring Activities	$ 20,000
	TOTAL Cost for Five-Year Program	**$330,000**

There are a number of mechanisms that will be used to monitor trigger points noted for each coastal compartment in the CHRMAP risk management pathways (Section 8).

The key activities that are used to monitor trigger points and inform where these are reached or close to being reached are:

- Annual Monitoring Program
  - The annual monitoring program (outlined in Section 9.4) would be used to examine changes in the shoreline areas and examine triggers for:
    - Erosion: identify the position of the shoreline and whether this moves either landward (as a result of erosion) or seaward (as a result of accretion).
    - Inundation: track the rate of sea level rise (from Broome tide gauge and technical studies) and on the ground impacts from extreme flooding events that occur.
- Asset Management and Structure condition reporting
  - Condition reports and asset management will provide the basis for understanding when structures need replacement or upgrade.
- Review of CHRMAP (recommended every 10 years)

- It is recommended that the CHRMAP be reviewed and updated every ten years. As part of this review the following would be included:
  - The improved knowledge of coastal hazards in the shoreline areas from the annual monitoring and additional studies should be incorporated into the review and where this may impact any of the recommendations in the CHRMAP.
  - The guidance on sea level rise projections by the DTMI should be reviewed for any updates. Any change to the projected sea level rise allowances would require assessment of updates to the CHRMAP.
  - Review of changes in the SPP2.6 advice (WAPC 2013) or updates to the CHRMAP guidelines (WAPC 2019) would be assessed as part of the review process.
  - Examine triggers established in the CHRMAP associated with respective assets. The assets that are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable within the next planning timeframe (or within 10 years) would be identified.

10. Medium and Long-Term Implementation Plan

The medium-term implementation actions cover the period of 2030 to 2075. Summary advice to the Shire for its management strategy and adaptation response is provided in this Section.

10.1 Medium-Term Actions (2030 to 2075)

10.1.1 Implementation

A Planned or Managed Retreat Policy would be developed and implemented over this timeframe. The findings from the shoreline monitoring program would be considered in future CHRMAP reviews to inform this process. The recommendations and actions would be subject to engineering advice and local planning recommendations in accordance with the applicable policy.

The degree of sea level rise and the rate at which erosion impacts foreshore areas will dictate the timing of actions over the period. In this CHRMAP the projected sea level rise is +0.2m by 2050 and +0.5m by 2075.

A summary of the medium-term adaptation actions is presented in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Medium Term Adaptation Actions

Item	Description	Trigger	Projected Timing
Minor infrastructure in the foreshore.	Replacement of assets in the foreshore as part of asset lifecycle. Replacement to consider the projected planning timeframes and associated coastal hazard from erosion and inundation.	Annual monitoring and CHRMAP review process to be used as basis for confirming future allowances for erosion and inundation in development requirements.	2030 – 2075
Town Beach Revetment and Cable Beach Foreshore Protection.	Maintain to ensure erosion protection of foreshore areas. As part of asset lifecycle, maintain assets and replace as required.	Regular structural condition assessments to determine the maintenance requirements / replacement schedule as part of asset management.	2030 – 2075
Chinatown Peninsula Protection Option.	Complete technical studies to determine structural requirements. Secure funding and approvals. Complete construction.	Sea level rise of +0.2m and / or significant erosion of shoreline area.	2035 -2045
Catalina's Foreshore Protection Upgrade.	Complete technical studies to determine structural requirements. Secure funding and approvals. Complete construction.	Structural condition assessment of current structures to determine the maintenance requirements / replacement schedule.	2040 - 2050
Managed Retreat	Prepare for Managed Retreat from shoreline areas once erosion / inundation risk is too high.	Erosion Trigger	2030 - 2075

10.2 Long Term Implementation (2075 – 2125)

The long-term plan covers the period 2075 to 2125. A summary of the Long-Term adaptation actions is presented in Table 10.2 noting the uncertainty for predictions beyond 50 years.

Table 10.2: Long Term Adaptation Actions (2075 – 2125)

Item	Description	Trigger	Projected Timing
Minor infrastructure in the foreshore	Managed Retreat from shoreline areas once erosion or inundation risk is too high.	Sea level rise of +0.5m to 1.28m	2075 - 2125
Town Beach Revetment and Cable Beach Foreshore Protection.	Maintain to ensure erosion protection of foreshore areas. As part of asset lifecycle, maintain assets and replace as required.	Regular structural condition assessments to determine the maintenance requirements / replacement schedule as part of asset management.	2075 - 2125
Chinatown Peninsula Protection Option.	Maintain to ensure erosion protection of foreshore areas. As part of asset lifecycle, maintain assets and replace as required.	Regular structural condition assessments to determine the maintenance requirements / replacement schedule as part of asset management.	2075 - 2125
Carparks	Managed Retreat from shoreline areas once erosion or inundation risk is too high.	Sea level rise of +0.5m to 1.28m	2075 - 2125
Foreshore Area	Prepare for Managed Retreat from shoreline areas once erosion / inundation risk is too high.	Sea level rise of +0.5m to 1.28m	2075 - 2125
Managed Retreat	Prepare for Managed Retreat from shoreline areas once erosion / inundation risk is too high.	Erosion Trigger, Sea Level Rise >0.5m	2075 - 2125

11. Funding

11.1 Grant Funding

The grant funding options that could support the funding of coastal management activities are summarised in Table 11.1. These funding mechanisms generally require a co-funded approach whereby 50% of the funding is matched. The grant programs are designed to support outcomes that support public benefit.

Table 11.1: Summary of Funding Mechanisms

Grant	Brief Description	Potential Application
Coastal Management Plan Assistance Program (CMPAP) Coastal Management Plan Assistance Program (CMPAP grants) (www.wa.gov.au)	CMPAP grants support eligible coastal land managers to develop and implement adaptation and management plans and strategies for coastal areas that are, or are predicted to become, under pressure from a variety of challenges. CMPAP grants are administered by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. CMPAP grants provide up to 50% of the budget for planned projects (co-funded with 50% contribution by the Shire). Applications are invited for grants of up to $200,000	• Funding of future CHRMAP review (every 10-years). • Funding of additional studies to develop management strategy for shoreline areas eg Conti Foreshore Management Plans • Detailed assessment of economic or adaptation options eg Chinatown Protection Options, Town Beach Catalina's Foreshore Erosion Study.
H-CAP Major Project Fund grants Coastal Adaptation and Protection (CAP) Grants and H-CAP Major Project Fund | Transport WA	The H-CAP Major Project Fund provides financial assistance for strategic coastal adaptation projects at the State's 55 coastal erosion hotspots. • The project must address the management of one or more locations with significant erosion and/or inundation concerns along your managed coastline. • An applicable Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) must be drafted or completed, preferably endorsed by council or equivalent authorities. The proposed project should be identified in the CHRMAP implementation plan and/or recommendations, or it must closely align with CHRMAP recommendations.	• Chinatown Protection Structure • Town Beach - Catalina's Foreshore Erosion Protection

Grant	Brief Description	Potential Application
Coastal Adaptation and Protection (CAP) grants Coastal Adaptation and Protection (CAP) Grants and H-CAP Major Project Fund (transport.wa.gov.au)	CAP grants provide financial assistance for local projects that identify and manage coastal hazards. The program seeks to preserve and enhance coastal assets for the community. It aims to build partnerships with local coastal managers and help them understand and adapt to coastal hazards. CAP grants are available for the coastline immediately adjacent to the oceans of WA. The minimum CAP grant limit is $20,000 (excluding GST) and the maximum CAP grant limit is $500,000 (excluding GST). Funding is available for up to 50% of the total cost for all project types. CAP grant funding usually covers 50% of the total project cost. Applicants are required to contribute the remaining 50%, which may include external funding or in-kind contributions (excluding administration, management fees, overheads, or depreciation). In special circumstances, small-capacity coastal managers may apply for a reduced contribution of 25%, with CAP funding covering up to 75% of the project cost	• Annual Monitoring Program. • Funding for shoreline restoration / revegetation programs. • Funding of additional studies to develop management strategy for shoreline areas. • Potential source of funding for maintenance of Chinatown Seawall option.
Coastwest Grants Coastwest grants (www.wa.gov.au)	Coastwest grants support eligible coastal land managers and community organisations to undertake projects that manage and enhance WA's coastal environments through rehabilitation, restoration and preventative actions. Coastwest grants are administered by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. Grants provide up to 50% of the budget for planned projects (co-funded with 50% contribution by the Town). Applications are invited for grants of $5,000 - $60,000.	• Funding for shoreline restoration / revegetation programs with input from community organisations. • Projects which aim to protect and rehabilitate sensitive coastal areas, enhance coastal landscapes and biodiversity including near-shore marine habitats.

Grant	Brief Description	Potential Application
National Disaster risk Reduction (NDRR) Grant Program Apply for a National Disaster Risk Reduction grant (www.wa.gov.au)	The Western Australian Government has a National Partnership Agreement (NPA) for Disaster Risk Reduction with the Commonwealth to fund disaster reduction activities that are specifically intended to deliver the outcomes of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF). The NPA is the primary funding mechanism for the National Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Grants Program. The NDRR supports projects that: 1. Reduce existing disaster risk. 2. Minimise creation of future disaster risk. 3. Equip decision-makers with the capabilities and information they need to reduce disaster risk and manage residual risk. Projects with local outcomes could apply for between $10,000 and $250,000 grant funding. Applicants must contribute at least 50 per cent of the total project cost in cash or in-kind.	• Funding for shoreline restoration / revegetation programs which provide public benefit. • Funding for coastal Protection Structures which offer a public benefit. eg Chinatown Protection option.
Disaster Ready Fund https://nema.gov.au/disaster-ready-fund	The Australian Government has established the Disaster Ready Fund (DRF) to provide up to $200 million per financial year, over five years from 1 July 2023 ($1 billion in total). Proponents will need to provide a 50 per cent co-contribution (cash or in-kind). The minimum and maximum funding amounts are not currently available at time of writing.	• Projects that build resilience to, prepare for, or reduce the risk of, future natural hazard impacts, and help to build the long-term sustainability of communities at risk of being affected by future disasters. • Projects may include direct investment in grey and green-blue infrastructure, for example levees, floodways, seawalls, firebreaks, constructed wetlands and reefs.

12. Summary

The Shire of Broome (the Shire) has completed a review of its Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP). The original CHRMAP was developed in 2016 - 2017 and adopted by Council in 2017, with a range of recommendations which the Shire implemented in the years following. The review of the CHRMAP has been undertaken to ensure that the advice and recommendations are current.

The review is delivered under key guideline and planning documents for Western Australia:

- Western Australian Planning Commission State Planning Policy No. 2.6 – State Coastal Planning Policy (SPP2.6, WAPC 2013); and
- Western Australian Planning Commission CHRMAP Guideline Document (WAPC 2019).

The updated CHRMAP is focused on the near shore and foreshore area that may be influenced by coastal processes of inundation and erosion over the 100-yr planning period 2025 to 2125. The planning timeframes that are used in the report are 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2125. The nearly 30 km of the Broome shoreline is assessed within the nine coastal compartments as shown in Figure 12.1.

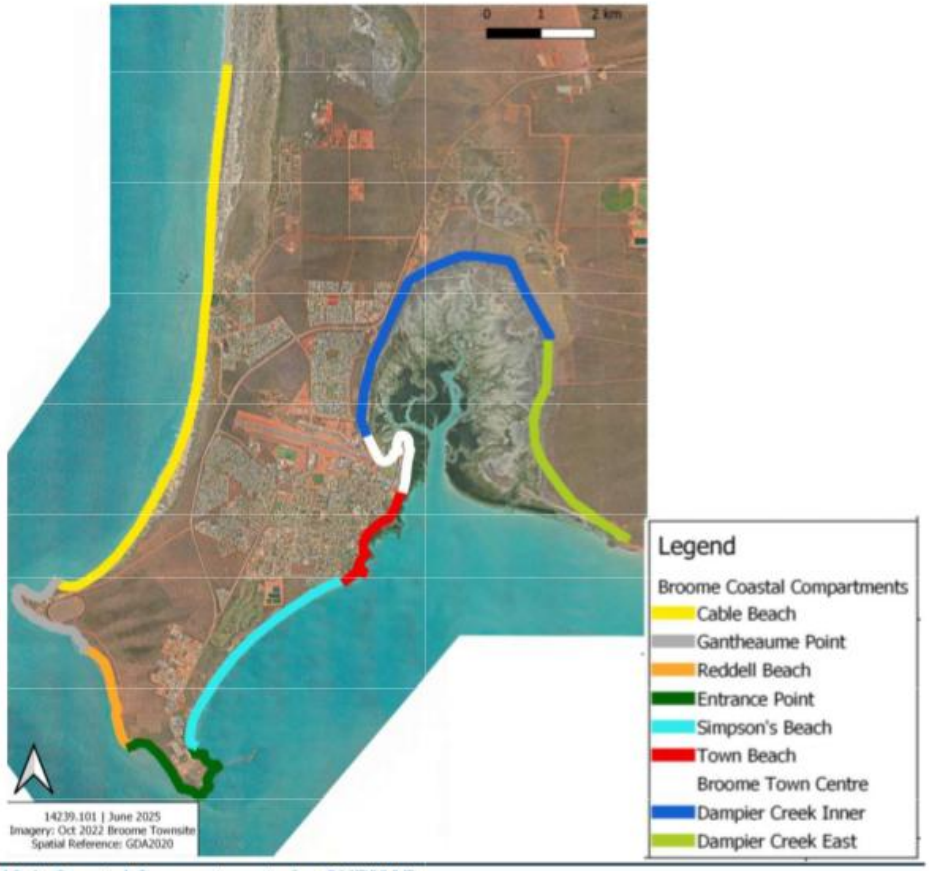

Figure 12.1: Coastal Compartments for CHRMAP

The CHRMAP has been delivered by a multi-disciplinary consultant team with expertise in coastal engineering and adaptation, statutory planning, community engagement and economic analysis. The consultant team worked with the Shire and incorporated input from the Broome community to develop the updated CHRMAP. A Stakeholder and Community Engagement Plan (SCEP) was developed to support the CHRMAP review and structured to comply with the Shire's Community Engagement Policy and Community Engagement Framework. The SCEP can be found in Appendix A.1.

The project steering committee included representatives from the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage (DPLH) and Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DTMI) who provided review of project deliverables through successive stages of the CHRMAP process.

Risk Identification and Coastal Assets

A Coastal Hazard Assessment (CHA) has been completed (Baird 2026) which provides updated analysis and mapping of coastal erosion and inundation hazard over the 100-yr planning timeframe. This incorporates reanalysis of coastal hazard risk for the shoreline areas based on additional data, reports and studies that have been completed for the area since the original plan was produced. Mapping of coastal hazard has been developed to inform the CHRMAP for planning periods at 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2125:

- The mapping of coastal processes allowances over the planning periods is shown in Appendix B.1. For the mapping it is assumed the protection structures currently in place at Cable Beach, Entrance Point and Town Beach are maintained over the 100-year planning period and continue to protect the area landward from erosion.
- Flood mapping is shown in Appendix B.2. The flood mapping has been developed using the ground level to determine peak water depth over the land surface in the key design events.

There are a range of coastal assets throughout the study area that will be impacted by coastal erosion and/or inundation in future planning periods. Coastal assets are broadly described in the following categories:

- Social - examples include community use of coast, recreation along the coast.
- Economic – examples include facilities, services, jobs, industry, private property including infrastructure.
- Environmental – examples include environmental values, coastal flora and fauna, ecosystem, dunes.
- Heritage and Culture – significant sites and places of historical or cultural importance.

Mapping of the coastal assets through the study area are presented in Appendix C.

Vulnerability Analysis and Risk Evaluation

A vulnerability assessment was undertaken to determine how the effects of coastal hazards are predicted to impact assets in current and future planning periods. To determine the coastal assets that are most vulnerable to coastal hazard requires consideration of the asset's exposure to coastal hazard, the sensitivity of the asset to the impacts from exposure and its adaptive capacity (Figure 6.1).

The vulnerability rating of the coastal assets in each respective coastal compartment was assessed as presented in Appendix D. The vulnerability rating increases in future planning periods as coastal hazard becomes more influential on shoreline areas. Assets that are rated as 'highly vulnerable' or 'very highly vulnerable' require mitigation actions to manage the risk.

Risk Treatment

The risk treatment process (CHRMAP Stage 5) is detailed in Section 7 of the report and adopts general risk treatment categories:

- Avoid - avoid new development in areas at risk of coastal hazard
- Planned or Managed Retreat - allows existing public assets and private property to remain in place until such time as coastal hazard from erosion or inundation is untenable
- Accommodate - design and management strategies which render the risks as tolerable/acceptable, allowing land to continue to be utilised until risks become intolerable
- Protect - protect assets from damage resulting from erosion and recession and storm surge inundation

In addition to the four main categories, additional management approaches considered in the CHRMAP are:

- No Regrets - approaches that can improve resilience and preparedness against the impact of coastal hazards. These can be implemented where further understanding of the risk to assets is being collected, or while the assessment to determine a preferred risk treatment option is completed.
- Do Nothing - assumes that all levels of risk are accepted and that no further action will be taken. This risk treatment option provides a basis for comparison of all other risk treatment options.

A range of adaptation approaches within each of the risk treatment categories is outlined in Appendix E. A high-level multi-criteria analysis (MCA) was undertaken to assess the suitability of each of the adaptation approaches, with the highest performing options noted as:

- Avoid
  - Avoid development (Av.1) in areas determined as being at risk of coastal hazard in the 100-year planning period (applies to undeveloped areas only).
- Managed Retreat
  - For Minor Infrastructure
    - Leave assets unprotected under Managed Retreat (MR.1)
    - Removal of assets once trigger reached (MR.2)
  - Limit further Subdivision (MR.5) in areas of Coastal Hazard.
- Accommodate
  - Building Design options to raise floor levels, build structures to withstand flooding impacts and use of relocatable structures (Ac.1 Ac.2 Ac.3)
  - For Major Infrastructure (Road and Carparks) raise surface level to mitigate flooding (Ac.3, Ac.4).
- Protect
  - Seawall (Pr.5) and Revetments (Pr.4) and Nature Based solutions (Pr.2) scored highest.
- No Regrets
  - All options scored highly – Monitoring (NR.1), Structure Audits (NR.2), Notification on Title (NR.3), Emergency Evacuation Plans (NR.4).

The highest performing adaptation options from the MCA are given preference in developing risk management pathways for addressing risk to assets within the coastal compartments.

Economic Analysis – Chinatown Protection Structure

A detailed economic analysis of a protection structure for Chinatown was undertaken to address the vulnerability of the coastal compartment to erosion and inundation. The projected sea level rise for Broome leads to a significant increase in the risk of flooding in future planning periods. Currently the area is estimated to be able to withstand a 1 in 100yr event. With assumed sea level rise of +0.2m by 2050 this

immunity reduces to a 1 in 50yr event. By 2075 with projected sea level rise of +0.5m a 1 in 5 year event could flood the Chinatown area. Under projected sea level rise beyond 2075 the Chinatown area of the peninsula would be susceptible to flooding under low return period cyclonic events (1 in 5 year) as well as the largest spring tides.

A protection structure is proposed around the perimeter of the Chinatown Peninsula that prevents erosion of the shoreline and which would prevent flooding from extreme cyclones. In the CHRMAP, three concept alignments were examined (Figure 7.2).

A cost benefit analysis (CBA) as well as a benefit distribution analysis (BDA) was undertaken, to support decision making for the Chinatown protection structure (Appendix F) to provide an understanding of:

- the overall magnitude of benefits arising from adaptation measures at the Chinatown precinct
- the distribution of adaptation benefits across key stakeholder groups
- the optimal timing for adaptation measures, given current understanding of future hazard risk.

The three seawall options (Figure E.4) provide protection from coastal inundation and erosion, with key characteristics as follows:

- **Option 1:** Seawall along Gray Street.
  - Protects all commercial and residential properties on the Chinatown Peninsula in the area south of Gray Street. No protection is provided to areas north of Gray Street.
  - Approximate length is 1156m, construction cost $22.5 million.
- **Option 2:** Seawall extension north of Gray Street.
  - Protects an additional 9 lots in the area north of Gray Street compared with Option 1.
  - Approximate length is 1428m, construction cost $25.5 million.
- **Option 3:** Seawall extension north of Gray Street.
  - Protects an additional 19 lots in the area north of Gray Street compared with Option 1.
  - Approximate length is 1565m, construction cost $27.0 million.

The CBA and BDA were undertaken for all three options. For the capital expenditure (CAPEX) in the CBA, a design life of 50-years is assumed for the structure after which time the structure is rebuilt. The BDA identified the stakeholders who benefit from seawall construction and assesses how these benefits vary temporally. The BDA also attributes financial and proportional benefits resulting from the seawall options to relevant property owners and other stakeholder groups, including the Shire, private property owners, and relevant State Government departments.

The summary of results from the CBA is presented in Table 7.1. The CBA indicates that all three seawall options deliver positive net economic benefits, achieving a benefit–cost ratio greater than 1 and a net present value exceeding $0.4 million, demonstrating that investment in coastal protection at Chinatown is economically justified over the long term. In summary:

- Seawall Option 1 achieves the highest BCR due to its lower capital cost,
- Seawall Option 3 delivers the greatest total benefits by protecting a larger area north of Gray Street.

A key finding of the CBA is that timing is a critical driver of economic performance. The analysis indicates that starting construction in 2045 provides the most favourable balance between risk reduction and cost efficiency under realistic erosion assumptions. These results highlight the importance of an adaptive, trigger-based approach to investment timing, supported by ongoing monitoring of erosion and inundation risks, rather than committing to immediate construction or deferring action indefinitely.

The BDA is presented in Section 7.4.5. Across all three seawall options, the majority of quantified benefits accrue locally.

- Approximately 85–87% of total monetised benefits are estimated to flow to Shire of Broome residents, driven primarily by avoided damage to commercial assets, protection of public infrastructure, and the non-market value of maintaining Chinatown as a functioning commercial, cultural and social precinct.
- Tourism-related benefits, shared between the wider Western Australian community and interstate / international visitors, account for approximately 12–13% of total benefits.
- Direct quantified benefits to private residential property owners are relatively small (≤0.5%), reflecting the limited number of residential assets within coastal hazard extents and modelling assumptions regarding occupancy and ownership.

While the BDA captures the distribution of monetised benefits, it does not fully reflect several benefit categories that are likely to be material for decision-making. In particular, the analysis does not quantify broader economic disruption risks (e.g. impacts on employment, essential services and government fiscal exposure), non-resident non-market values associated with maintaining Chinatown, or cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage values, including those associated with Burrgugun (Morgan's Camp). These benefits are expected to accrue beyond the Shire and strengthen the case for State participation in funding.

Funding models that better account for these unquantified benefits and which provide a simple easy to apply approach are presented in Section 7.4.6 with the following types of funding considered:

- Special charges – these charges can be applied for a certain period of time, and can be differentiated depending on location and property type (e.g. commercial versus residential)
- General rate increases – these charges are not differentiated by location or property type and are expected to be ongoing
- Government funding – funding from the State Government, either upfront or ongoing.

Two possible funding models have been considered that address the beneficiary pays principle:

1. Funding Model 1 – Shared funding model accounting for non-quantified benefits
   - Given the importance of major unquantified benefits, a direct funding split based only on the results of the CBA has not been considered. A proposed funding split that accounts for the noted unquantified benefits and provides a simple easy to apply approach is shown in Table 7.3.
2. Funding Model 2 - Accounting for high cost of ongoing repair and maintenance
   - Table 7.4 outlines a funding model that requires the upfront capital costs to be borne by the WA State Government, while ongoing repair and maintenance costs are borne by Shire of Broome ratepayers. This approach avoids the challenges of collecting ongoing funding from the State Government. Over the 50-year asset life of the seawall, ongoing repair and maintenance costs represent 50% of the total cost of the seawall. This option therefore provides a similar equity approach while also reducing borrowing costs and risks for the Shire.

The financial implications under the two funding models for ratepayers and for the WA Government are outlined in detail in Section 7.4.7. Both the funding models presented are considered appropriate given the distribution and nature of benefits identified through the BDA. While a substantial share of quantified benefits accrue locally the seawall also delivers significant broader public benefits that extend beyond the Shire. These include maintaining Chinatown's role as a state-significant tourism and heritage precinct, reducing exposure to regional economic disruption and employment impacts, and protecting cultural and Aboriginal cultural heritage values that are not readily monetised but are of wider public interest.

This supports a funding model where the Shire is a principal contributor; however, there is also a credible basis for State participation given Chinatown's statewide tourism profile and the likelihood of material unquantified benefits (including cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage values and broader disruption consequences).

Risk Management Pathways

Risk management pathways are outlined in Section 8 of the CHRMAP. The risk management pathways approach enables the establishment of a decision-making strategy that is made up of a sequence of decision points over time. The intent is for decision-making to be responsive to changing circumstances - decisions can be planned, prioritised and prepared for (WAPC 2019).

The risk management pathways approach is used to inform decision-making at defined trigger points. The concept of a trigger point is to have a pre-determined point that is set to 'trigger' the commencement of planning and/or implementation actions relating to a risk management option. Triggers for the decision points are generally associated with the observation of key events on the ground rather than being time based.

For the Broome study area, a key driver for erosion and inundation risk is sea level rise. As the mean sea level rises in future planning periods, the impacts are felt in the shoreline areas through increased flood depth during inundation events and / or increased erosion at the edge of the shore. It is recommended that trigger points are continually assessed as part of a future shoreline monitoring campaign to understand changes in the shoreline that may trigger a change in the risk management option.

The risk management pathways are presented in the following tables:

- Cable Beach (Compartment 1) Table 8.3.
- Gantheaume Point (Compartment 2) Table 8.5.
- Reddell Beach (Compartment 3) Table 8.7.
- Entrance Point (Compartment 4) Table 8.9.
- Simpsons Beach (Compartment 5) Table 8.11.
- Town Beach (Compartment 6) Table 8.13 and Table 8.14.
- Broome Central (Compartment 7) Table 8.16 and Table 8.17.
- Dampier Creek (Compartment 8 and 9) Table 8.19 and Table 8.20.

Implementation Plan and Funding Opportunities

A summary of short-term implementation actions over the next 10 years is summarised in Section 9. Medium-term and Long-term implementation is presented in Section 10.

The recommended short-term actions include:

1. Planning Actions.
   - update to Special Control Area No.9 (SCA9) in Shire of Broome's Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (LPS7).
   - The Local Planning Policy, Coastal Planning Policy 5.23 will require an update to incorporate changes associated with the CHRMAP update.
2. Additional Technical Studies
   - Foreshore Management Plan for Conti Foreshore.
   - Structure Assessment Chinatown Peninsula Dampier Terrace.
   - Structure Assessment and Erosion Study for Catalina's Foreshore.
   - Platform for Hazard Information to be made publicly available.
3. Annual Monitoring Program.
   - It is recommended that the shoreline monitoring program recommence following the adoption of the CHRMAP review. This will be used to support the CHRMAP and to further develop the

understanding of the shoreline dynamics in the key locations where the risk from erosion and / or inundation has been identified.

- The monitoring program would be used to target key locations in the shoreline areas to improve understanding of coastal erosion and inundation impacts in the coming years. It will also provide the mechanism to assess where established triggers are being approached, to provide early indication of a change in management.

The total cost for the recommended short term implementation actions (additional studies, monitoring program) is $330,000 over a 5-yr period. In Section 11 a summary of grant funding opportunities available to the Shire to support these coastal management activities is highlighted. These funding mechanisms generally require a co-funded approach whereby 50% of the funding is matched.

It is recommended that the CHRMAP be reviewed and updated every ten years. As part of this review the following would be included:

- The improved knowledge of coastal hazards in the shoreline areas from the annual monitoring and additional studies should be incorporated into the review and where this may impact any of the recommendations in the CHRMAP.
- The guidance on sea level rise projections by the DTMI should be reviewed for any updates. Any change to the projected sea level rise allowances would require assessment of updates to the CHRMAP.
- Review of changes in the SPP2.6 advice (WAPC 2013) or updates to the CHRMAP guidelines (WAPC 2019) would be assessed as part of the review process.
- Examine triggers established in the CHRMAP associated with respective assets. The assets that are predicted to become highly or very highly vulnerable within the next planning timeframe (or within 10 years) would be identified.

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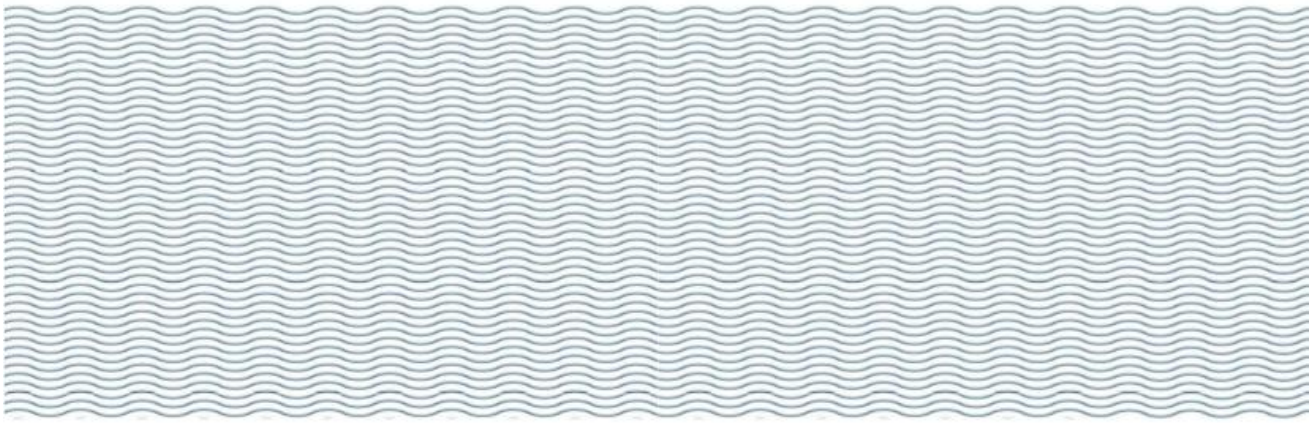

Appendix A

Stakeholder and Community Engagement Plan (SCEP)

and Planning Review

Innovation Engineered.

A.1 Stakeholder and Community Engagement Plan (SCEP)

element. | PART OF SLR

Shire of Broome CHRMAP Review

Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan

July 2025 | 25091

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We acknowledge and respect their enduring culture, their contribution to the life of this city, and Elders, past and present.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

On behalf of the Shire of Broome, Element Advisory part of SLR (EA) in partnership with Baird Australia, have been appointed to undertake a review of the current Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan 2017 (CHRMAP).

This Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (CSEP) outlines the engagement approach, including engagement objectives, context, stakeholder analysis, key messages, risk mitigation, and a proposed activity schedule.

This CSEP has been prepared in accordance with the principles of the *Guide to Best Practice Planning Engagement in Western Australia* by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH).

1.2 Project Overview and Background

The Shire of Broome is undertaking a review of its Coastal Hazard and Risk Management Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) to guide future responses to the risks of coastal erosion within the Broome townsite. The review builds upon the original CHRMAP, which was informed by the outcomes of the 2015 Coastal Vulnerability Study and a comprehensive community and stakeholder engagement program.

The 2016 engagement program involved public information forums and interactive workshops, where community members and stakeholders identified key coastal assets, assessed the potential impacts of coastal hazards, and provided input on acceptable levels of risk and preferred adaptation options. High-priority assets included the sand dunes and vine thickets, Chinatown, Cable Beach, the Surf Club, the Port, and Town Beach. Participants expressed strong attachment to the coastline for its cultural, environmental, recreational, and economic values, and supported a mix of adaptation strategies tailored to each location.

The CHRMAP outlines a sustainable, integrated approach to coastal planning and needs to be updated every 5-10 years to remain current. Given the implementation of the majority of the original CHRMAP's recommendations and the evolving nature of coastal risks, a review and update of the CHRMAP is now required. The current review provides an opportunity to re-engage the community, incorporate updated technical data, and ensure that local values and priorities continue to shape coastal planning and investment decisions into the future. This review will be undertaken according to CHRMAP guidelines and the provisions of State Planning Policy 2.6 – State Coastal Planning Policy (SPP 2.6).

A significant aspect of the review project is to reassess community values, particularly for the proposed focus areas that will be uncovered by the CHRMAP review.

Stakeholder engagement will be completed throughout the process to help gain an understanding of community perspective on coastal values, their tolerance for risk, and their preferred adaptation strategies. The review will also be informed by a Coastal Values Survey being undertaken by the University of Western Australia (UWA) and Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) in 2025, which is helping to understand community values and preferences for managing coastal and environmental infrastructure along Broome's Roebuck Bay and Town Beach coastline.

The CHRMAP review will also help to guide the Shire on how to manage development in coastal areas in a way that is sensitive to heritage values. The 2017 CHRMAP report recommends that the Shire of Broome consult with the Yawuru people on any adaptation measures that may impact Aboriginal heritage sites.

1.3 Objectives

The following are the stakeholder engagement objectives for the CHRMAP review process:

- Facilitate meaningful participation from a wide cross-section of stakeholders, including Traditional Owners, local residents, landowners, government agencies, and industry representatives to inform the CHRMAP review process.
- Collect and incorporate updated information on community values, aspirations, and risk tolerances related to identified coastal hazards within the Review to guide appropriate responses.
- Maintain clear, timely, and transparent communication with stakeholders throughout all project stages using accessible engagement tools such as a dedicated project website, pop-up stalls, drop-in sessions, and Council briefings.
- Engage with Aboriginal Community Leaders and Knowledge Holders to ensure cultural values and traditional ecological knowledge are integrated into adaption planning and hazard mitigation strategies.
- Engage with relevant authorities including the Heritage Council of WA, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and others to align the CHRMAP with broader coastal management strategies, planning policies, and heritage requirements.
- Provide Elected Members and the community with sufficient knowledge and opportunities to contribute to key decision points, such as prioritising risk treatments and selecting preferred adaption options.
- Test and refine proposed adaptation pathways, risk treatment options, and implementation measures through stakeholder and community feedback.
- Communicate how feedback influences the final CHRMAP and share outcomes in a user-friendly format to promote transparency, foster trust, and support ongoing implementation.

1.4 Scope of Engagement

The Scope of Engagement for the project includes:

- Preparation of a Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan to coordinate inputs and plan the engagement process.
- Preparation of communications collateral, invitations and materials for key stakeholder meetings. The Shire will distribute all digital communications, issue and manage invitations and RSVPs to engagement activities.
- With assistance from the Shire, organise and facilitate all key stakeholder meetings, drop-in sessions, Council briefings and presentations. The Shire will assist with logistics such as venue hire, equipment hire (if required), printing and catering.

- Prepare an Engagement Outcomes Report analysing the results of the community and stakeholder engagement and presenting the key findings to assist with the review of the CHRMAP.

2. Stakeholder Analysis

2.1 Level of Engagement

Our stakeholder analysis is aligned with IAP2 methodology, noting their spectrum of Public Participation (2018). We use levels of engagement to note how each stakeholder group will be involved in the project. For this project, the engagement will mostly fall under the CONSULT / INVOLVE levels of engagement.

Table 1. IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation

LEVEL	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
GOAL	To provide balanced and objective information in a timely manner.	To obtain feedback on analysis, issues, alternatives and decisions.	To work with the public to make sure that concerns and aspirations are considered and understood.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision-making.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE	"We will keep you informed."	"We will listen to and acknowledge your concerns."	"We will work with you to ensure your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the decisions made."	"We will look to you for advice and innovation and incorporate this in decisions as much as possible."	"We will implement what you decide."

2.2 Stakeholder Groups

Understanding project stakeholders is a critical consideration of any engagement and communications program. By understanding who these groups or individuals are, we may better understand and analyse their degree of influence and interest and therefore the involvement that they are likely to require. Table 2 (below) summarises a non-exhaustive list of the key stakeholders who have been identified for the project, grouped into broad categories.

Table 2. Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Interests/Concerns/Issues	Level of Interest	Level of Influence	Potential Engagement Activities
Shire of Broome				
Shire of Broome Staff	Responsible for the consideration and implementation of the CHRMAP Steering Committee Member (representatives of Shire)	High	High	Direct engagement – meetings
Shire of Broome Executive Management Team	Responsible for the consideration and implementation of the CHRMAP	High	High	Direct engagement – presentations (with Elected Members)

Stakeholder	Interests/Concerns/Issues	Level of Interest	Level of Influence	Potential Engagement Activities
				Internal reporting from Shire of Broome staff
Shire of Broome Elected Members	Endorsement of the final CHRMAP	High	High	Direct engagement – presentations
Traditional Owners				
Yawuru RNTBC	Traditional owner group and landowner	High	High	Direct engagement – meeting
State Government				
Kimberley Development Commission (KDC)	Steering Committee Member	High	High	Steering Committee Meetings & Presentations
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)	Steering Committee Member Project funder Approval authority	High	High	Steering Committee Meetings & Presentations
Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DoTMI) (Contact: Matthew Lee)	Boating/marine infrastructure	High	Medium	Steering Committee Meetings & Presentations
Kimberley Port Authority (KPA)	Manages the Port of Broome, the principal deepwater port servicing the Kimberley region	High	Medium	Direct engagement – meeting
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	Marine planning and management of marine parks and reserves	High	Medium	Direct engagement – meeting
Heritage Council of Western Australia (HCWA)	Heritage interests for the State Registered Chinatown Conservation area	High	High	Direct engagement – presentation
Landowners in original CHRMAP coastal hazard areas				
Residential landowners	Impacts of the CHRMAP on their landholdings	High	Medium	Pop-up sessions 1:1 meetings (allowance where needed)
Commercial landowners	Impacts of the CHRMAP on their landholdings	High	Medium	Pop-up sessions 1:1 meetings (allowance where needed)
Local Community and interest groups				
Roebuck Bay Working Group	Impacts of the CHRMAP on Roebuck Bay (management and protection)	High	Medium	Pop-up sessions 1:1 meetings (allowance where needed)
Dinosaur Coast Management Group	Impacts of the CHRMAP on the Dinosaur Coast	High	Medium	Pop-up sessions 1:1 meetings (allowance where needed)
Environs Kimberley	Peak environmental NGO for the Kimberley – management of the coastline	High	Medium	Pop-up sessions 1:1 meetings (allowance where needed)

Stakeholder	Interests/Concerns/Issues	Level of Interest	Level of Influence	Potential Engagement Activities
Broader community	General interest in the CHRMAP and impacts on community spaces and access	Medium	Low	Pop-up sessions 1:1 meetings (allowance where needed)

Project Steering Committee members noted in blue

- Shire of Broome
- Kimberley Development Commission
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
- Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure

3. Methodology

3.1 Communication Channels

We will work collaboratively with the Shire to prepare content and promote the project and key engagement activities through the communication channels detailed in Table 3 (below).

Table 3. Communication Channels and Methods

COMMUNICATION METHOD	DESCRIPTION / RATIONALE
Project Webpage	A project page for the CHRMAP review, to be hosted on the Shire's website. This will include relevant background information, fact sheets, project timeline, maps and FAQs throughout the duration of the project. Having a project website allows for the community and stakeholders to easily find a single source of information directly regarding FAQs, project timeline and engagement activities, dates and locations. Providing a single source of truth also de-risks misinformation within the community. All outgoing communications will refer back to the Project Webpage to ensure information comes from one central source.
Letters sent via email and or/mailouts	Digital letters will be distributed via email to identified key stakeholders inviting them to participate in meetings during the engagement period. Key messaging within the invites can be tailored depending on the level of interest and influence of the different stakeholders. Separate letters will be issued to all landowners within the Special Control Area within the Shire's Coastal Planning Policy 5.23 making them aware of the project and opportunities to engage.
Promotional postcard	Promotional postcards to be distributed to prominent local places and businesses to advertise the project with a QR link to the webpage.
Poster	Located at prominent local places within the Shire to advertise the project with a QR link to the webpage. This will increase knowledge and visibility of the project, particularly for those who may have missed other communications.
Social Media	Key messaging and call to action will be timed ahead of key engagement activities via social media channels and will link back to the project webpage.
Fact Sheets	A series of Fact Sheets will be prepared detailing key project information and will be used as a key tool during engagement. Designed as A4 (or similar) pages of information with key facts, imagery and information. The Fact Sheets will be located on the Project Webpage for public access, displayed at pop-up events and distributed to key stakeholders with the mailout.

3.2 Engagement Activities

The engagement process has three primary touchpoints being:

In order to achieve the optimal engagement outcome for the project, EA use the appropriate engagement methodologies to enable an authentic, considered and robust approach to collect, collate and interpret feedback from stakeholders and community.

This process will provide balanced and objective information and explore opportunities for feedback that can be taken into consideration with regards to the objectives of the project. It also provides an opportunity to communicate key messages for the project.

Stage 1 focuses on establishing the context of the review, establishing the key outcomes sought and what has changed since the development of the CHRMAP in 2017. Alongside this, the Shire is currently participating in the Community Coastal Values Project with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) and the University of Western Australia (UWA), which includes a survey and analysis of community values which will feed intro the CHRMAP review process. This data will be used to inform the community and stakeholder coastal values in the CHRMAP, rather than starting from scratch.

Stage 2 focuses on engaging during the formal advertising period of the Draft CHRMAP document, supporting this with further communications and activities to ensure stakeholders are aware and have the opportunity to prepare a submission.

The engagement activities for the project will be undertaken as proposed in Table 4 (below).

Table 4. Engagement Activities

Method	Summary	Targeted Stakeholders
Stakeholder meetings	1x1 meetings with identified key stakeholders	Key stakeholders
Pop-up stalls	Pop-ups shall be used to engage directly with the community to inform them of the project and engage with stakeholders in order to gather feedback to inform the review of the CHRMAP. They will provide the opportunity to learn more about the review and speak directly to a team member.	Local community Various stakeholders Landowners
Council Briefings	Regular Briefings are to be held with Council to ensure they are well informed of the progress of the project.	Elected Members
Presentation to Heritage Council	A presentation to the Heritage Council concerning the relevant heritage impacts on Chinatown and other State Heritage Properties.	Heritage Council

3.3 Outcomes Reporting

Following the completion of engagement, the findings will be collated, analysed and the key findings presented in the form of an engagement outcomes report to summarise the key findings for the project team to use in the review of the CHRMAP.

4. Key Messages

4.1 Key Messaging

The following key messages (Table 5, below) will be used to guide communications for the project. These can be updated as the project progresses and more information comes to light. It is suggested that these key messages are used to draft FAQs for inclusion on the Shire website, and to inform the engagement activities and communications collateral created for the project.

Table 5. Engagement Key Messages

THEME	MESSAGE(s)
About the Project	• The Shire of Broome Coastal Hazard and Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) provides a sustainable and integrated approach to coastal planning and management for the Shire of Broome. • A CHRMAP is an ongoing process and requires reviewing approximately every 5 to 10 years. • The current CHRMAP was completed in 2017. The CHRMAP review will incorporate updates to the shoreline areas that have occurred since that time. • The project's aim is to review the existing CHRMAP and produce an updated plan for the Shire of Broome, which requires community engagement to ensure that the community coastal values and perspectives are incorporated into the review.
What is the Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP)?	• A Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) is a strategic document that helps communities understand and manage the risks associated with coastal hazards, such as erosion and flooding. • A CHRMAP identifies vulnerabilities, outlines potential impacts on communities and assets, and suggests adaptation strategies to mitigate those risks.
What is a Benefit Distribution Analysis? And how does it relate to the CHRMAP?	• A Benefit Distribution Analysis (BDA) is recommended to be undertaken as part of a CHRMAP process to identify funding models for any recommended adaptation investments and funding. A BDA looks at three things: • Who benefits from an adaptation investment/funding (a change to mitigate risk) • How much they benefit • When they benefit and for how long • A BDA is used so that a 'beneficiary pays principle' can be applied to guide cost recovery for investment and funding • This CHRMAP review will undertake a BDA to help determine funding for adaptation recommendations.
Engagement Program	• The Shire is interested in understanding the community and stakeholder coastal values to inform a review of the Shire of Broome's Coastal Hazard and Risk Management Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP).

	• There will be opportunities for the community to provide feedback on the coastal values of the Shire. • Local Community and Stakeholders are encouraged to provide feedback by attending the pop-up sessions. • An overview of the engagement findings and review will be presented to Council at the conclusion of the review.
Who is involved in the review of the CHRMAP?	• The Shire of Broome are the responsible authority for implementing the recommendations of the CHRMAP. • The consultant team consists of Baird Australia, Ricardo and Element Advisory part of SLR, who are responsible for facilitating the stakeholder engagement, review and update of the CHRMAP. • The CHRMAP Review will invite the involvement of various stakeholders within Broome, including the Shire, affected landowners (*in the Local Planning Policy 5.23 Special Control Area No.9*), State Government, Traditional Owners, and the local community. • The Shire is leading this Review project, with the assistance of a Steering Committee made up of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), Department of Transport and Major Infrastructure (DoTMI) and the Kimberley Development Commission (KDC) • The Review process commenced in April 2025 and is likely to take until mid 2026 to complete.
Document Library	1. SPP 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy 2. CHRMAP Guidelines (2019) 3. Shire of Broome Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan 2017 4. Coastal Values Survey (link) 5. Fact Sheet: Benefit Distribution Analysis (https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2023-10/module-3-fact-sheets.pdf)

4.1.1 Suggested FAQs

Table 6 (below) outlines some suggested FAQs for the project.

Table 6. Suggested FAQs

Engagement FAQs	
What does the engagement program involve?	
When and how can I can involved?	
Overall Project FAQs	
What is the CHRMAP?	
Why is the CHRMAP being updated?	
Who is leading the CHRMAP review?	
What are coastal values?	
Where can I learn more about coastal hazard planning?	
When will the updated CHRMAP be completed?	

4.2 Negotiables and Non-Negotiables

To support the key messages, Table 7 (below) defines the negotiables and non-negotiables identified for the project.

Negotiables	Non-Negotiables
• Asset identification, coastal values and significant places identified by the community. • Consequence-scale based on community and stakeholder input. • Levels of risk deemed acceptable, tolerable and intolerable by the community. • Risk treatment – adaptation options. • Risk management pathways (timeframe for adaptation and mitigation), within a realistic budget.	• The need for the CHRMAP to be reviewed and updated. • Continued compliance with State Planning Policy 2.6 State Coastal Planning (SPP 2.6). • Allowance for sea level rise in future planning periods (DoTMI 2010). • Likelihood-scale based on predefined storm event (Schedule 1 of SPP 2.6). • Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Planning Guidelines (WAPC 2019).

5. Risks and Mitigation Strategies

When conducting community engagement, assessing potential risks helps ensure the engagement process is designed to mitigate or manage the foreseeable challenges. Additionally, a risk analysis can highlight opportunities to enhance the overall project and engagement outcomes.

Table 8 (below) outlines the potential risks and corresponding mitigation strategies.

Table 8. Risk Analysis and Mitigation Strategies

KEY ISSUES AND RISKS	POTENTIAL IMPACT(S)	MITIGATION STRATEGY
Low participation	Low numbers of participation may lead to lost opportunities for ideas to address underlying concerns and issues.	Coordinated advertising of the project early and often. Prepare a simple process diagram and feedback milestones, particularly around where people are able to engage in the process. Diversify the communication channels – a mix of face to face and engagement activities.
Conflict between community members or groups	Interests and character perception may not align between different community members.	Craft engagement questions that seek feedback on concerns and seek to address concerns/resolve issues. Facilitate meaningful conversations and information exchange between different cohorts during workshops and on the website, sharing perspectives and finding common ground. Set guidelines to assist with facilitating discussions in order to facilitate constructive and meaningful discussions amongst different cohorts.
Lack of understanding of CHRMAPs and their purpose	Feedback provided is not well informed or participants are confused about their input in the process.	On the project website and the engagement activities, provide participants with an overview of the role and purpose of a CHRMAP and what role it plays in the planning framework. Be clear on the scope of engagement informing the review of the CHRMAP.
Consultation Fatigue	Feedback is not well informed.	Provide easy to understand materials and information in order to understand the CHRMAP and its intention, and the intent of the engagement and review. Ensure that key messaging and engagement activities inform participants and allow them to provide meaningful input.

Appendix A – Engagement Schedule

Task	Responsibility	Start	Finish	Targeted Stakeholders	Deliverables / Outcomes
Project Inception / Kick-Off					
Inception Meeting	Project Team	10/04/25	10/04/25	Project Team	
Council Presentation	Project Team	08/05/25	06/05/25	Elected Members	
Draft Community and Stakeholder Management Plan (CSEP) for Shire of Broome Approval.	Element Advisory	07/04/25	27/05/25	Project Team Shire of Broome	Community and Stakeholder Management Plan
Prepare Initial Communications and Engagement Collateral					
Develop Project Website Content Establish awareness of the project, the need for a review of the CHRMAP, and project related information and FAQs. Include a link to the UWA Values Project and overview of how the UWA project will support the CHRMAP Review. Include a link to CoastWA training series: https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/coastwa-training-series	Element Advisory to prepare content. Shire of Broome to publish and manage on Shire website.	02/06/25	21/07/25	Community Key Stakeholders	Webpages to be hosted on Shire website for duration of the project
Prepare FAQ content Prepare FAQs based off Key Messaging and anticipated questions of stakeholders.	Element Advisory to prepare content. Shire of Broome to publish and manage on Shire website.	02/06/25	20/06/25	Community	FAQs on project website
Prepare landowner letters Within the SCA area. Targeted messaging, invite to participate in engagement via link / QR code to web page.	Element Advisory to prepare content. Shire of Broome to distribute	09/06/25	04/07/25	Landowners within SCA area	

Shire of Broome to review w/c 21/07/25					
Prepare Fact Sheets Prepare a series of background fact sheets for display on the project web page and distribution with key communications material. *Shire of Broome to review w/c 21/07/25*	Element Advisory to prepare content with BAIRD inputs.	09/06/25	18/07/25	All stakeholders	Fact sheets on project web page
Prepare advertising collateral – promotional postcards, social media, posters Prepare graphic designed poster and social media Advertisement. Shire to organise publication on main channels. Posters and postcards handed out to local businesses and on display in key locations (e.g. library, Shire offices). *Shire of Broome to review w/c 21/07/25*	Element Advisory to prepare content. Shire of Broome to distribute	30/06/25	18/07/25	Community Key Stakeholders	
Prepare Pop-up session materials – Draft Prepare display panels/posters and relevant information for approval *Shire of Broome to review w/c 21/07/25*	Element Advisory to prepare content with BAIRD inputs. Shire of Broome to review and approve	14/07/25	01/08/25	Project team	
Prepare for key stakeholder meetings Prepare agendas / discussion guides *Shire of Broome to review w/c 21/07/25*	Element Advisory to prepare content with BAIRD inputs.	14/07/25	15/08/25	Key stakeholders	Discussion guide
Launch Website Launch website with Fact Sheets, FAQs, document library and key project messages.	Shire of Broome	28/07/25	28/07/25	Key stakeholders Community	Project website
Distribute letters and communications collateral Issue letters/emails to stakeholders and distribute posters and promotional postcards around town.	Shire of Broome	28/07/25	01/08/25		
Prepare Pop-up session materials – Final	Element Advisory to prepare content with BAIRD inputs.	11/08/25	15/08/25	Project Team	

Prepare final display panels/posters and relevant information as per changes *(Print w/c 18/08/25)*					
Stakeholder Meetings Scheduled as needed across the site visit	Element Advisory and BAIRD Shire of Broome - optional	28/08/25	29/08/25	Local community groups Onsite stakeholders	
Pop-up Sessions Various pop-up sessions hosted at a variety of locations across the site visit, e.g.: • Yawuru Café • Broome Library • Shinju Matsuri Markets Shire stall (or separate stall) • Boulevard Shopping Centre	Element Advisory and BAIRD Shire of Broome - optional	28/08/25	29/08/25	Key stakeholders Community	Pop-up tables/booth, chairs, signs, information panels etc.
Prepare draft Community Engagement Interim Outcomes/Summary Report (Phase 1)	Element Advisory to prepare content Shire of Broome to review	01/09/25	26/09/25	Project team	Draft Engagement Outcomes report
Site Visit #2 – to be finalised					

*Exact dates for Site Visit #1 to be confirmed

A.2 Planning Review

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The Shire of Broome (the Shire) adopted the Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) for Broome townsite on 7 September 2017 following the preparation of a Coastal Vulnerability Study and extensive stakeholder and community consultation. The CHRMAP was prepared having regard to the relevant planning framework which was in place at the time, including the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, State Planning Policy (SPP) 2.6 State Coastal Planning Policy, SPP 3.4 Natural Hazards and Disasters, the Shire' Local Planning Strategy 2014 and Local Planning Scheme No. 6.

Since the preparation of the existing CHRMAP there have been several changes to the planning framework including:

- The adoption of the Shire's Local Planning Policy 5.23 Coastal Planning Policy in 2019 and subsequent reviews in 2019 and 2024 respectively;
- The adoption of a new Local Planning Strategy which was endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) in October 2023;
- The preparation and approval of Local Planning Scheme No. 6 which was gazetted in September 2023;
- The preparation of draft SPP2.9 Planning for Water. This SPP and the associated guidelines are proposed to supersede a range of SPP's including the policy measures which address flooding within SPP 3.4 Natural Hazards and Disasters.

We have undertaken a review of the land use planning instrument(s) that have been implemented since previous CHRMAP including those identified above with a particular focus on any documents which relate to planning for coastal processes.

We will consider if the planning controls are working as intended and identify matters which could benefit from improvement. In this respect we will identify any unintended consequences impact specific sites or those surrounding them.

Following this review, we will identify any required changes, updates or amendments, and provided recommendations in relation to wording, implementation methods and processes. These recommendations will include information regarding when to apply the proposed development controls and/or the triggers which should lead to the planning controls being implemented. Relevant supporting information will be provided as required.

Review of Land Use Planning Instruments

Table 1 – Land use planning instruments comparison provides a high level overview of the planning framework which was in place at the time of the initial CHRMAP and any changes or implications to be considered as part of this review.

Table 1 – Review of Land Use Planning Instruments Comparison

Land Use Planning Instrument	Summary of changes
Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 (the Regulations)	The Regulations have been updated several times since they were first introduced in 2015 to facilitate required changes to the state planning framework such as an expanded list of circumstances where development is

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The Regulations were introduced by the State government to ensure a consistent structure, format and approach to local planning schemes across the state of Western Australia. Schedule 2 of the Regulations contain provisions relating to various planning mechanisms which have varying degrees of application to implementing adaptation approaches for coastal processes. These planning mechanisms include: • Local planning policies; • Structure plans and activity centre plans; • Local development plans; • Special control areas (SCAs); • General development provisions; • Exemptions from planning approval.	exempt from the need for development approval. The overall structure of the documents is consistent with the original approved Regulations and Schedule 2 (the deemed provisions) contains information in relation to the range of planning mechanisms listed on the left hand column. The advice in relation to these in the adopted CHRMAP remains relevant.
State Planning Policy 2.6 – State Coastal Planning Policy (SPP2.6) and associated guidelines. https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2021-07/SPP-CST-SPP2-6_Policy.pdf The State Coastal Planning Policy Guidelines (the Guidelines) were gazetted in November 2020 and are to be read in conjunction with SPP 2.6. SPP 2.6 and associated guidelines have been prepared to guide decision making and policy in relation to planning along the State's coastline.	The commentary provided in the adopted CHRMAP remains relevant. Table 1 of the Guidelines, notes the relationship between SPP2.6 and various strategic and statutory planning processes. This is a useful tool to visually demonstrate all the planning processes and the importance of undertaking the CHRMAP process.
State Planning Policy 3.4: Natural Hazards and Disasters (SPP3.4) and associated guidelines https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2021-06/SPP_3-4_natural_hazards_disasters.pdf SPP 3.4 was prepared to ensure that land use planning appropriately considers the risk of natural hazards and disasters. It addresses storm surge as well as a range of other hazards, including overland flooding.	The commentary provided in the adopted CHRMAP remains relevant. It is noted that Draft State Planning Policy 2.9 Planning for Water is intended to deliver greater clarity around how water-related provisions are implemented. Once adopted, SPP2.9 will supersede the policy measures that address flooding within State Planning Policy 3.4 Natural Hazards and Disasters.
Draft State Planning Policy 2.9 Planning for Water (SPP2.9) and associated guidelines https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2022-02/Draft-SPP-2.9-Planning-for-Water.pdf SPP2.9 and the associated guidelines have been prepared to outline how water resource management should be incorporated into the planning framework. When adopted a range of current water related SPP's will be superseded. It is noted that SPP2.9 applies to riverine flooding rather than coastal flooding. It is understood coastal flooding matters will continue to be covered by SPP2.6.	SPP2.9 was advertised for public comment in 2021. At the time of writing, it is not clear when SPP2.9 will be formally adopted or if further changes are required to respond to issues raised during the public consultation process. Indications from the DPLH are that SPP2.9 and the Guidelines are with the Government for consideration and should be considered 'seriously entertained'.
Shire of Broome Local Planning Strategy 2014 Since publication of the CHRMAP a new Local Planning Strategy has been adopted by the Shire and endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC).	The Shire of Broome Local Planning Strategy (LPS) was endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission in October 2023. The LPS revokes the Shire's preceding Local Planning Strategy, endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission in August 2014.

	The LPS notes the CHRMP has been adopted by the Shire and outlines the need to respond to the recommendation of the CHRMP through the review of various documents including local structure plans. Further detail is provided in Table 2 below.
Shire of Broome Local Planning Scheme No. 6 Since publication of the CHRMAP a new Local Planning Scheme has been adopted by the Shire and endorsed by the WAPC.	The Shire of Broome Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (LPS No.7) was endorsed by the WAPC in September 2023. Further detail is provided in Table 2 below.
Old Broome Development Strategy The Old Broome Development Strategy was first adopted in 2014 to provide the 'medium to long term planning direction for Old Broome over at 10 to 15-year period'. It contained several key objectives and management concerns relating to the CHRMAP.	Local Planning Policy 5.16 Old Broome Development Strategy (LPP 5.16) has been the subject of several minor modifications since the preparation and adoption of the CHRMAP. The May 2017 Council Minutes note the Strategy previously contained detailed background information and guidance on corporate planning actions, which was not all relevant to development assessment. Following a review of the Policy inclusive of a community workshop, the LPP5.16 has a more statutory focus, providing land use and design guidance. Further minor reviews were undertaken in 2019 and 2024. These do not impact the overall objectives for LPP 5.16.
Cable Beach Development Strategy (2016) The initial CHRMAP provides an overview of this Strategy and the implications.	The initial CHRMAP remains relevant. Listed as a planning informing strategy on the City's website rather than an LPP. Does not appear to have been updated since the initial adoption and the preparation of the initial CHRMAP.
Chinatown Development Strategy (2012) The initial CHRMAP provides an overview of this Strategy and the implications. d	The initial CHRMAP remains review relevant. Listed as a planning informing strategy on the City's website rather than an LPP. Does not appear to have been updated since the initial adoption and the preparation of the initial CHRMAP. It is noted there are several other planning documents which currently apply within the Chinatown/Old Broome area: • Local Planning Policy 5.13 - Design Guidelines Town Centre Zone • Local Planning Policy 5.16 - Old Broome Development Strategy • Chinatown Design Guidelines These do not contain provisions relating to coastal hazards.

Table 2 provides a high level analysis of the changes to the planning framework since the adoption of the initial CHRMAP.

Table 2 – Updates to the Planning Framework

Document Name	Comments/Matters for consideration

element. | PART OF SLR

Shire of Broome Local Planning Strategy 2023 (LPS) https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2023-10/broome-local-planning-strategy.pdf	The LPS, provides overview of the impact of the CHRMAP in relation to the long term aspirations for the Shire including the following • Consideration and implementation of the Broome Townsite CHRMAP to ensure adaptation and protection of vulnerable areas. Land-use planning should encourage strategic retreat from areas identified as at risk from coastal hazards unless otherwise identified in the CHRMAP; • Identifies the need to prepare a precinct structure plan for Old Broome. Figure 6 – UE1 and UE4 relate to action from the CHRMAP • Identifies the need to prepare a precinct structure plan for Cable Beach. Figure 7 – UE2 relates to action from the CHRMAP Draft precinct structure plans and an associated scheme amendment have been prepared and adopted by Council. These are currently pending a decision by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC). Further information is provided via the link below. https://www.broome.wa.gov.au/Shire-Services/Planning/Precinct-Structure-Plan
Shire of Broome Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (LPS No.7)	LPS No.7 was endorsed by the WAPC in September 2023 Clause 36 and Schedule 8 of LPS No.7 relates to Special Control Areas. SCA9 Coastal Hazard Risk Area contains provisions to 'To provide guidance for land use and development within areas subject to coastal erosion and inundation.' The provisions require 'structure plans, subdivision or development applications to have due regard to – (a) Broome Townsite Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan; (b) State Planning Policy 2.6 - State Coastal Planning Policy; and (c) Relevant local planning policies The provisions also indicate a notification on title may be required. Finally, the provision provides for some exemptions from the need for development approval. SCA 4 Flood Prone Areas addresses the risk of overland flooding by identifying potentially impacted areas and providing a range of applicable development controls. These controls were identified in the initial CHRMAP. The adoption of these scheme provisions is consistent with the provisions of SPP2.6 and provides guidance for applicants, landowners and decision makers.
Local Planning Policy 5.23 Coastal Planning Policy (LPP 5.23)	LPP 5.23 was adopted by the Shire in February 2019 and has been the subject of minor updates in December 2019 and May 2024. LPP 5.23 applies to all land identified by the Shire as being subject to coastal erosion and inundation risk as outlined

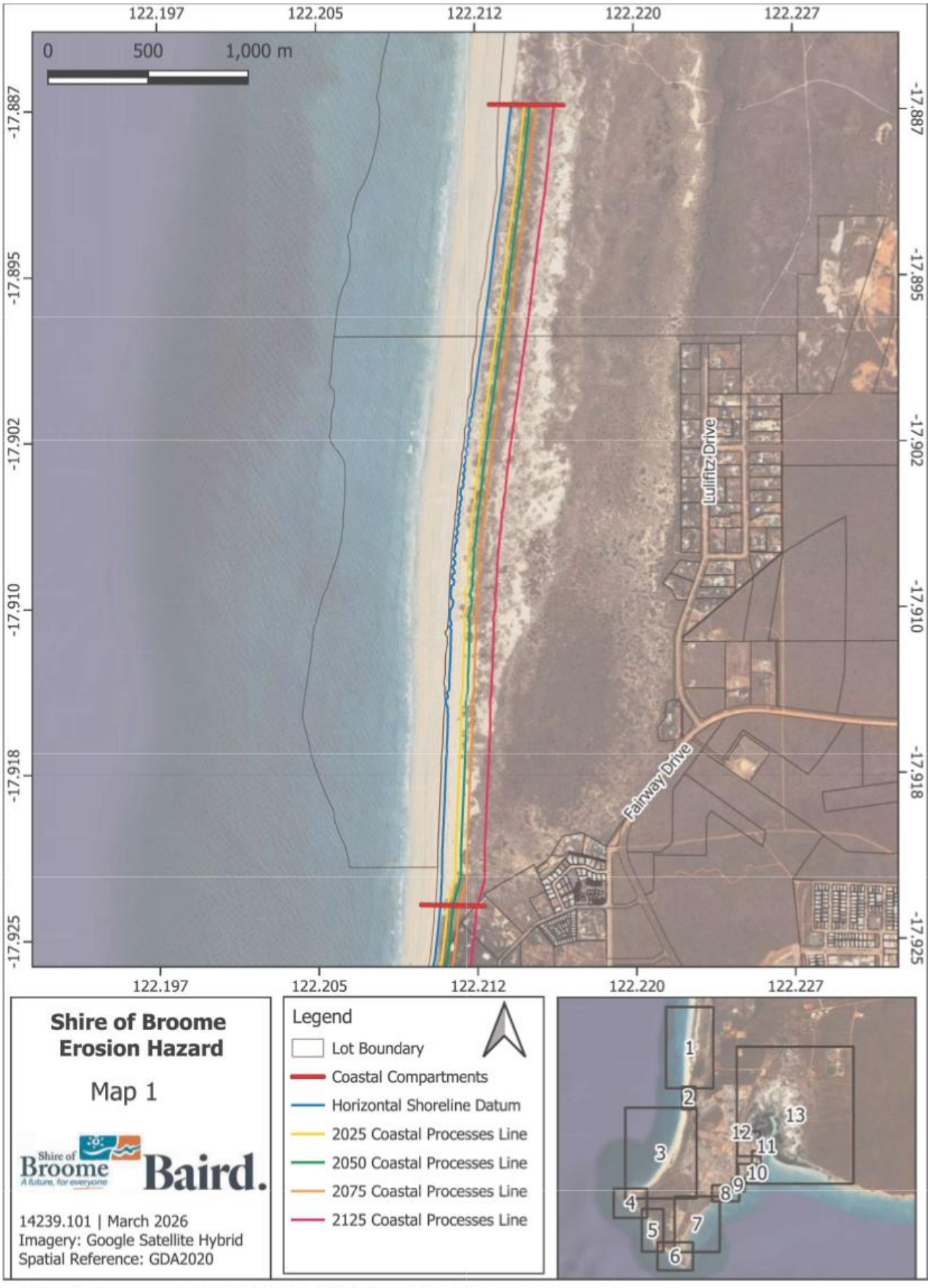
	by Special Control Area No.9 (SCA9) in Shire of Broome's Local Planning Scheme No. 7 (LPS7) unless otherwise exempt from the need for development approval. LPP 5.23 has been developed to assist with the implementation of Special Control Area No.9 – Coastal Hazard Risk Area and is informed by the Coastal Vulnerability Study and CHRMAP. LPP 5.23 sets out a range of considerations including minimum floor levels for habitable spaces and commercial space and relevant design requirements.
Draft Precinct Structure Plan (PSP) – Cable Beach (2024)	The Draft Cable Beach PSP has been prepared having regard to a range of planning instruments. It references the CHRMAP requirements under the environmental considerations header. It is noted the PSP will supersede the Cable Beach Development Strategy referred to in Table 1, when it is formally adopted.
Draft PSP - Chinatown/Old Broome (2024)	The Draft Chinatown/Old Broome PSP has been prepared having regard to a range of planning instruments. It references the CHRMAP requirements under the environmental considerations header. It is noted the PSP will supersede a range of existing local planning policies and strategies including the Chinatown Development Strategy (2012) referred to in Table 1, when it is formally adopted. This will result in a less complex planning framework in the area.

Appendix B

Coastal Hazard Mapping

Innovation Engineered.

B.1 Coastal Erosion Allowance by Coastal Compartment. Assessment With Structures



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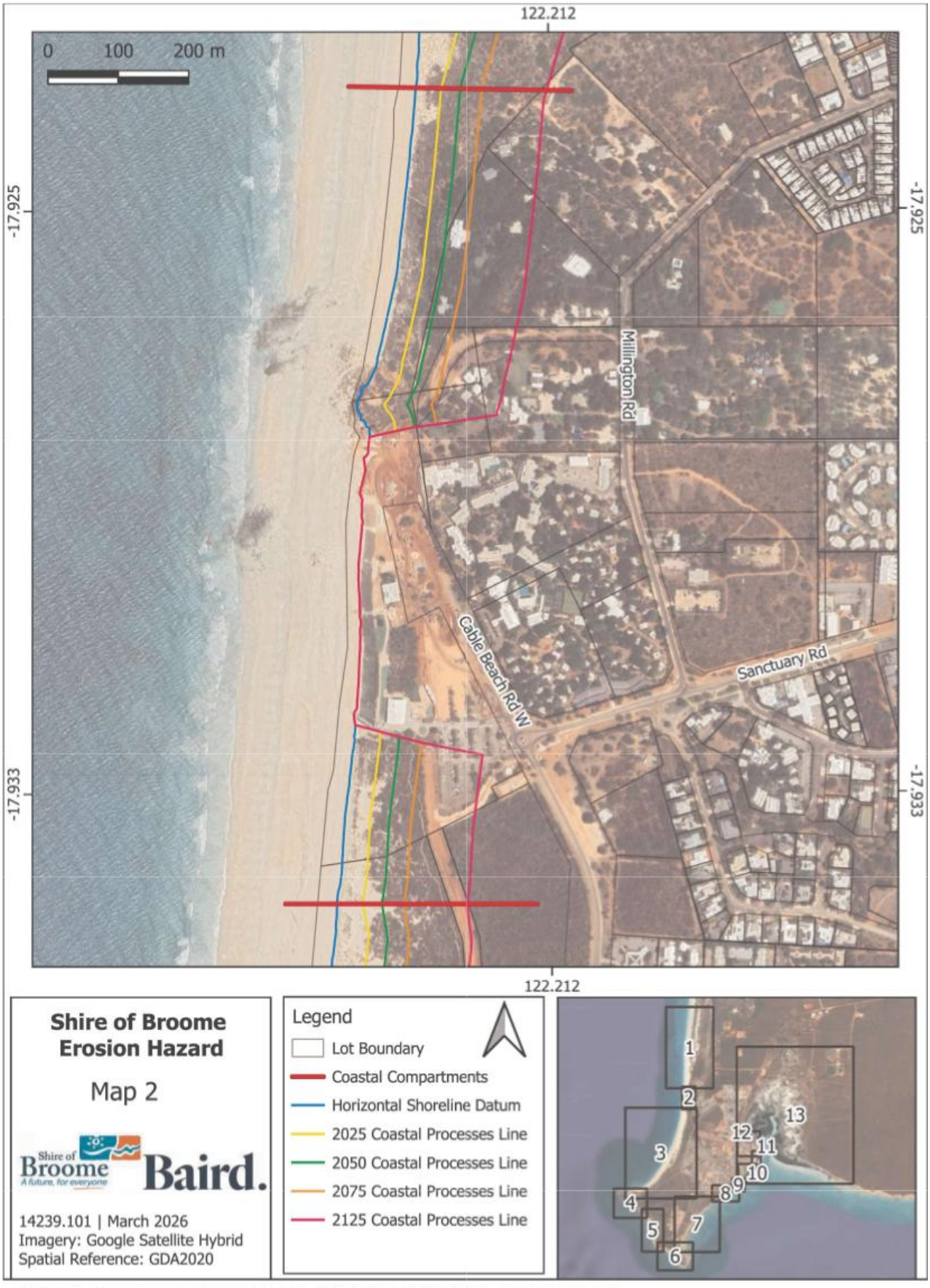

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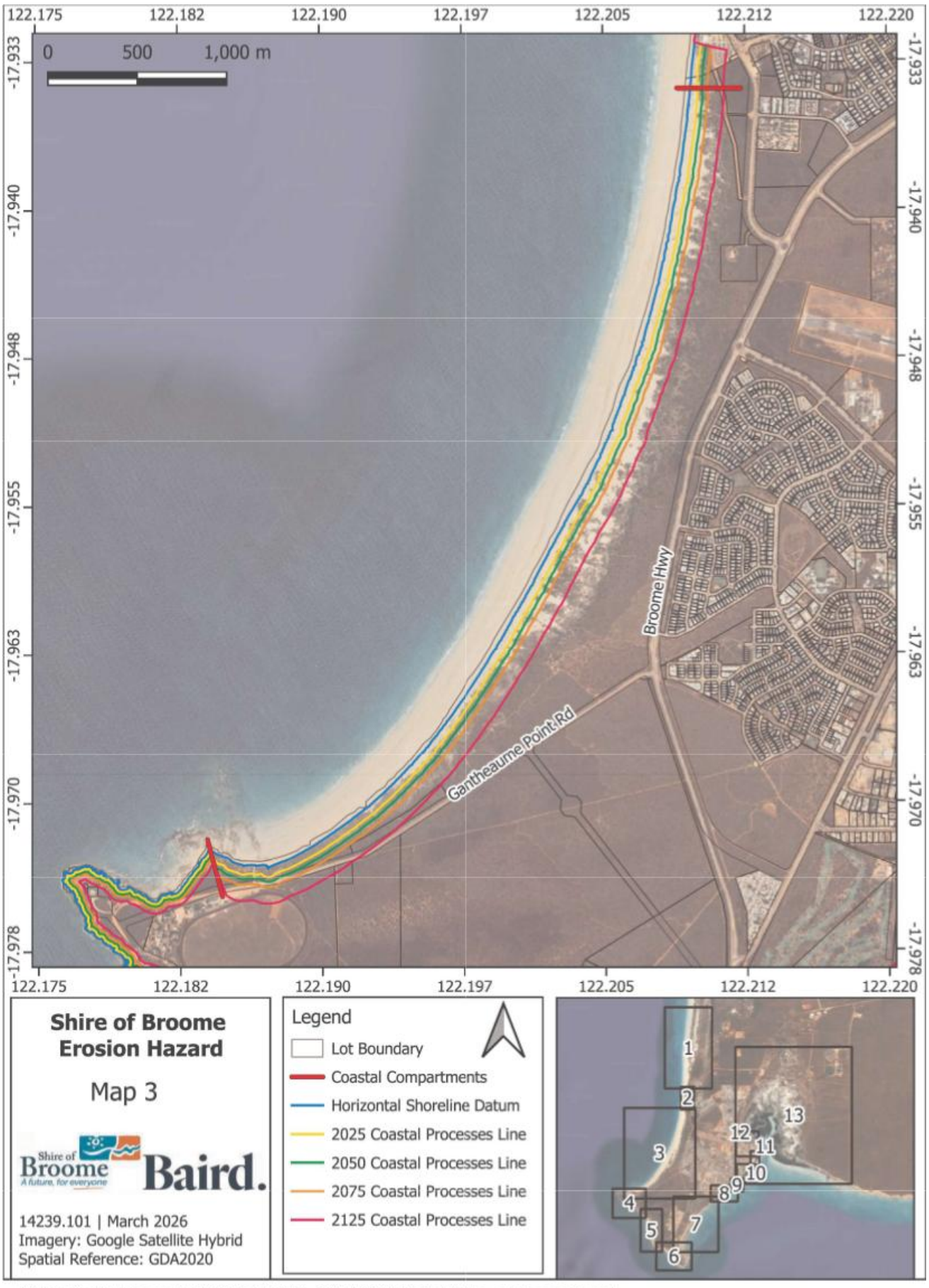

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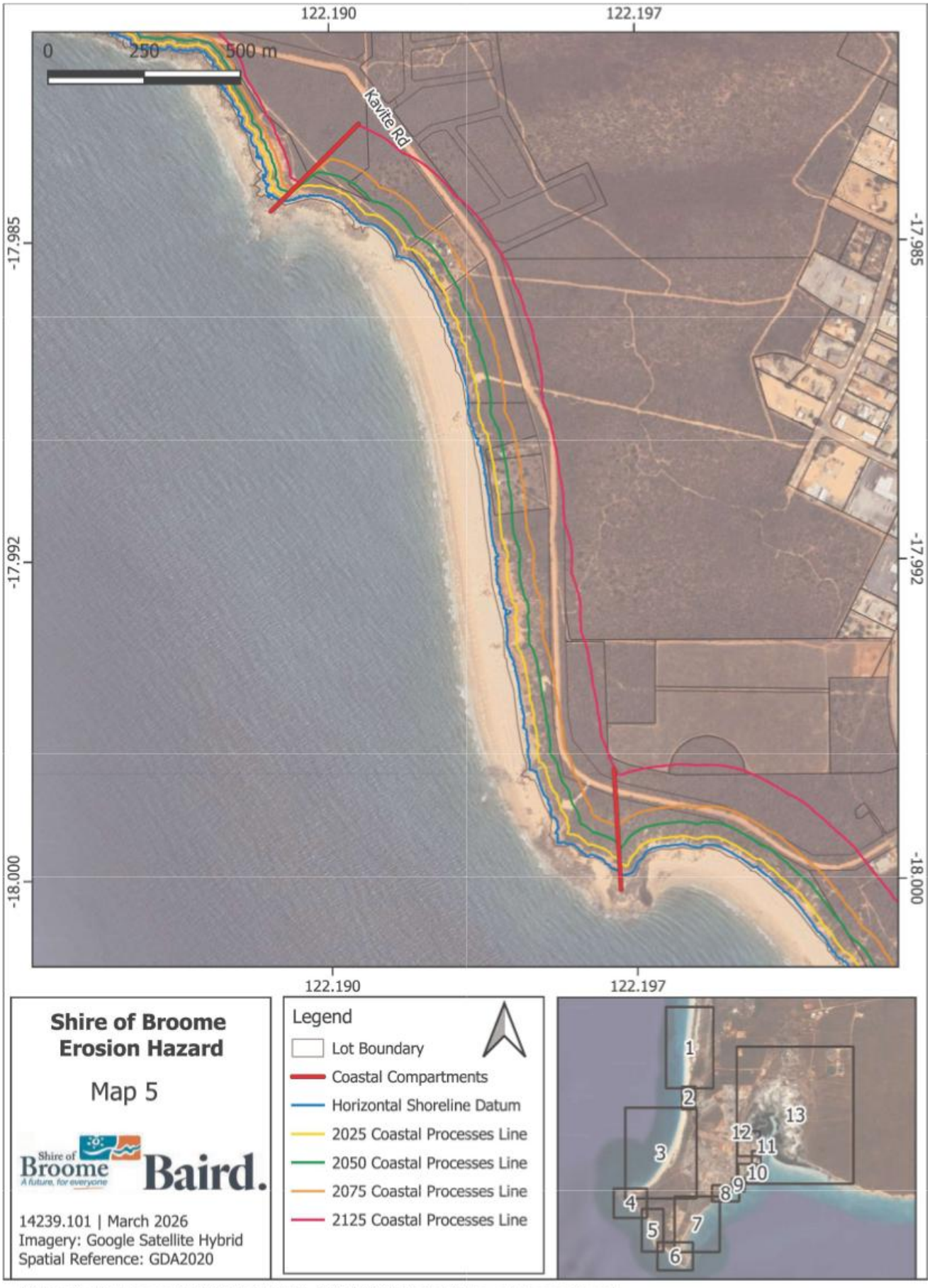

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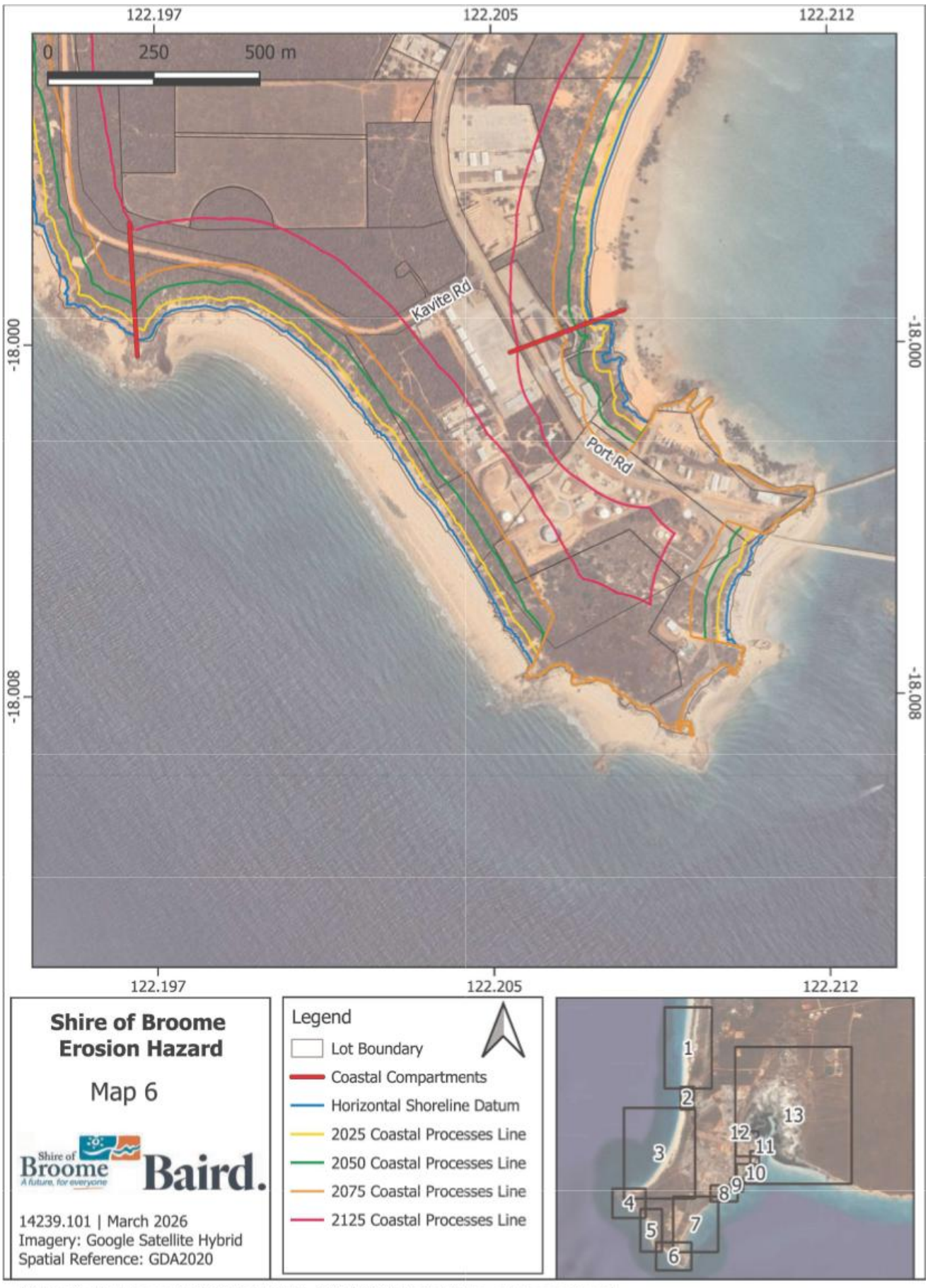

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122.205
122.212
122.220
122.227
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250
500 m
-17.977
-17.985
-17.992
-18.000
Broome Hwy
Shire of Broome
Erosion Hazard
Map 7
Shire of Broome
A future, for everyone
Baird.
14239.101 | March 2026
Imagery: Google Satellite Hybrid
Spatial Reference: GDA2020
Legend
Lot Boundary
Coastal Compartments
Horizontal Shoreline Datum
2025 Coastal Processes Line
2050 Coastal Processes Line
2075 Coastal Processes Line
2125 Coastal Processes Line
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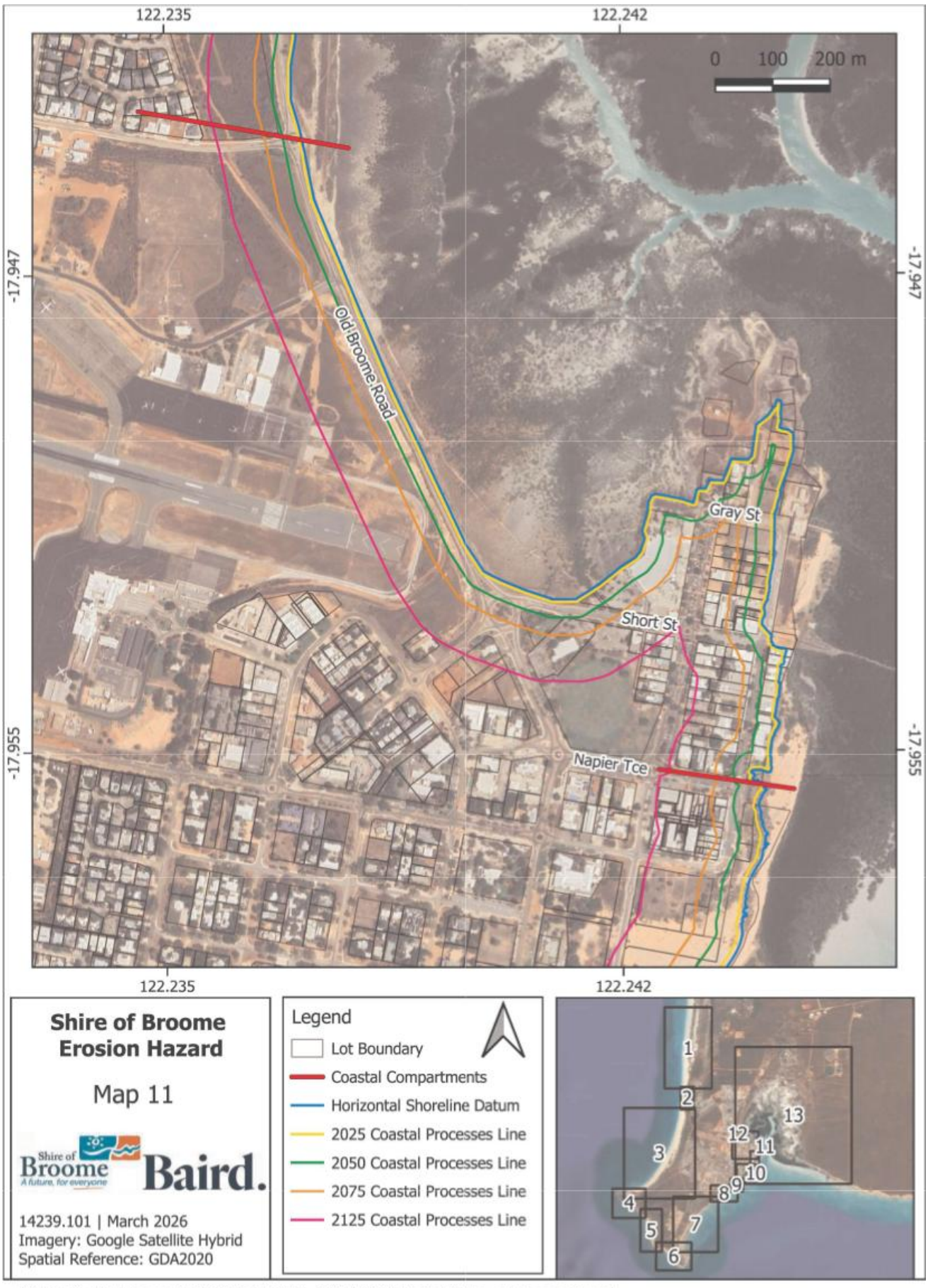
122.235
122.242
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-17.947
-17.955
Old Broome Road
Gray St
Short St
Napier Tce
Shire of Broome
Erosion Hazard
Map 11
Shire of Broome
A future, for everyone
Baird.
14239.101 | March 2026
Imagery: Google Satellite Hybrid
Spatial Reference: GDA2020
Legend
Lot Boundary
Coastal Compartments
Horizontal Shoreline Datum
2025 Coastal Processes Line
2050 Coastal Processes Line
2075 Coastal Processes Line
2125 Coastal Processes Line
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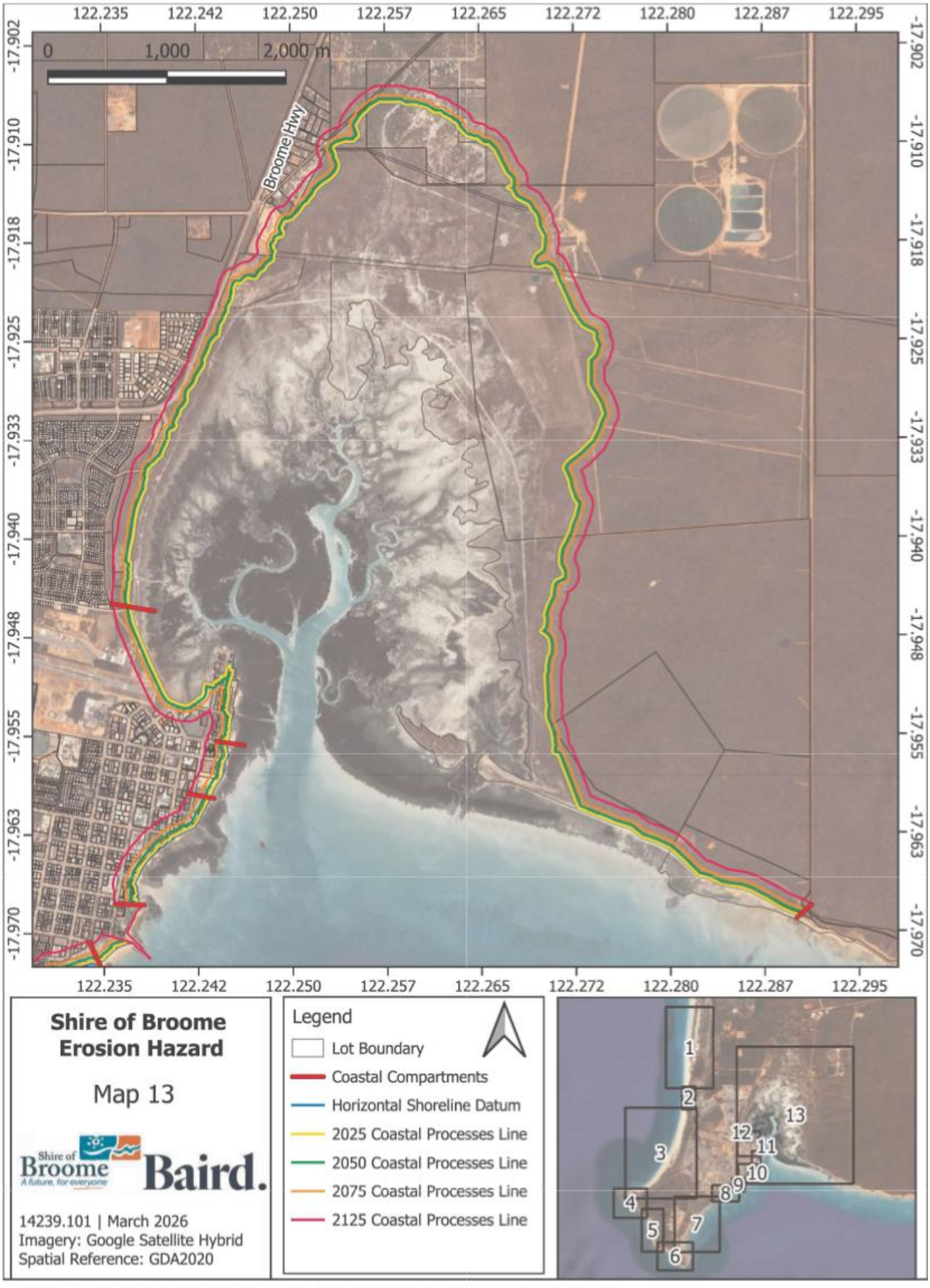

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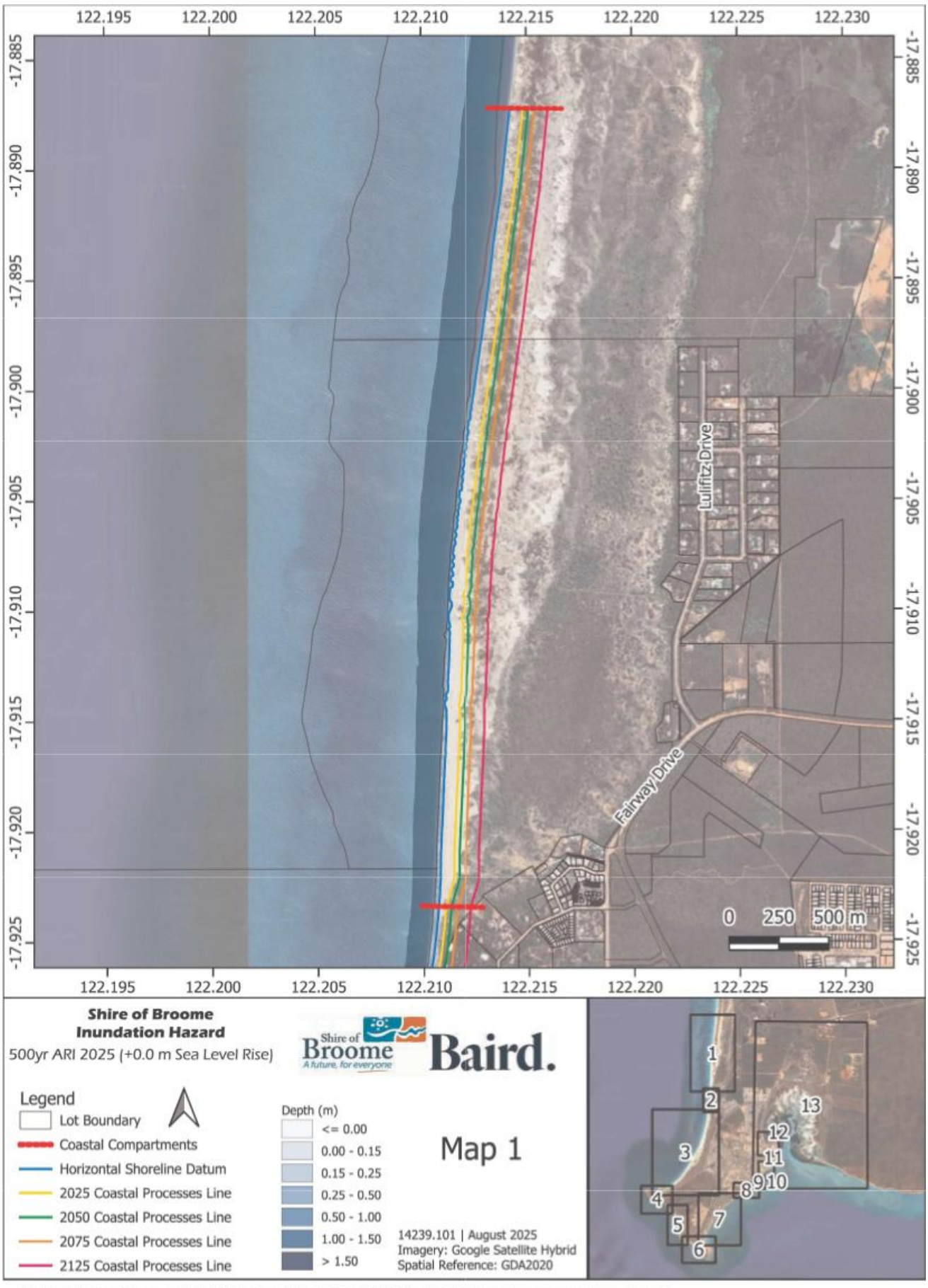
B.2 Inundation Hazard (S4) Planning Year 2025



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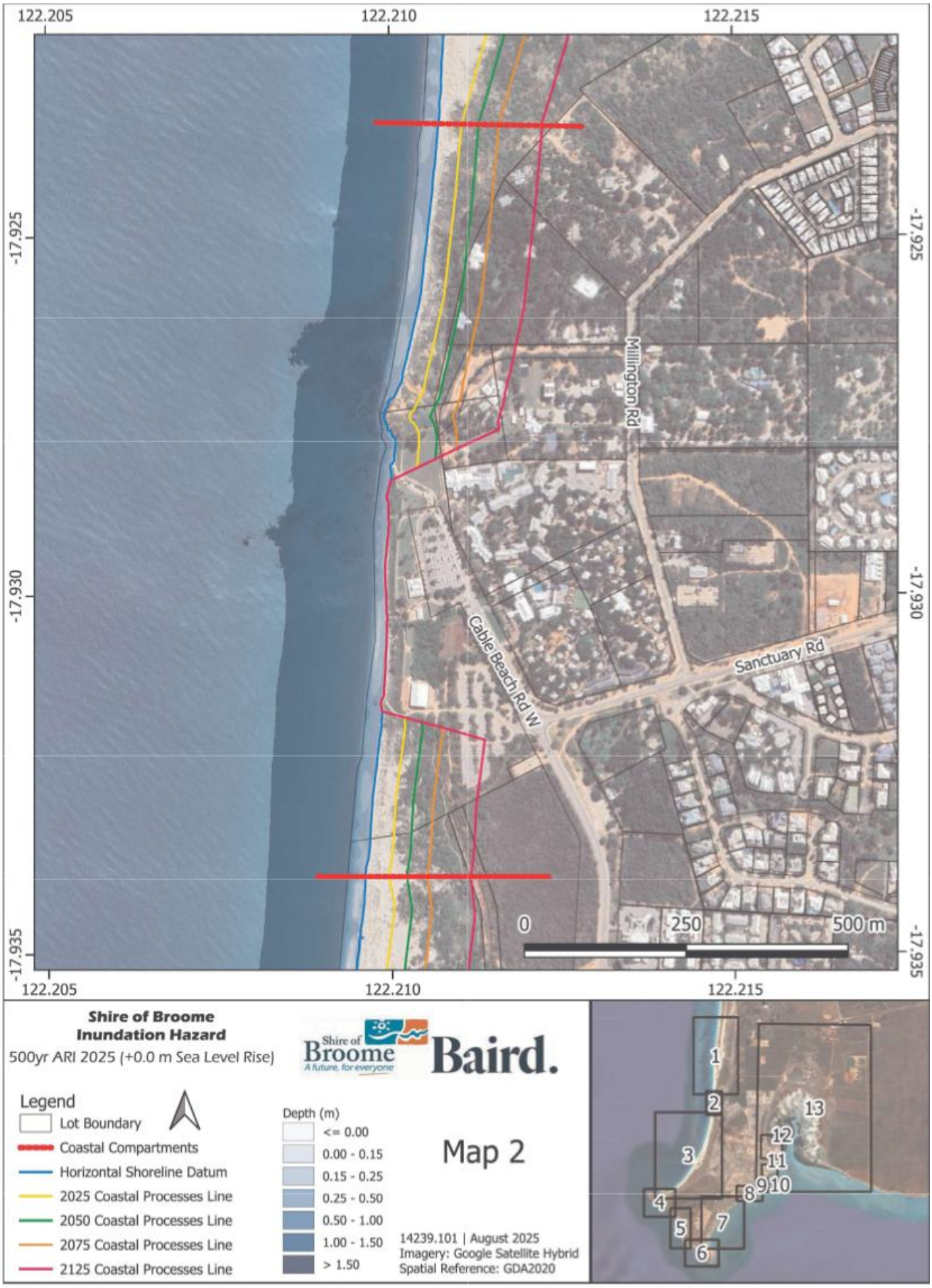

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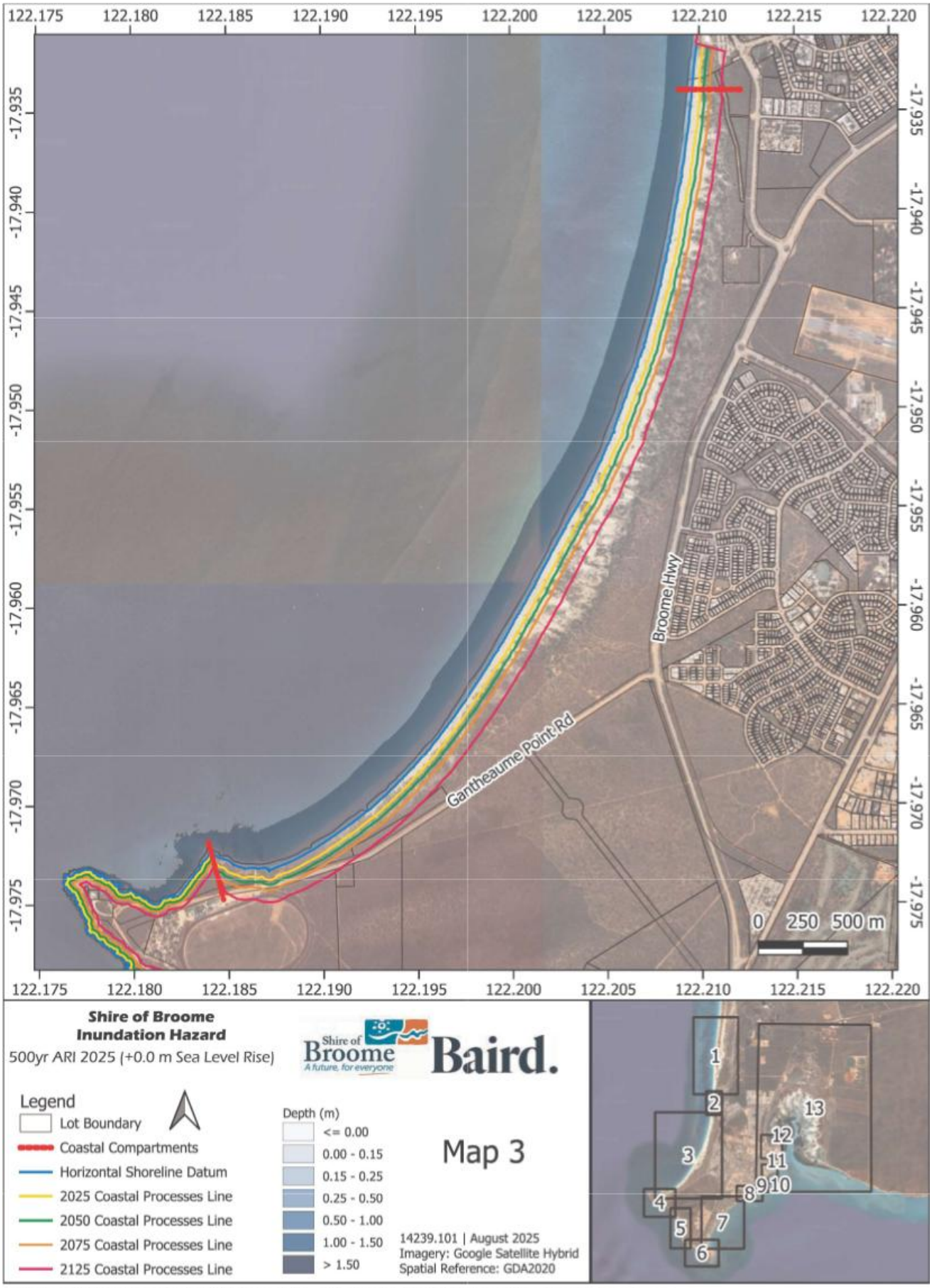

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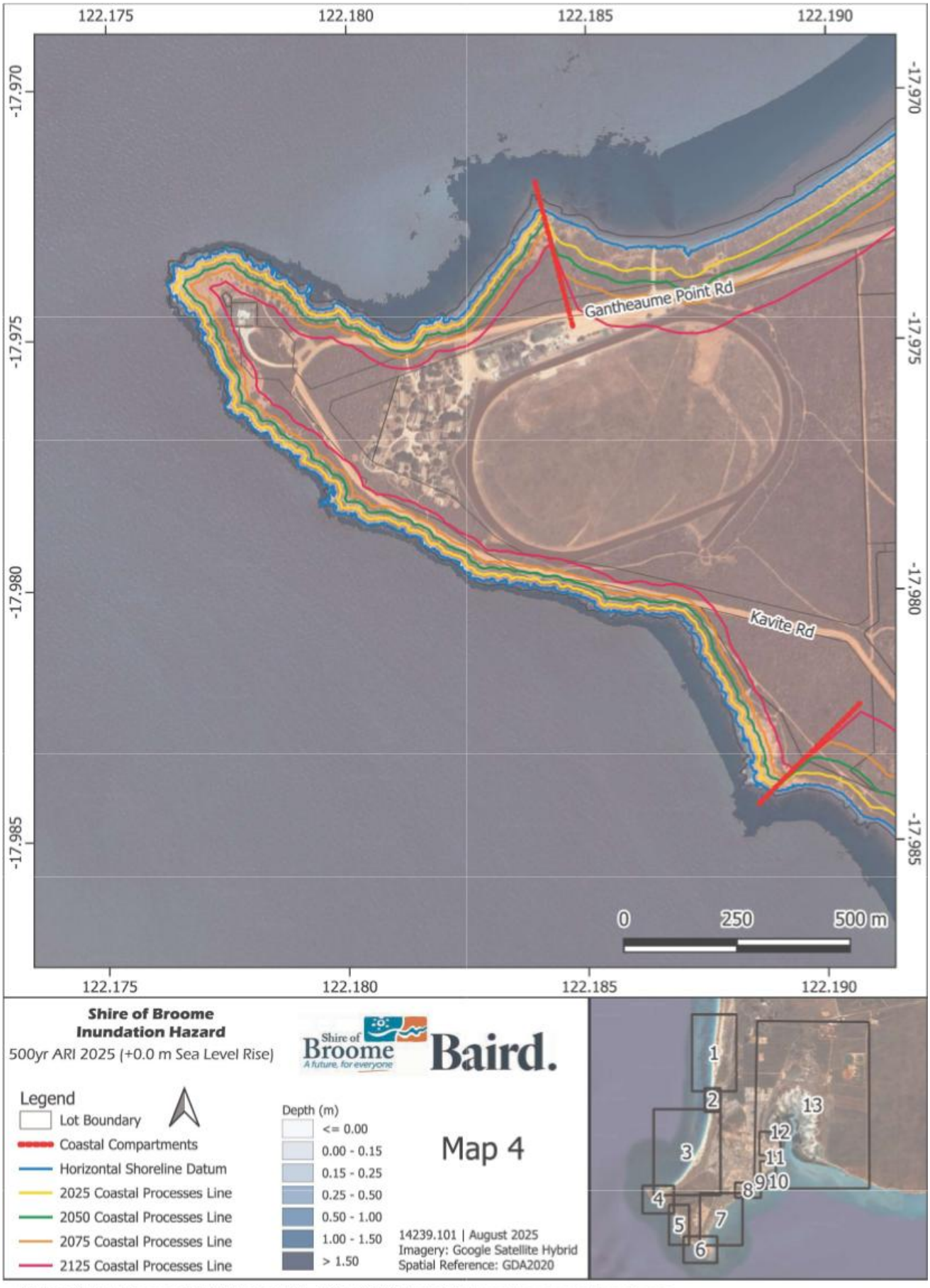

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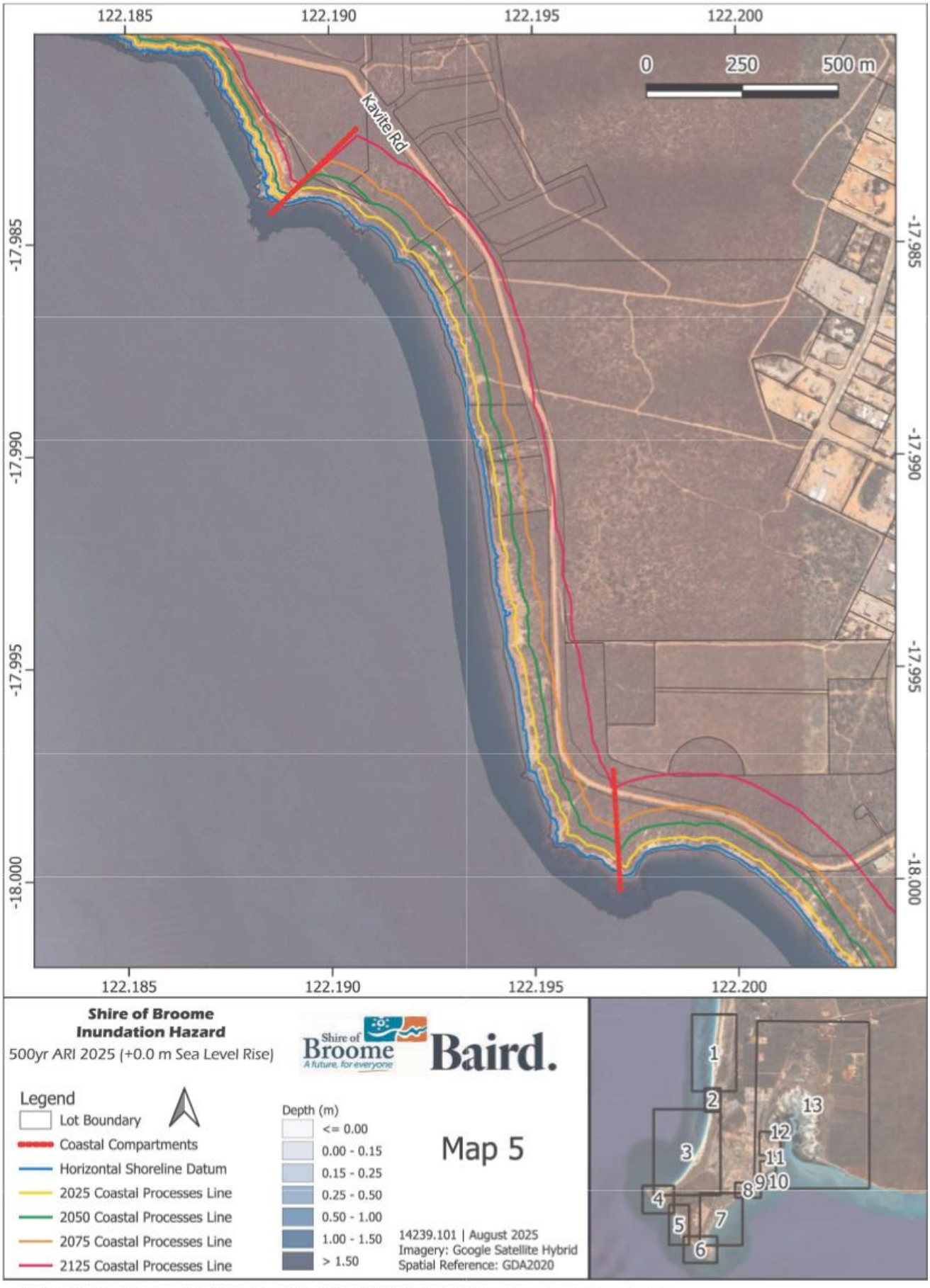

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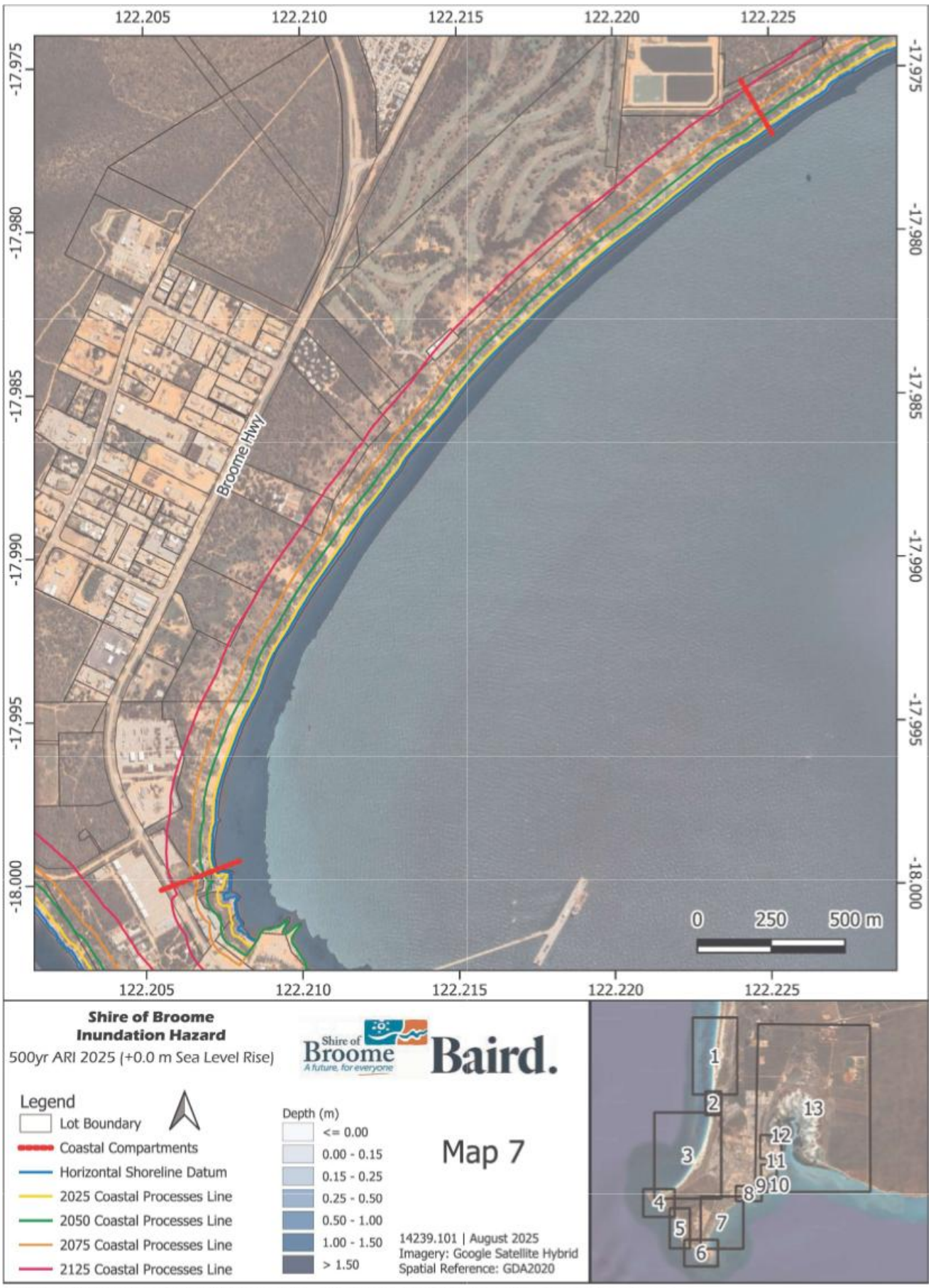

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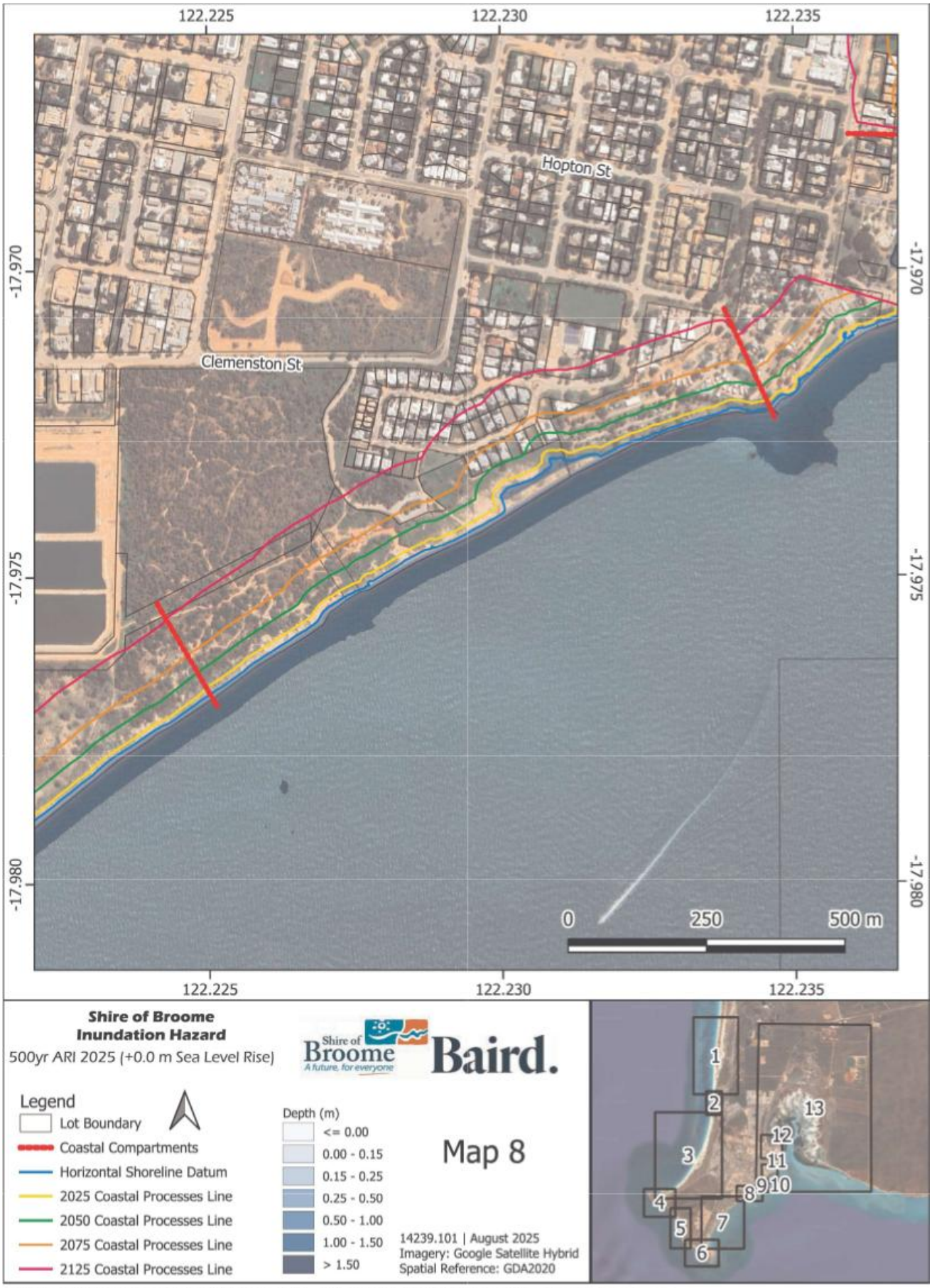

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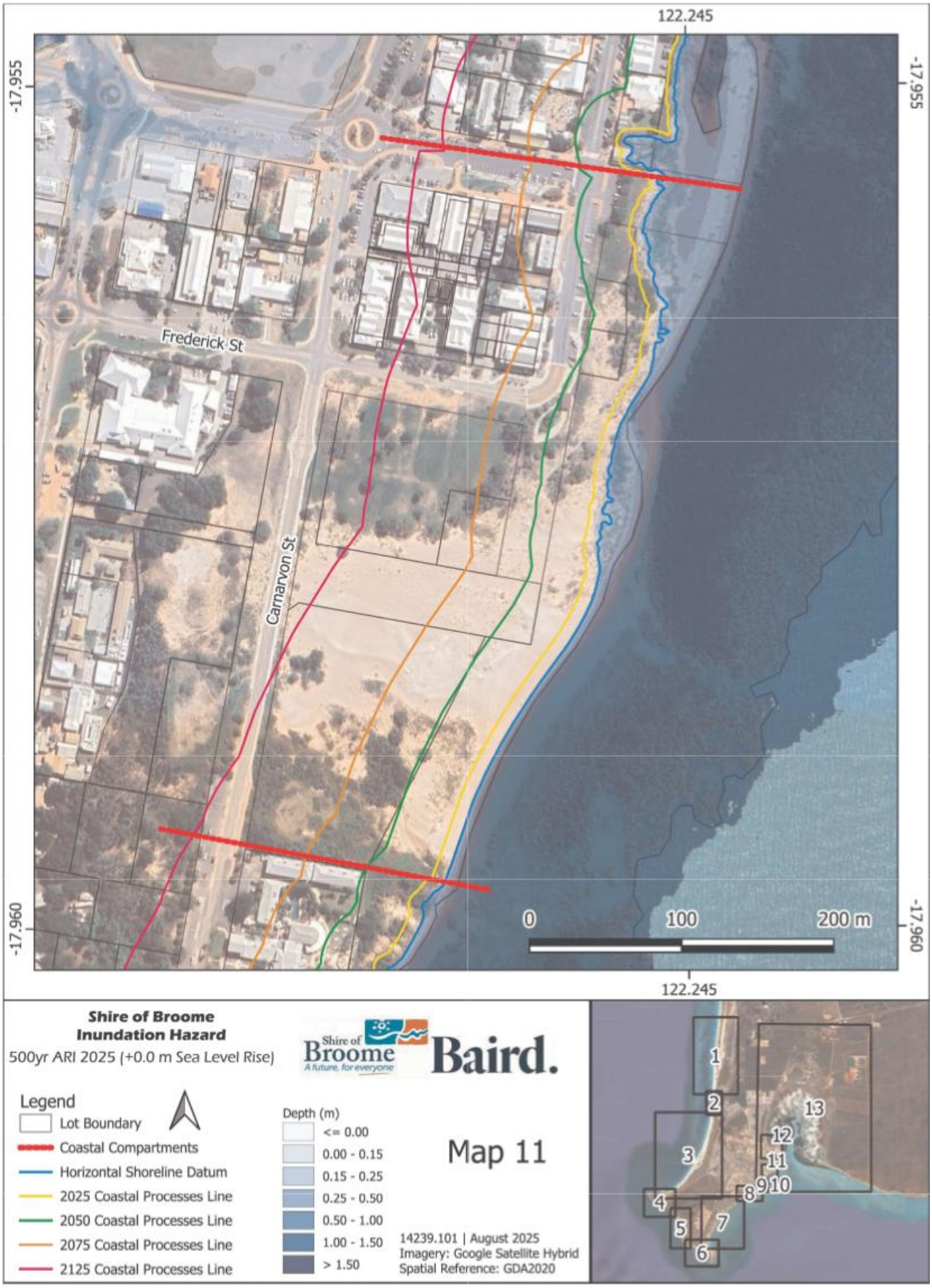

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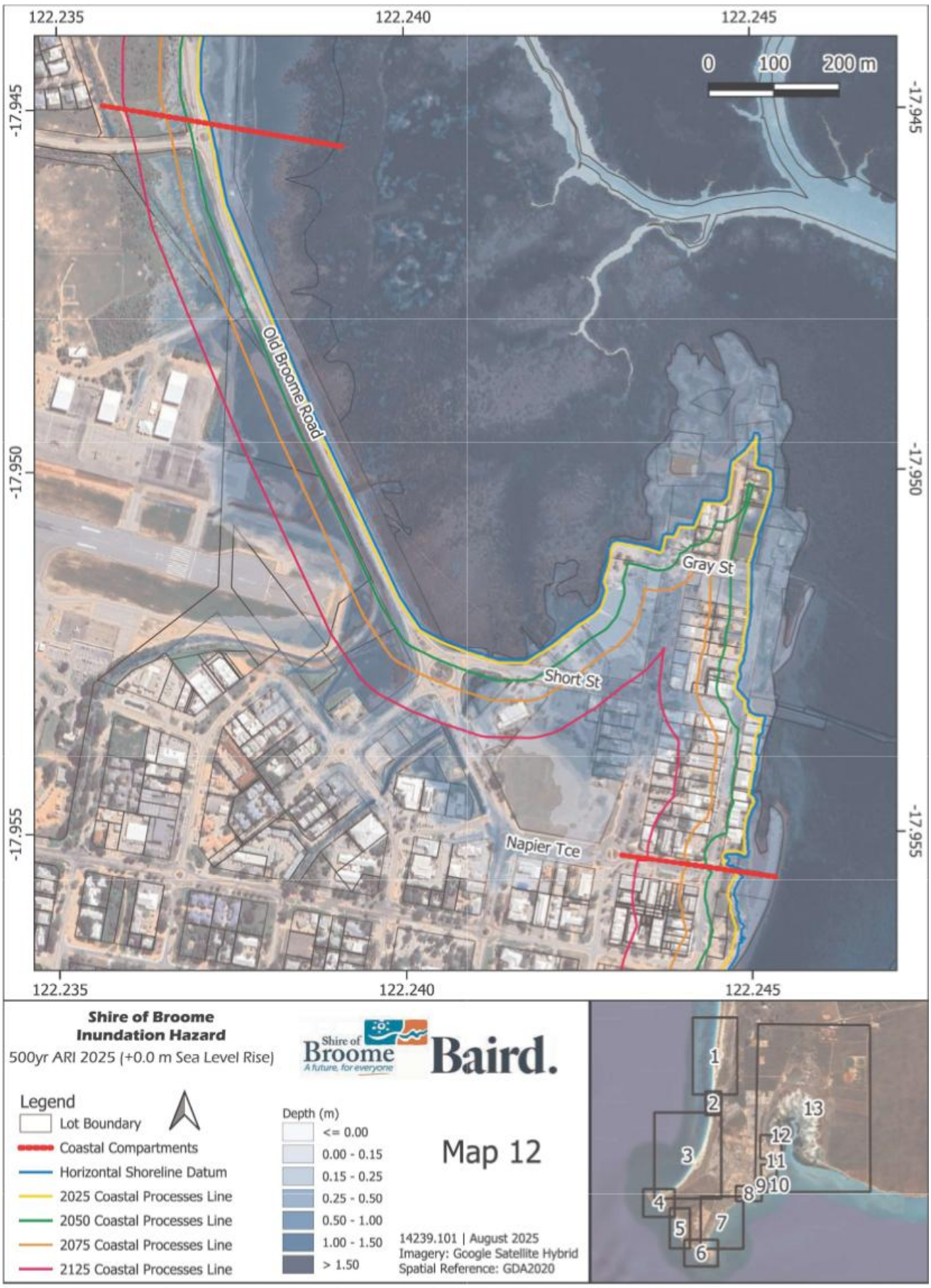

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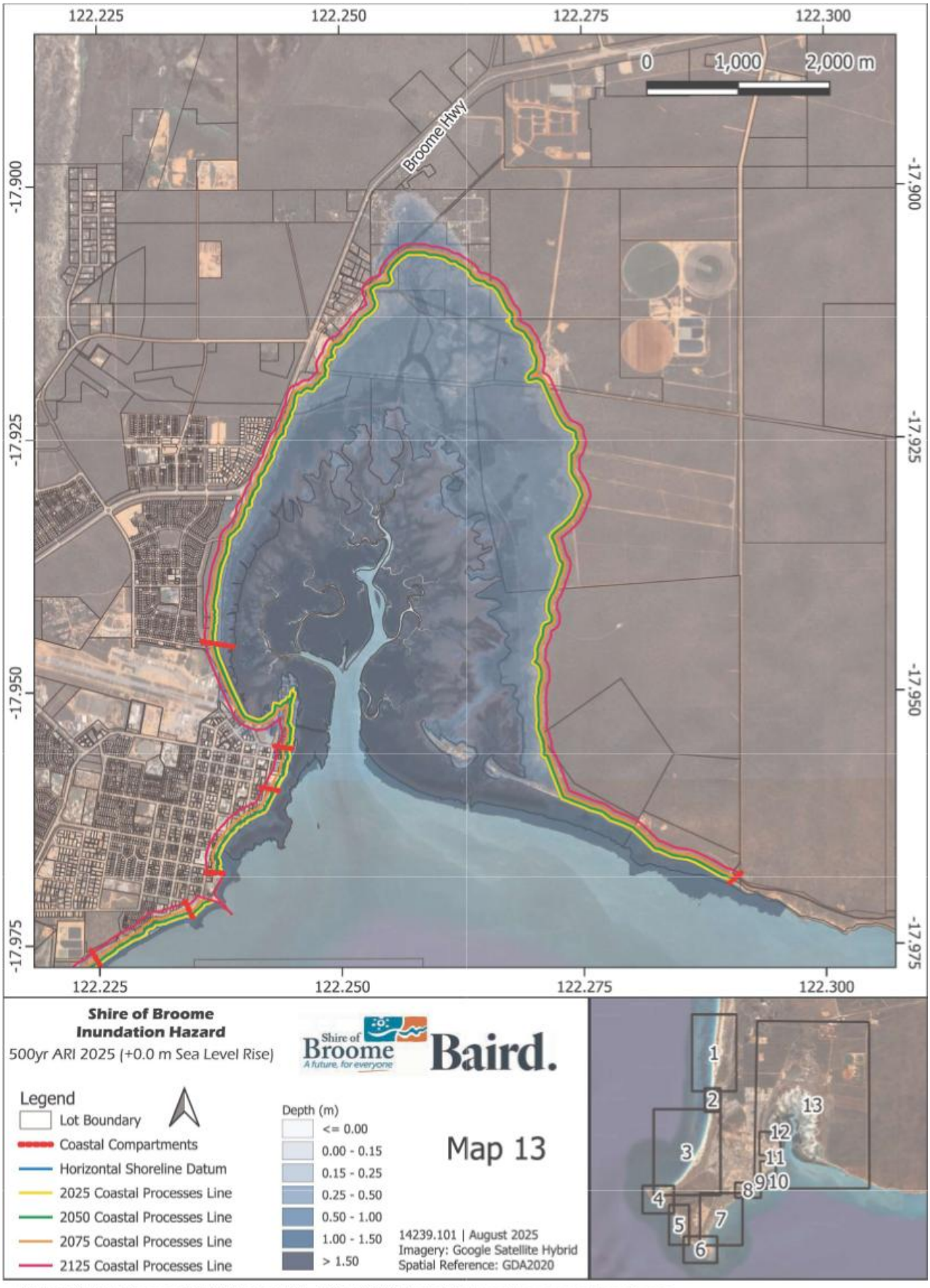

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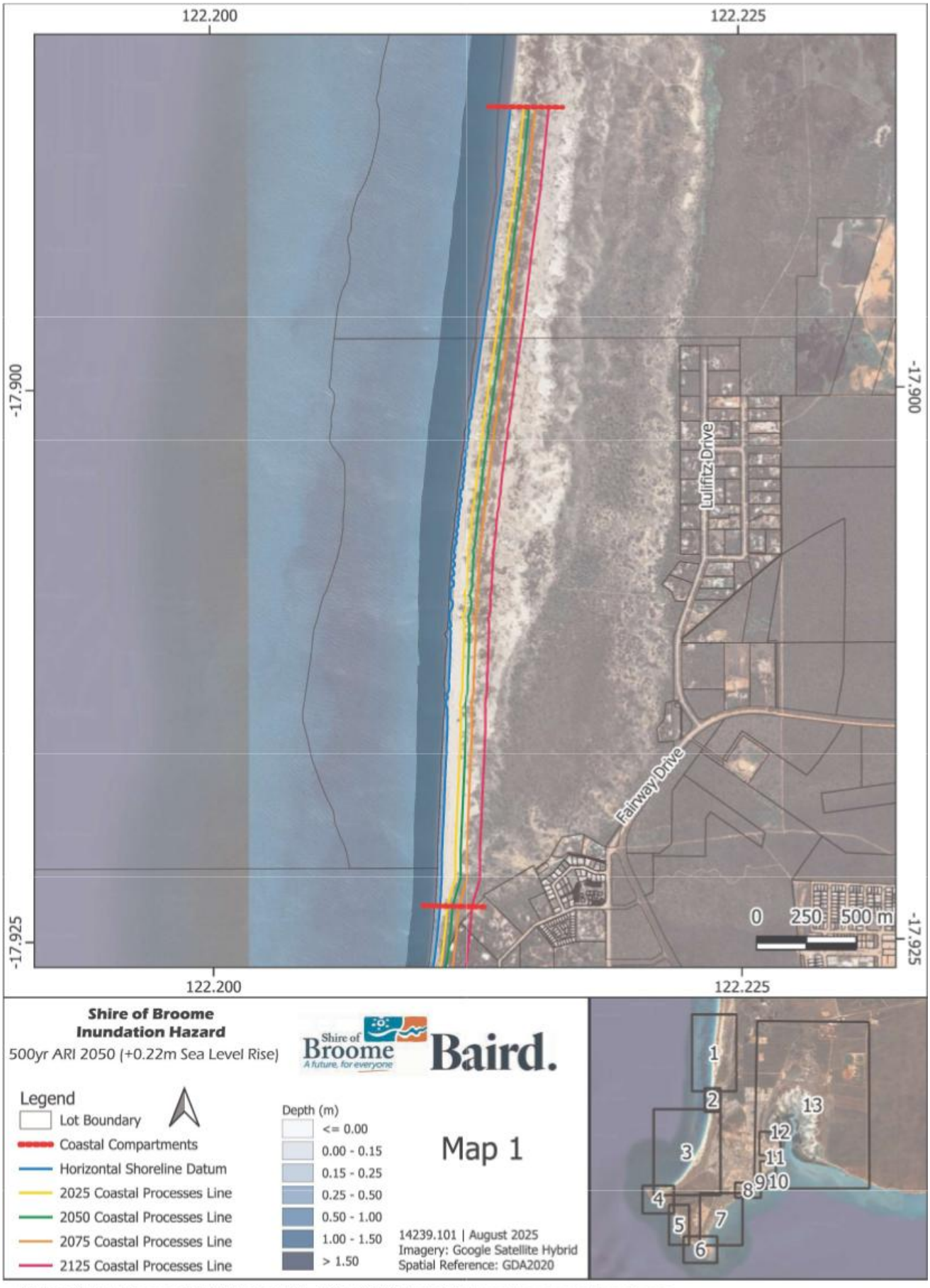
B.3 Inundation Hazard (S4) Planning Year 2050



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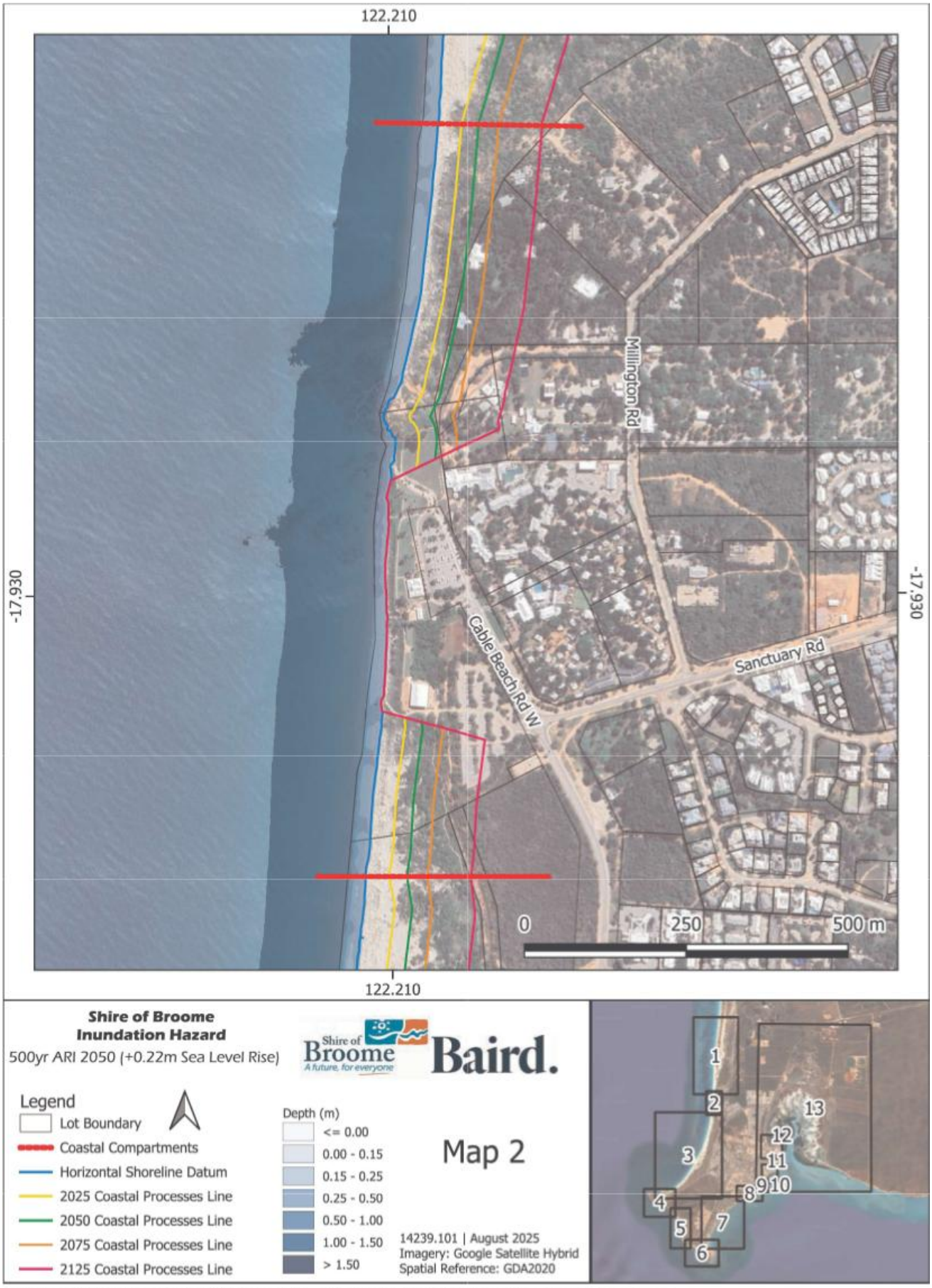

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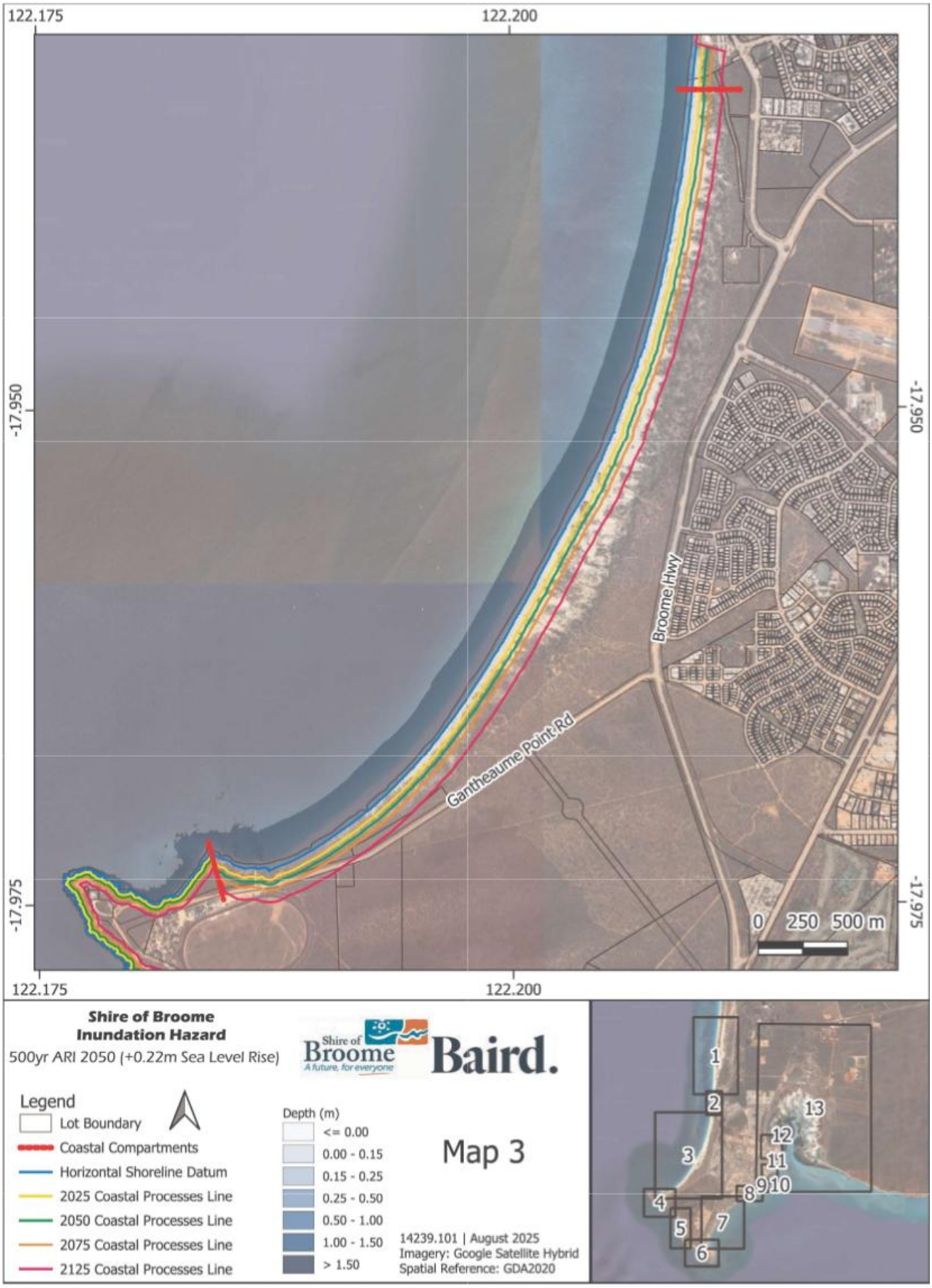

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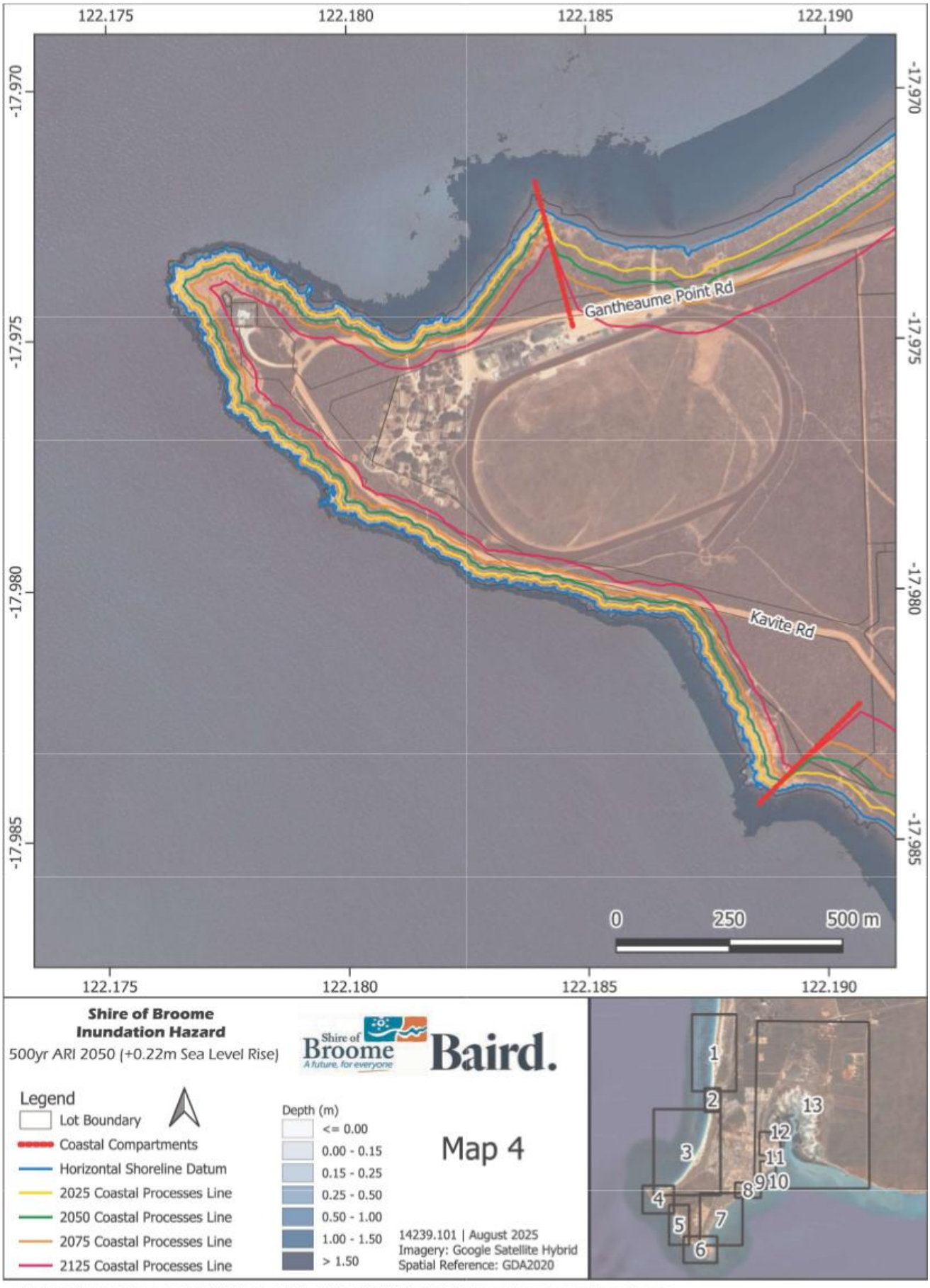

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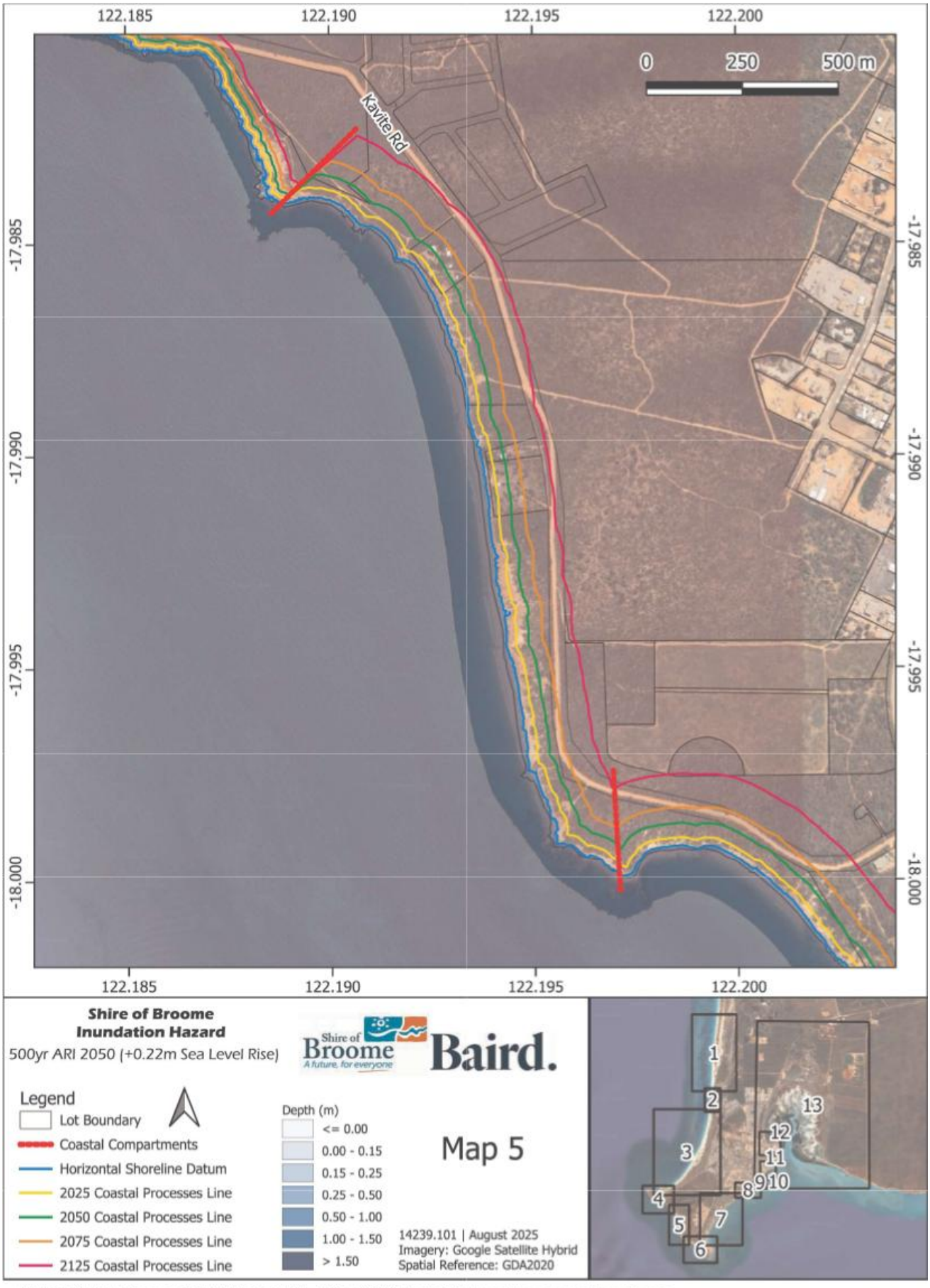

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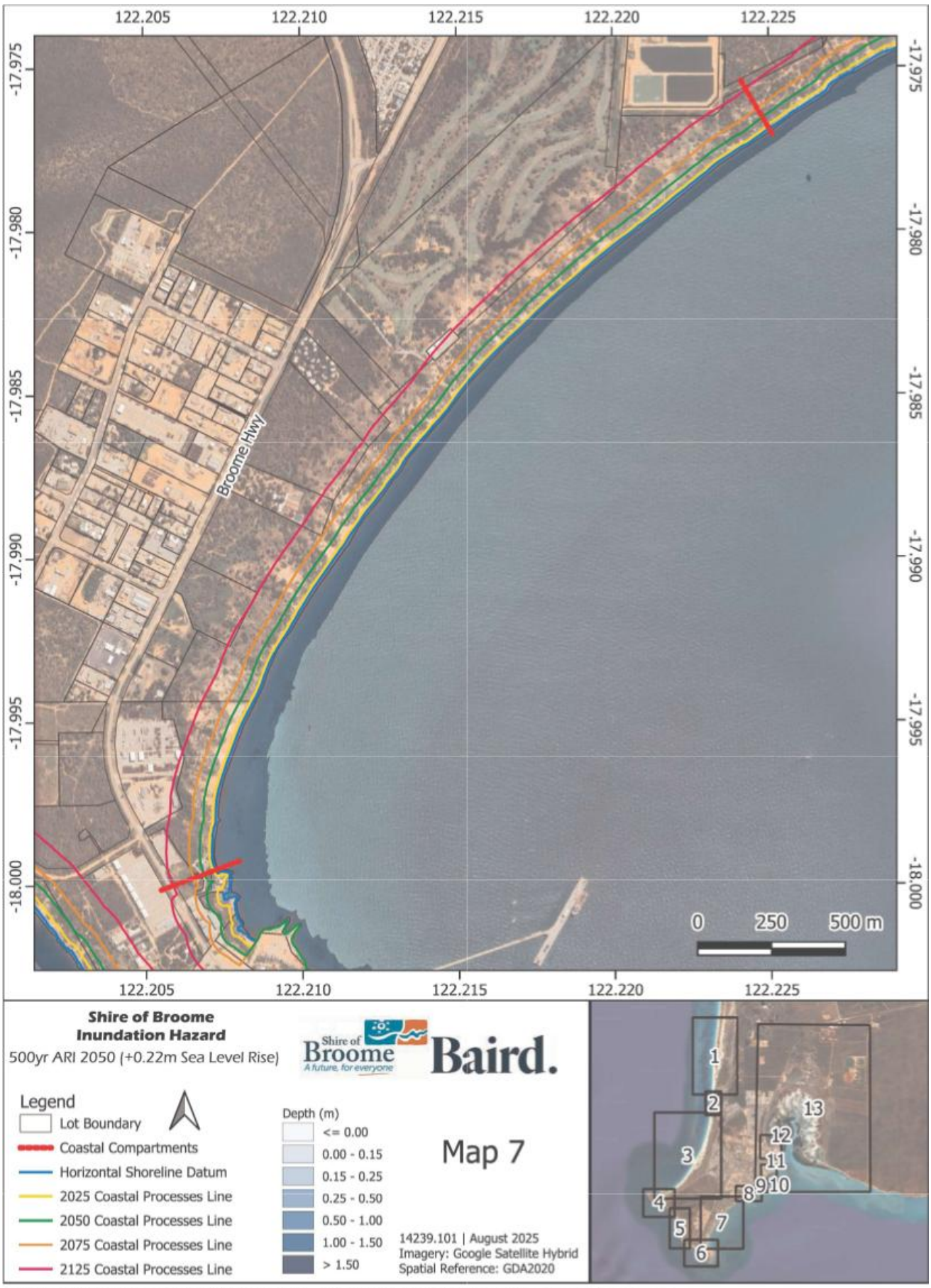

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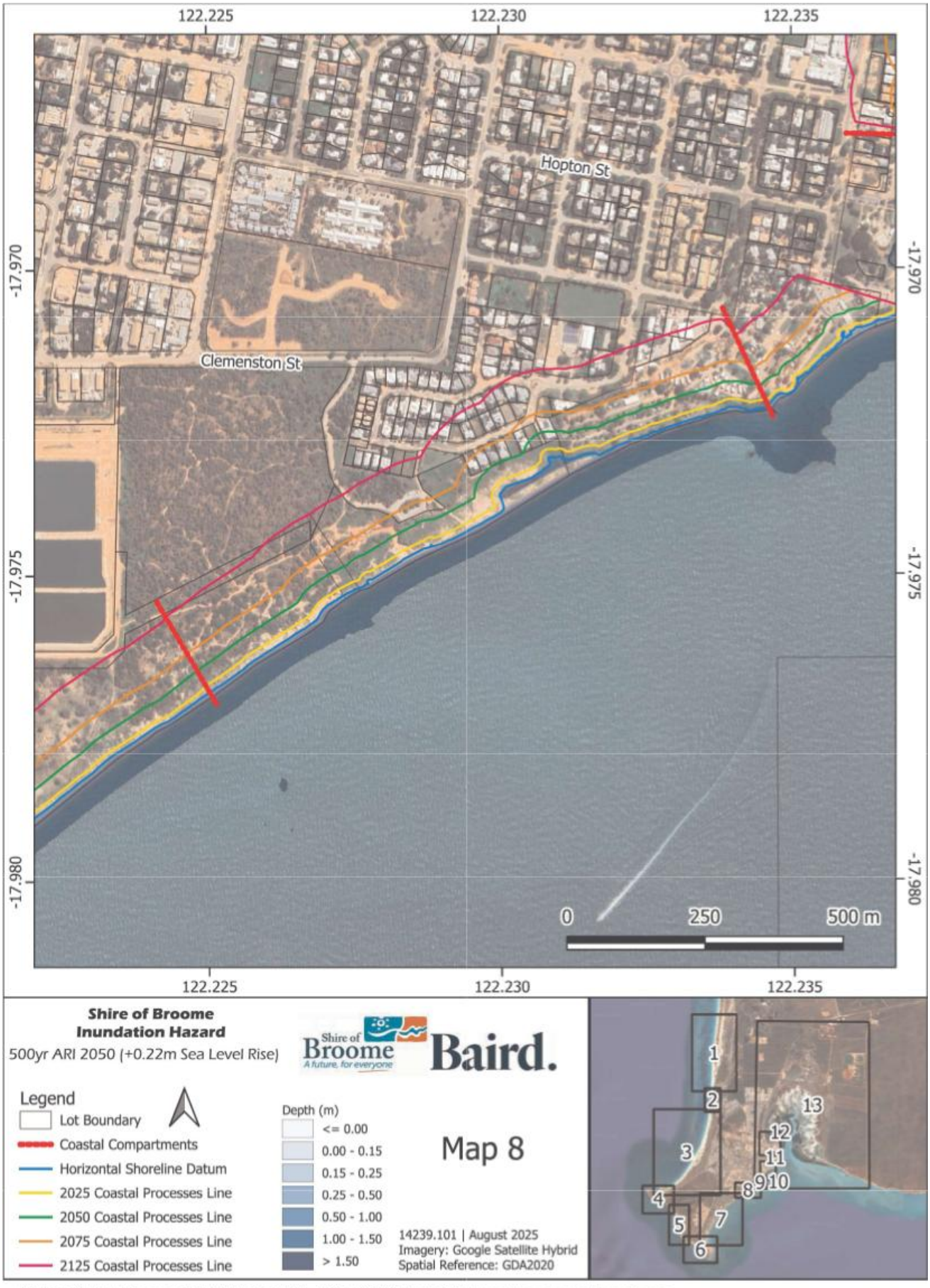

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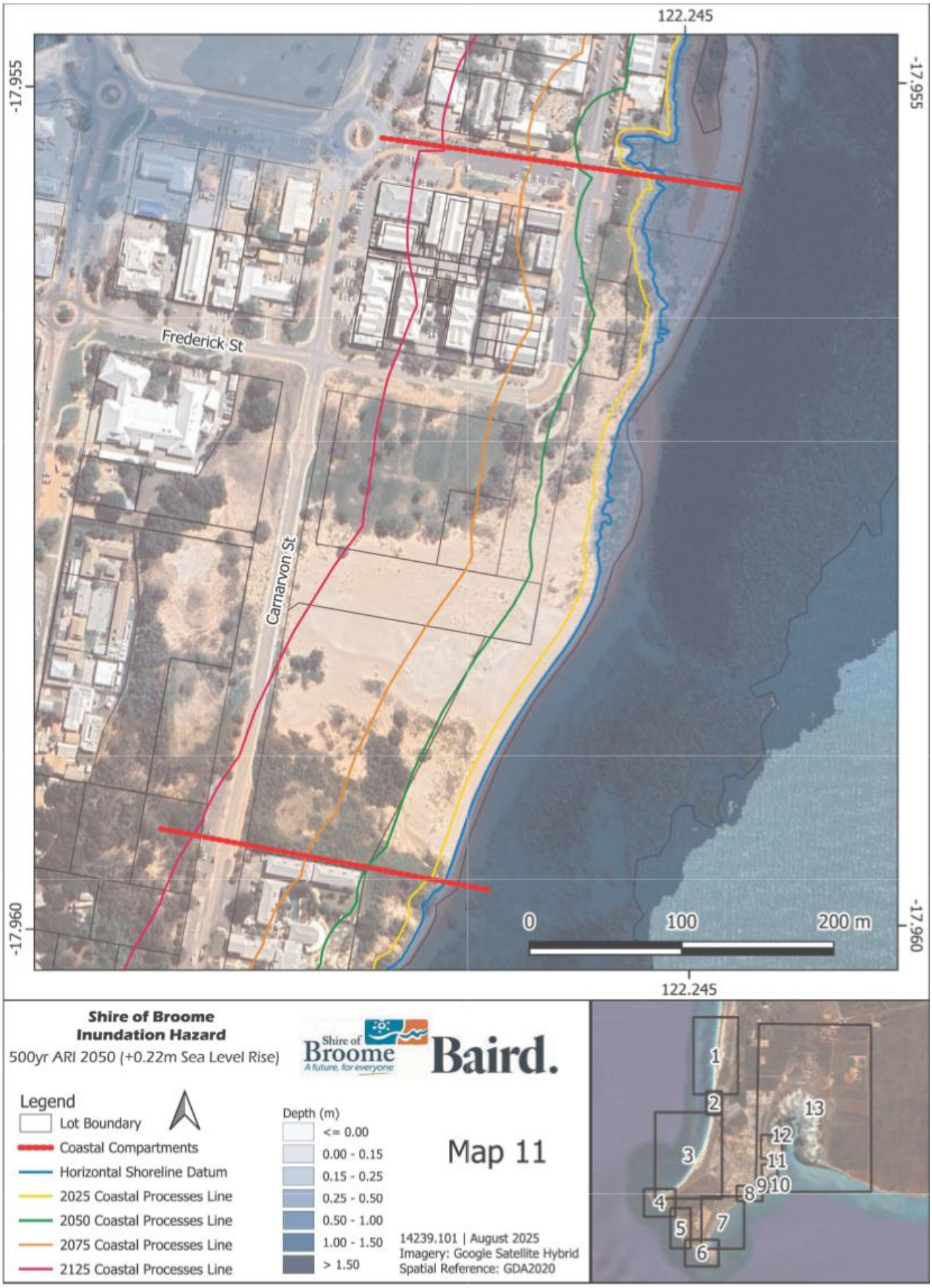

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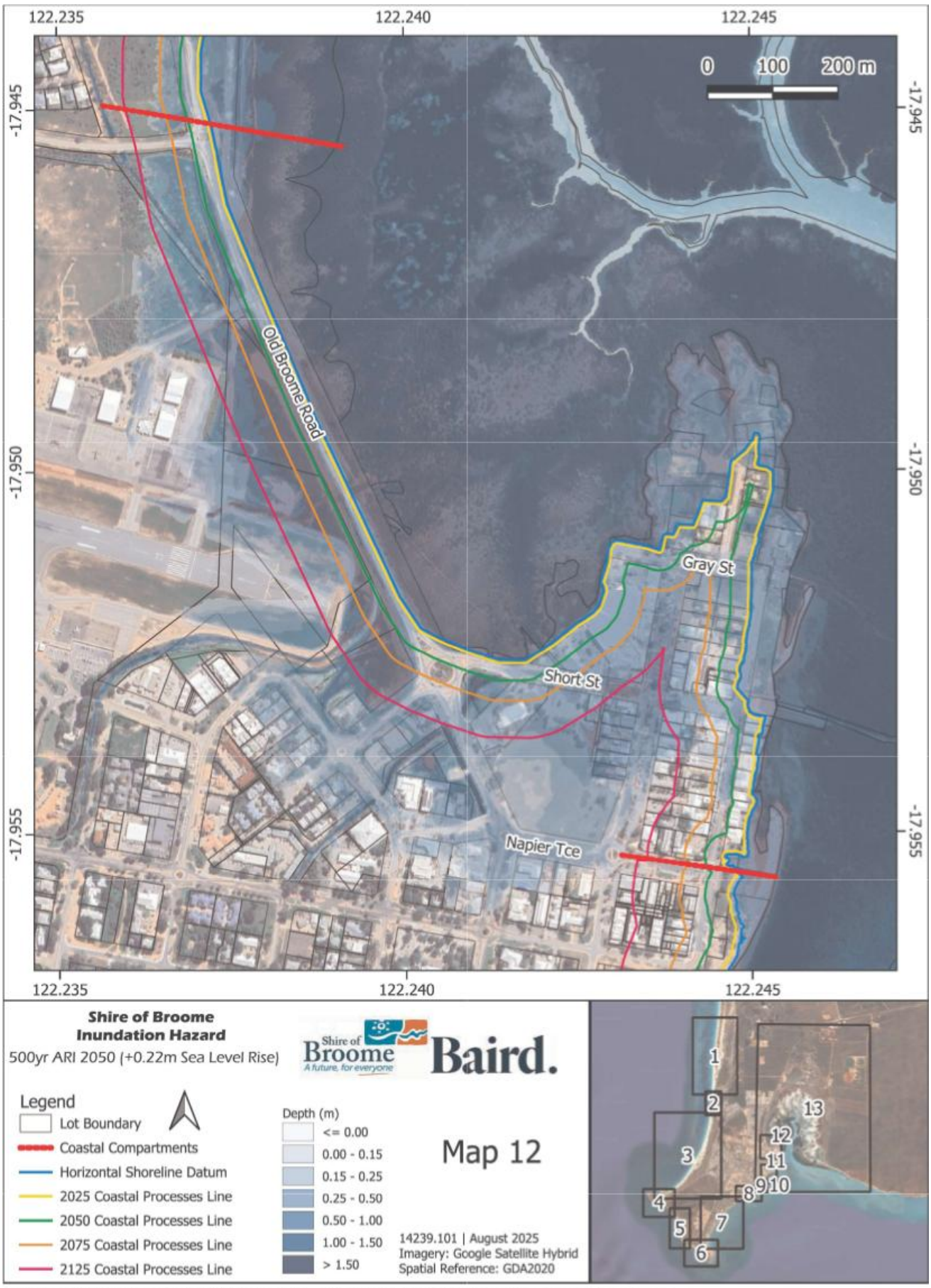

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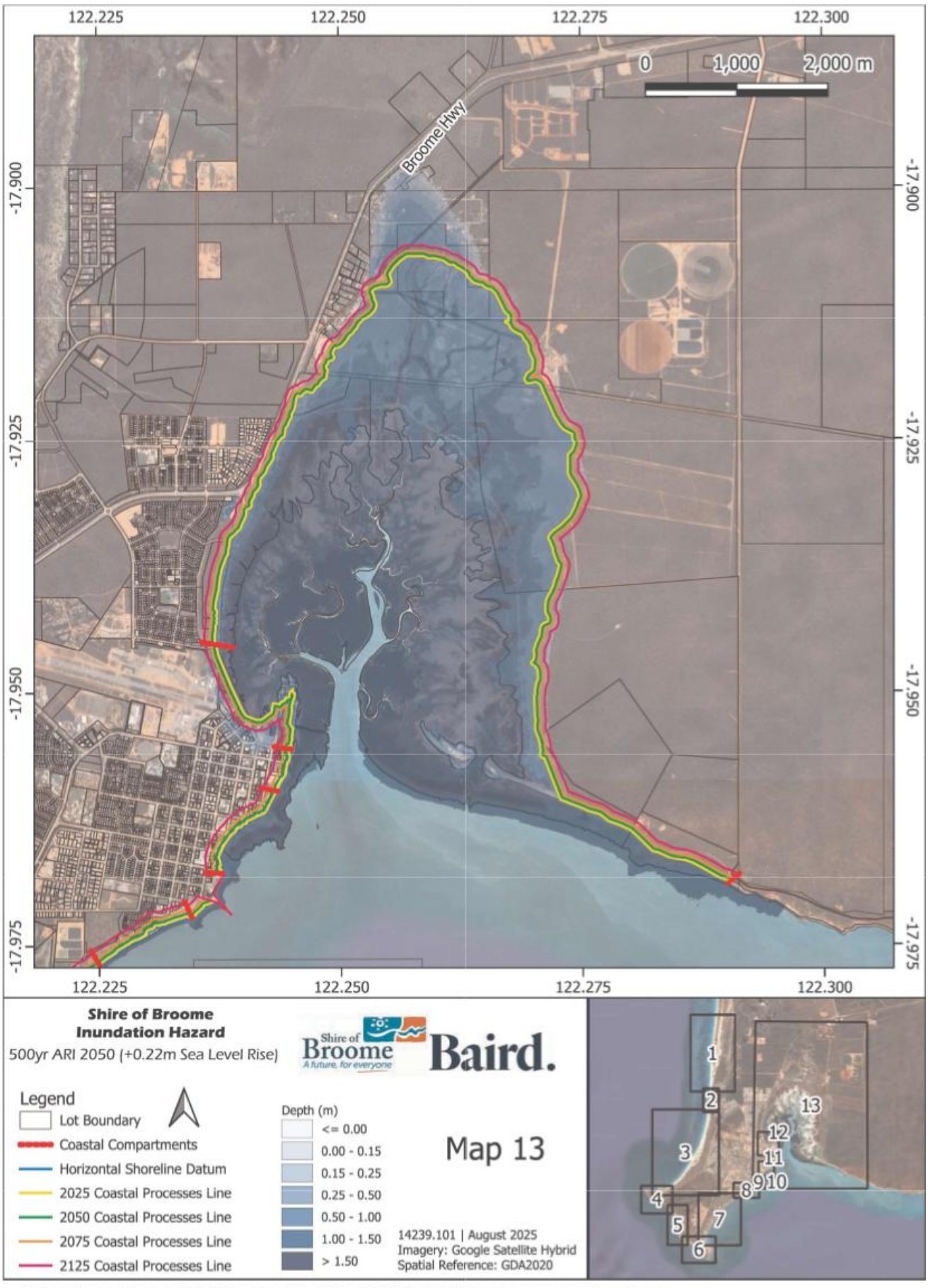

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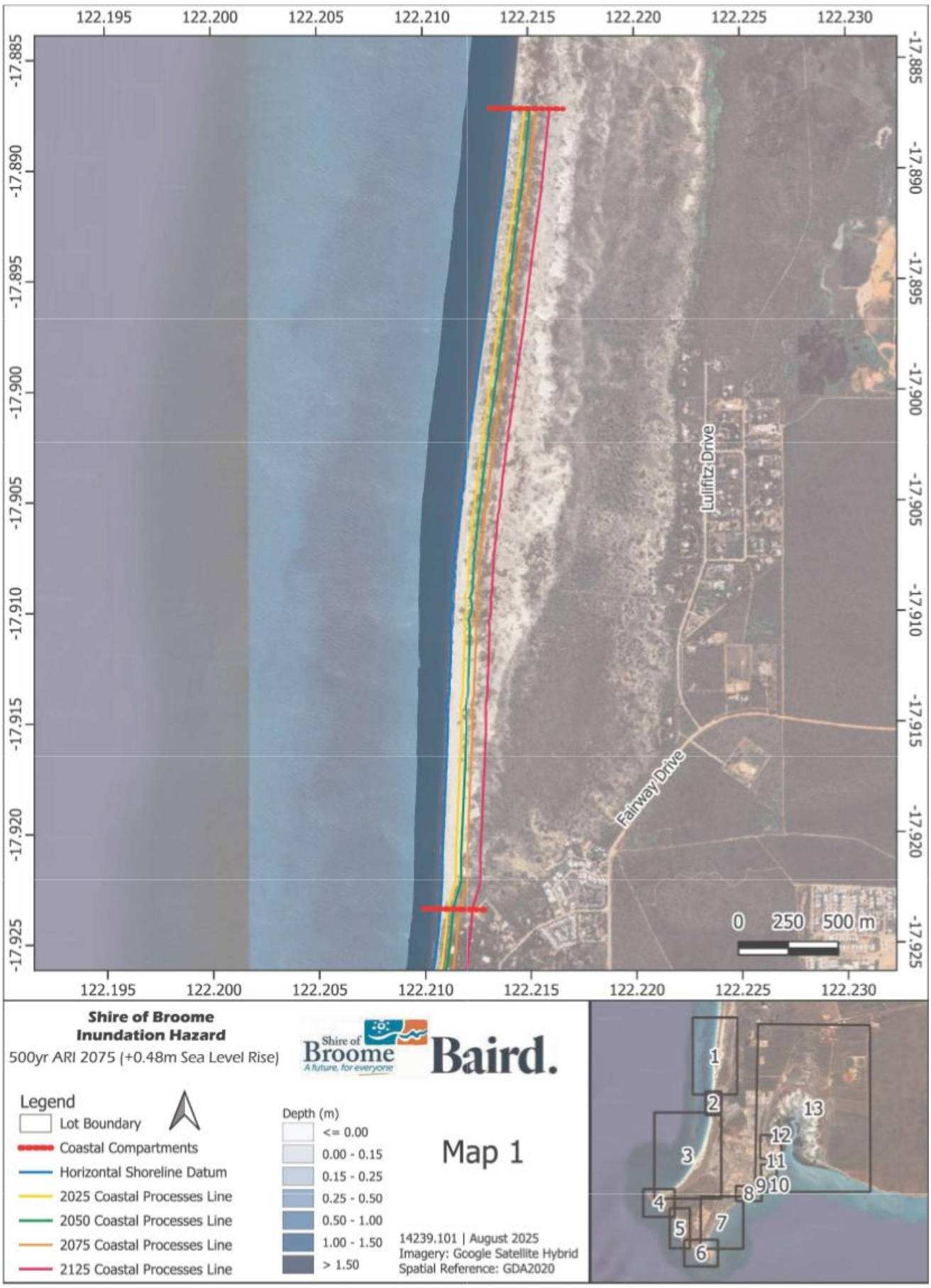
B.4 Inundation Hazard (S4) Planning Year 2075



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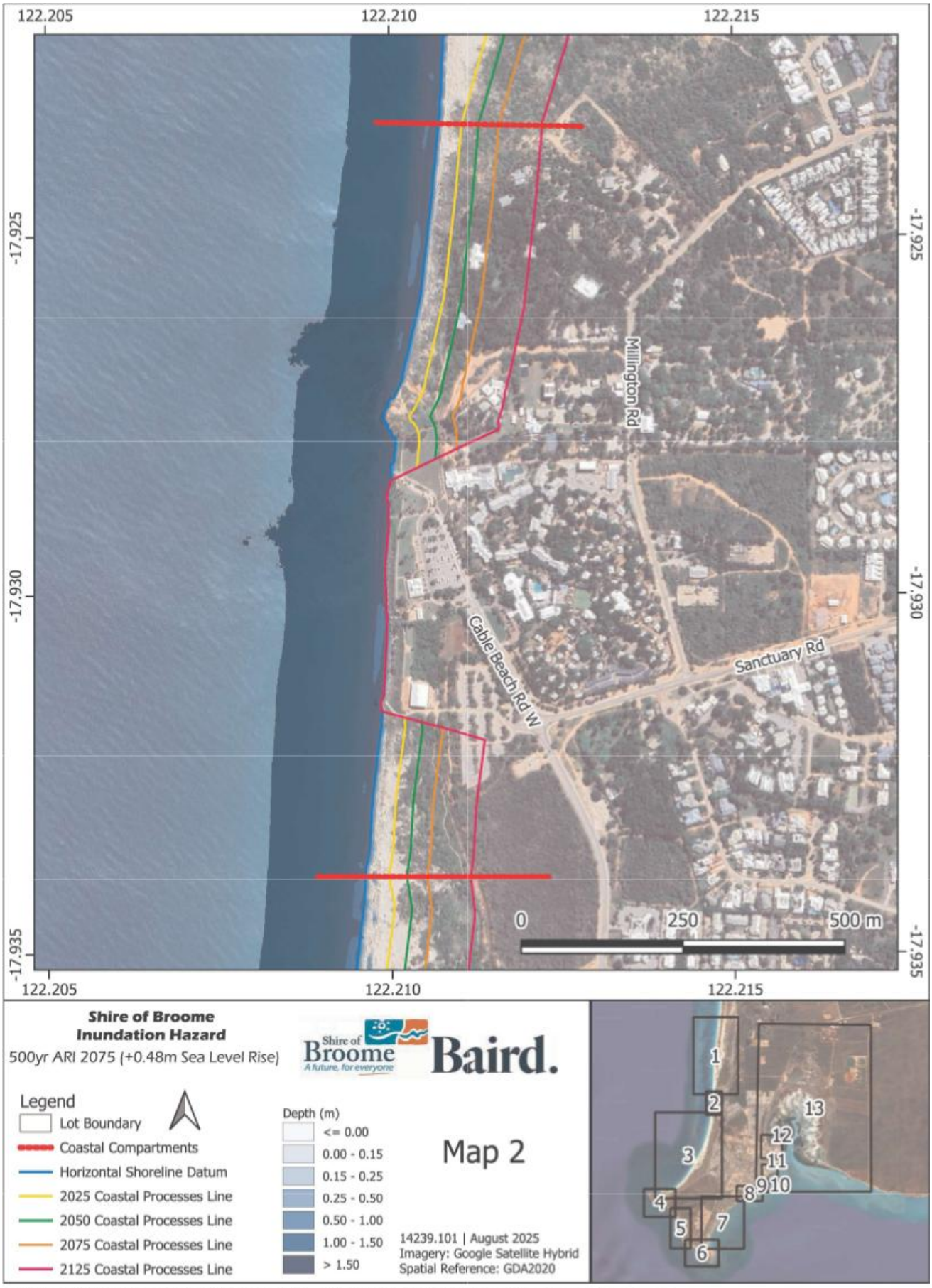

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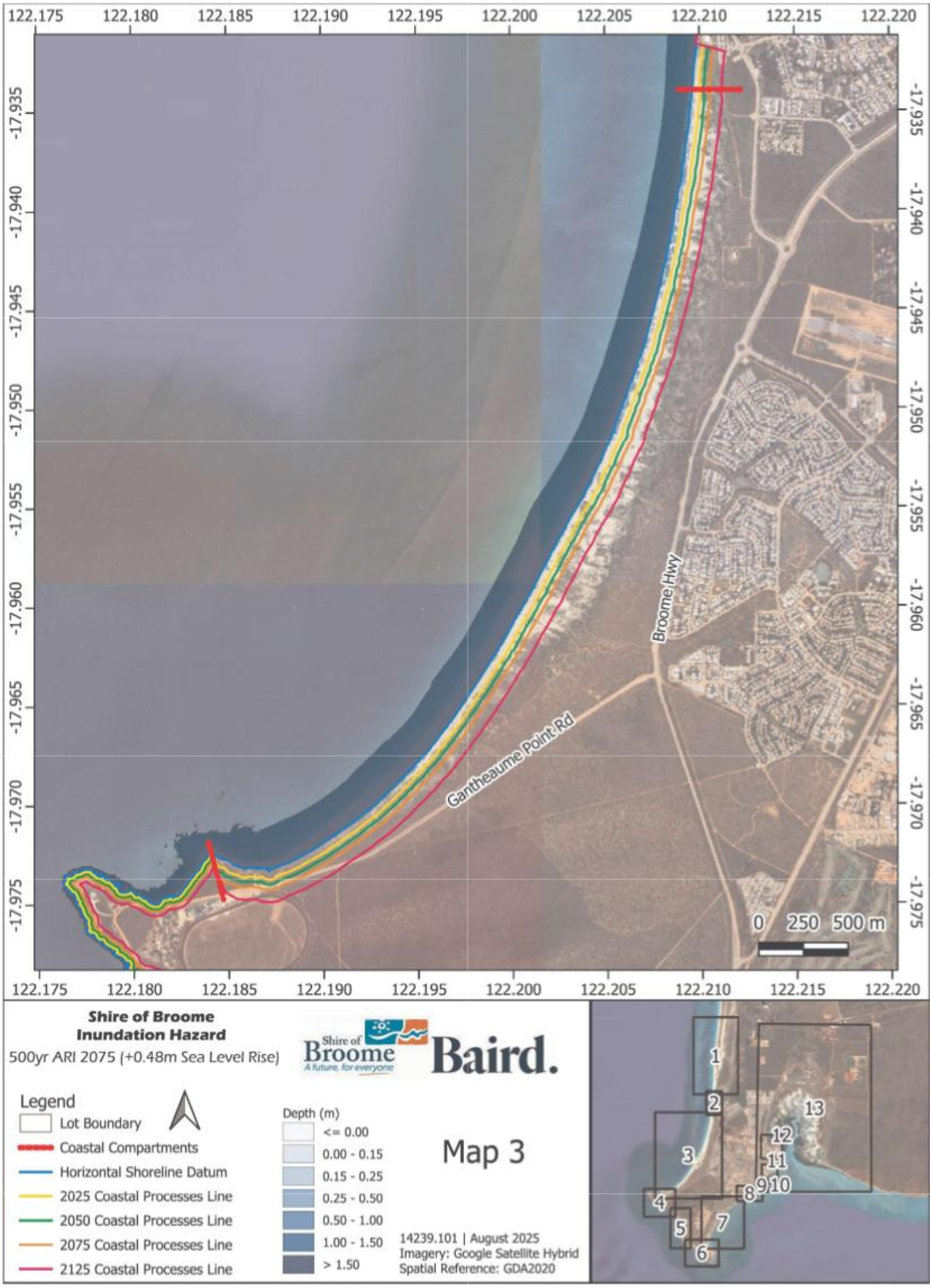

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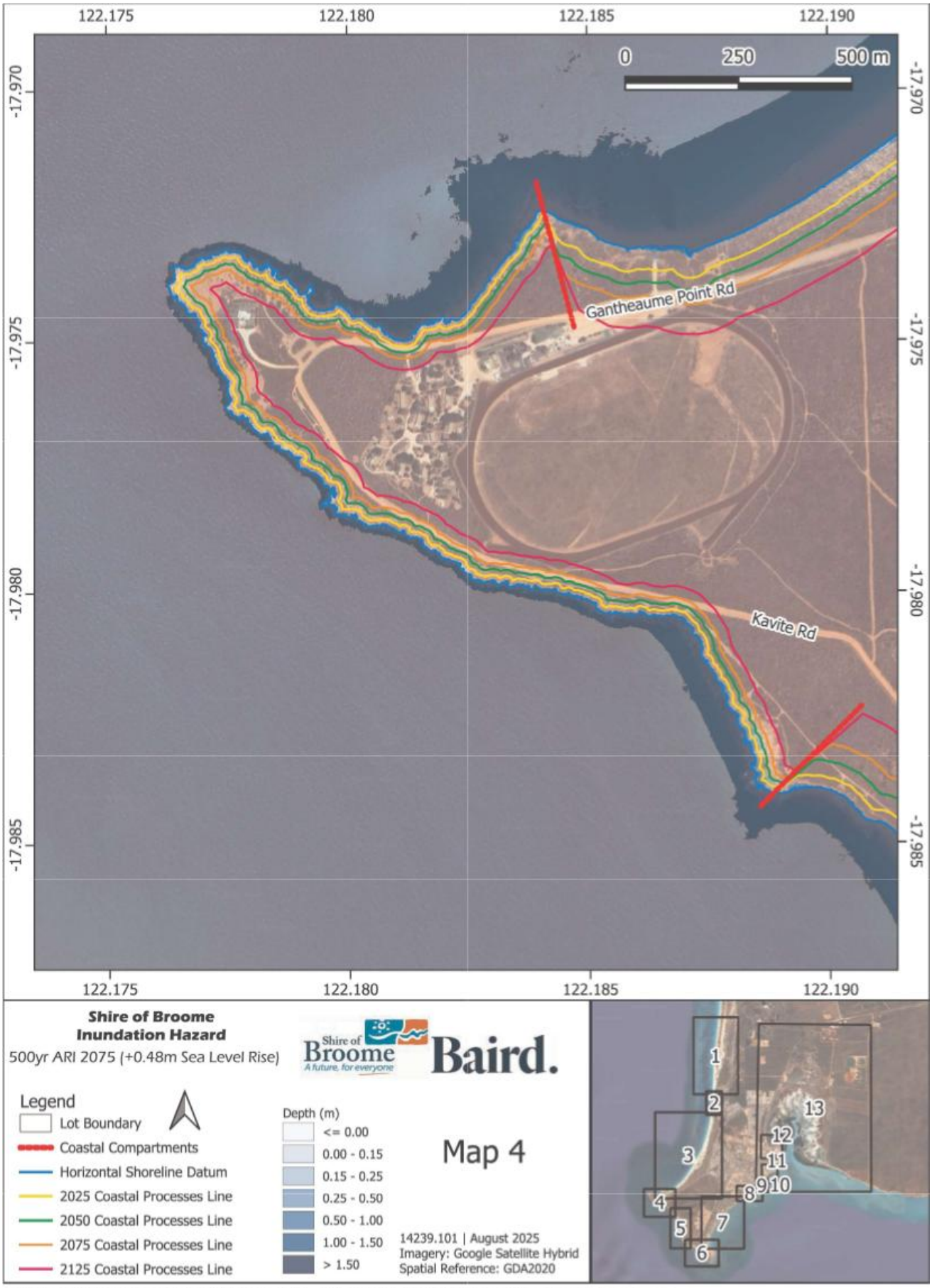

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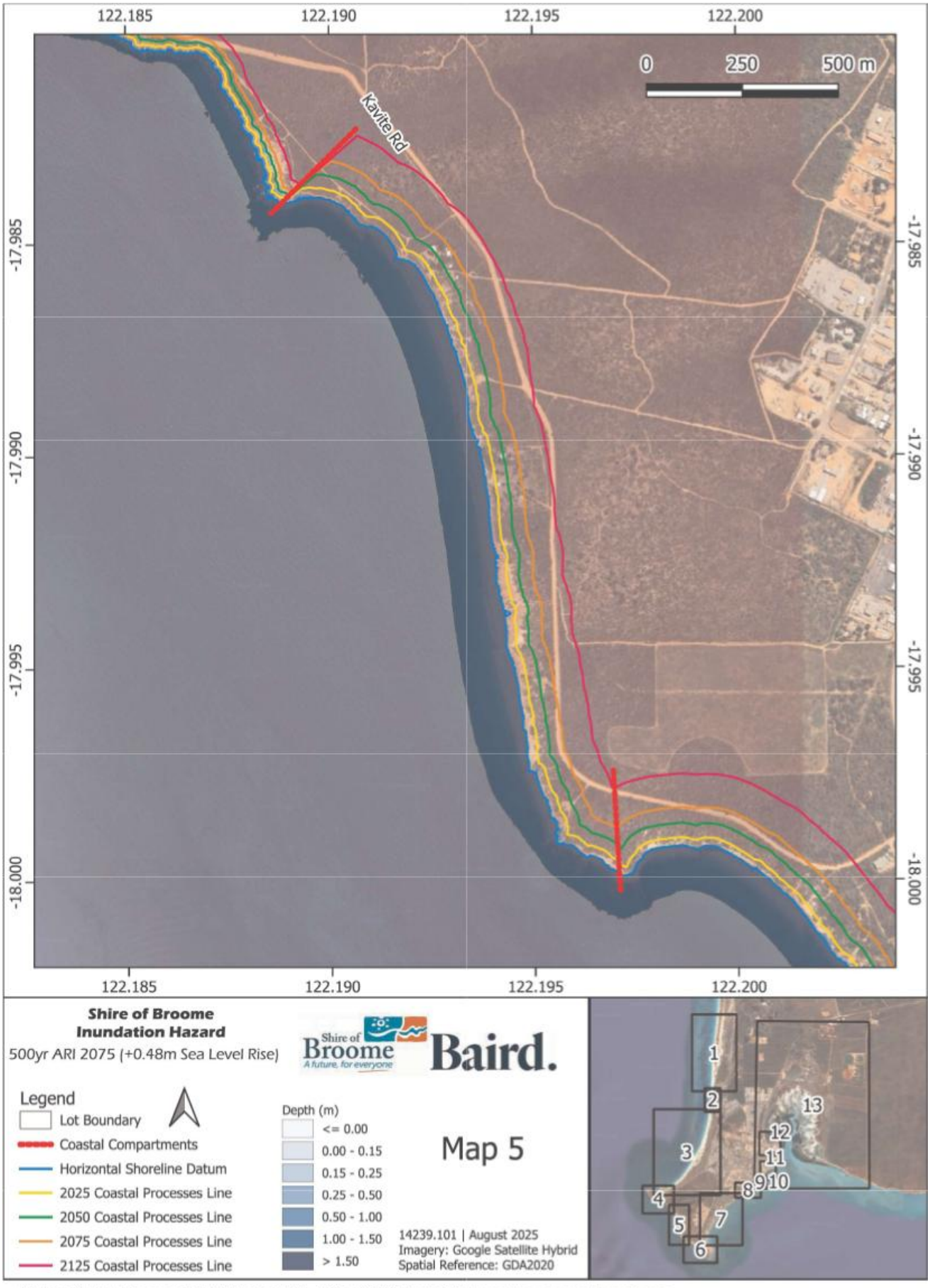

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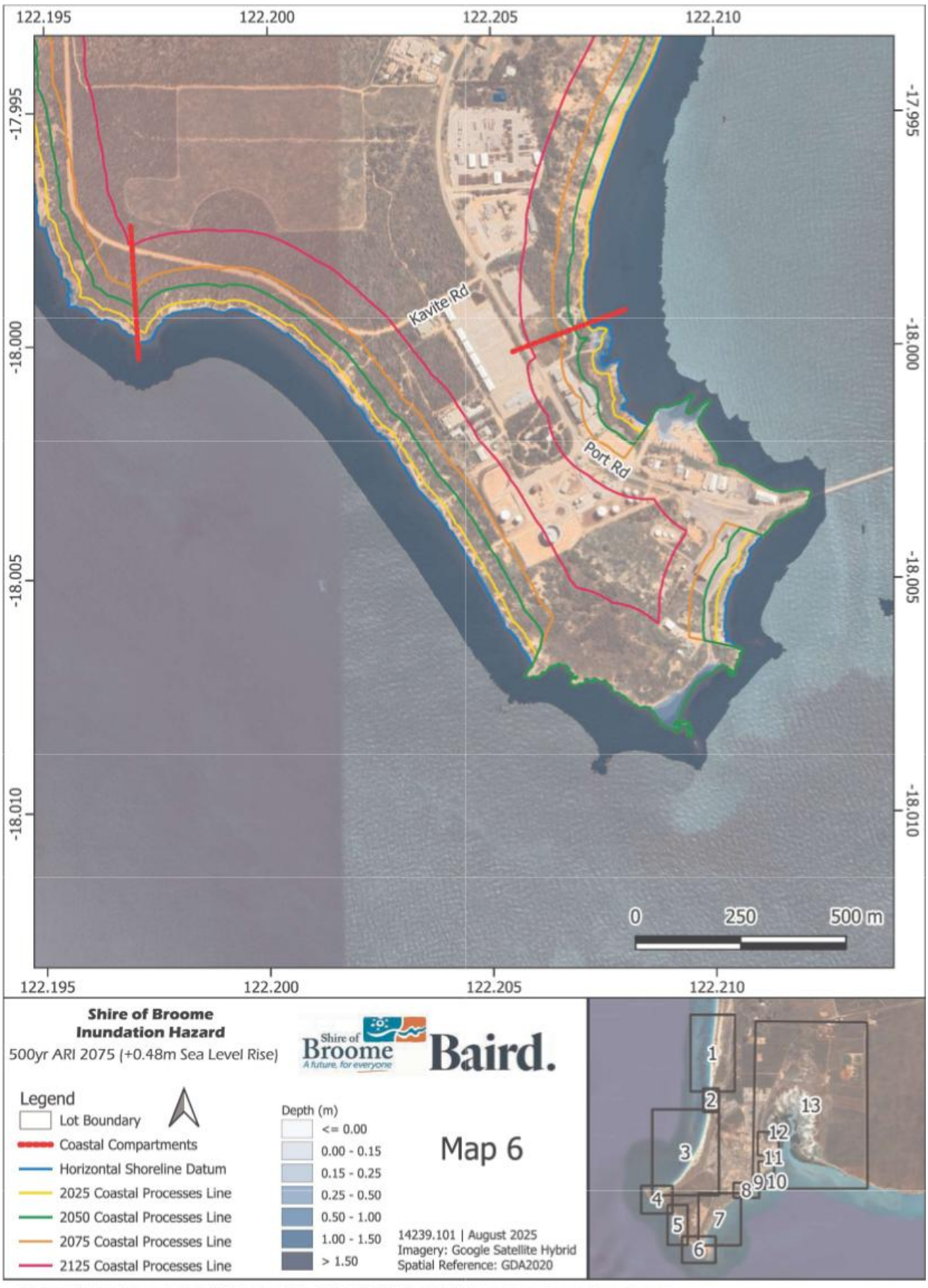

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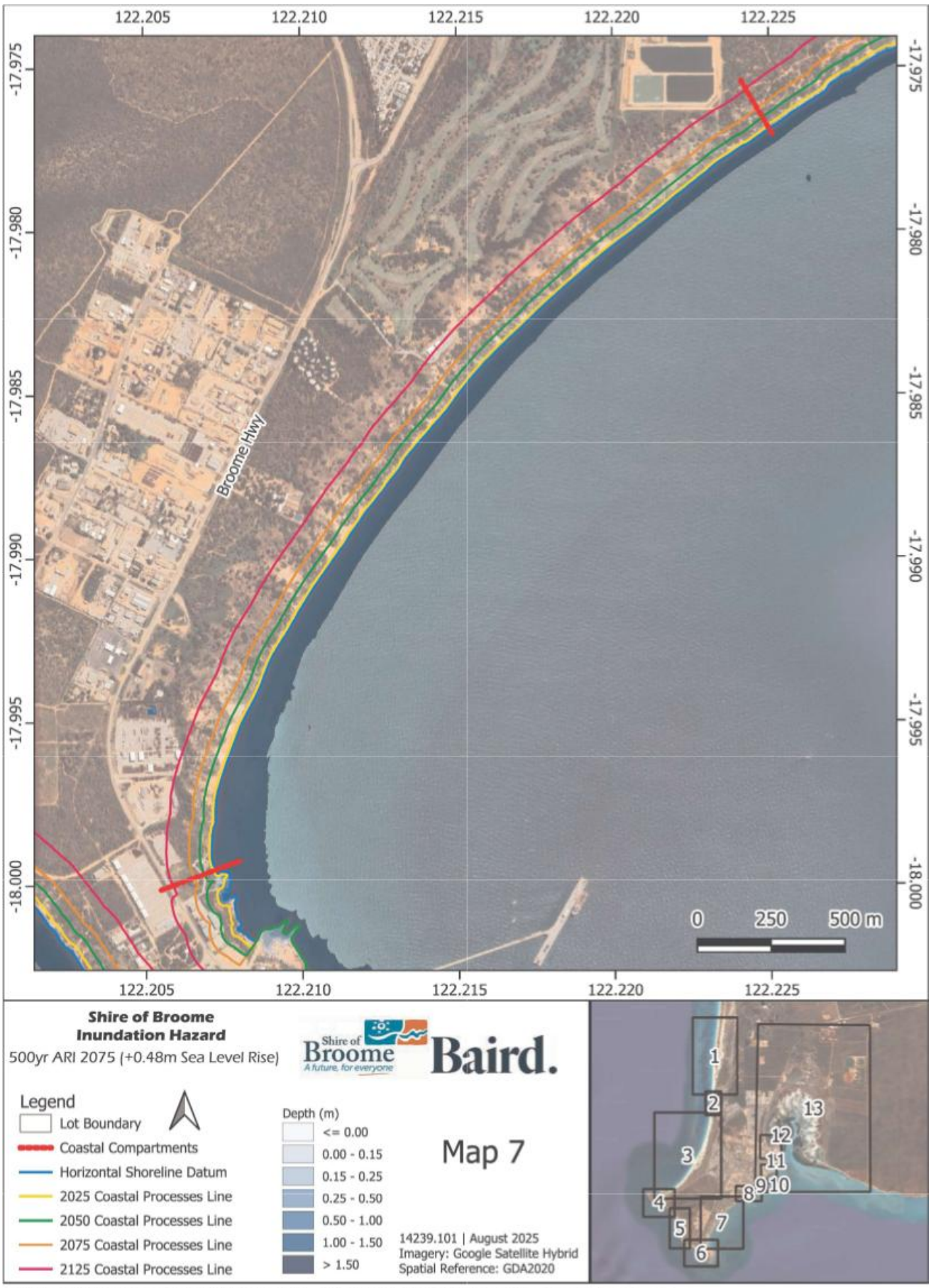

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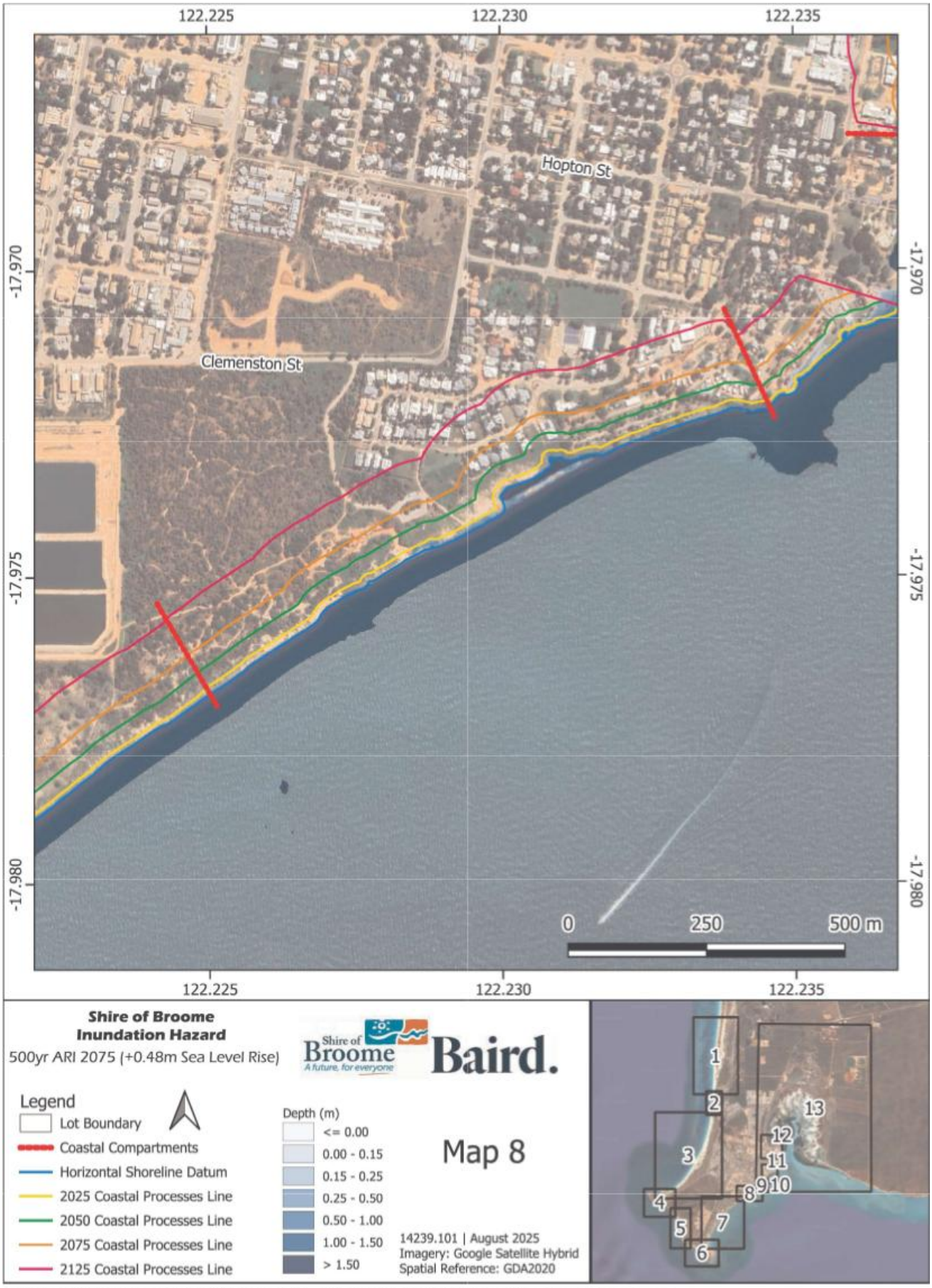

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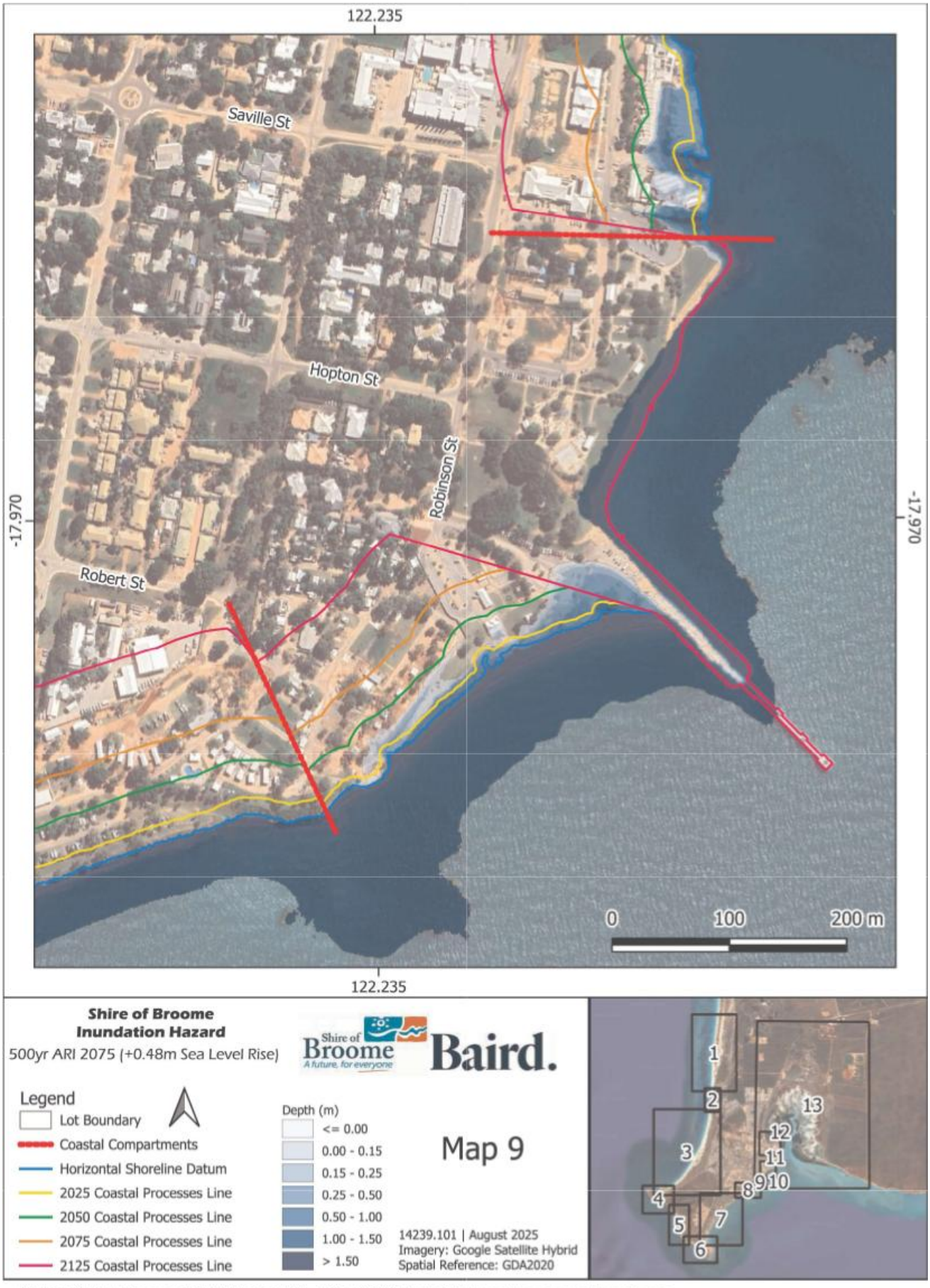

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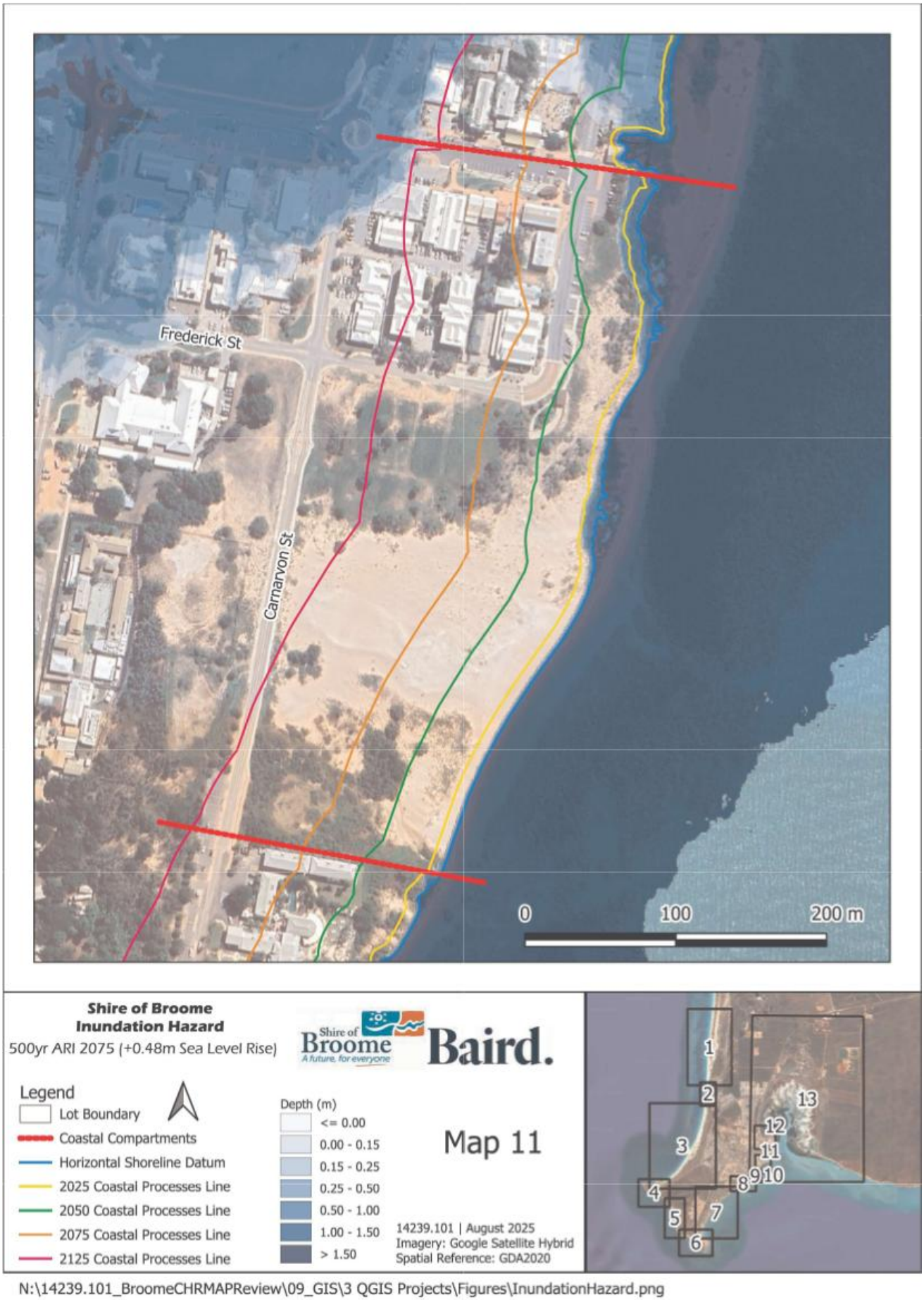

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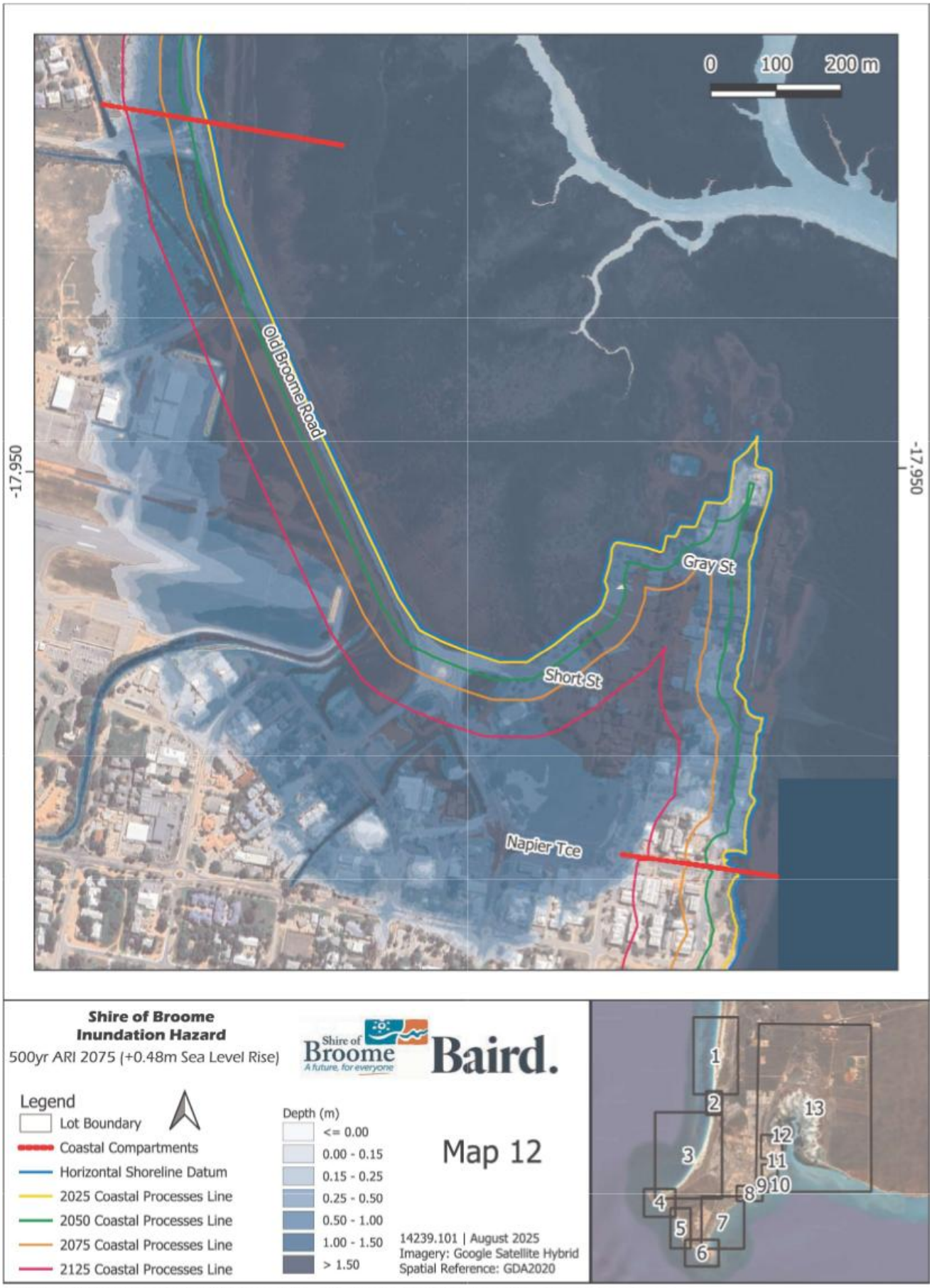

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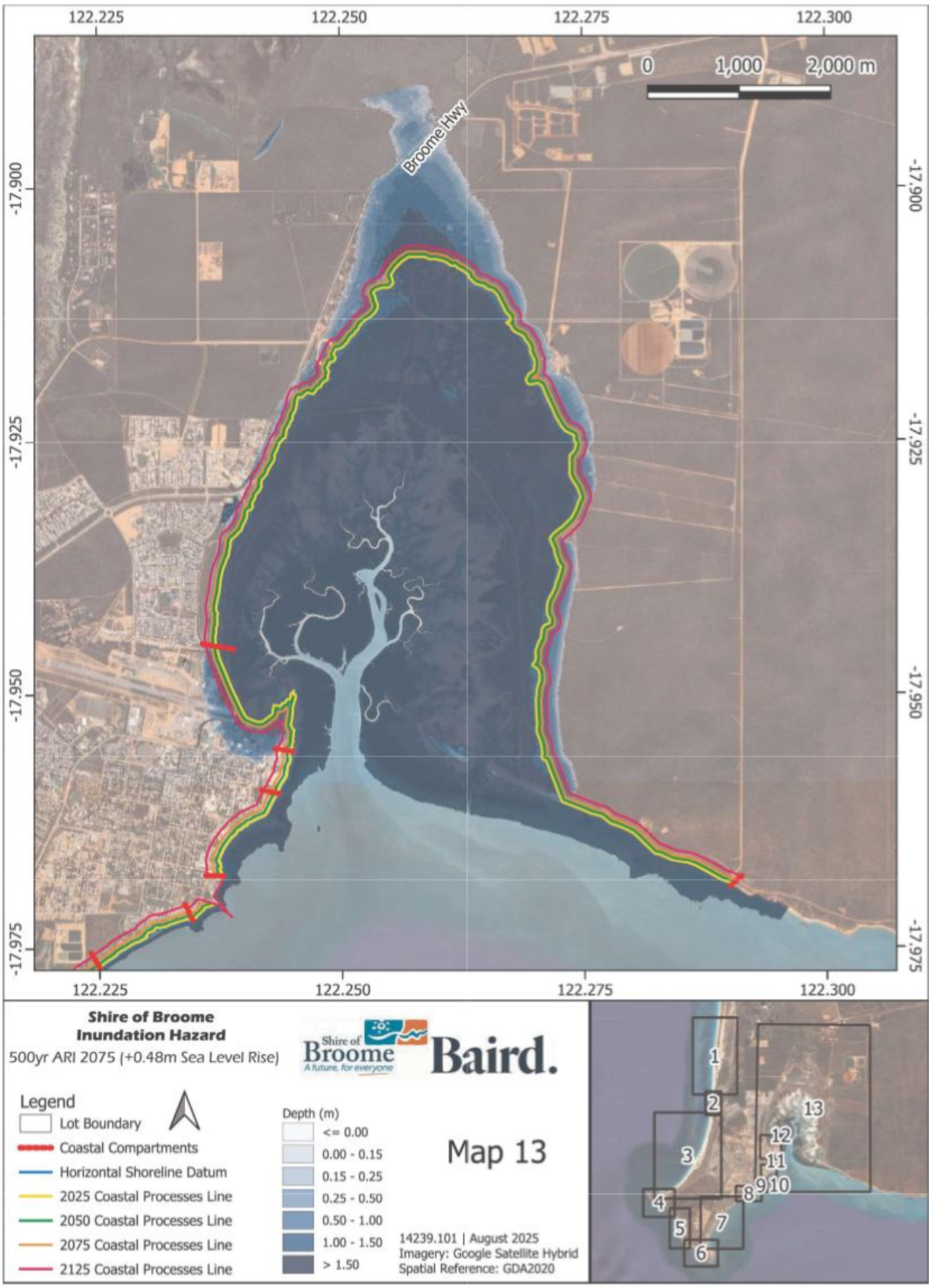

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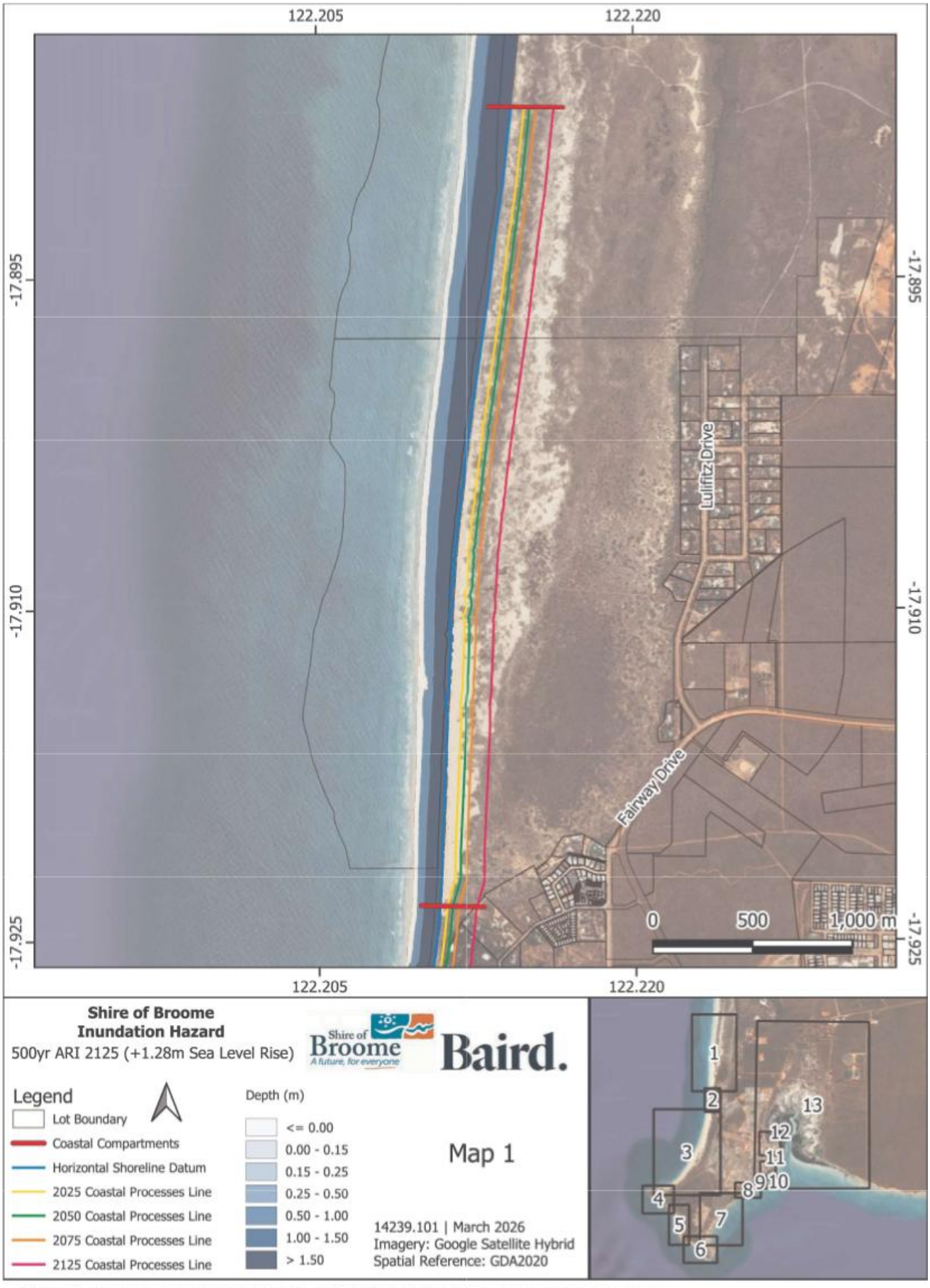
B.5 Inundation Hazard (S4) Planning Year 2125



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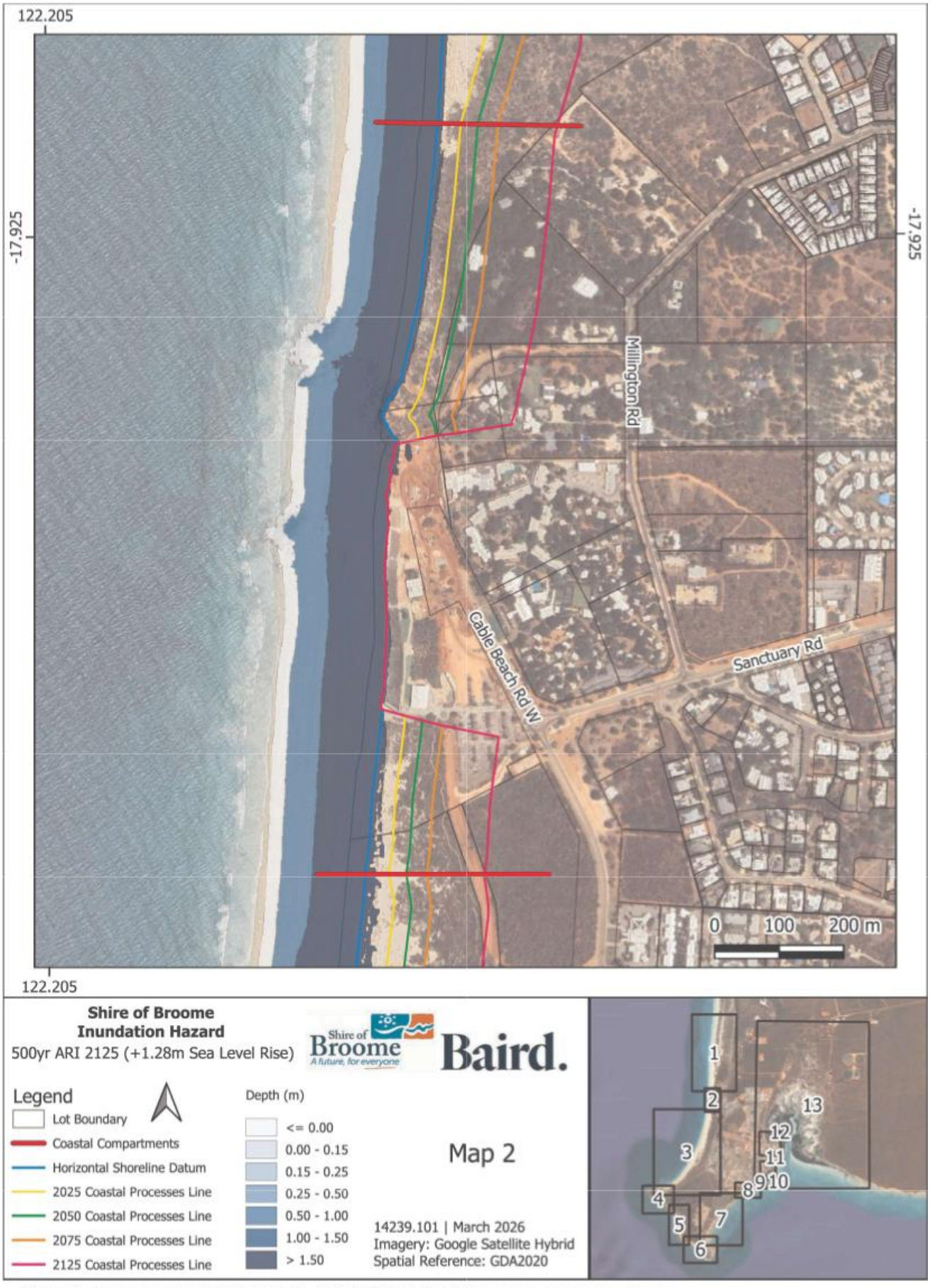

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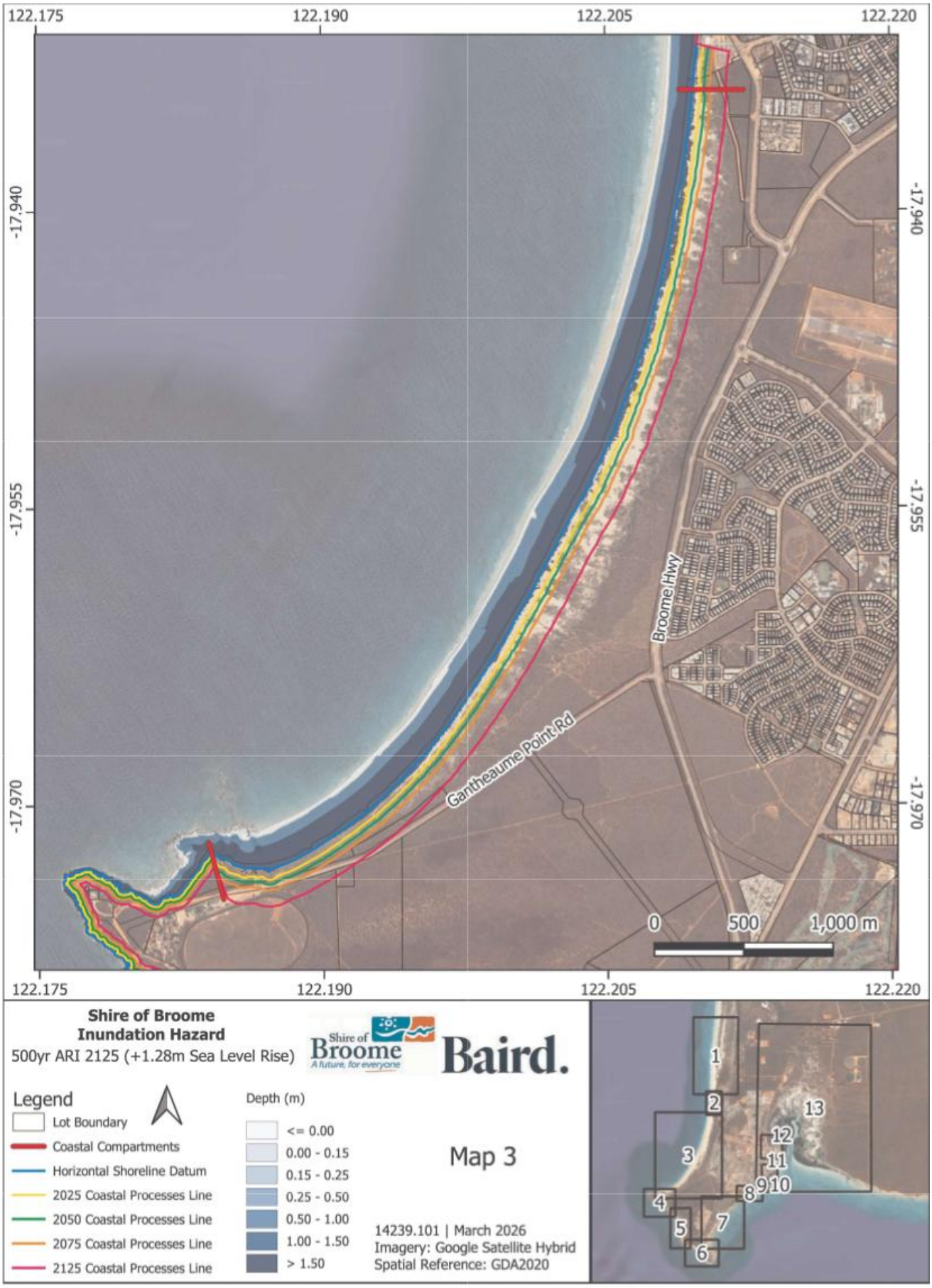

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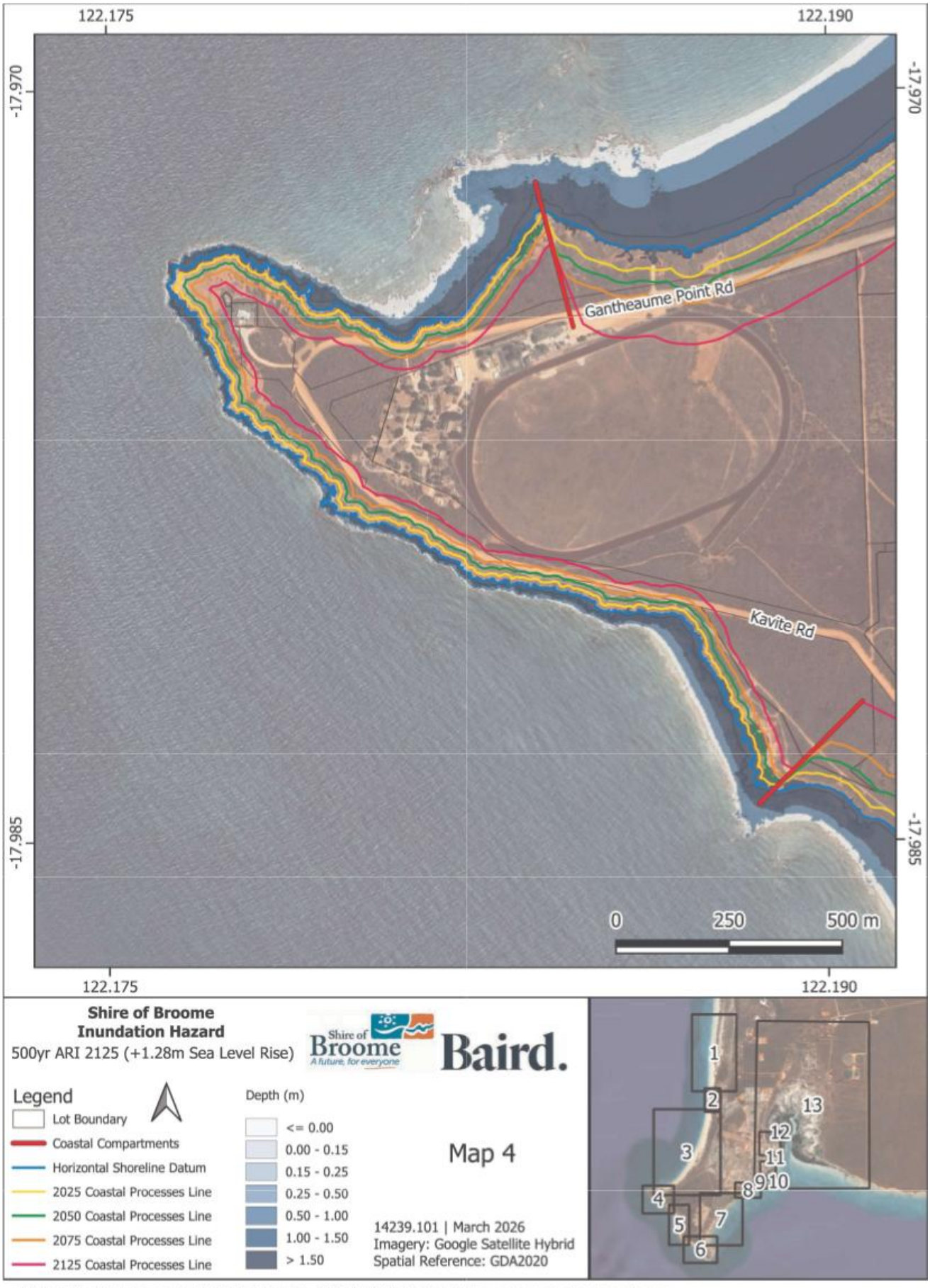

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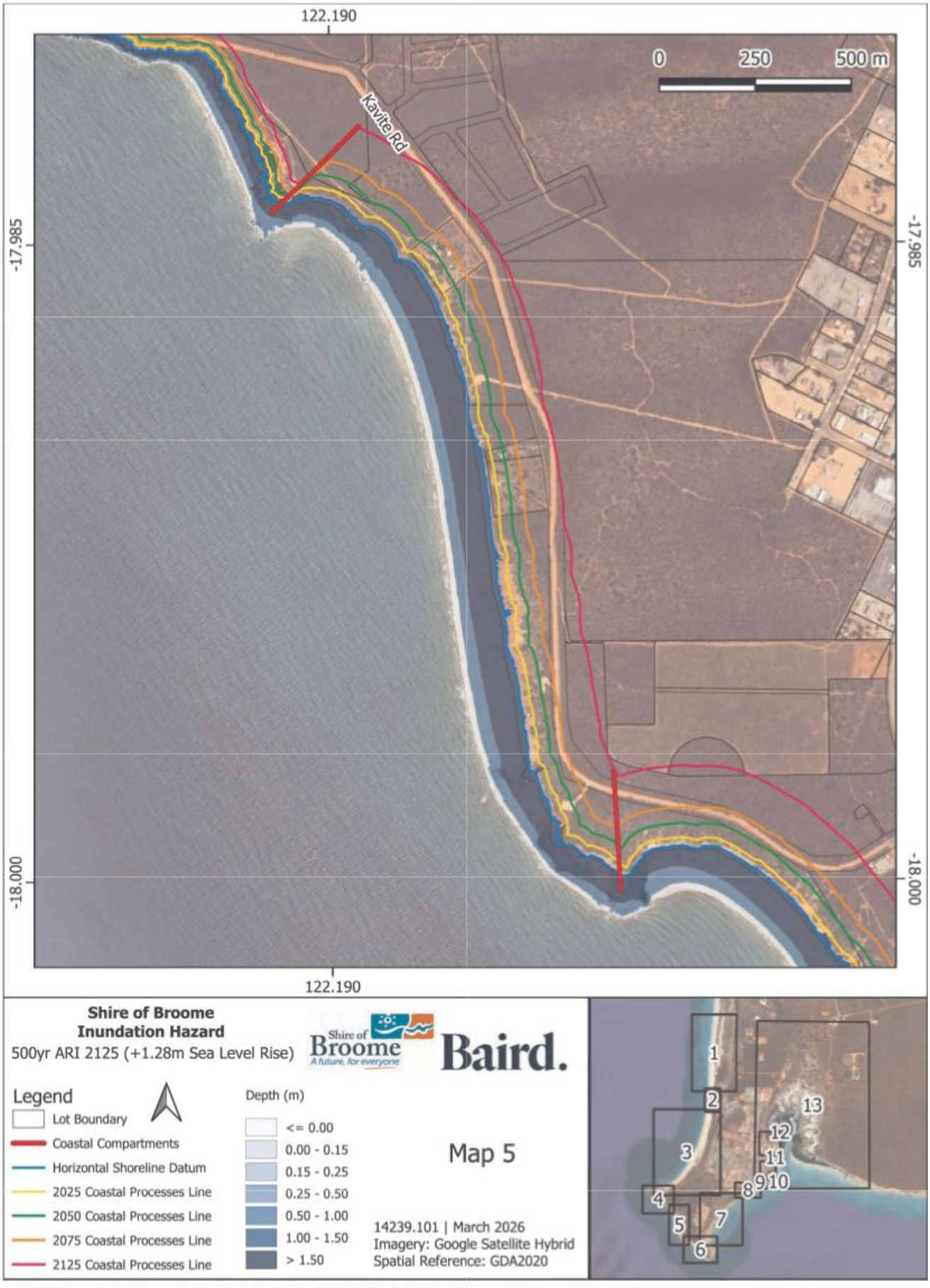

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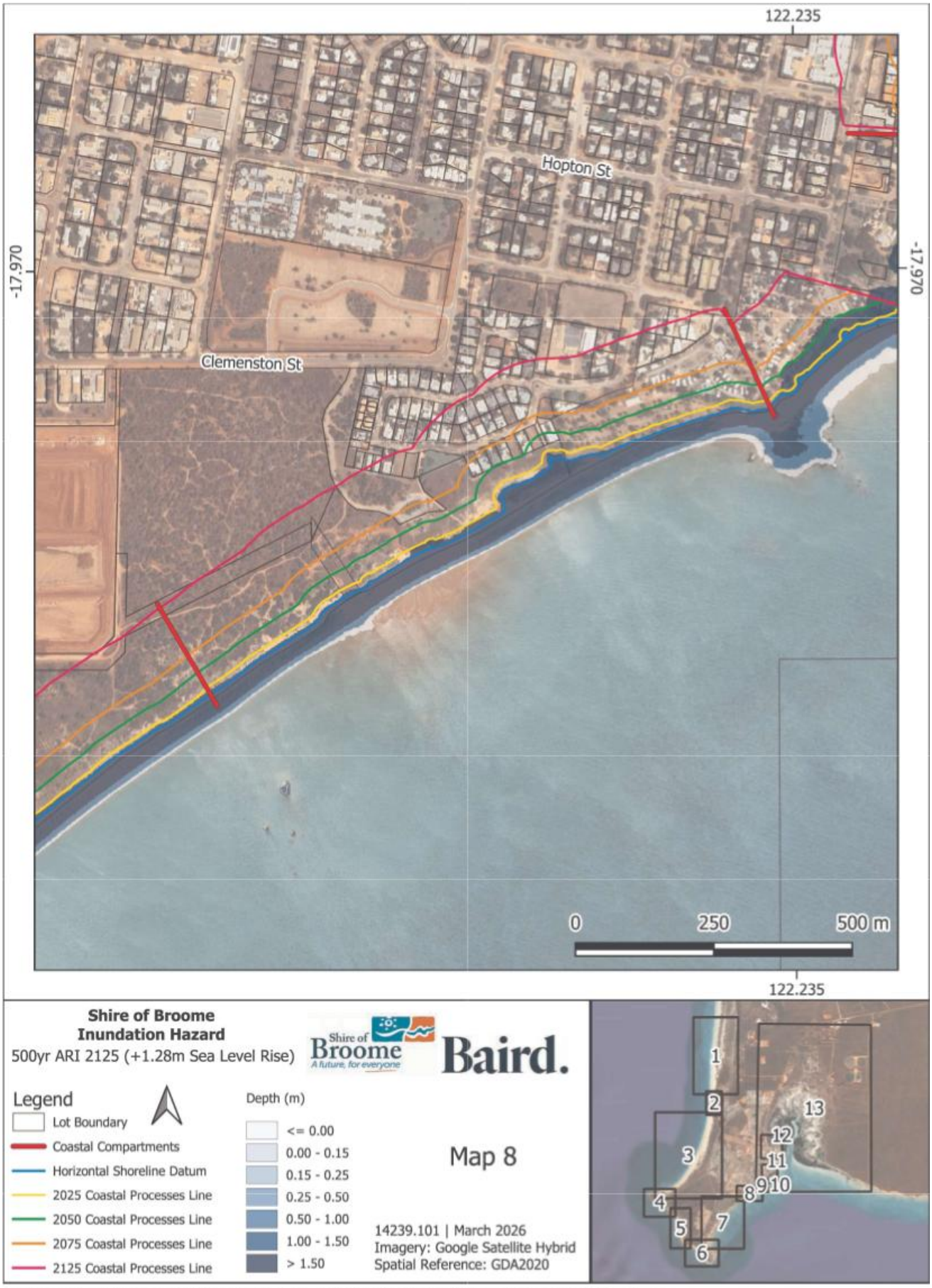

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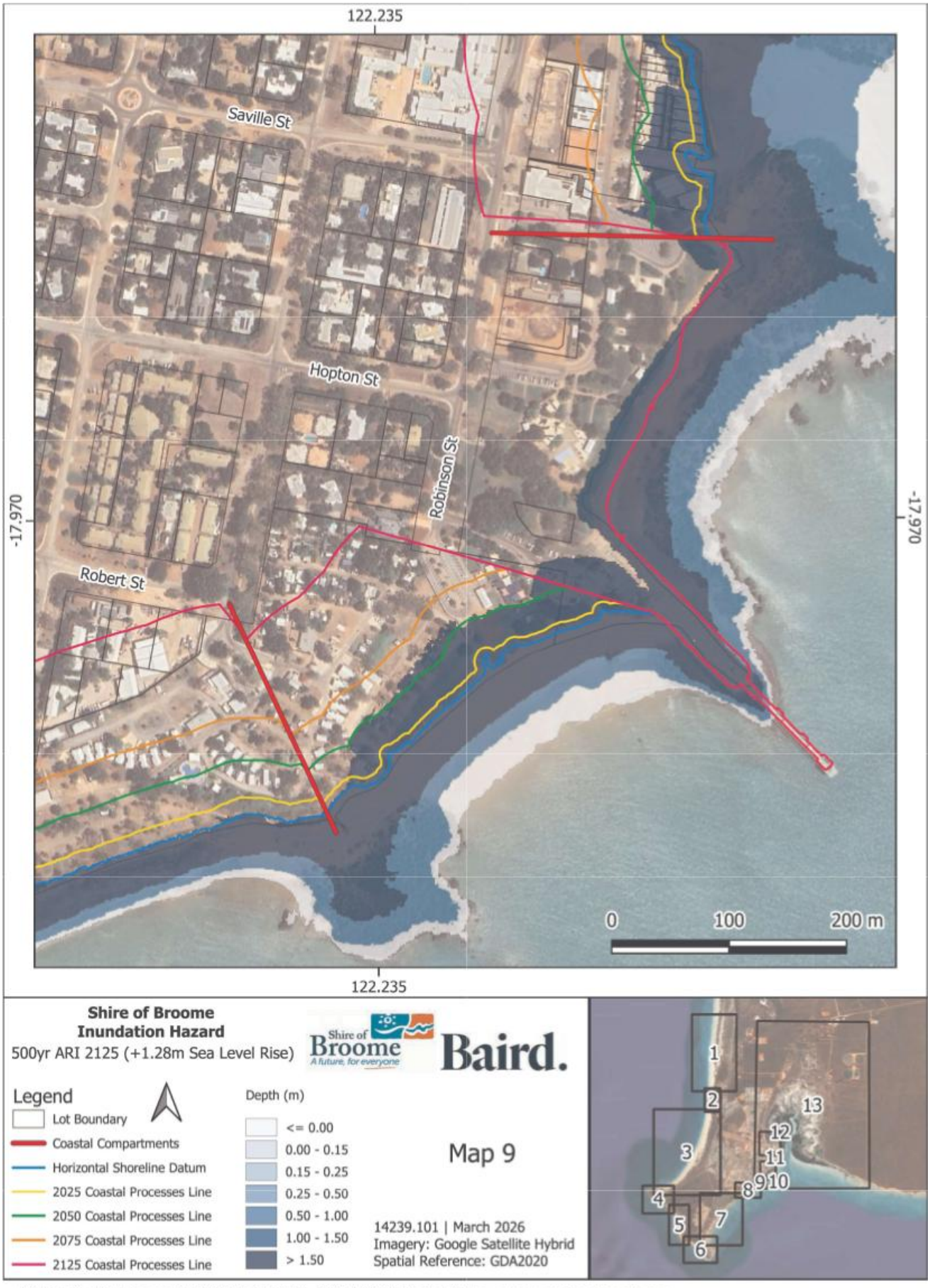

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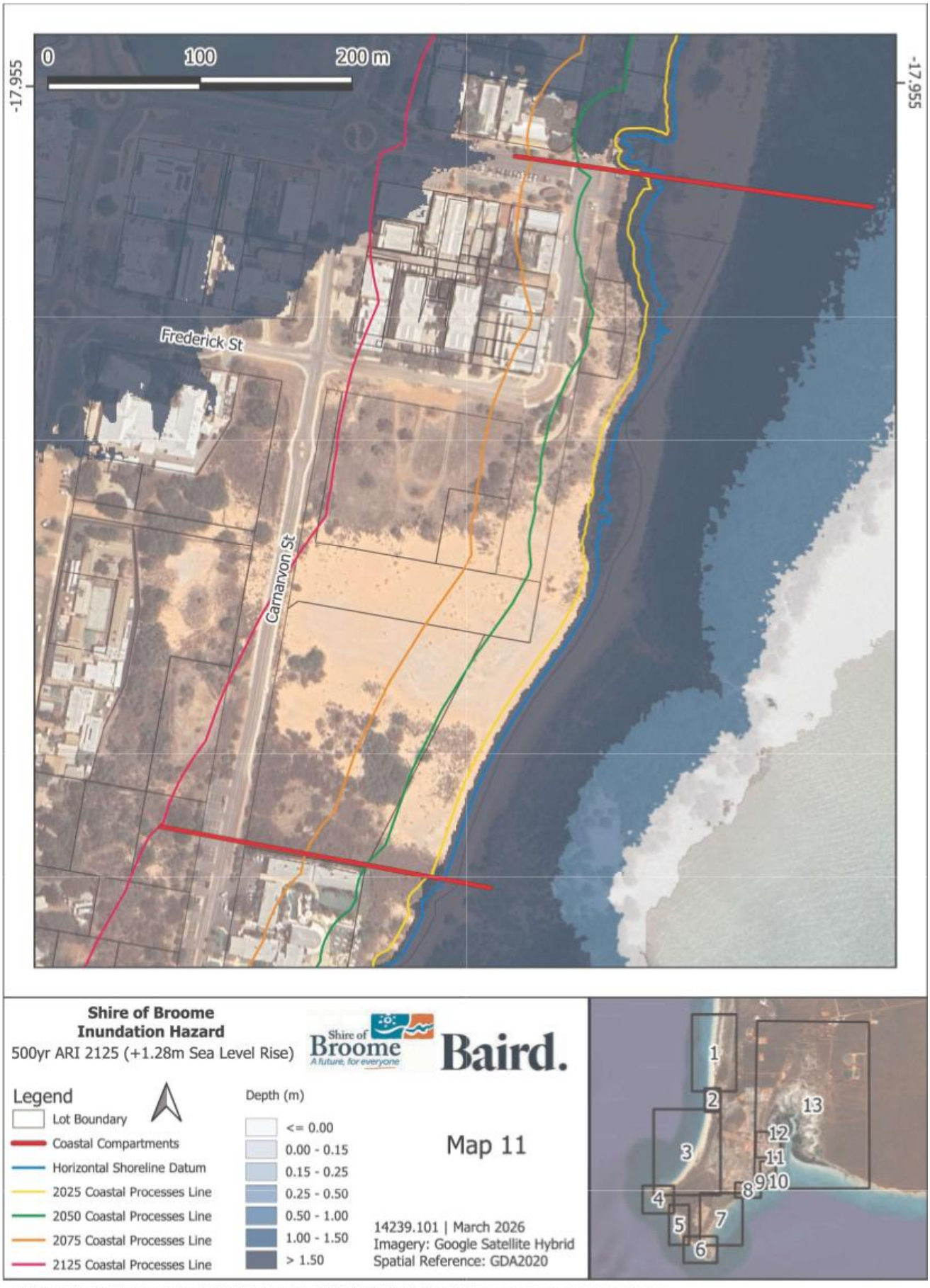

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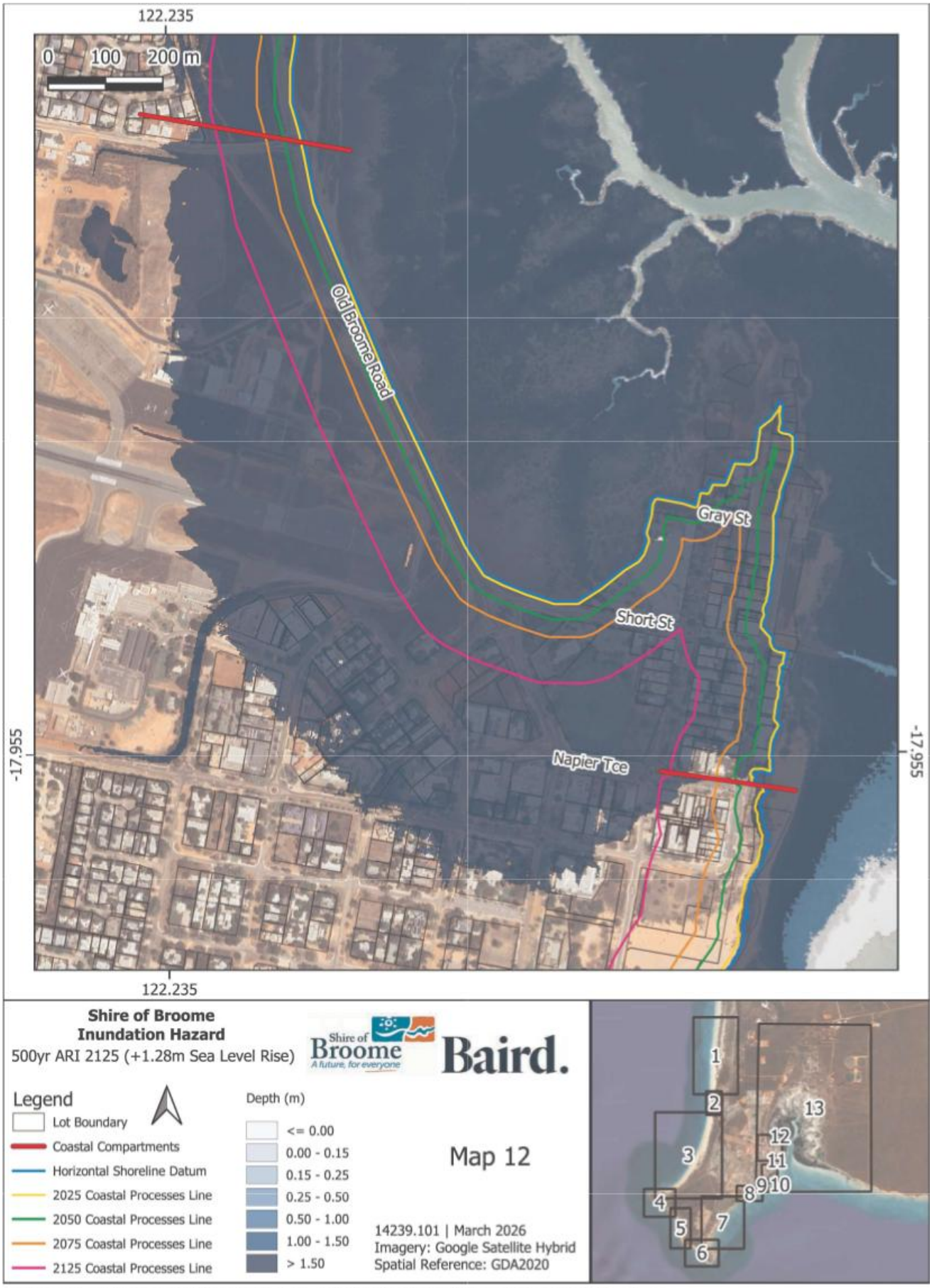

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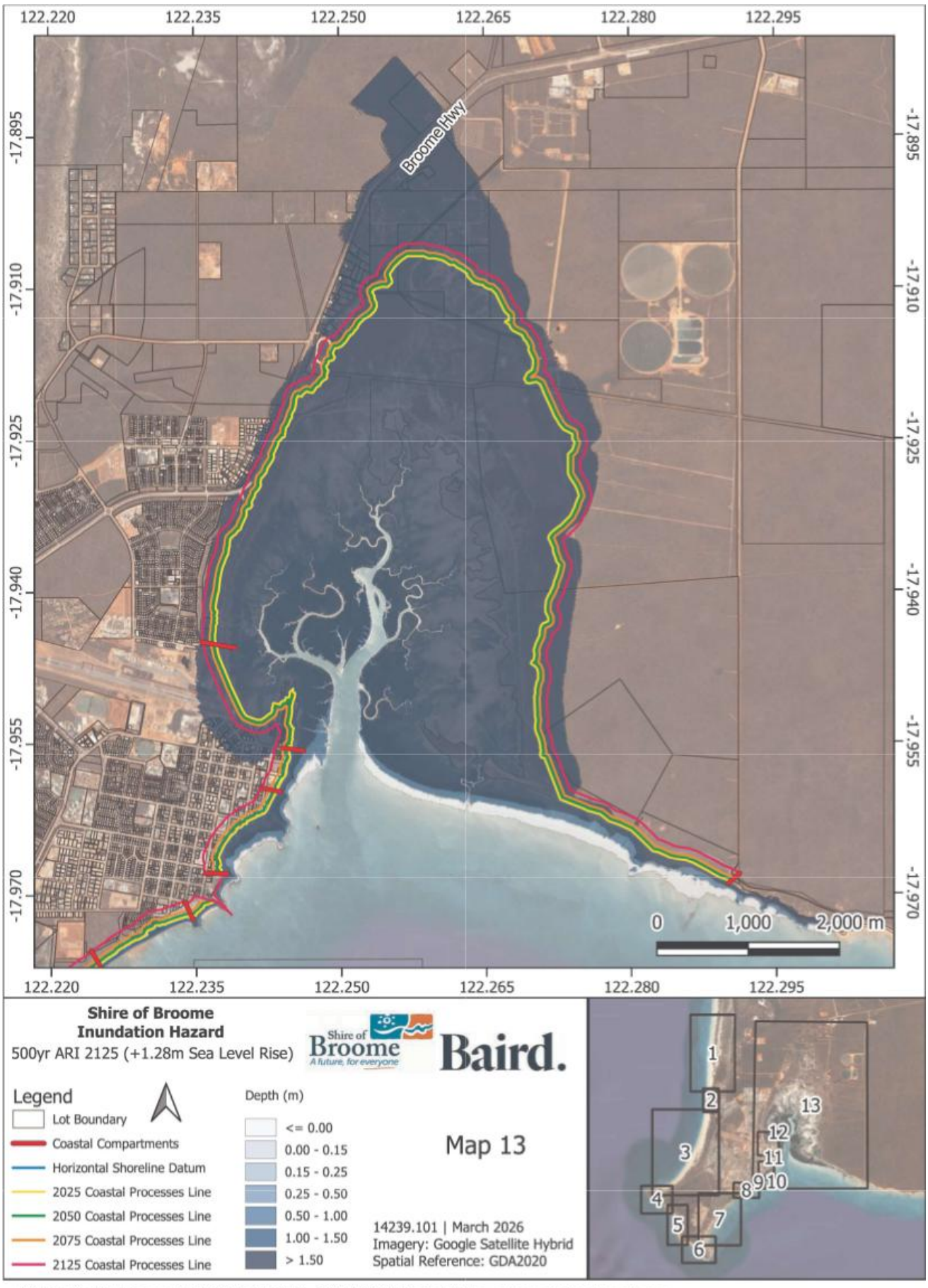

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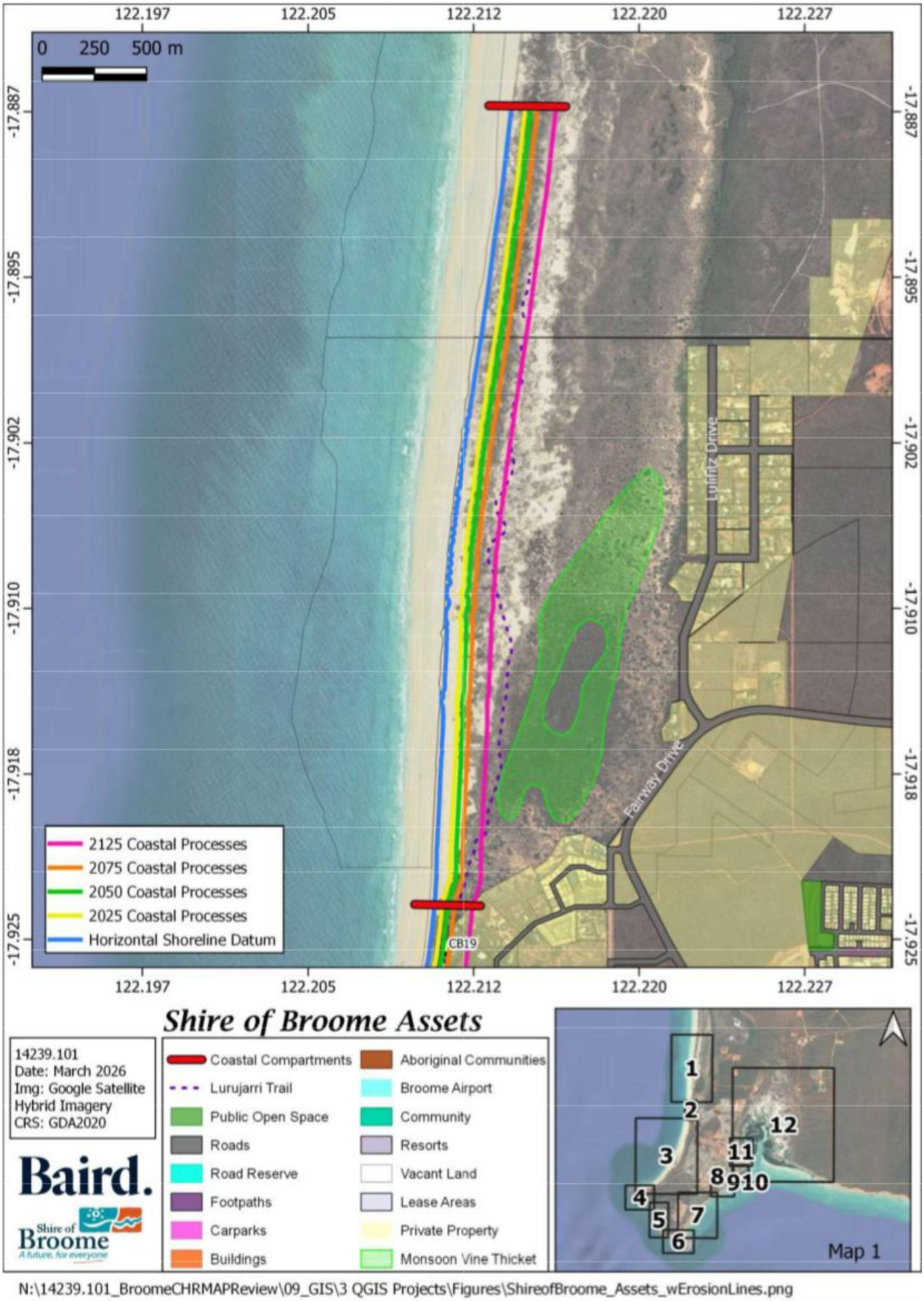
Appendix C

Coastal Asset Mapping

C.1 Coastal Assets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122.212
122.220
122.227
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-17.895
-17.902
-17.910
-17.918
-17.925
Lullfitz Drive
Fairway Drive
CB19
2125 Coastal Processes
2075 Coastal Processes
2050 Coastal Processes
2025 Coastal Processes
Horizontal Shoreline Datum
Shire of Broome Assets
14239.101
Date: March 2026
Img: Google Satellite Hybrid Imagery
CRS: GDA2020
Baird.
Shire of Broome
A future, for everyone
Coastal Compartments
Lurujarri Trail
Public Open Space
Roads
Road Reserve
Footpaths
Carparks
Buildings
Aboriginal Communities
Broome Airport
Community
Resorts
Vacant Land
Lease Areas
Private Property
Monsoon Vine Thicket
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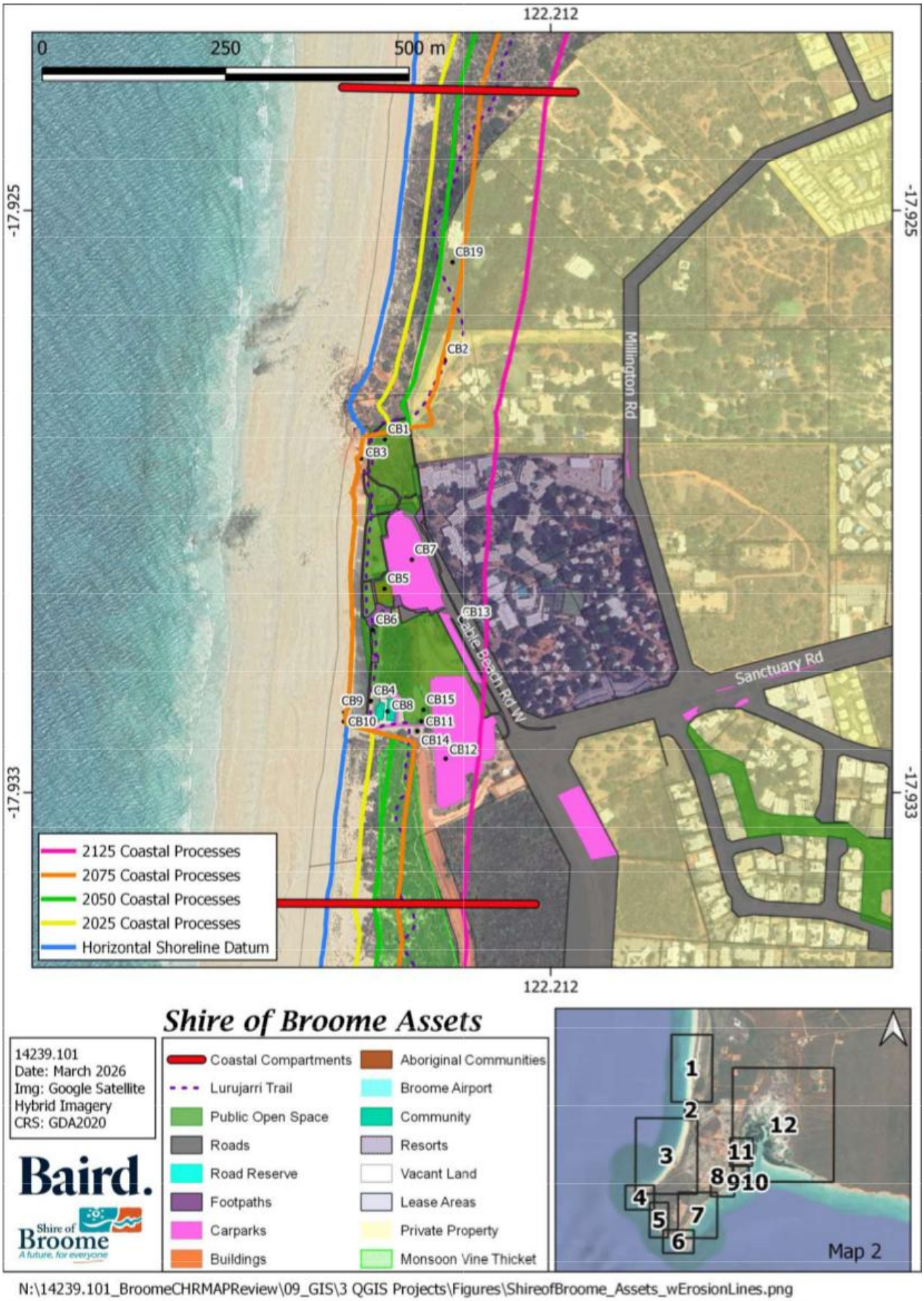
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-17.933
CB19
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CB4
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CB15
CB10
CB11
CB14
CB12
Millington Rd
Cable Beach Rd W
Sanctuary Rd
2125 Coastal Processes
2075 Coastal Processes
2050 Coastal Processes
2025 Coastal Processes
Horizontal Shoreline Datum
Shire of Broome Assets
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Monsoon Vine Thicket
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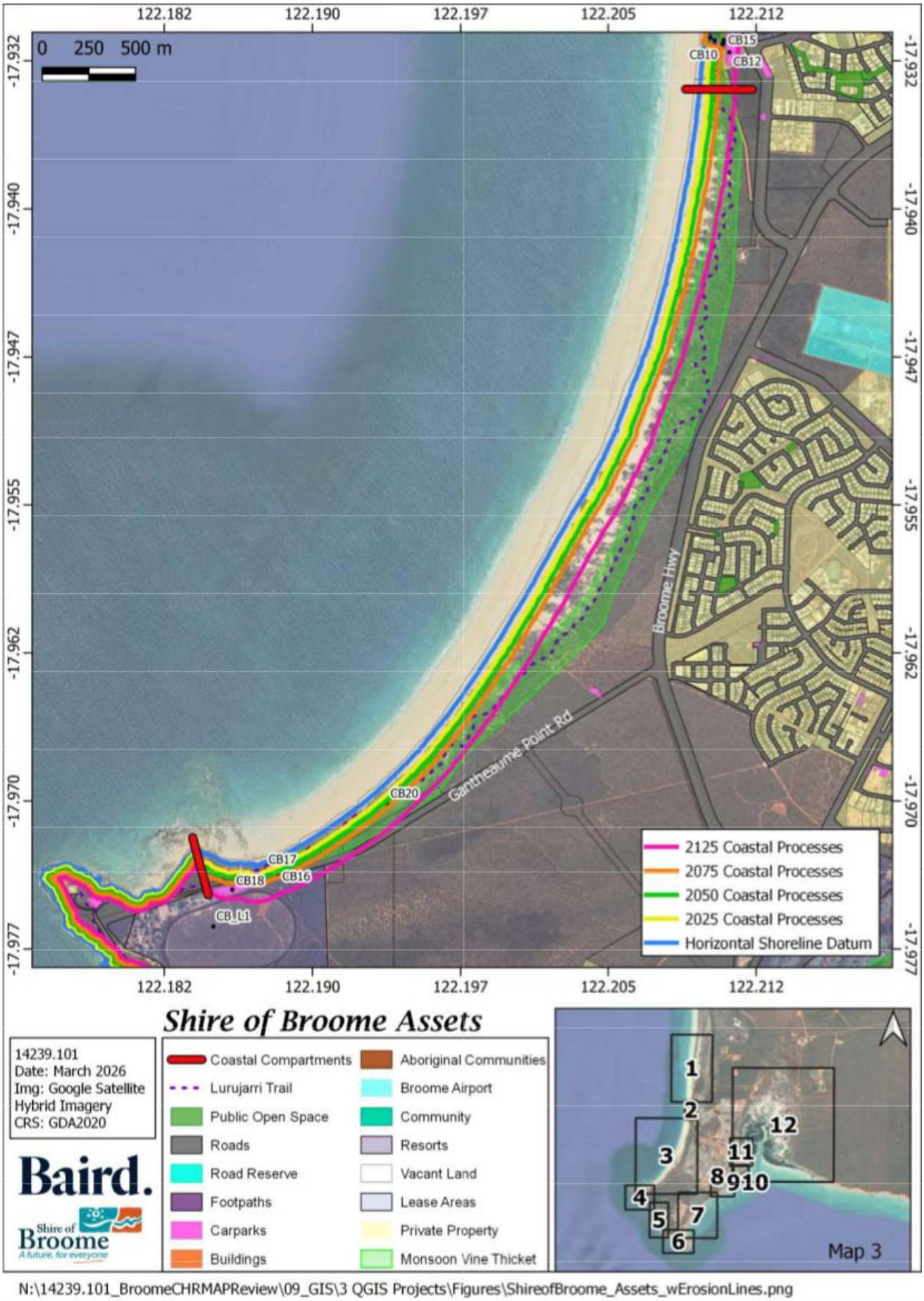
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CB15
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Map 3
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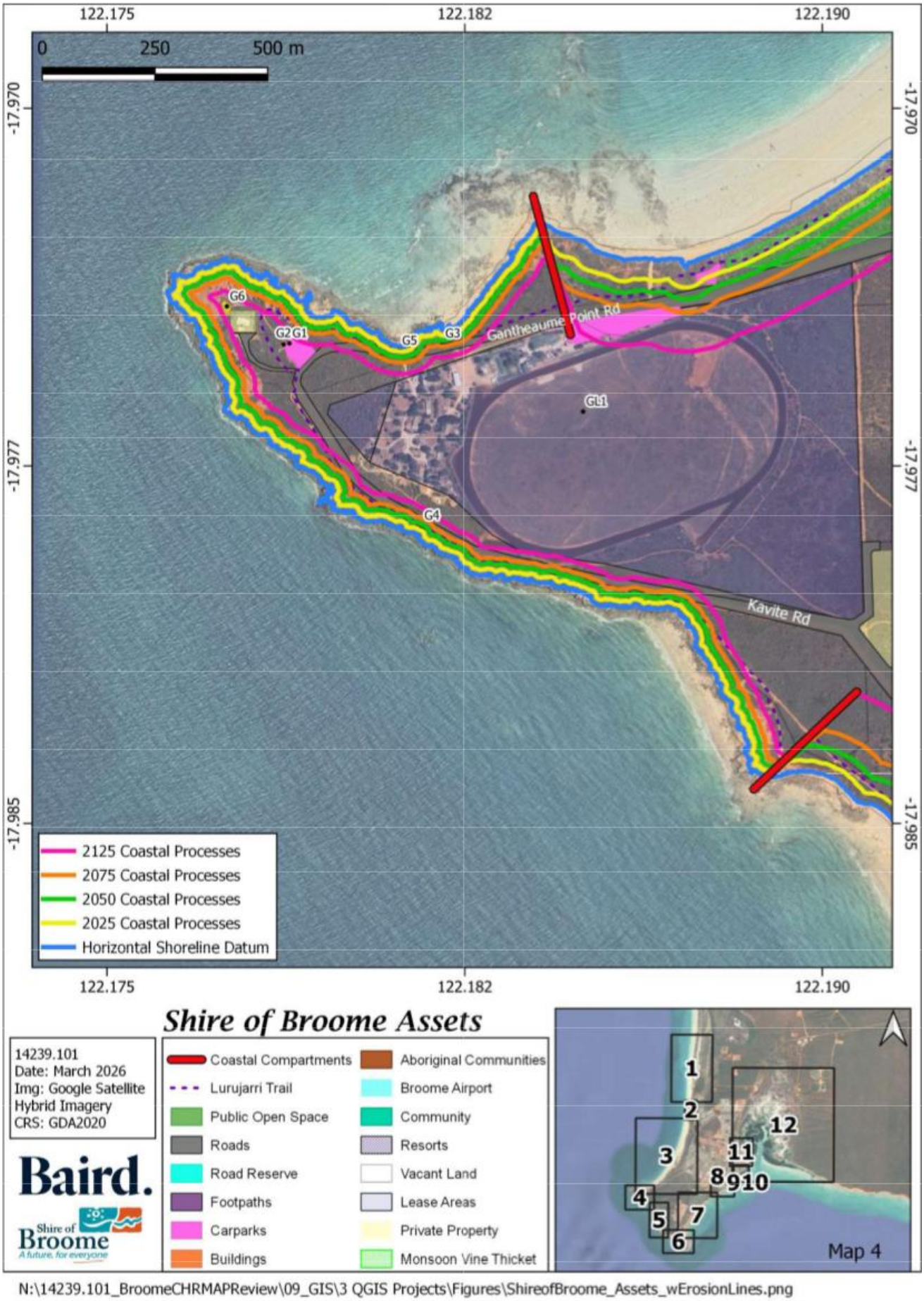

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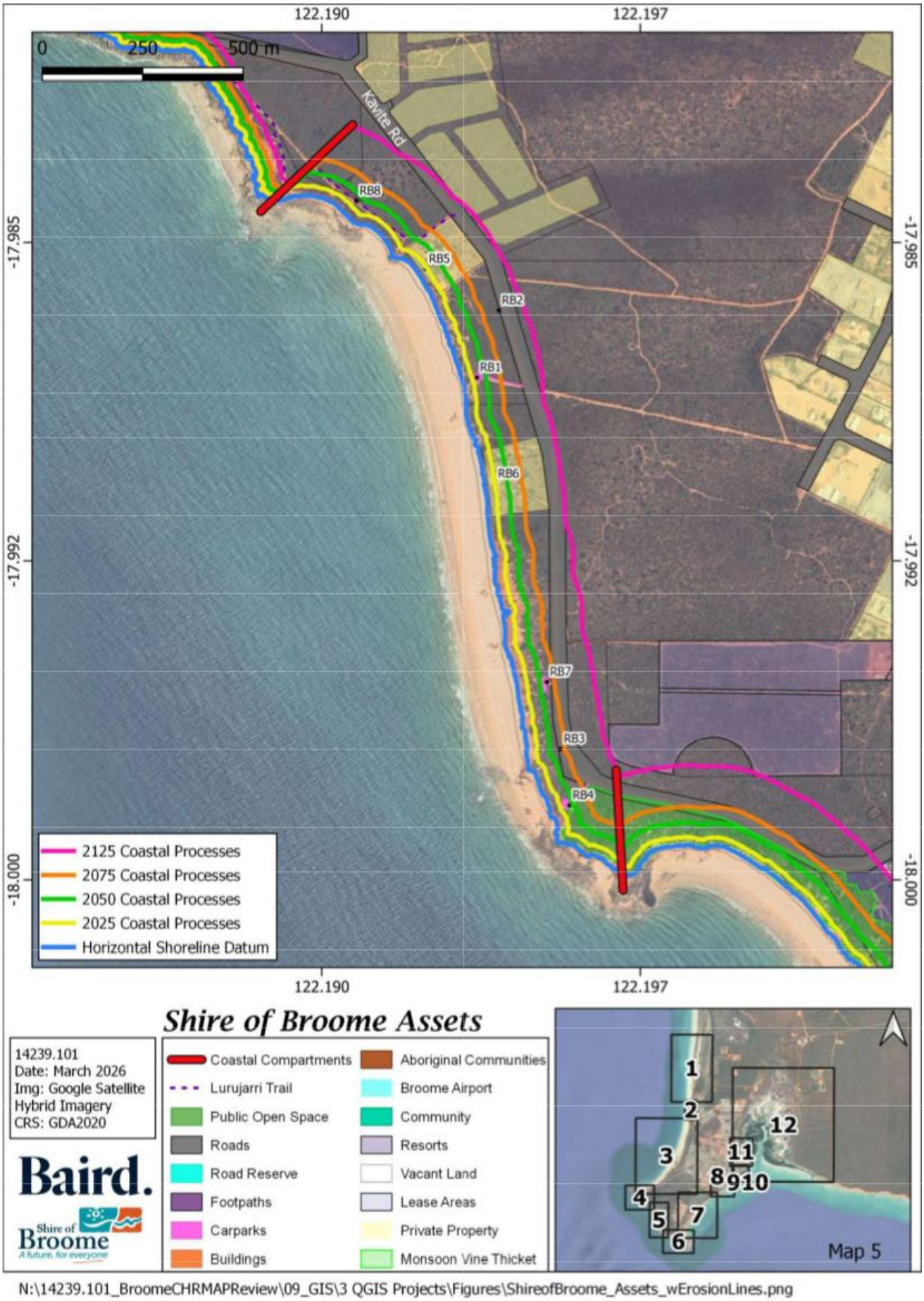

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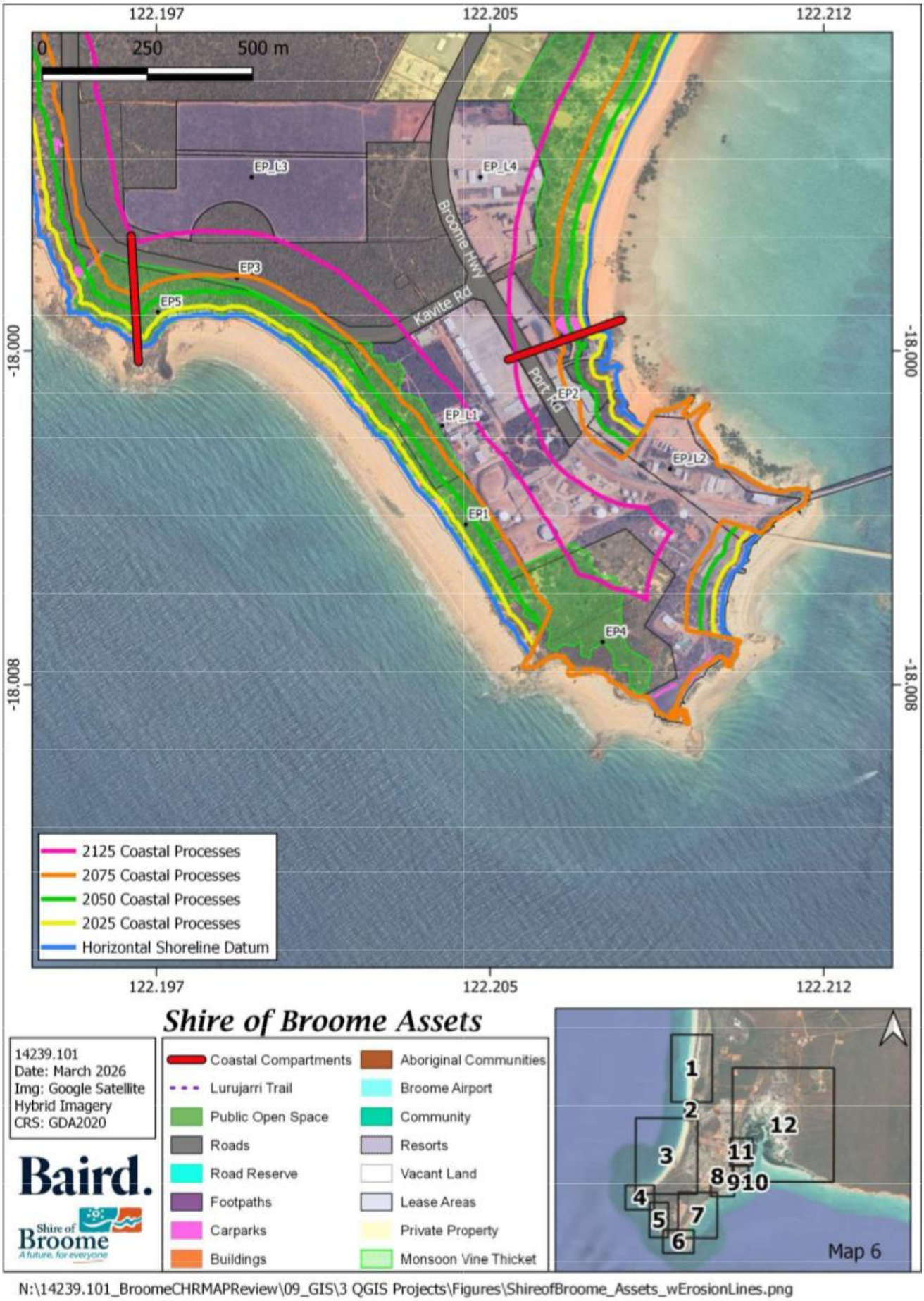

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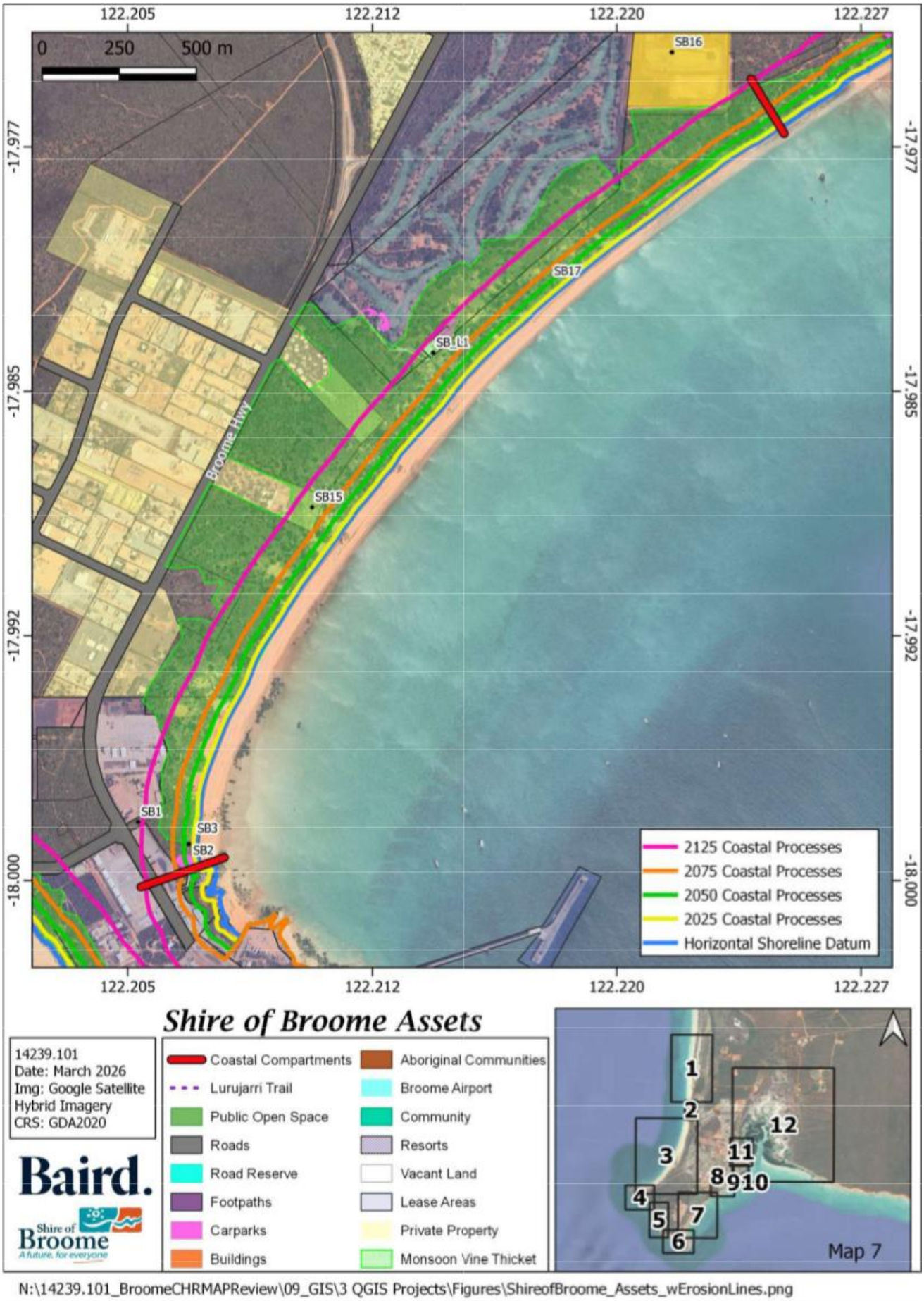

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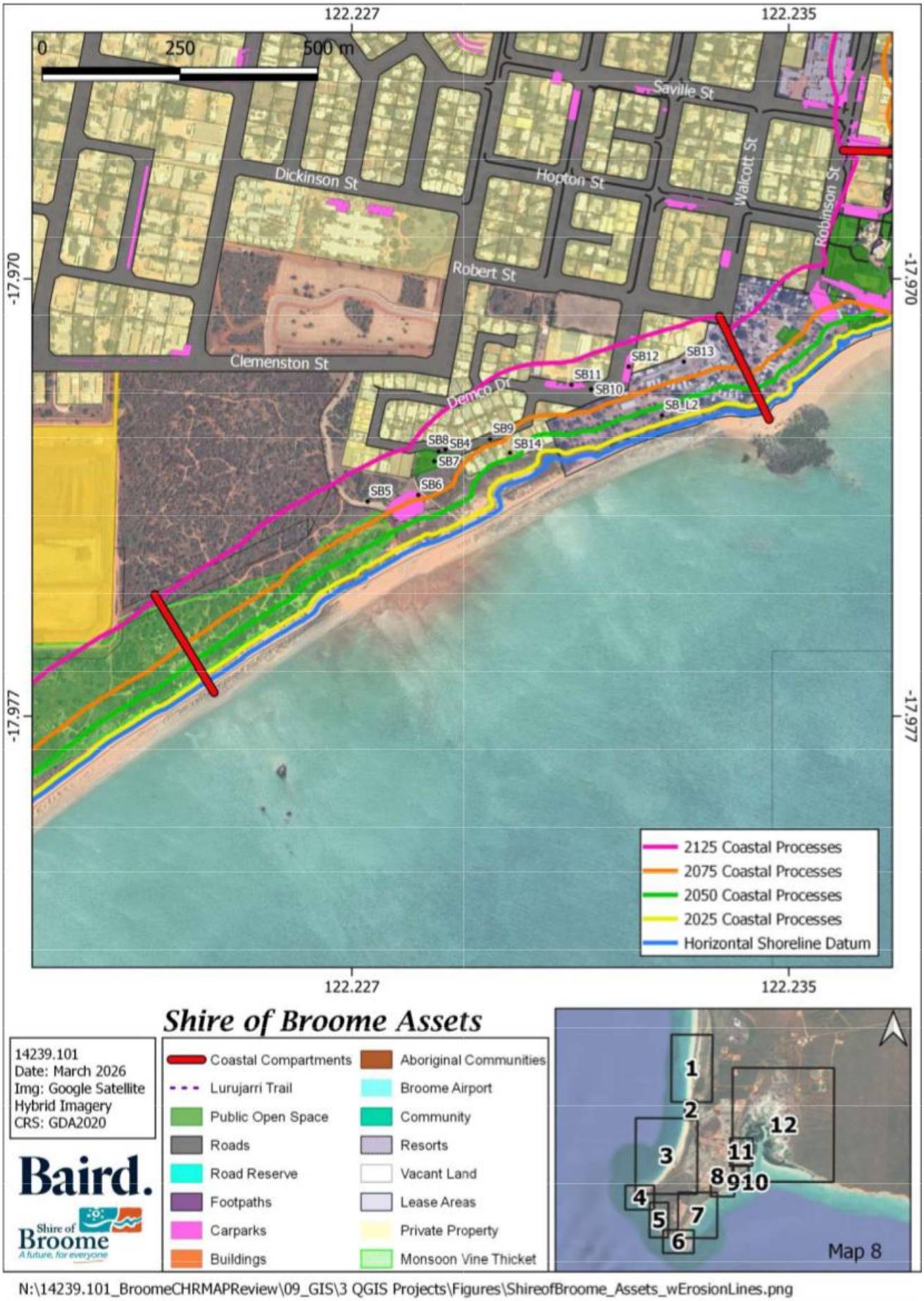
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Robert St
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SB1L2
2125 Coastal Processes
2075 Coastal Processes
2050 Coastal Processes
2025 Coastal Processes
Horizontal Shoreline Datum
Shire of Broome Assets
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Community
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Vacant Land
Lease Areas
Private Property
Monsoon Vine Thicket
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Map 8
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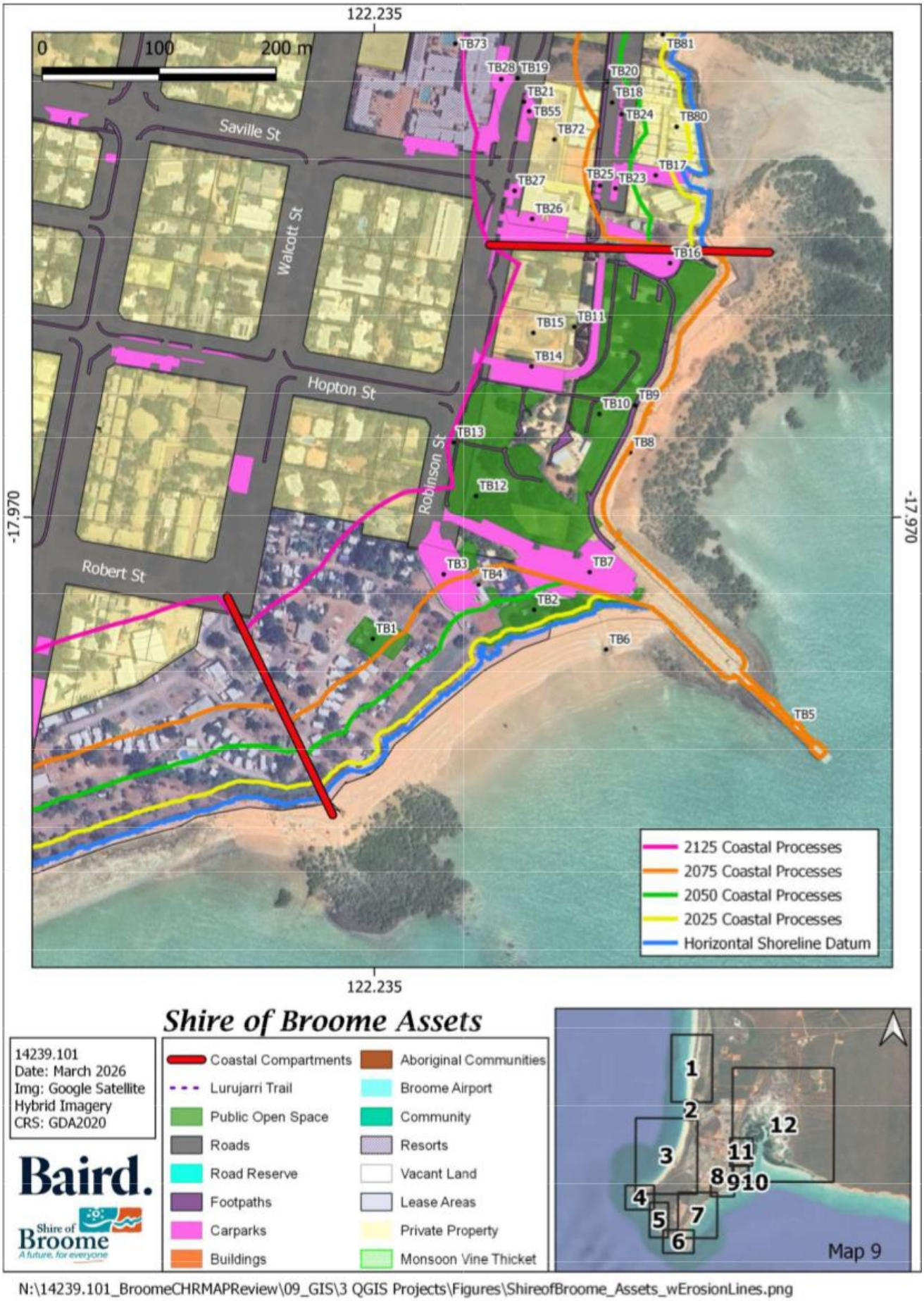

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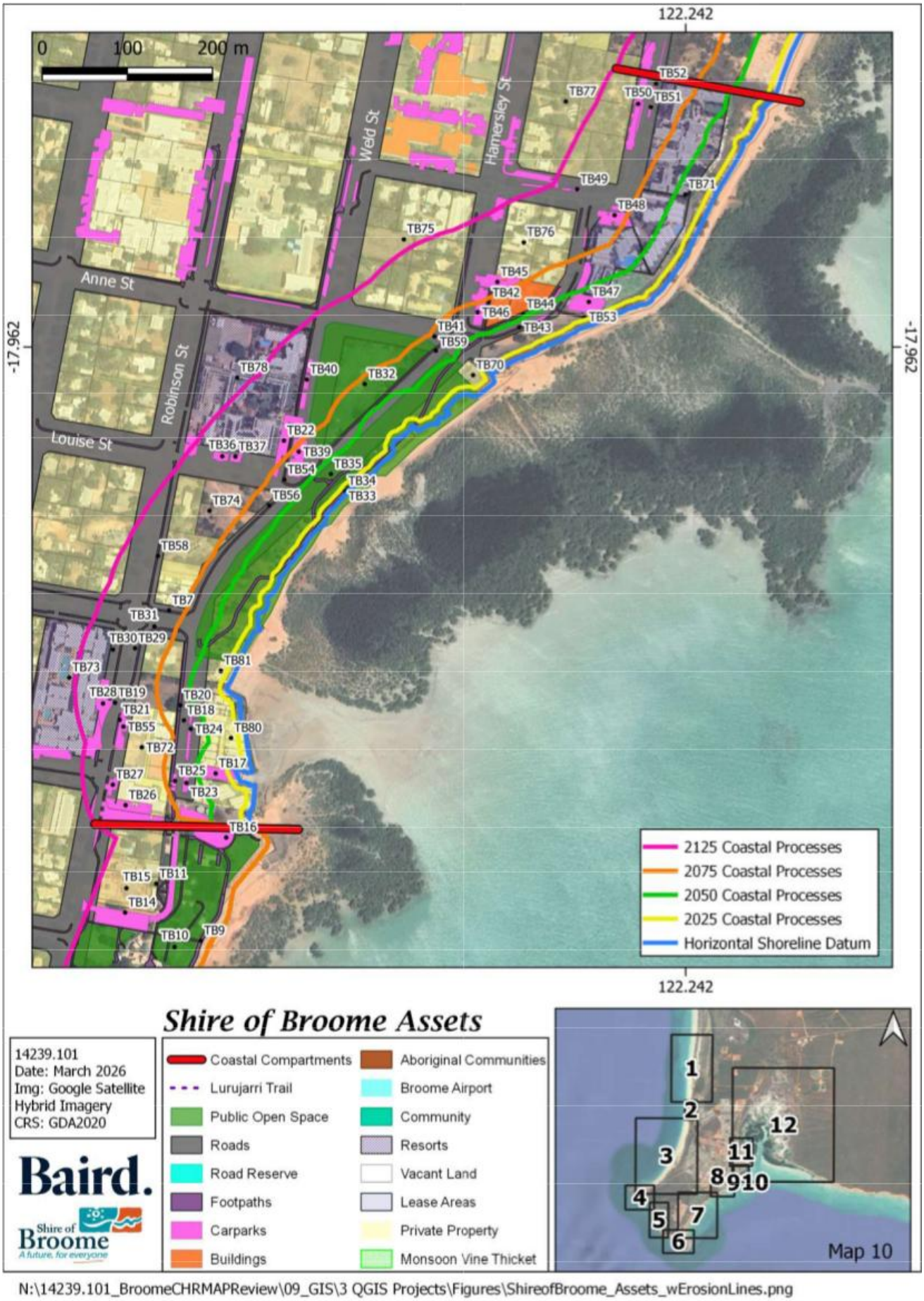

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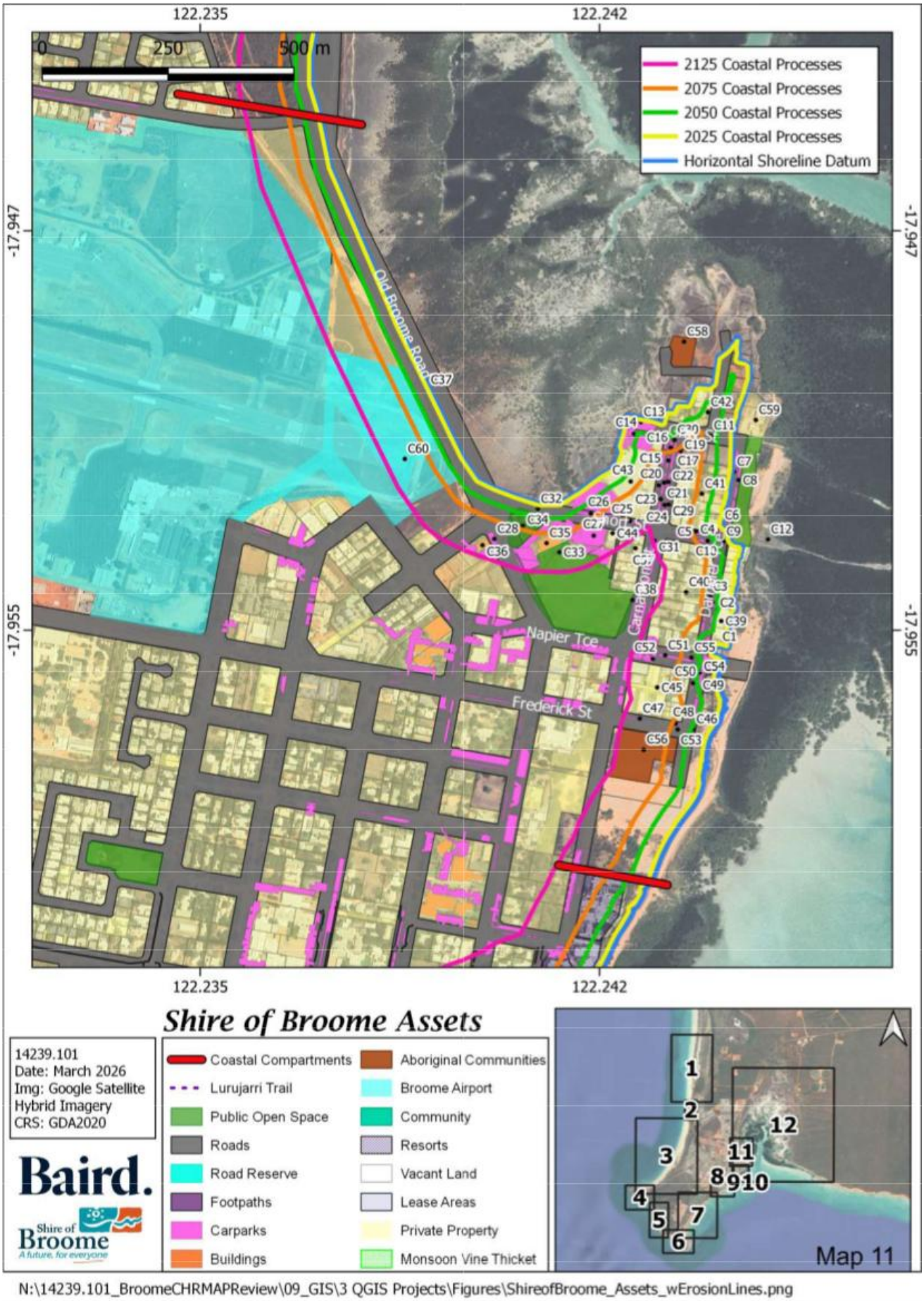

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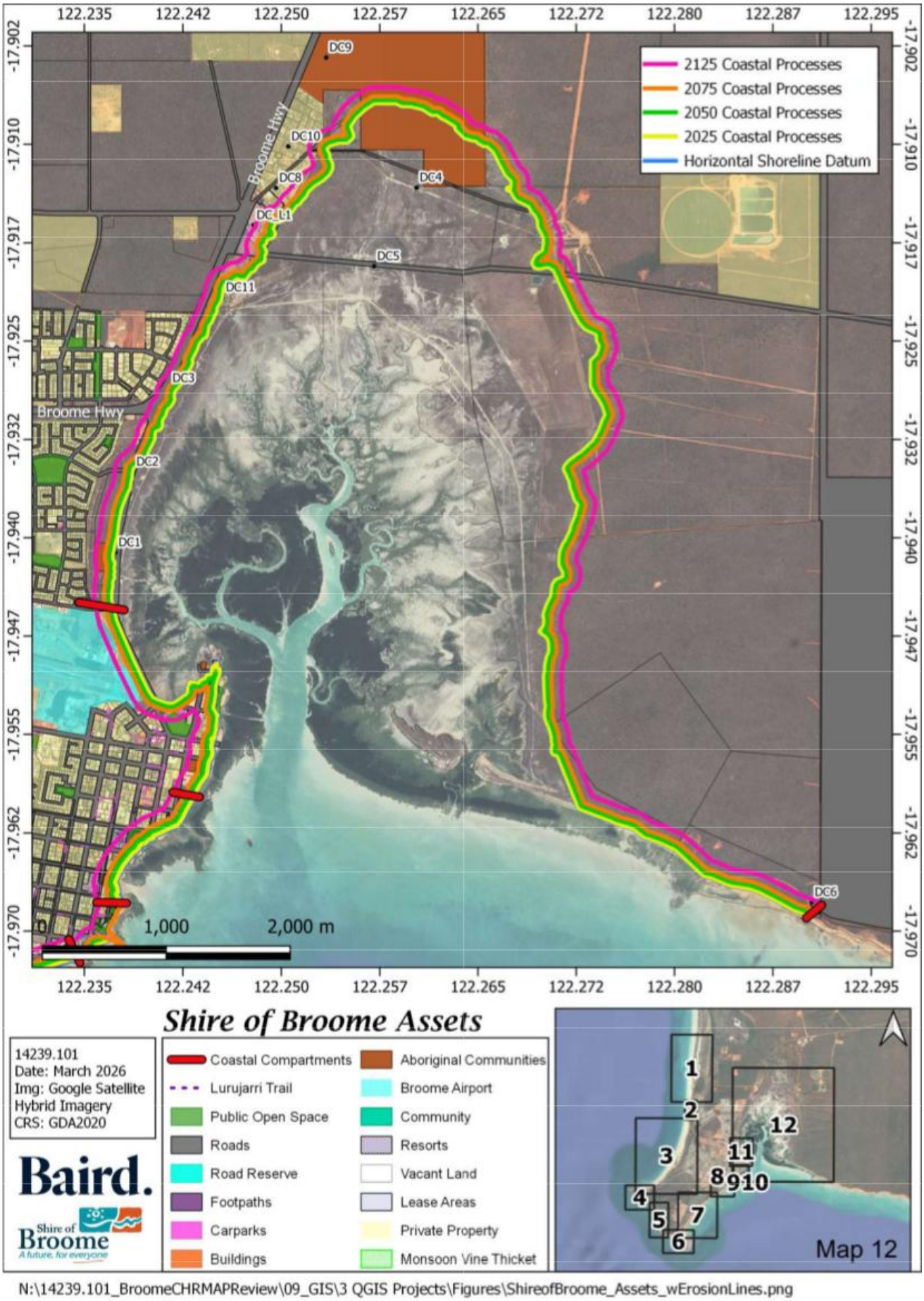

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Appendix D

Vulnerability Assessment

D.1 Vulnerability Assessment

A vulnerability assessment was undertaken to determine how the effects of coastal hazards are predicted to impact assets and areas in current and future planning periods.

To determine the coastal assets that are most vulnerable to coastal hazard requires consideration of the asset's exposure to coastal hazard, the sensitivity of the asset to the impacts from exposure and its adaptive capacity.

The vulnerability assessment first considers the potential impact to coastal assets as a combination of the *likelihood* and the *consequence* of that hazard occurring. The vulnerability assessment then considers the adaptive capacity of coastal assets; that is, the ability of a coastal asset to accommodate coastal hazard impact.

The vulnerability assessment process is presented in Figure D.1 based on WAPC (2019).

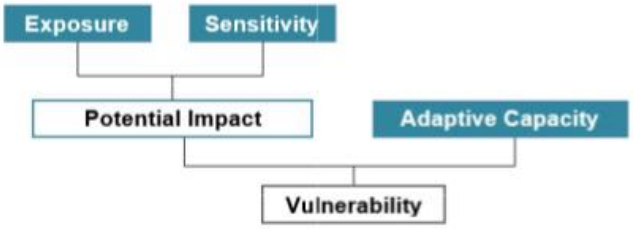


Figure D.1: Vulnerability Assessment Flowchart (from WAPC 2019).

The key components in the vulnerability assessment are:

- Exposure = *Likelihood* of coastal hazard occurring
- Sensitivity = *Consequence* of coastal asset being impacted
- Potential impact = *Risk* to coastal assets as a product of likelihood and consequence
- Adaptive Capacity = The ability for an asset to accommodate the coastal hazard impact and recover
- Vulnerability = Final risk rating which incorporates the adaptive capacity of the asset

The application of the key components in the vulnerability assessment is explained in the sections to follow.

D.1 Likelihood

D.1.1 Likelihood Definitions

In risk management terms, 'likelihood' is the chance of something happening, and is similar to the concept of probability. The likelihood scale that has been developed for the CHRMAP follows the guidance presented in WAPC (2019). The definitions for the likelihood scale are shown on Table D.1 with each category associated in terms of a generalised description and approximate Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP).

Table D.1: Likelihood Scale Definitions (WAPC 2019, AS5334-2013)

Rating	Description	Indicative Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)
Almost Certain	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Has a greater than 95% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated
Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Has a 63-95% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated
Possible	The event should occur at some time	Has a 20-63% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated
Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Has a 5-20% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated
Rare	The event may only occur in exceptional circumstances	May occur in exceptional circumstances, i.e. less than 5% chance of occurring in the identified time period if the risk is not mitigated

The erosion hazard for the shoreline areas is based on the coastal process allowances that have been calculated in the CHA (Appendix B). The erosion likelihood scale is developed based on the following:

- Coastal process allowances are considered as the 'Possible' category in each respective planning timeframe.
- It is assumed that erosion risk that is 'Possible' today becomes more likely in future time periods (i.e. 'Likely' or 'Almost Certain').
- Lower categories of likelihood ('Unlikely', 'Rare') can be defined by the scenarios defined at a future time frame.

Through this approach the likelihood scale has been developed. An example is given for the planning year 2050:

- Likely — Coastal Processes Allowance line 2025
- Possible — Coastal Processes Allowance line 2050
- Unlikely — Coastal Processes Allowance line 2075
- Rare — Coastal Processes Allowance line 2125

The application of this process through all planning periods is presented in Table D.2.

Table D.2: Coastal Hazard Assessment Likelihood Scale for Coastal Erosion

Likelihood Category	2025 Planning Period	2050 Planning Period	2075 Planning Period	2125 Planning Period
Almost Certain	-	-	2025 Erosion	2050 Erosion
Likely	-	2025 Erosion	2050 Erosion	2075 Erosion
Possible	2025 Erosion	2050 Erosion	2075 Erosion	2125 Erosion
Unlikely	2050 Erosion	2075 Erosion	2125 Erosion	-
Rare	2075 Erosion	2125 Erosion	-	-

D.1.2 Coastal Inundation Likelihood Scale

The inundation likelihood scale is developed using the coastal hazard inundation levels calculated for the study area at return periods 2 yr, 10yr, 100 yr and 500 yr ARI. Each respective return period is assigned a likelihood category based on the probability of occurrence. In future planning periods sea level rise is included in the likelihood scale (refer Table 4.1).

The coastal inundation likelihood scale categories are shown in Table D.3.

- The ARI categories selected to represent the likelihood categories 'Likely', 'Possible', 'Unlikely' and 'Rare' are based on the 2 yr, 10yr, 100 yr and 500yr ARI respectively and include the sea level rise corresponding to the planning year.
- The 'Almost Certain' category has been established based on the highest astronomical tide level (HAT).

D.2 Consequence

D.2.1 Consequence Scale

Consequence is used to describe the negative impact to assets when coastal hazard is realised. The consequence of coastal hazard is considered across a range of categories representing severity: 'Insignificant, Minor, Moderate, Major, Catastrophic'.

The consequence scale considers impact in terms of Physical, Environmental and Social impact and is shown in Table D.4.

Table D.3: Inundation Likelihood Categories

Rating	2025	2050 +0.2m	2075 +0.5m	2125 +1.3m
Almost Certain	2025 HAT	2050 HAT	2075 HAT	2125 HAT
Likely	2025 2yr ARI	2050 2yr ARI	2075 2yr ARI	2125 2yr ARI
Possible	2025 10yr ARI	2050 10yr ARI	2075 10yr ARI	2125 10yr ARI
Unlikely	2025 100yr ARI	2050 100yr ARI	2075 100yr ARI	2125 100yr ARI
Rare	2025 500yr ARI	2050 500yr ARI	2075 500yr ARI	2125 500yr ARI

Table D.4: Consequence Scale

Rating	Economic Impact	Environmental Impact	Social / Cultural Impact	Infrastructure
Catastrophic	Permanent loss or damage > $5 million	Permanent loss of flora and fauna – will not recover	Long-term or permanent loss of function >75% of community affected	Damage to majority of infrastructure (>75%)
Major	Permanent loss or damage $2 - $5 million	Long term loss of flora and fauna, limited chance of recovery	Medium-term disruption to function <50% of community affected	Damage to significant proportion of infrastructure (50% to 75%)
Moderate	Permanent loss or damage $200k -$2mil	Medium term loss of flora and fauna. Recovery likely	Minor long Term or major Short-Term loss of function <25% of community affected	Damage to up to half the infrastructure (25% to 50%)
Minor	Permanent loss or damage $20k - $200k	Short term loss of flora and fauna. Strong Recovery	Small to medium disruption to function <10% of community affected	Minor damage (10 to 25%)
Insignificant	Permanent loss or damage < $ 20k	Negligible to no loss of flora and fauna	Minimal short-term inconvenience <5% of community affected	Little or no damage (<10%)

D.2.2 Safety and Structural Considerations (Consequence)

The risk of inundation will be an important consideration for the structures in the shoreline areas. Inundation depth in extreme events and the safety and stability limits for people and structures in floodwaters generally requires consideration of flood depth and velocity. Safety limits for people and infrastructure based on velocity and depth is presented in Figure D.2 (from Smith et al 2014).

A limitation of the flooding results available to the study is that velocity is not available for extreme events. In the absence of velocity information, the flood hazard curve is used as follows:

- A flood level of 1m over the finished floor level has been adopted as representing a threshold where structures would fail, unless specifically constructed to withstand flooding (category H5 in Figure D.2).
- At a depth of 1m, there is a risk posed to the safety of people. For the consequence rating for inundation of structures, walkways or roads that may be used by people a depth of flooding greater than 1m above the ground level is categorised as major consequence, below this depth the rating is moderate.

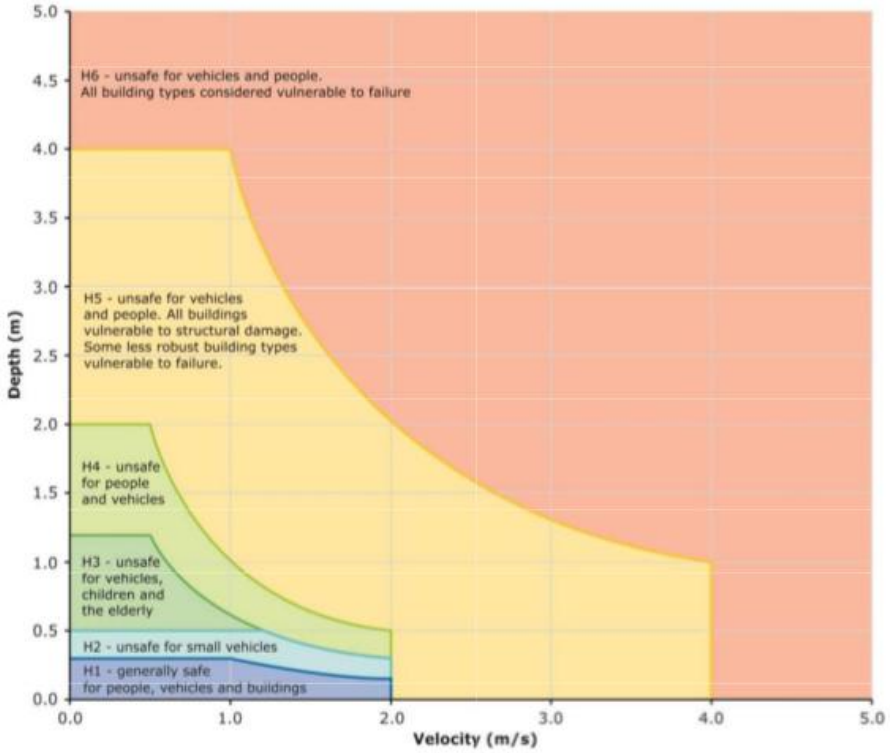


Figure D.2: Flood Hazard Curve – Vulnerability thresholds as a Product of Inundation Depth and Velocity (from Smith et al 2014)

D.2.3 Consequence Rating – Coastal Asset Register

The consequence of coastal hazard impact is different for each respective coastal asset and severity of impact is dependent on the hazard type – as an example the consequence of erosion for a shoreline is much more severe than that of inundation.

The consequence rating is shown in Table D.5 for each of the assets. Separate ratings are presented for the consequences of erosion and the consequences of inundation. It is noted that the consequence rating in Table D.5 is the 'worst' rating across the categories Environmental, Economic, Social and Heritage/Cultural for each respective asset. Assets are considered individually except in the case of minor infrastructure eg fencing, signage).

Table D.5: Consequence Rating for Coastal assets – Erosion and Inundation

Asset Type	Erosion	Inundation
	Consequence	Consequence
Houses	Major	Moderate[1]
Vacant Land (Residential)	Moderate	Minor
Commercial / Community Structures	Major	Moderate[1]
Major Access Road	Major	Moderate
Minor Access Road (incl. Dirt Roads)	Moderate	Moderate
Carparks - Bitumen	Moderate	Minor
Carparks – Gravel / Dirt	Moderate	Minor
Beaches	Major	Insignificant
Foreshore Reserve	Moderate	Minor
Revetments	Not Assessed	Minor
Jetties and Boat Ramps	Moderate	Minor
Furniture (Benches, Gazebo, BBQ, Play equipment)	Minor	Minor
Minor Infrastructure (signage, shelters, fencing)	Insignificant	Insignificant
Pathway / cycle paths / stairs	Minor	Minor
Toilets	Minor	Minor
Lurujarri Trail	Moderate	Minor
Monsoon Vine Thicket	Major	Minor

Notes - 1. For buildings with depth of flooding >1m over the Finished Floor level the consequence is rated as major. Below this level the rating is moderate.

D.3 Potential Impact

The assessment of potential impact to coastal assets uses the product of the likelihood and consequence to determine a level of risk.

Risk ratings are designated in four categories based on WAPC (2019):

1. Extreme - risks are intolerable, requiring immediate implementation of risk management measures.
2. Significant - risks are the most severe that can be tolerated and need monitoring in the short term as risk management measures are likely to be needed in the short-term.
3. Moderate - risk can be tolerated and need monitoring in the short to medium term.
4. Low - risk can be accepted, no risk management measures will be required in the short to medium term other than monitoring.

The risk level matrix is presented in Table D.6.

Table D.6: Potential Impact Scale - Likelihood / Consequences matrix to assess level of risk

		LIKELIHOOD				
		Rare (1)	Unlikely (2)	Possible (3)	Likely (4)	Almost Certain (5)
CONSEQUENCE	Insignificant (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Moderate (5)
	Minor (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	Moderate (10)
	Moderate (3)	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	Significant (12)	Significant (15)
	Major (4)	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	Significant (12)	Extreme (16)	Extreme (20)
	Catastrophic (5)	Moderate (5)	Moderate (10)	Significant (15)	Extreme (20)	Extreme (25)

D.4 Risk Acceptance and Tolerance

The risk tolerance scale provides the basis for decision making to inform which risk, locations and assets require risk management measures as a priority. For the level of risk defined for the coastal assets, the corresponding tolerance scale is shown on Table D.7. The tolerance scale has been developed from engagement with the community and based on the approach in WAPC (2019).

For a risk at the 'Significant' and 'Extreme' level, action to mitigate the risk is required. At lower level of risk, the risk is acceptable and no action is required.

Table D.7: Risk Tolerance Scale

Risk Level	Action Required	Acceptance / Tolerance
Extreme	Immediate action required to eliminate or reduce the risk to acceptable levels	Unacceptable / Intolerable
Significant	Immediate to short term action required to eliminate or reduce the risk to acceptable levels	Tolerable
Moderate	Short to medium term action to reduce the risk to acceptable levels, or accept risk	Tolerable / Acceptable
Low	Accept Risk	Acceptable

D.5 Adaptive Capacity

The concept of adaptive capacity recognises that some assets will cope with coastal hazard risk better than others. The coastal assets are rated with consideration of how well they can recover from coastal inundation or erosion hazard, i.e. their potential to adjust to address risk arising from coastal hazards with minimal disruption and cost.

The adaptive capacity scale of the assets adopts a rating in one of three categories from worst performing ('Poor') to best performing ('Good') as shown in Table D.8 developed from WAPC (2019).

Table D.8: Adaptive Capacity Rating for Coastal Assets (based on WAPC 2019)

Rating	Adaptive Capacity
Poor	• Little or no adaptive capacity. Potential impact would destroy all functionality. Redesign required
Average	• Small amount of adaptive capacity. Difficult but possible to restore functionality through repair and redesign
Good	• Good adaptive capacity. Functionality restored easily. • Adaptive systems restored at a relatively low cost or naturally over time.

The potential for an asset to recover from the impact of either erosion or inundation is generally different and has been rated separately. A summary of the adaptive capacity ratings is provided in Table D.9.

Table D.9: Adaptive Capacity Ratings of Coastal Assets – Erosion and Inundation

	Adaptive Capacity Rating	
Asset Type	**Erosion**	**Inundation**
Houses	Poor	Average [1]
Vacant Land	Average	Good
Commercial / Community Structures[2]	Poor	Average[1]
Major Access Road	Poor	Good
Minor Access Road (Dirt Roads)	Average	Good
Carparks - Bitumen	Poor	Good
Carparks – Gravel / Dirt	Average	Good
Beaches	Average	Good
Foreshore Reserve	Average	Good
Jetties and Boat Ramps	Average	Good
Parks & Playgrounds (Benches, Gazebo, BBQ, Play equipment)	Average	Average
Minor Infrastructure (signage, shelters, fencing)	Good	Good
Pathway / cycle paths / stairs	Average	Good
Toilets	Poor	Average
Lurujarri Trail	Good	Good
Monsoon Vine Thicket	Good	Good

Notes

1. For houses and commercial business with depth of flooding >1.0m over the Finished Floor level the adaptive capacity is rated as poor.

D.6 Vulnerability Scales

Using the risk level calculated in the potential impact stage the adaptive capacity of the respective assets was then considered to determine the final vulnerability rating for each of the assets (Table D.10).

Table D.10: Asset Vulnerability Matrix

Potential Impact	Adaptive Capacity Rating		
	Poor	Average	Good
Extreme	Very High	Very High	High
Significant	Very High	High	Medium
Moderate	High	Medium	Low
Low	Medium	Low	Low

A vulnerability tolerance scale determines the level at which vulnerability is deemed acceptable, tolerable or intolerable. The vulnerability tolerance scale is shown in Table D.11 developed from WAPC (2019) and used to identify which risk, locations, assets and values require risk management measures as a priority.

Table D.11: Vulnerability Tolerance Scale

Risk Level	Action Required	Acceptance / Tolerance
Very High	Asset has minimal ability to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards without additional support. Adaptation will need to be considered as a priority.	Unacceptable / Intolerable
High	Asset has limited ability to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards. Immediate to short-term adaptation is likely to be required to reduce risk to acceptable levels.	Tolerable
Medium	Asset has some ability to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards. However short to medium term actions are likely to be required to reduce risk to acceptable levels	Tolerable / Acceptable
Low	Asset has high resilience; it is able to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards without additional support. No immediate action required	Acceptable

D.7 Risk Assessment Outcomes

The risk assessment outcomes have been calculated based on the CHRMAP framework outlined in the previous sections.

The final vulnerability rating for assets which incorporates consideration of existing controls through each of the Coastal Compartments is detailed in this section, with asset vulnerability rating presented in a traffic light system as shown in Table D.12.

Table D.12: Vulnerability Rating Summary

Rating	Description of Asset Vulnerability and Action Required
Low	Asset has high resilience; it is able to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards without additional support. No immediate action required
Medium	Asset has some ability to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards. However short to medium term actions are likely to be required to reduce risk to acceptable levels
High	Asset has limited ability to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards. Immediate to short-term adaptation is likely to be required to reduce risk to acceptable levels.
Very High	Asset has minimal ability to cope with the impacts of coastal hazards without additional support. Adaptation will need to be considered as a priority.

D.8.1 Coastal Compartment 1 - Cable Beach

The vulnerability rating for assets is presented in Table D.13 for erosion and inundation.

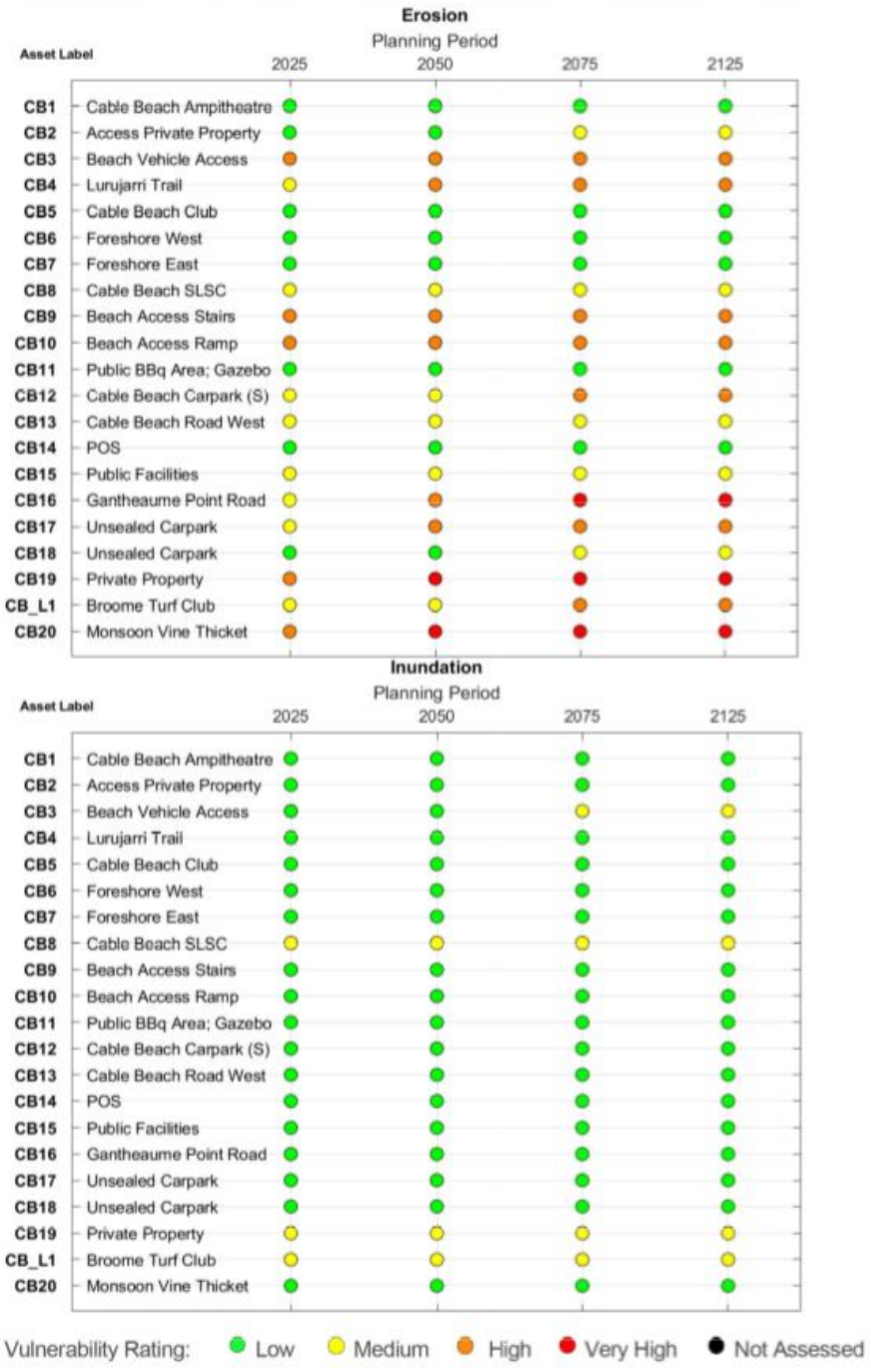
The priority assets that require risk management driven by erosion impacts include:

- Cable Beach Vehicle Access (CB3), Beach Access Stairs (CB9), Beach Access Ramp (CB10), Private Property (CB19) and the Monsoon Vine Thicket (CB20) are rated as Highly vulnerable within the current planning period (2025). Gantheaume Point Road (CB16), the Lurujarri Trail (CB4) and the Unsealed Carpark (CB17) are Highly vulnerable by 2050.
- Private Property (CB19) and the Monsoon Vine Thicket (CB20) increase their risk to Very High by 2050. By 2075, Gantheaume Point Road (CB16) is rated at Very High vulnerability to erosion.

For inundation there are no immediate risks to assets.

It is noted that the section of shoreline of approximately 400m, between the Broome Surf Lifesaving Club and the vehicle beach access point to the north was the focus of upgrades and protection measures as part of the Cable Beach revitalisation project. It is assumed the protection will be maintained and continue to safeguard all assets in the foreshore in future years.

Table D.13: Vulnerability Rating for Assets in Coastal Compartment 1 – Cable Beach



D.8.2 Coastal Compartment 2 – Gantheaume Point

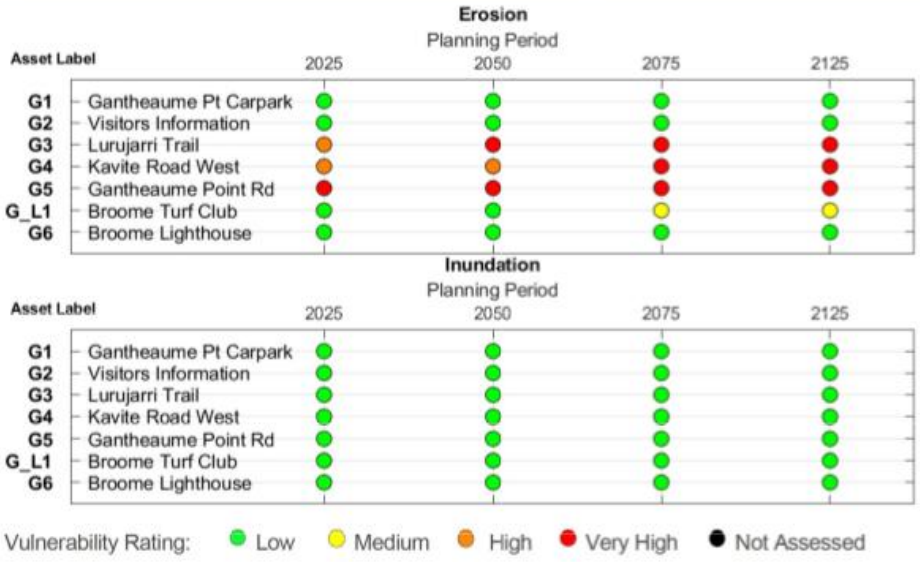
The vulnerability rating for assets is presented in Table D.14 for erosion and inundation.

The priority assets that require risk management driven by erosion impacts are:

- The Lurujarri Trail (G3) and Kavite Road West (G4) are rated as highly vulnerable for the current planning period (2025). With the vulnerability risk increasing to Very High by 2050 for the Lurujarri Trail (G3) and by 2075 for Kavite Road West (G4).

For inundation there is no risk to the assets within the Gantheaume Point coastal compartment for all assessed planning periods.

Table D.14: Vulnerability Rating for Assets in Coastal Compartment 2 – Gantheaume Point



D.8.3 Coastal Compartment 3 – Reddell Beach

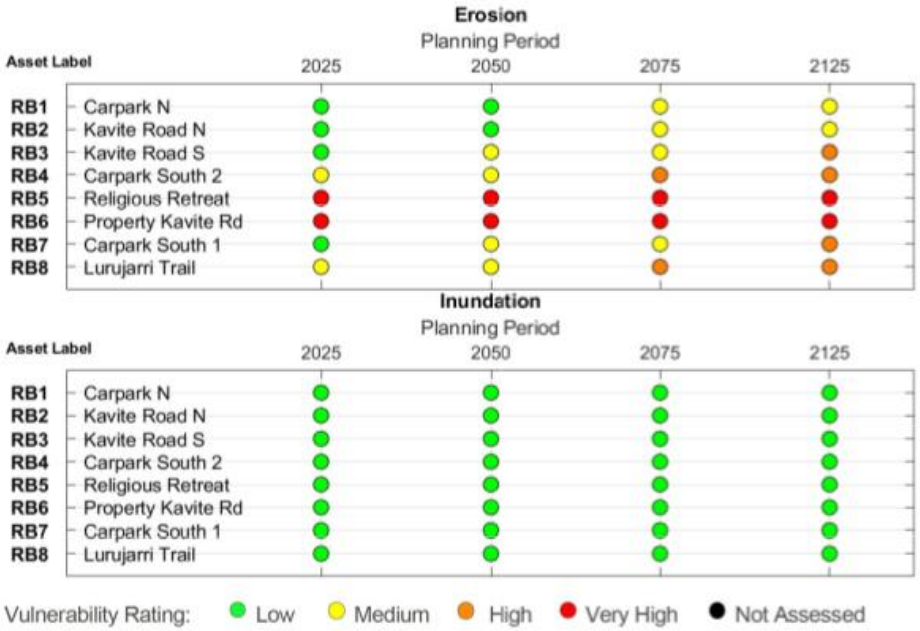
The vulnerability rating for assets is presented in Table D.15 for erosion and inundation.

The priority assets that require risk management driven by erosion impacts are:

- The Religious Retreat (RB5) and Property on Kavite Road (RB6) are rated as Very Highly vulnerable to erosion for all assessed planning periods. The Lurujarri Trail (RB8) and Carpark South 2 (RB4) are at High risk by 2075 and by 2125 Kavite Road South (RB3) and Carpark South 1 (RB7) are rated as Highly vulnerable to erosion.

For inundation there are no risks to inundation for any assets within the Reddell Beach coastal compartment for the planning periods assessed.

Table D.15: Vulnerability Rating for Assets in Coastal Compartment 3 – Reddell Beach



D.8.4 Coastal Compartment 4 – Entrance Point

The vulnerability rating for assets is presented in Table D.16 for erosion and inundation.

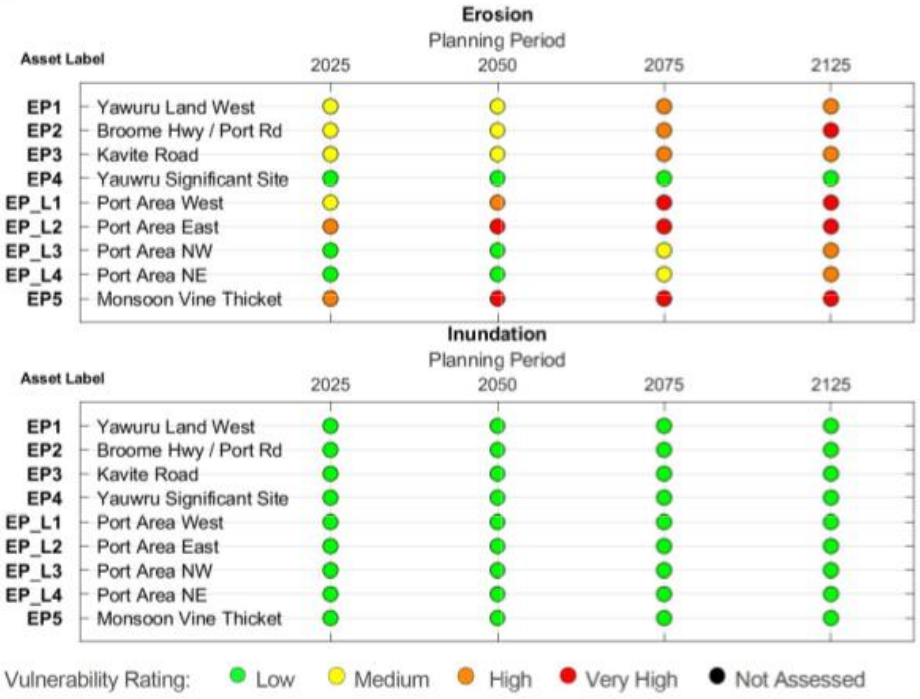
It is noted that the majority of assets in the coastal compartment are managed by the Kimberley Ports Authority (KPA). These are the subject of a separate CHRMAP that was prepared for KPA in 2025.

The priority assets that require risk management driven by erosion impacts are:

- The Port Area East (EP_L2) and the Monsoon Vine Thicket (EP5) are rated as Highly vulnerable to erosion in 2025. These ratings increase to Very High by 2050. Port Area West (EP_L1), Broome Highway/Port Road (EP2) and Kavite Road (EP3) are Highly Vulnerable to Erosion by the 2050 planning period. Port Area North West (EP_L3) and Port Area North East (EP_L4) are rated as Highly vulnerable to erosion by the 2125 planning period.

For inundation there are no risks to inundation for any assets within Entrance Point coastal compartment for the planning periods assessed.

Table D.16: Vulnerability Rating for Assets in Coastal Compartment 4 – Entrance Point



D.8.5 Coastal Compartment 5 – Simpson's Beach

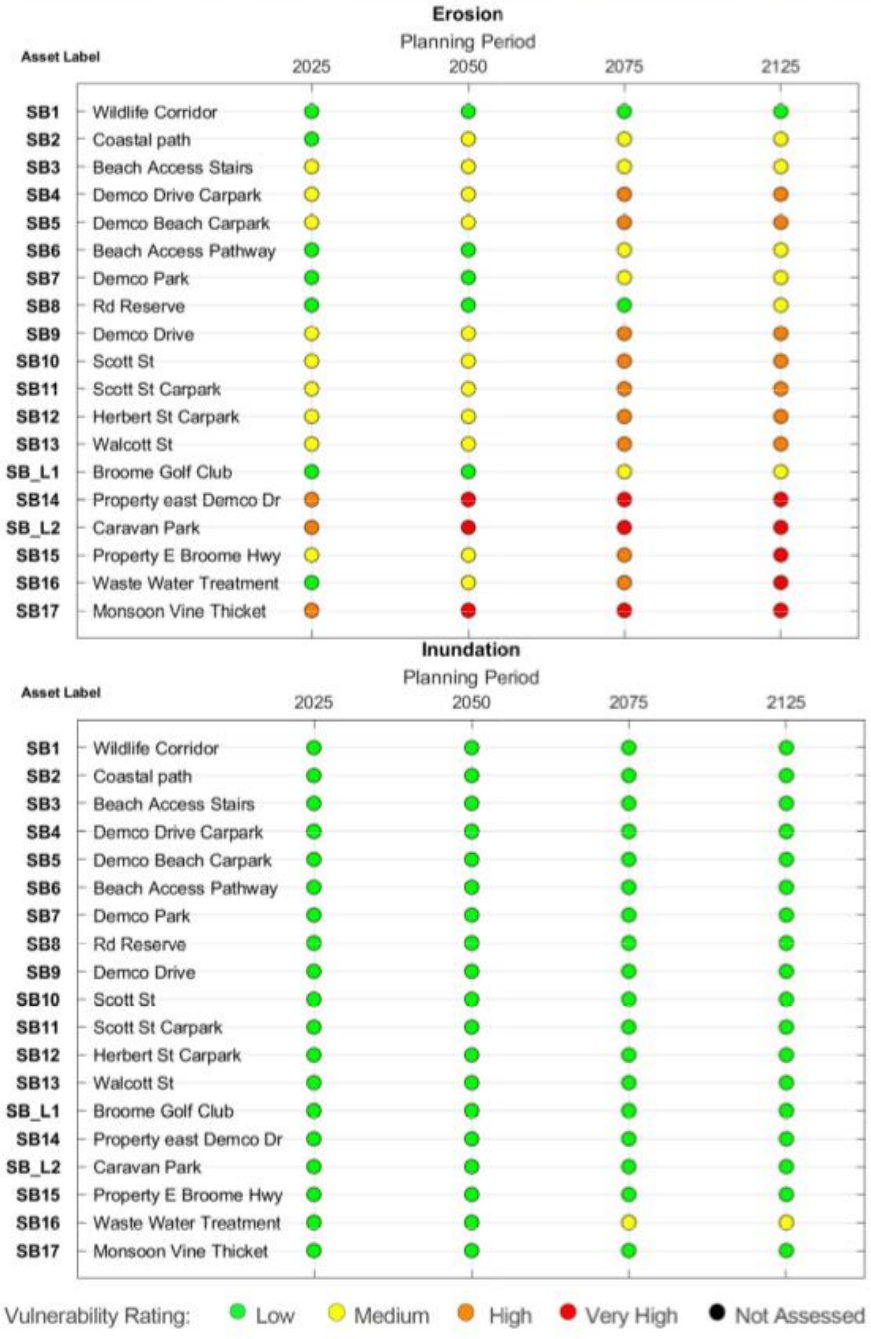
The vulnerability rating for assets is presented in Table D.17 for erosion and inundation.

The priority assets that require risk management driven by erosion impacts are:

- Properties east of Demco Drive (SB14), Roebuck Bay Caravan Park (SB_L2) and the Monsoon Vine Thicket (SB17) are rated as Highly vulnerable to erosion within the current planning period (2025). By 2050 the rating increases to Very Highly vulnerable.
- By 2075, Demco Drive carpark (SB4), Demco Beach carpark (SB5), Demco Drive (SB9), Scott Street (SB10), Scott Street Carpark (SB11), Herbert Street Carpark (SB12), Walcott Street (SB13), Waste Water Treatment Plant (SB16) and the properties east of Broome Highway (SB15) are rated as Highly vulnerable to erosion.
- The rating of the Waste Water Treatment Plant (SB16) and the properties east of Broome Highway (SB15) is increased to Very High by the 2125 planning period.

For inundation there are no High risks to inundation for any assets within Simpson's Beach coastal compartment for the planning periods assessed.

Table D.17: Vulnerability Rating for Assets in Coastal Compartment 5 – Simpson's Beach



D.8.6 Coastal Compartment 6 – Town Beach

The vulnerability rating for assets is presented in Table D.18 for erosion and inundation.

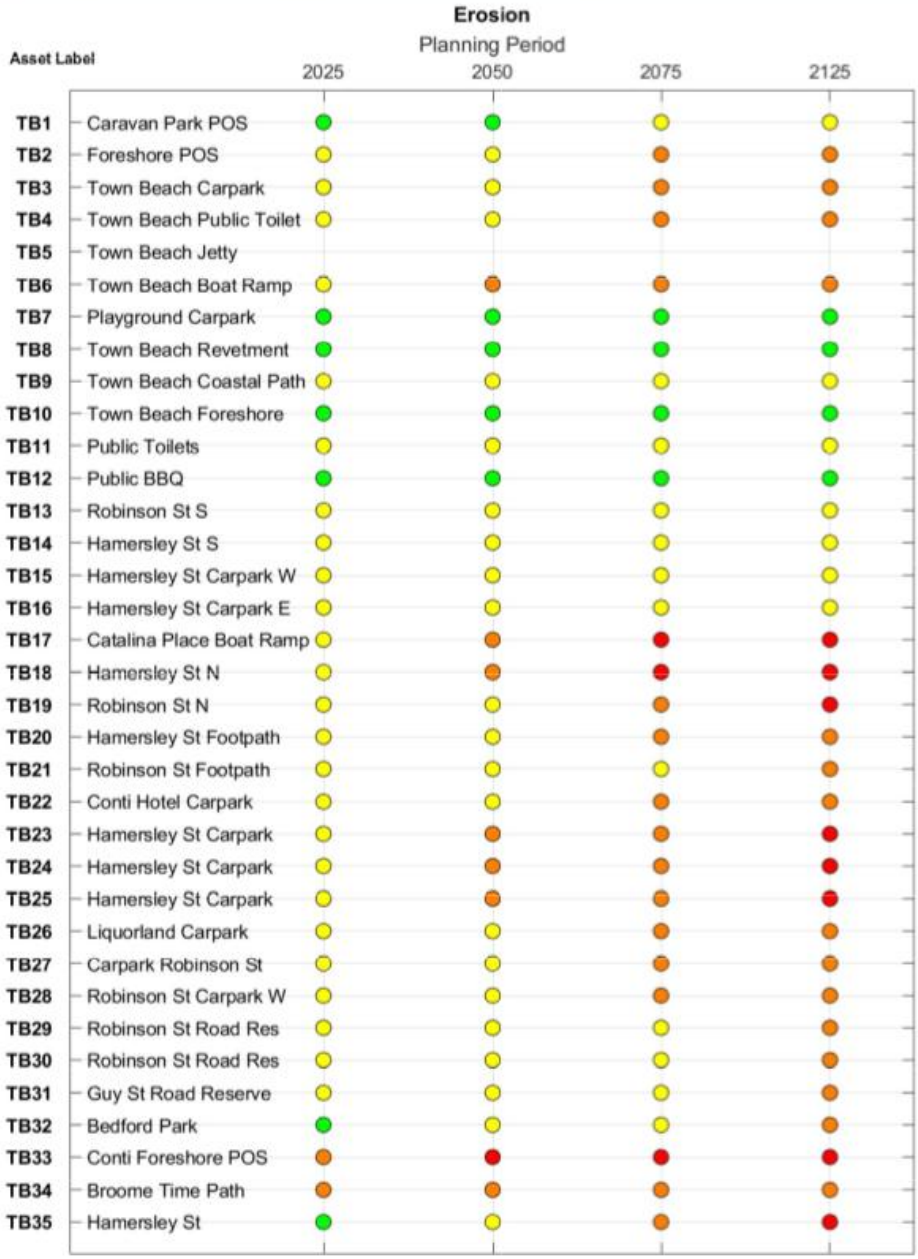
The priority assets that require risk management driven by erosion impacts are:

- Conti Foreshore POS (TB33), Broome Time Path (TB34), Moonlight Bay Carpark Carnarvon Street (TB47) and the Moonlight Bay and Mangrove Hotels (TB71) are Highly vulnerable to erosion in the 2025 planning period.
- By the 2050 planning period, Property east of Robinson and west of Hamersley Street (TB72) Town Beach Boat Ramp (TB6), Catalina Place Boat Ramp (TB17), Hamersley Street North (TB18), Hamersley Street Carpark east, south of Catalina Place (TB23), Hamersley Street Carpark east, north of Catalina Place (TB24), Hamersley Street Carpark west, south of Catalina Place (TB25), the Conti Hotel Carpark Overflow (TB39), Anne Street (TB41), Carnarvon Street Coastal Footpath (TB43), Matso's Brewery (TB45), Matso's Brewery Carpark (TB46), Roebuck Bay Coastal Path (TB53), Property east of Robinson and west of Hamersley Street (TB72), Property on Guy Street (TB74) and Property on Hamersley Street (TB75, TB76 and TB77) are rated as Highly vulnerable to erosion.
- Property South-east of Hamersley Street (TB70) and Catalinas (TB80) are rated with a Very High vulnerability to erosion in the current planning period (2025). By 2050, the Conti Foreshore Public Open Space (TB33) and the Mangrove and Moonlight Bay Hotels (TB71) are rated as Highly Vulnerable to erosion.
- By the 2075 and 2125 planning periods, 78% and 85% of assets within the Town Beach coastal compartment, respectively, will be either Highly or Very Highly vulnerable to erosion.

The inundation vulnerability for assets is minimal for the Town Beach compartment.

- There is no significant vulnerability risk to any of the assets within town beach until the 2125 planning period. Where Catalinas (TB80) is rated as High.

Table D.18: Vulnerability Rating for Assets in Coastal Compartment 6 – Town Beach



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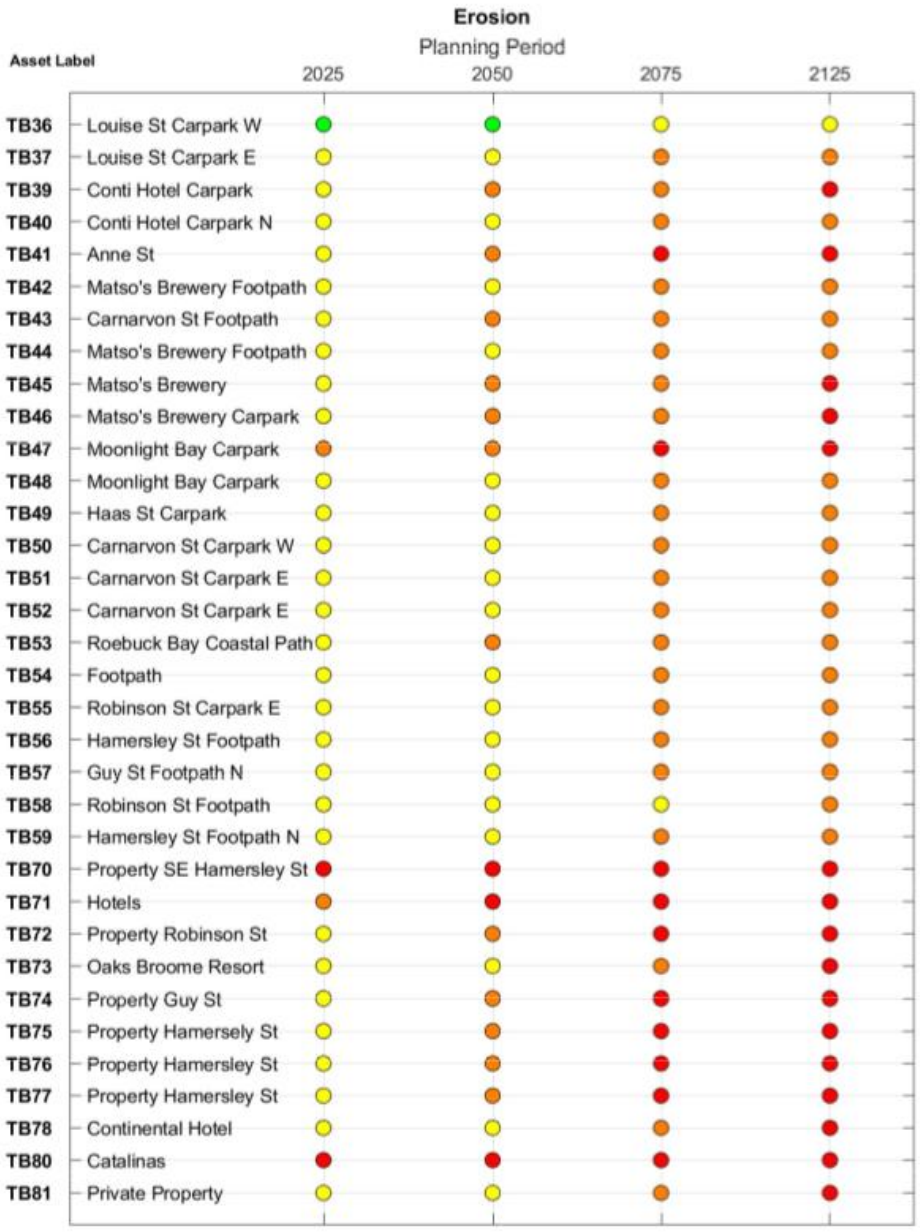

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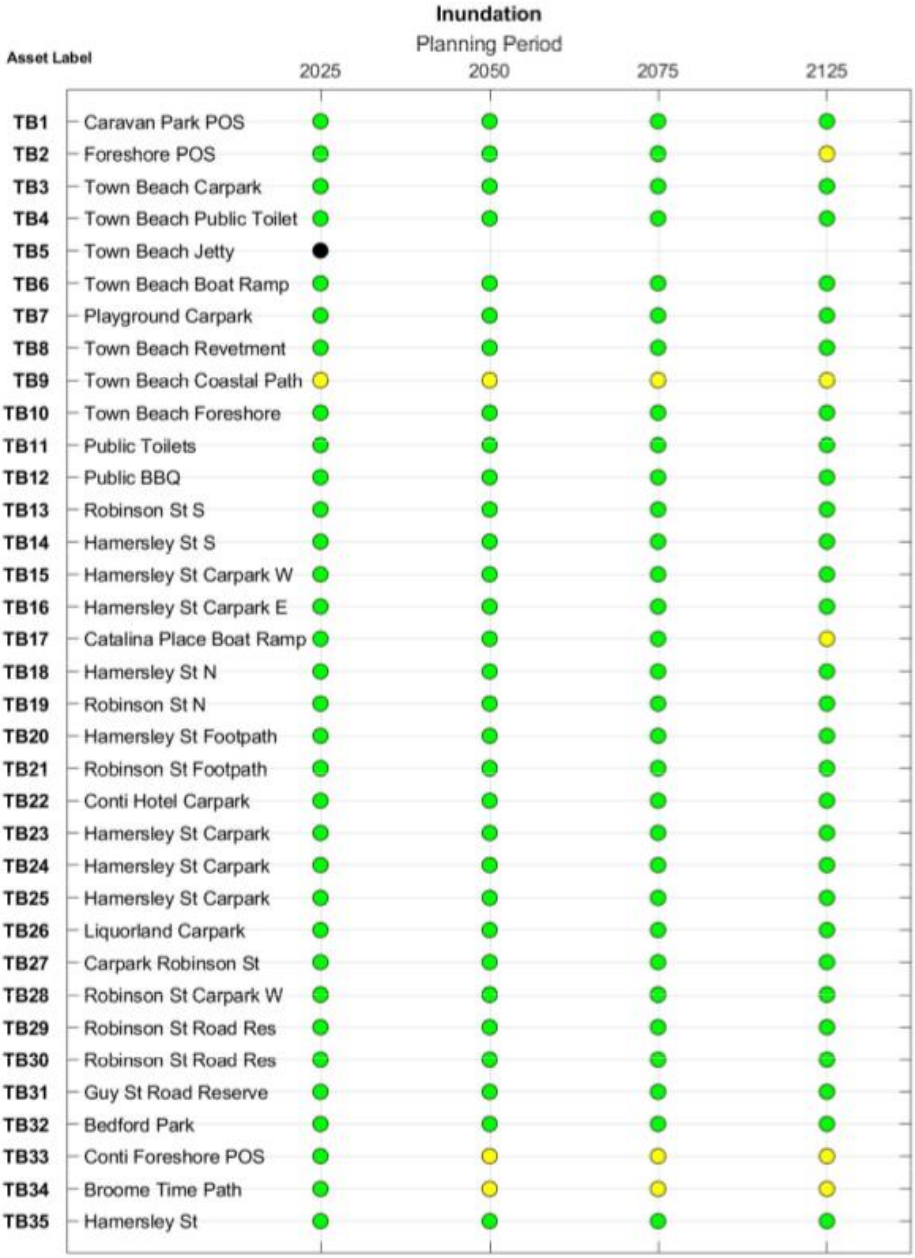

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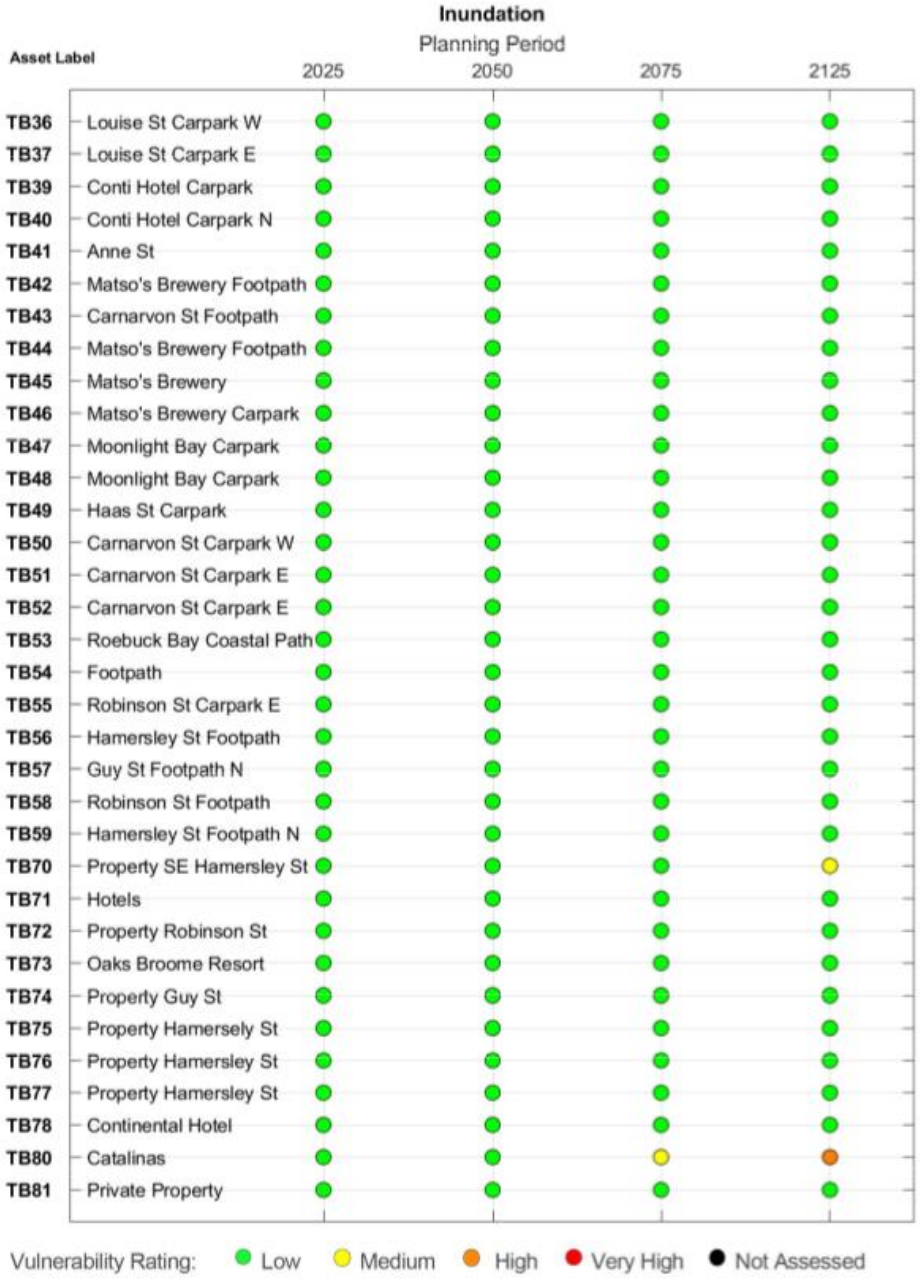


D.8.7 Coastal Compartment 7 – Broome Town Centre

The vulnerability rating for assets is presented in Table D.19 for erosion and inundation.

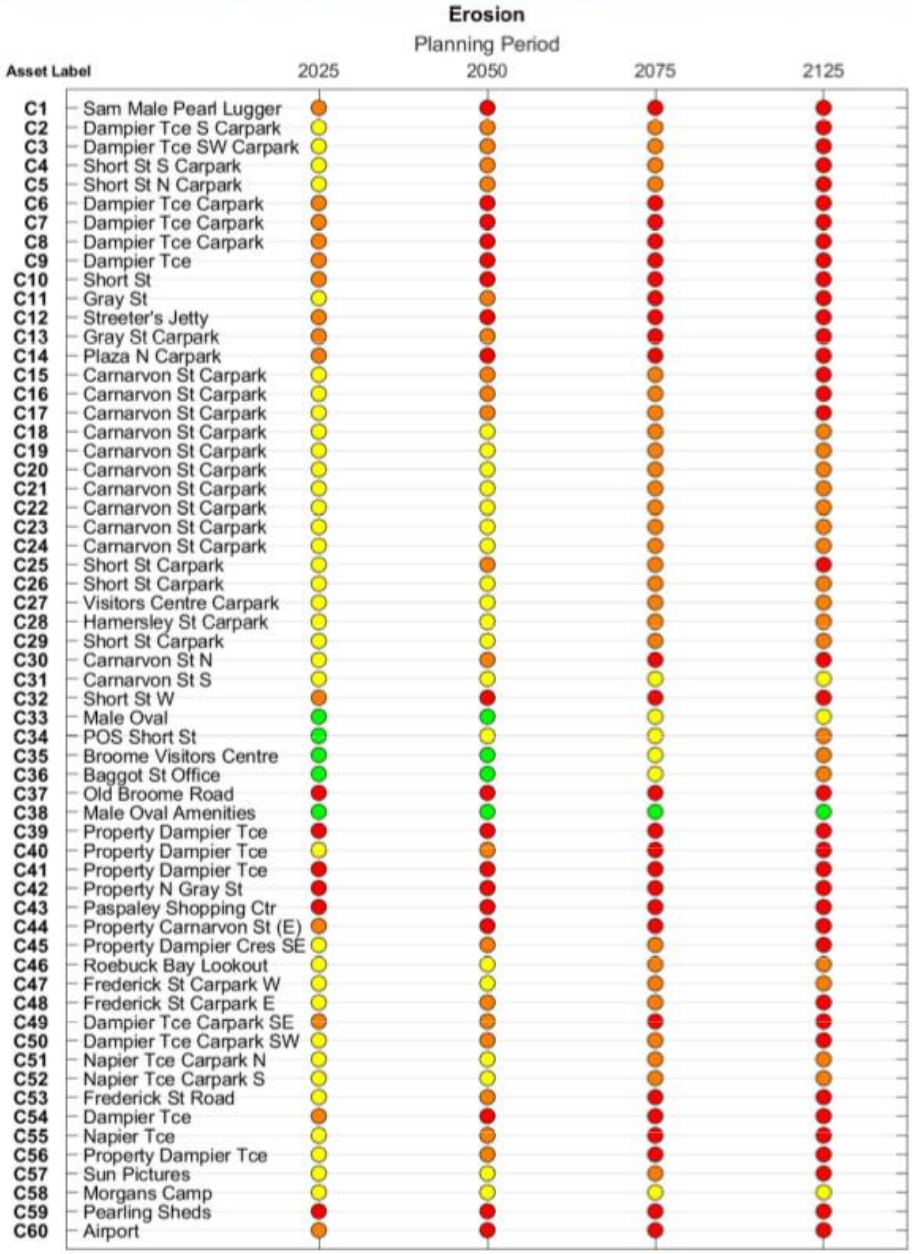
The priority assets that require risk management driven by erosion impacts are:

- Shire assets Same Male Pearling Lugger (C1), Dampier Terrace Central-west carpark (C6), Dampier Terrace North-west carpark (C7), Dampier Terrace North-east carpark (C8), Dampier Terrace (C9), Short Street (C10), Streeter's Jetty (C12), Gray Street Carpark (C13), Plaza North Carpark (C14), Short Street West (C32), Property west of Carnarvon Street, south of Short Street (C44), Dampier Terrace Carpark South-east (C49), Dampier Terrace (C54) and the Pearling Sheds (C59) are rated as Highly vulnerable to erosion for the current planning period (2025).
- By 2050, Dampier Terrace South Carpark (C2), Dampier Terrace South-west carpark (C3), Short Street South Carpark (C4), Short Street North Carpark (C5), Gray Street (C11), Gray Street Carpark (C13), Carnarvon Street north-west carpark (C15), Carnarvon Street north-central carpark 1 (C16), Carnarvon Street north-central carpark 2 (C17), Short Street carpark east (C25), Carnarvon Street North (C30), Property between Dampier Terrace and Carnarvon Street South (C40), Property on Dampier Crescent (C45), Frederick Street Carpark East (C48), Dampier Terrace Carpark South-west (C50), Frederick Street (C53), Napier Terrace (C55), Property on Dampier Terrace (C56) and the Broome Airport (C60) are Highly vulnerable to erosion.
- Assets rated as Very Highly vulnerable to erosion in the 2025 planning period include; Old Broome Road (C37), Properties east of Dampier Terrace (C39), Property between Dampier Terrace and Carnarvon Street North (C41), Property north of Gray Street (C42) and Property west of Carnarvon Street and north of Short Street (C43).
- By 2050, Same Male Pearling Lugger (C1), Dampier Terrace Central-west carpark (C6), Dampier Terrace North-west carpark (C7), Dampier Terrace North-east carpark (C8), Dampier Terrace (C9), Short Street (C10), Streeter's Jetty (C12), Plaza North Carpark (C14), Short Street West (C32), Old Broome Road (C37), Property on Dampier Terrace (C39 and C41), Property North of Gray Street (C42), Paspaley Shopping Centre (C43), Property west of Carnarvon Street and south of Short Street (C44) and Dampier Terrace (C54) are classified as being Very Highly vulnerable to erosion.
- By the 2075 planning period 88% of assets are rated as either Highly or Very Highly vulnerable to erosion. And by the 2125 planning period, this figure will increase to 93% of assets.

The priority assets that require risk management driven by inundation impacts are:

- There are no assets rated as either High or Very High in the current (2025) or 2050 planning period.
- By 2075, Carnarvon Street North (C30), Short Street West (C32), Broome Visitors Centre (C35) and Paspaley Shopping Centre (C43) are rated as Highly vulnerable to inundation.
- By 2125, Carnarvon Street South (C31), Baggot Street Office (C36), Old Broome Road (C37) and the Broome Airport are Highly vulnerable to inundation.
- Property on Dampier Terrace (C41), Paspaley Shopping Centre (C43) and the Property on Carnarvon Street East (C44) are rated as Very High vulnerability to inundation by the 2125 planning period.

Table D.19: Vulnerability Rating for Assets in Coastal Compartment 7 – Broome Town Centre



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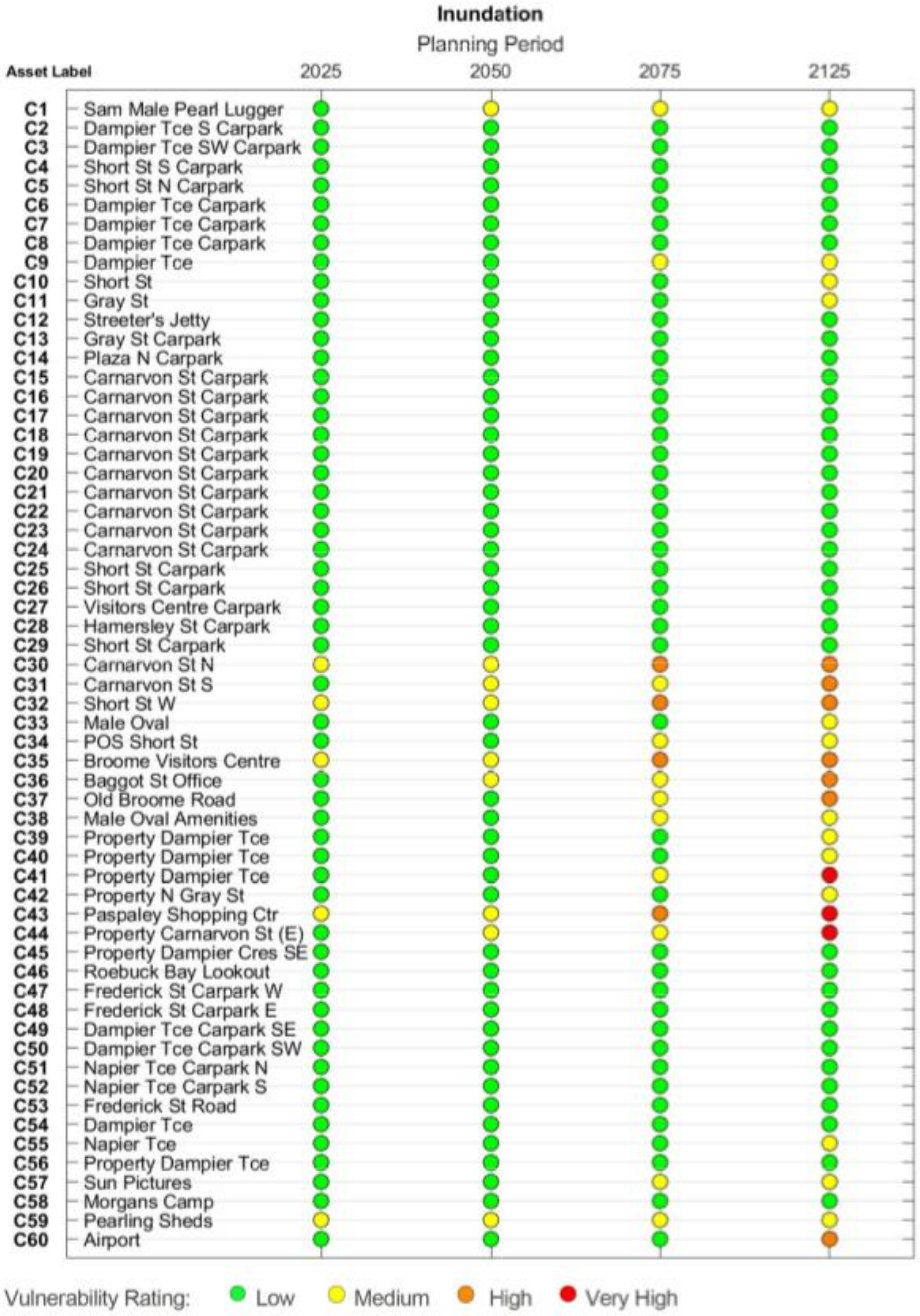


D.8.8 Coastal Compartment 8 / 9 – Dampier Creek

The vulnerability rating for assets is presented in Table D.20 for erosion and inundation.

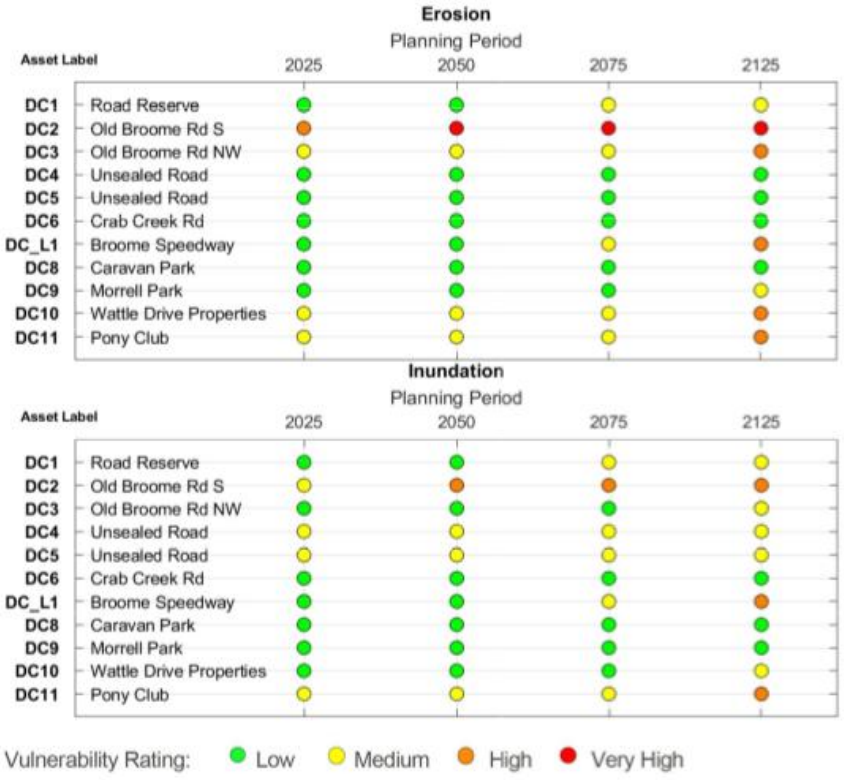
The priority assets that require risk management driven by erosion impacts are:

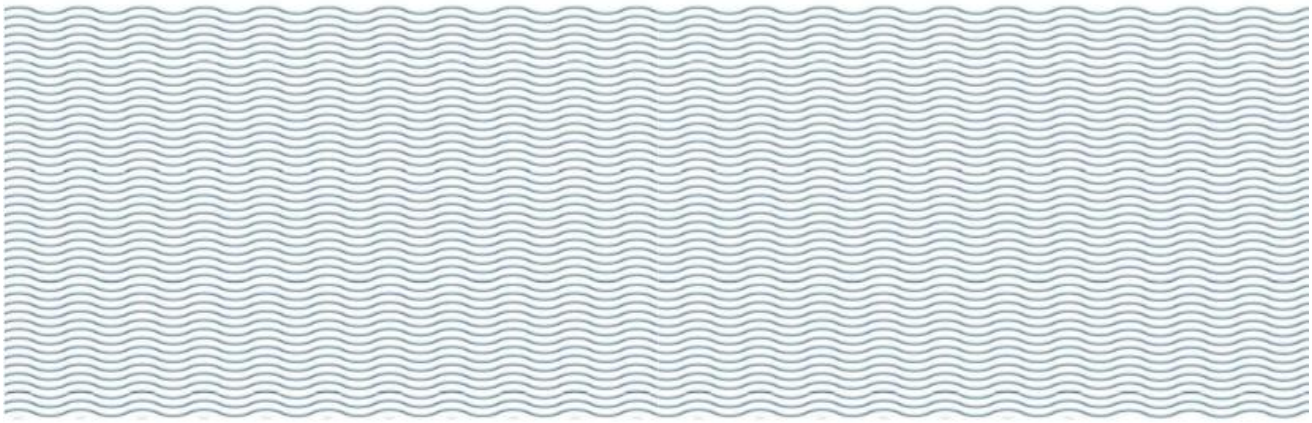
- Old Broome Road south (DC2) is rated as Highly vulnerable to erosion for the current planning period (2025). By 2050, Old Broome Road south (DC2) increase its vulnerability to Very High for erosion.
- By 2125, Old Broome Road north-west, the Broome Speedway (DC_L1), Wattle Drive properties (DC10) and the Pony Club (DC11) are Highly vulnerable to erosion.

The priority assets that require risk management driven by inundation impacts are:

- Old Broome Road South (DC2) is Highly vulnerable to inundation in the 2050 planning period. By 2125, Broome Speedway Lease (DC_L1) and the Pony Club (DC11) will become Highly vulnerable to inundation.

Table D.20: Vulnerability Rating for Assets in Coastal Compartment 8/9 – Dampier Creek





Appendix E

Risk Treatment

E.1 Risk Treatment

E.1.1 Risk Treatment and Adaptation Hierachy

The Risk Treatment options that are considered in this CHRMAP have been developed from a range of sources. The key guidance comes from the CHRMAP guidelines (WAPC 2019) which describes the general risk treatment categories in a risk treatment and adaptation hierarchy.

The hierarchy was developed on the principle of maintaining flexibility for decision makers in the future. The management approaches at the top of the list allow greater flexibility for decision makers in future (eg Avoid), whilst options further down the list in the hierarchy moving towards the final option of Protect limit the future decision-making options available.

The categories are described in Table E.1 from highest to lowest management categories:

- Avoid - avoid new development in areas at risk of coastal hazard
- Planned or Managed Retreat - allows existing public assets and private property to remain in place until such time as coastal hazard from erosion or inundation is untenable
- Accommodate - design and management strategies which render the risks as tolerable/acceptable, allowing land to continue to be utilised until risks become intolerable
- Protect - protect assets from damage resulting from erosion and recession and storm surge inundation

In addition to the four main categories, additional management approaches considered in the CHRMAP are:

- No Regrets - approaches that can improve resilience and preparedness against the impact of coastal hazards. These can be implemented where further understanding of the risk to assets is being collected, or while the assessment to determine a preferred risk treatment option is completed.
- Do Nothing - assumes that all levels of risk are accepted and that no further action will be taken. This risk treatment option provides a basis for comparison of all other risk treatment options.

E.1.2 Adaptation Tools

A range of adaptation tools available to mitigate coastal risk applied in the CHRMAP under the key category definitions is summarised in Table E.2. These have been developed from a range of sources including WAPC 2019 and the National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility (NCCARF) Coast Adapt tools.

The coastal hazard and risk level identified for the assets within each of the coastal management units is considered with reference to the adaptation approaches in the adaptation hierarchy. Adaptation responses can vary within coastal compartments, and in many instances a range of complementary adaptation responses that mitigate the coastal risk are applied.

Table E.1: Risk Treatment and Adaptation Hierachy

Approach	Overview
	Avoid: This approach is to simply avoid new development in areas at risk of coastal hazard. This approach is only applicable to locations where development has not commenced. The aim of this risk treatment option is to avoid the construction of new public and private assets within areas identified to be impacted by coastal hazards. Avoidance risk treatment options are the best form of risk management (mitigation) and where possible should be the risk treatment option of choice (WAPC 2019). Avoidance is particularly applicable to all land use and development in greenfield locations.
	Planned or Managed Retreat: The concept of planned or managed retreat allows existing public assets and private property to remain in place until such time as coastal hazard from erosion or inundation is untenable. Planned or managed retreat for existing development involves relocating or sacrificing infrastructure, both public assets and private property, when erosion and recession impacts reach action trigger points. Under this option the use of temporary coastal protection structures and/or restoration of natural controls such as dunes and shoreline areas is supported to maintain or create a buffer against storm erosion. As existing assets reach the end of their functional life (or if they are substantially damaged by a storm event), they would be removed, including any associated coastal protection structures.
	Accommodate: The accommodate risk treatment option aims to utilise design and management strategies which render the risks as tolerable/acceptable, allowing land to continue to be utilised until risks become intolerable. Design and management strategies may include a mix of structural or non-structural approaches. Structural approaches include minimum finished floor levels and elevated electrical circuitry, and relocatable structures which can be moved to different locations on- or off-site to manage risk arising from inundation coastal hazards. Non-structural approaches such as modifications to local planning frameworks (eg inclusion of a special control area) can also enable accommodate risk treatment options.
	Protect: Protect risk treatment options aim to protect assets from damage resulting from erosion and recession and storm surge inundation. Protect risk treatment options should be primarily proposed in the public interest and enhance or preserve beach and foreshore reserve amenity. The Protect option is only available when all other options are exhausted and should be justified in terms of the benefit it delivers to the community. • Common hard protection structures include seawalls; groynes; offshore breakwaters and soft protection measures such as beach nourishment. • Interim protection structures can be applied to delay shoreline recession over the short to medium term. This might be achieved through soft protection measures such as regular sand renourishment and revegetating shoreline areas.

Table E.2: Adaptation Options Toolbox (Adapted from WAPC 2019)

	Code	Adaptation Type	Applicable	Measure
Avoid	Av.1	Locating Assets in areas that are not vulnerable to coastal hazards	Can be applied to all asset types. Applicable to undeveloped residential and commercial land.	1. Amend local planning scheme to include Special Control Area which encompasses all areas affected by either erosion of inundation hazard over the 100-year planning period. 2. Establish planning-based controls that only allow development in the SCA that can address coastal hazard.
Planned / Managed Retreat	MR.1	Leaving Assets Unprotected	Low cost, Temporary and easily relocatable recreation amenities. At end of lifecycle, allow impacts to occur, accept loss of asset once design event occurs.	1. Amend local planning scheme to include Special Control Area. 2. Determine assets that are deemed sacrificial. 3. Monitoring (NR1) to identify when trigger is reached.
	MR.2	Demolition, Removal or relocation of Assets from inside the hazard area	Assets of low value where it is impractical both technically and financially to design the asset to withstand the impact of the coastal hazards instead of relocating it.	1. Amend local planning scheme to include Special Control Area. 2. Determine assets that are deemed sacrificial or relocatable, and update Council's Asset register to reflect likely timeframe for impact to assist in prioritising asset relocation. 3. Monitoring (NR1) to identify when trigger is reached.
	MR.3	Event limited development approval / prohibit expansion of existing use rights.	Generally applicable where protection of assets is not viable. All assets where it is impractical to ultimately implement protection.	Amend local planning scheme to include Special Control Area.
	MR.4	Voluntary Acquisition	All private property where it is impractical to ultimately implement protection. This risk treatment option would require the acquisition of affected properties, on a voluntary basis. Ensures land in the coastal zone is continuously provided for coastal foreshore management, public access, recreation and conservation.	1. Investigate/put in place funding for acquisition of priority properties. 2. Offer voluntary acquisitions reflecting asset value in light of hazard.

	Code	Adaptation Type	Applicable	Measure
	MR.5	Limit Further Subdivision	Limit further subdivision of existing lots identified in the hazard area.	Amend local planning scheme to include Special Control Area.
Accommodate	Ac.1	Building Design Relocatable Structures	Design assets to be relocatable. Structures can be moved in future as risk increases and becomes intolerable.	1. Amend local planning scheme to include Special Control Area. 2. Prepare local planning policy containing relevant inundation and wave overtopping development controls. 3. Approval of local planning policy by Council. 4. Implement local planning policy development controls to all properties within the special control area for coastal hazards within the local government area.
Accommodate	Ac.2	Building Design Design assets to withstand impacts.	Where avoiding or relocating an asset is not an option, design of assets to withstand the impact of inundation. Roads, car parks, residential property, commercial property, hospitals, aged care facilities, schools, childcare facilities.	
Accommodate	Ac.3	Building Design Appropriate Finished Floor Levels		
Accommodate	AC.4	Filling Land		
Protect	Pr.1	Beach Management / sand management	Placement of sand to provide buffer against erosion or reinstate sediment that has been lost from the system.	Investigate and secure suitable sand sources for nourishment. Obtain planning approvals and secure the funding mechanisms.
Protect	Pr.2	Nature Based Solutions	This approach refers to 'soft engineering' methods that are in keeping with nature. Includes options sch as revegetation, dune building, mangroves. Approaches are used to provide increased resilience to erosion process where wave conditions are mild.	Investigate suitable options for the Broome coastal environment. Obtain planning approvals. Determine funding mechanisms.
Protect	Pr.3	Groynes. Can be land based or detached groynes	Rock structures placed to reduce the wave conditions at the shore and promote sediment accumulation in the relatively calm conditions in the lee.	Requires detailed technical study to assess appropriateness of the option for the location. Considerations include modification of hydrodynamics and sediment transport processes. Undertake investigation of rock and sand sources for detailed costing's, design, planning approvals and funding mechanisms.

	Code	Adaptation Type	Applicable	Measure
	Pr.4	Seawalls or Revetments	Involves construction of an engineered structure along a shoreline to maintain the shoreline position and protect important built assets from erosion. Recent examples for Broome include the Town Beach Revetment and Cable Beach buried seawall.	1. Investigate viability of existing seawalls on beaches. 2. Consider in accordance with Council's Asset Management Plan. 3. Undertake investigation of rock and sand sources for detailed costing's, design of seawall and nourishment, planning approvals and funding mechanisms. 4. Continued monitoring for trigger.
	Pr.5	Flood Mitigation Structure	Involves construction of a flood control which is either permanent or temporary along an entire section of shoreline. Can be a Seawall / Revetment (Pr.4)	1. Undertake investigation of rock and sand sources for detailed costing's, design of flood structure and nourishment, planning approvals and developing business case for funding. 2. Continued monitoring for trigger.
No Regrets	NR1	Monitoring	Applicable all areas. Long term baseline monitoring and event-based monitoring following storm erosion events.	1. Set up a baseline monitoring program for long term trend and condition following major events. 2. Review results for particular asset triggers regularly. 3. Re-run risk assessment based on monitoring results and revise risk management measures if risk level changes (i.e. increase or decrease in level of risk).
	NR2	Protection Structure Audit	All existing coastal protection structures. This risk treatment option involves undertaking an audit of existing protection structures, to determine their current condition, effectiveness and future protection potential.	1. Conduct audit of existing protection structures. 2. Update hazard lines where relevant to account for existing protection structures. 3. Update CHRMAP proposed actions to account for condition (life) of existing protection structures.
	NR3	Notification on title (also relevant to, planned/ managed retreat, accommodate and protect options).	All assets located within an area vulnerable to coastal hazards within the planning timeframe. Indicates to current and future landowners that an asset is likely to be affected by coastal erosion and/or inundation over the planning timeframe.	Implement in accordance with the planning framework, and as conditions of approval for subdivision and development.

	Code	Adaptation Type	Applicable	Measure
			Helps current and future owners make informed decision about level of risk they are/may be willing to accept, and that risk management is likely to be required at some stage within the planning timeframe.	
	NR4	Emergency evacuation plans (also relevant to accommodate options)	Roads (with regard to managing traffic flows during an event), car parks, residential property, commercial property, hospitals, aged care facilities, schools, childcare facilities.	1. Development evacuation plans for locations without existing inundation mapping as a priority. 2. Update evacuation plans with latest inundation mapping available or include coastal inundation area into existing evacuation plans.
Do Nothing	DN1	Doing nothing and accepting the risk to the assets	Low value assets and assets that must be located in the shoreline areas for their function / purpose.	Take no action and accept risk.

E.1.3 Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA)

To guide decision making, a high-level multi-criteria analysis (MCA) was undertaken to assess the suitability of each of the adaptation approaches.

E.1.3.1 Format

A multi-criteria analysis (MCA) was completed to contrast and compare adaptation options for the Broome shoreline areas. An MCA is a tool to compare various alternatives or options. It provides a structured way to compare and contrast options and uses a number of criteria, and scoring of those criteria, to compare options. The outcomes are used to inform selection of adaptation pathways in future planning periods.

For the MCA scoring there are five criteria that were assigned a "score" based on the expected performance:

- Technical
- Social
- Environmental
- Legal
- Cost

The assessment categories are outlined in Table E.3.

Table E.3: MCA Categories and Key Criteria

Category	Criteria
Technical	Feasibility – the feasibility of designing and implementing the option. Effectiveness – how effective the option is at achieving the outcome. Climate Change Adaptation – how adaptable the option is to meet the likely changes due to climate change. Construction and Maintenance – ease of construction and associated maintenance.
Social	Community – impacts on the community. Public Amenity – impacts on the recreational use of areas, access to areas etc.
Environmental	Natural Environment – impacts on the natural environment. Visual Amenity – visual impacts associated with the option.
Legal	Legal implications associated with respective option.
Cost	High level comparative estimate of the cost of the option (capital and ongoing cost).

The MCA scoring was developed to provide a basis for assessment across the categories with the approach summarised in Table E.4 and Table E.5.

Table E.4: MCA Scoring – Performance and Impact

Score	Technical	Social and Environmental	Legal
-2	Very Poor Performance	High Negative Impact	Very Difficult
-1	Poor Performance	Medium Negative Impact	Difficult
0		Low to No Impact	
+1	Good Performance	Medium Positive Impact	Relatively Easy
+2	Very Good Performance	High Positive Impact	No Issues

Table E.5: MCA Scoring - Cost

Score	Cost
1	Most Expensive
2	
3	
4	
5	Least Expensive

E.1.4 Key Outcomes from MCA

The overall score from the MCA is based on

(1) An equal weighting of the combined scores from the respective categories of Technical, Social, Environmental, Legal and Cost.

+

(2) The cost score.

The final score is presented in a colour coded format in Figure E.3 to indicate best performing (green), mid-range options (yellow to orange) and worst performing options (red).

The highest performing options by respective categories are:

- Avoid
  - Avoid development (Av.1) in areas determined as being at risk of coastal hazard in the 100-year planning period (applies to undeveloped areas only).
- Managed Retreat
  - For Minor Infrastructure
    - Leave assets unprotected under Managed Retreat (MR.1)
    - Removal of assets once trigger reached (MR.2)
  - Limit further Subdivision (MR.5) in areas of Coastal Hazard.
  - Voluntary acquisition (MR.4) is not supported.
- Accommodate

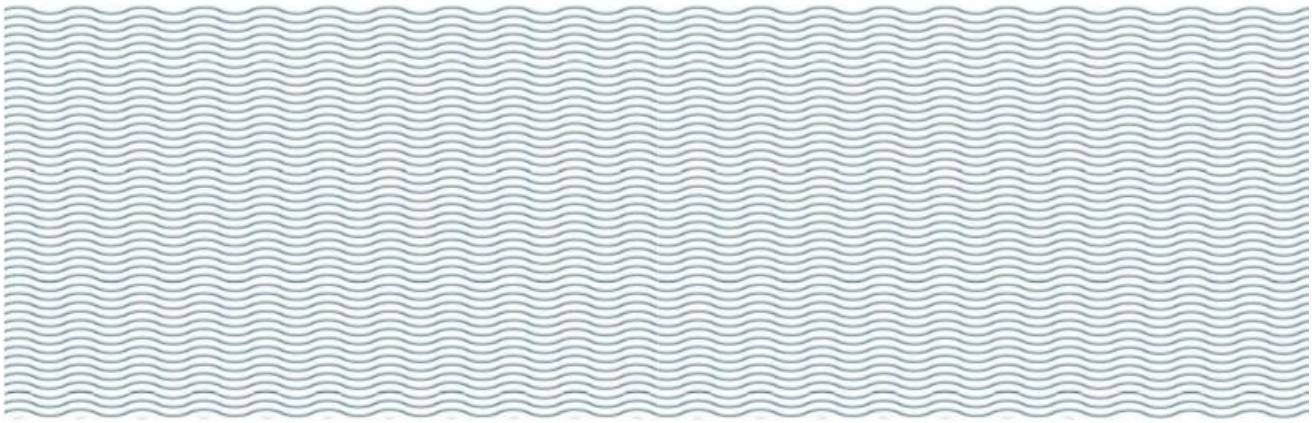
- Building Design options to raise floor levels, build structures to withstand flooding impacts and use of relocatable structures (Ac.1 Ac.2 Ac.3)
- For Major Infrastructure (Road and Carparks) raise surface level to mitigate flooding (Ac.3, Ac.4).

- Protect
  - Seawall (Pr.5) and Revetments (Pr.4) and Nature Based solutions (Pr.2) scored highest.
- No Regrets
  - All options scored highly – Monitoring (NR.1), Structure Audits (NR.2), Notification on Title (NR.3), Emergency Evacuation Plans (NR.4).

In the next section the adaptation pathways for highly vulnerable assets in each of the coastal compartments are outlined. The highest performing adaptation options from the MCA are given preference.

			Technical				Social		Environment		Legal	Criteria(1)	Cost (2)	Total (1) + (2)
Code	Adaptation Option	Asset Types	Feasibility	Effectiveness	Climate Change Adaptation	Construction & Maintenance	Community	Public Amenity	Natural Environment	Visual Amenity	Legal Implications	1. Based on four Cat. Equal Weighting	2. Capital and Lifecycle	Score Based on (1) + (2)
Av.1	Locating Assets in areas that are not vulnerable to coastal hazards	Land within the Hazard extent - applicable for undeveloped land or redevelopment	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	5.5	5	10.5
MR.1	Leaving Assets Unprotected	Minor Infrastructure	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	4.3	4	8.3
		Major Infrastructure	0	-2	2	2	-1	-1	0	-1	0	-1.0	4	3.0
		Residential and Commercial Property	-2	-2	1	0	-2	-2	0	-1	-2	-5.3	4	-1.3
MR.2	Demolition, Removal or relocation of Assets from inside the hazard area once trigger reached (flood or erosion trigger)	Minor Infrastructure	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	5.3	4	9.3
		Major Infrastructure	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	3	4.3
		Residential and Commercial Property	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1.3	3	4.3
MR.3	Event limited development approval / prohibit expansion of existing use rights.	Residential and Commercial Property	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	-1	1.3	4	5.3
MR.4	Voluntary Acquisition	Residential and Commercial Property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-1	2.5	1	3.5
MR.5	Limit Further Subdivision	Residential and Commercial Property	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	4.0	5	9.0
Ac.1	Building Design - Relocatable Structures	Residential and Commercial Property	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	3.8	4	7.8
Ac.2	Building Design Design assets to withstand impacts.	Residential and Commercial Property	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	5.5	4	9.5
Ac.3	Building Design - Raise Finished Floor Levels	Residential and Commercial Property	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	5.5	4	9.5
		Major Infrastructure	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	5.5	4	9.5
AC.4	Filling Land	Residential and Commercial Property	0	1	1	-1	1	0	-1	0	0	0.3	3	3.3
		Major Infrastructure	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	3.5	3	6.5
Pr.1	Beach Management / sand management	Foreshore areas and Beaches	0	-1	1	-1	0	0	0	1	1	1.3	3	4.3
Pr.2	Nature Based Solutions	Foreshore areas and Beaches	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	4.8	3	7.8
Pr.3	Groynes. Can be land based or an independent detached groyne	Foreshore areas and Beaches	-1	0	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-2.3	2	-0.3
Pr.4	Revetment	Foreshore areas and Beach	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	5.5	2	7.5
Pr.5	Flood Mitigation Structure (Storm Surge Barrier)	Large Scale Flood Protection for Chinatown	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	5.5	2	7.5
NR1	Monitoring	All	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	6.0	4	10.0
NR2	Protection Structure Audit	Location of existing Structures	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	6.3	4	10.3
NR3	Notification on title	Residential and Commercial Property	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	-1	2.8	5	7.8
NR4	Emergency evacuation plans	Community, Residential and Commercial	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4.5	5	9.5
DN1	Doing nothing - accept the risk to assets	All Areas	0	-2	2	2	-1	-2	-1	0	0	-1.0	5	4.0

Figure E.3: MCA scoring for adaptation approaches



Appendix F

Economic Study

Innovation Engineered.

F.1 Chinatown CBA and BDA Report

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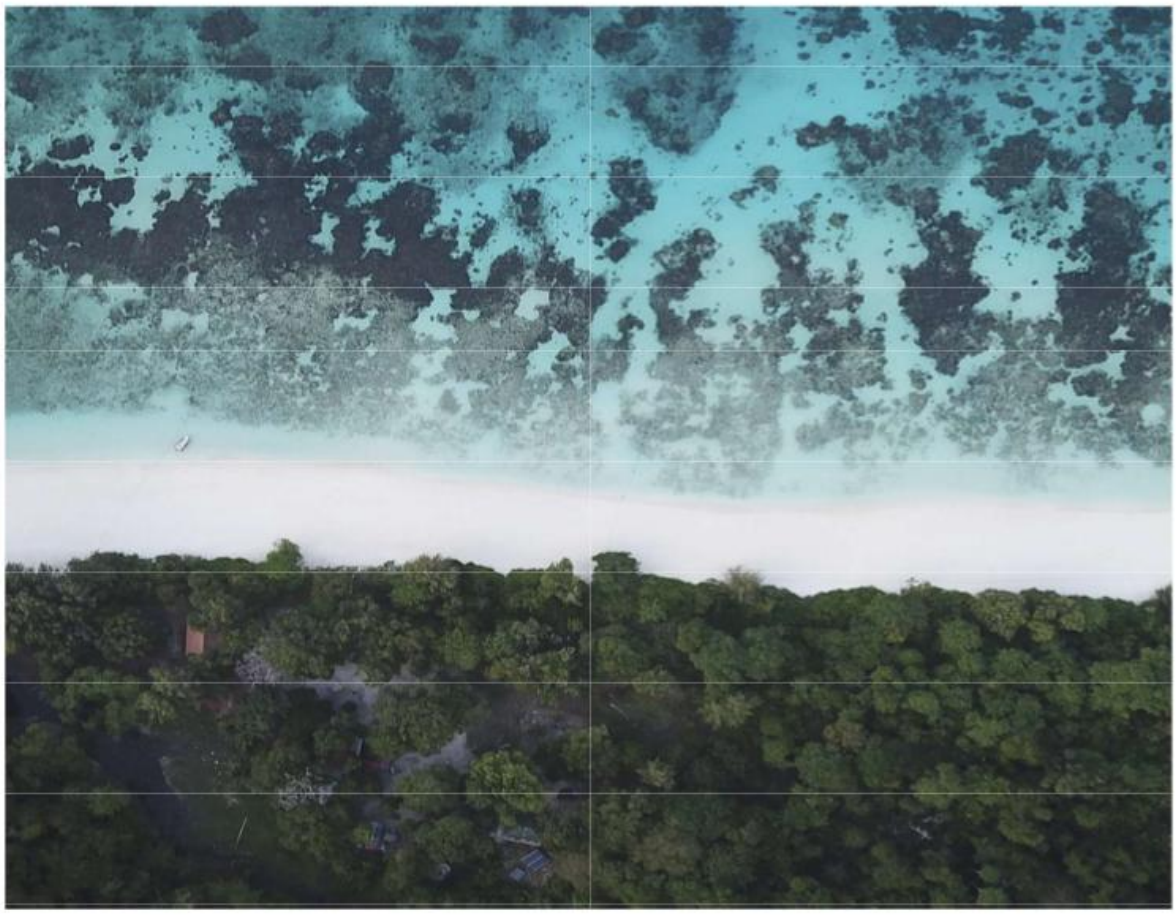
Chinatown Broome CBA and BDA report

Final report

Client: Baird Australia

Issue: 2
Date: 3 June 2026



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About Ricardo Plc (Member of WSP)

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Ricardo's Australian Water and Environment team provides technical and strategic expertise in water resource management, climate adaptation, environmental approvals, and ecosystem protection. The team supports clients across Australia—including governments, utilities, and industry—on high-profile programs such as the Lower Murray Water Rural Masterplan, the Northern Water initiative, and coastal resilience planning. Ricardo's work helps clients manage regulatory compliance, assess environmental and climate risk, and apply nature-based, data-driven solutions. Its contributions inform national policy and strengthen long-term environmental resilience across sensitive and high-value landscapes.

Acknowledgement of Country

Ricardo acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the First Peoples of Australia and the Traditional Custodians of its lands and waters. We pay respect to the deep connection First Nations people hold with Country, and celebrate the continuing effect of cultural knowledge and practices on Country and communities across Australia.

We pay our respect to Elders past and present, whose knowledge and leadership has protected Country and allowed First Nations spirituality, culture and kinship to endure through the ages.

We recognise the injustices and hardship faced by First Nations communities and reflect on opportunities for all Australians to play a part in reconciliation and the development of mutual understanding and respect across cultures.

Left: Artwork by Eastern Arrernte artist Scott 'Rusted Tin' Rathman

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Ricardo's commitment to reconciliation is outlined in our Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan, endorsed by Reconciliation Australia, which guides our efforts to build respectful relationships and create meaningful opportunities with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

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Version History

Version Number	Date	Summary of Changes	Author
2	3/06/26	Final report	**Sarah Leck**

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The CHRMAP process in Western Australia is a state-wide framework that assists local governments to identify and assess coastal hazards, develop adaptation strategies, and implement risk management plans. Baird Australia are currently undertaking an update to the CHRMAP in accordance with State Planning Policy requirements. The CHRMAP process requires councils to undertake a cost benefit analysis (CBA) for any proposed adaptation options, as well as a benefit distribution analysis (BDA) for proposed protection measures.

Baird Australia have engaged Ricardo to undertake a CBA and BDA on options for coastal adaptation measures at Chinatown in Broome. The CBA and BDA provide an understanding of:

- the overall magnitude of benefits arising from adaptation measures at the Chinatown precinct
- the distribution of adaptation benefits across key stakeholder groups
- the optimal timing for adaptation measures, given current understanding of future hazard risk.

Scope

A CBA and BDA were completed for three seawall options for the Chinatown precinct. All options provide similar protection from coastal inundation and erosion, except for the area north of Gray Street, where the extent of protection differs:

- **Option 1:** Seawall along Gray Street; no protection is provided to areas north of Gray Street.
- **Option 2:** Seawall constructed north of Gray Street; protects 9 lots in the area north of Gray Street.
- **Option 3:** Seawall constructed further north than Option 2; protects 19 lots in the area north of Gray Street.

The CBA and BDA were undertaken for all three options relative to the baseline, 'do minimum' scenario. The BDA identified the stakeholders who benefit from seawall construction and assesses how these benefits vary temporally. The BDA also attributes financial and proportional benefits resulting from the seawall options to relevant property owners and other stakeholder groups, including the Shire, private property owners, and relevant state government departments.

The BDA and CBA assess the potential effects of coastal inundation and erosion on natural and built assets for Chinatown between 2026 and 2125. The analysis uses coastal hazard modelling undertaken by Baird. The coastal hazard modelling provides coastal hazard extents for the present day, 2050, 2075 and 2125 planning periods. The modelling and analysis focused on the effects of both coastal erosion and inundation hazards.

Study area

Chinatown is located on the lands of the Yawuru people, the Traditional Owners of the lands and waters in and around Rubibi (Broome). Chinatown is a boutique retail, dining, tourism, cultural, and historical hub, long regarded as Broome's multicultural heart since pearling crews established their first camps and corrugated iron sheds in the 1880s.

The coastal perimeter of the Chinatown area faces increasing erosion and inundation risk over time. Due to its low-lying topography, the area is susceptible to inundation from storm tide inundation, as well as

erosion. A coastal protection structure that can mitigate coastal flooding from storm tide as well as provide erosion protection is required around the Chinatown peninsula.

The CHRMAP requires highly conservative estimates of sea level rise and coastal hazard impacts. These requirements are less appropriate for the Chinatown site given its characteristics and differences from the sandy beaches the CHRMAP approach is tailored towards. The CHRMAP's conservative approach overstates the impact of coastal erosion at the Chinatown site early in the analysis. This analysis therefore uses a more realistic scenario for coastal erosion than is presented in the CHRMAP risk assessment and hazard lines. This is important as the timing of coastal erosion has key implications for decision making. Investing based on too conservative assumptions of risk could lead to over investment and cost to the community that are not reflective of the true benefits received.

CBA Results

The cost–benefit analysis (CBA) indicates that all three seawall options deliver positive net economic benefits relative to the do-minimum scenario under the central assumptions (Table 1). When construction is assumed to commence in FY2040, each option achieves a benefit–cost ratio greater than 1 and a net present value exceeding $0.4 million, demonstrating that investment in coastal protection at Chinatown is economically justified over the long term. Option 1 achieves the highest BCR due to its lower capital cost, while Option 3 delivers the greatest total benefits by protecting a larger area north of Gray Street.

A key finding of the CBA is that timing is a critical driver of economic performance. Bringing construction forward too early results in lower economic efficiency, as substantial capital costs are incurred before coastal hazard impacts become material. Conversely, delaying investment beyond the point at which erosion and inundation risks accelerate reduces net benefits by allowing avoidable damage to occur. The analysis indicates that starting construction around in 2045 provides the most favourable balance between risk reduction and cost efficiency under realistic erosion assumptions. These results highlight the importance of an adaptive, trigger-based approach to investment timing, supported by ongoing monitoring of erosion and inundation risks, rather than committing to immediate construction or deferring action indefinitely.

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Table 1 Breakdown of benefits and costs of all three seawall options relative to the base case ($ million)

Benefit/Cost	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Benefits ($m)			
Protection of commercial buildings & contents from inundation	$3.5	$3.5	$3.5
Protection of residential buildings & contents from inundation	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Protection of residential buildings & contents from erosion	$0.1	$0.3	$0.3
Protection of commercial buildings & contents including carparks from erosion	$5.7	$5.7	$6.4
Protection of public assets including roads from inundation	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2
Protection of public assets including roads from erosion	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2
Protection of utility assets from erosion	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Avoided loss of tourism benefits from erosion	$1.6	$1.6	$1.6
Avoided loss of tourism benefits from inundation	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Non-market value to maintain Chinatown (UWA WTP analysis)	$1.5	$1.5	$1.5
Total benefits ($m)	**$12.7**	**$12.9**	**$13.7**
Costs ($m)			
CAPEX	$8.7	$9.9	$10.5
On-going repairs and maintenance	$2.3	$2.6	$2.8
Total costs ($m)	$11.1	$12.5	$13.3
NPV ($m)	**$1.7**	**$0.4**	**$0.4**
BCR	**1.15**	**1.03**	**1.03**

Note 1: All benefits and costs are discounted based on a 7% discount rate. Discounting is described in more detail in Appendix A.
Note 2: Benefits were assessed over a 100-year period from 2026 to 2125.
Note 3: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

BDA Results

Across all three seawall options, the majority of quantified benefits accrue locally. Approximately 85–87% of total monetised benefits are estimated to flow to Shire of Broome residents, driven primarily by avoided damage to commercial assets, protection of public infrastructure, and the non-market value of maintaining Chinatown as a functioning commercial, cultural and social precinct. Tourism-related benefits, shared between the wider Western Australian community and interstate/international visitors, account for approximately 12–13% of total benefits. Direct quantified benefits to private residential property owners are relatively small (≤0.5%), reflecting the limited number of residential assets within coastal hazard extents and modelling assumptions regarding occupancy and ownership.

Table 2 provides the results of the benefit distribution analysis based on the above categorisation of benefits and beneficiaries. The values presented are the NPV and proportion of benefits across the central case.

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Table 2 Breakdown of benefits for all options under the central case

Beneficiaries	Option 1		Option 2		Option 3	
	NPV ($ m)	%	NPV ($ m)	%	NPV ($ m)	%
Private property owners						
Private residential property protection	$0.02	0.1%	$0.06	0.5%	$0.06	0.5%
Private commercial property protection	$9.23	72.4%	$9.23	71.0%	$9.89	72.1%
Shire of Broome residents						
Public assets	$0.35	2.7%	$0.36	2.8%	$0.41	3.0%
Non-market values	$1.46	11.5%	$1.46	11.2%	$1.46	10.7%
Wider WA community						
Protection of utility assets	$0.03	0.3%	$0.03	0.3%	$0.03	0.2%
Tourism benefits	$0.82	6.4%	$0.82	6.3%	$0.82	6.0%
Commercial value	$0.06	0.4%	$0.20	1.6%	$0.20	1.5%
International and interstate						
Tourism benefits	$0.77	6.1%	$0.77	6.0%	$0.77	5.7%

Note 1: All benefits are discounted based on a 7% discount rate. Discounting is described in more detail in Appendix A.
Note 2: Benefits were assessed between 2040 and 2125.

While the BDA captures the distribution of monetised benefits, it does not fully reflect several benefit categories that are likely to be material for decision-making. In particular, the analysis does not quantify broader economic disruption risks (e.g. impacts on employment, essential services and government fiscal exposure), non-resident non-market values associated with maintaining Chinatown, or cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage values, including those associated with Burrgugun (Morgan's Camp). These benefits are expected to accrue beyond the Shire and strengthen the case for State participation in funding.

A proposed funding split that better accounts for these unquantified benefits and provides a simple easy to apply approach is shown in Table 3.

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Table 3 Funding model accounting for distribution of benefits not able to be fully quantified in the CBA

Funding source	Relevant beneficiaries	Proportion of overall funding (%)	
		Option 1	Option 2 and 3 (additional costs only)
Special charges	Private property owners directly affected	15%	25%
General rates	Other Shire of Broome residents	30%	25%
State government contributions	Horizon Power, wider WA community, interstate and international tourists	55%	50%

This approach is appropriate given the distribution and nature of benefits identified through the benefit distribution analysis. While a substantial share of quantified benefits accrue locally the seawall also delivers significant broader public benefits that extend beyond the Shire. These include maintaining Chinatown's role as a state-significant tourism and heritage precinct, reducing exposure to regional economic disruption and employment impacts, and protecting cultural and Aboriginal cultural heritage values that are not readily monetised but are of wider public interest.

The proposed model provides a pragmatic balance between the beneficiary-pays principle and the recognition of material unquantified benefits. It avoids over-reliance on local ratepayers where benefits are clearly shared with the wider Western Australian community, while remaining simple, transparent and administratively efficient. Importantly, this approach also supports long-term social licence by clearly acknowledging the State's role in managing climate risk to assets and values of statewide significance.

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1. Introduction

Climate change is causing significant risk to the Shire of Broome's coastal areas and assets. Major investment in adaptation measures will be needed to protect local communities and valuable coastal assets. Understanding who benefits from these adaptation measures and translating this into a funding model is crucial to ensure practical and equitable investment approaches are accepted by the community and stakeholders.

The Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Planning (CHRMAP) process in Western Australia is a state-wide framework that assists local governments to identify and assess coastal hazards, develop adaptation strategies, and implement risk management plans. The Shire of Broome previously adopted a CHRMAP for Broome townsite in 2017. Baird Australia are currently undertaking an update to the CHRMAP in accordance with State Planning Policy requirements. The CHRMAP process requires councils to undertake a cost benefit analysis (CBA) for any proposed adaptation options, as well as a benefit distribution analysis (BDA) for proposed protection measures. In WA, State Coastal Planning Policy Guidelines (2020) recommends a BDA approach as best practice planning for the funding of coastal protection works[1]. Understanding the distribution of benefits will help to gauge support for appropriate funding and provide decision-makers with tangible information and a pathway to act on coastal hazards.

Baird Australia have engaged Ricardo to undertake a CBA and BDA on options for coastal adaptation measures at Chinatown in Broome. The CBA and BDA provide an understanding of:

- the overall magnitude of benefits arising from adaptation measures at the Chinatown precinct
- the distribution of adaptation benefits across key stakeholder groups
- the optimal timing for adaptation measures, given current understanding of future hazard risk.

1.1 Overview of cost-benefit analysis

CBA is an evidence-based, systematic and comprehensive economic analysis that aims to measure the full impacts of government decisions by expressing their economic, social, environmental and cultural costs and benefits in monetary terms. CBA measures the costs and benefits attributable to an initiative relative to a business-as-usual situation without the proposed initiative, known as the base case. The process to determine which costs and benefits are to be quantified in the CBA include ongoing and iterative assessment of:

- **Significance**: The most significant costs and benefits will be identified and quantified.
- **Complexity**: Some costs and benefits may be less significant but are straight-forward to estimate. If so, they will be included in the cost-benefit analysis.
- **Data availability**: Some valid costs and benefits may be unquantifiable given data and other technical or scientific assessment constraints.

Relevant costs and benefits that are not quantified will be discussed qualitatively.

[1] Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage, 2020, State Coastal Planning Policy Guidelines, <https://www.wa.gov.au/system/files/2021-06/GD-state-coastal-planning-policy-guidelines-Published-Version-Feb-2021.pdf>

The outcomes of the CBA will be presented as measures of net benefit for each option, incremental to the base case. These include:

- Net present value (NPV) – The monetary value of benefits minus the monetary value of costs over the appraisal period, with discount rates applied; and
- Benefit-cost ratio (BCR) – This is the ratio of the present value of economic benefits to the present value of economic costs. In the context of this CBA, it is an indicator of the economic merit of each option.

1.2 Overview of benefit distribution analysis

BDA is recommended as part of the WA CHRMAP process to help identify suitable funding models for adaptation investments. BDA clarifies:

- who benefits from an adaptation investment
- how much they benefit
- when they benefit and for how long.

BDA supports the beneficiary-pays principle, a cost-recovery approach where those who benefit from adaptation measures contribute to their costs. A robust BDA helps ensure that funding for coastal protection works is transparent and equitable by clearly identifying who benefits and to what extent.

When private parties benefit from coastal protection works, they should fund the design, construction and maintenance of those works in proportion to the benefits they receive, in line with the beneficiary-pays principle.

1.3 Scope

A CBA and BDA were completed for three seawall options for the Chinatown precinct. All options provide similar protection from coastal inundation and erosion, except for the area north of Gray Street, where the extent of protection differs:

- **Option 1:** Seawall along Gray Street; no protection is provided to areas north of Gray Street.
- **Option 2:** Seawall constructed north of Gray Street; protects 9 lots in the area north of Gray Street.
- **Option 3:** Seawall constructed further north than Option 2; protects 19 lots in the area north of Gray Street.

The CBA and BDA were undertaken for all three options relative to the baseline, 'do minimum' scenario.[2] The BDA identified the stakeholders who benefit from seawall construction and assesses how these benefits vary temporally. The BDA also attributes financial and proportional benefits resulting from the seawall options to relevant property owners and other stakeholder groups, including the Shire, private property owners, and relevant state government departments.

The BDA and CBA assess the potential effects of coastal inundation and erosion on natural and built assets for Chinatown between 2026 and 2125. The analysis uses coastal hazard modelling undertaken by Baird. The coastal hazard modelling provides coastal hazard extents for the present day, 2050, 2075

[2] A 'do minimum' base case represents a realistic 'business-as-usual' scenario that can include expenditure and maintenance necessary to keep assets or services operational but does not include significant investment in coastal protection.

and 2125 planning periods. The modelling and analysis focused on the effects of both coastal erosion and inundation hazards.

Coastal hazard modelling shows that sea level rise (relative to present-day) will increase the risk of erosion and inundation along the coast in Chinatown. Without continued investment in coastal management actions in Chinatown, risks to assets will increase progressively over time.

The assessment identified the costs associated with coastal hazard, the benefits of the seawall options, and the distribution of the benefits from these seawall options that mitigate these hazards.

2. Assessment location and seawall options

This section provides a description of the Chinatown assessment location and a summary of the effects of coastal hazards to this site, and the key assets at risk.

2.1 About Chinatown

Chinatown is located on the lands of the Yawuru people, the Traditional Owners of the lands and waters in and around Rubibi (Broome). Chinatown is a boutique retail, dining, tourism, cultural, and historical hub, long regarded as Broome's multicultural heart since pearling crews established their first camps and corrugated-iron sheds in the 1880s.

Chinatown is listed as a Conservation Area on Western Australia's State Register of Heritage Places. It is recognised for its origins as a major pearling centre and for its distinctive architectural character shaped by the town's multicultural history, particularly the contributions of pearl divers and labourers from Malaysia, Japan, China and the Philippines.

Morgan's Camp, located on the Burrgugun site at the northern end of the peninsula within the Chinatown Conservation Area, holds cultural significance for Western Australia and for the Bardi and Yawuru peoples. A pearling operation was established there in the late 1920s or early 1930s, with Japanese, Chinese and Malay crew members housed on site. The camp is an important remnant of the early pearling industry and a rare surviving example of the buildings typical of that period.[3]

For more than seventy years, the site has also been used by Aboriginal groups; Yawuru families lived there, and Bardi people camped there while working for the pearlers.[4]

2.2 Coastal hazard impacts to Chinatown

The coastal perimeter of the Chinatown area faces increasing erosion and inundation risk over time. From the present day to 2050, many properties north of Gray Street and west of Dampier Terrace are at high risk of erosion, while most other assets face low to medium erosion and inundation risk. Between 2050 and 2075, majority of assets are expected to be at high risk of both erosion and inundation. From

[3] Shire of Broome, 2019. Municipal inventory of heritage places 2019. https://www.broome.wa.gov.au/files/assets/public/council/about-the-shire/municipal-heritage-inventory-2019.pdf

[4] Shire of Broome, 2023. Chinatown Old Broome Precinct Structure Plan Part 2. https://www.broome.wa.gov.au/files/assets/public/v/1/services/planning/local-planning-scheme-no-6/chinatown-old-broome-precinct-structure-plan-pt2.pdf

2075 onwards, nearly all assets in the study area are likely to be affected by inundation, with most also exposed to significant erosion risk.

Due to its low-lying topography, the area is susceptible to inundation from storm tide inundation, as well as erosion. A coastal protection structure that can mitigate coastal flooding from storm tide as well as provide erosion protection is required around the Chinatown peninsula.

2.3 Seawall adaptation options

The CBA and BDA assume that all seawall options fully protect all coastal infrastructure and private property. Figure 1 to Figure 3 illustrate the extent of protection under each option.

Figure 1 Seawall option 1 (pink line)

Option 1 includes 1156m of seawall and protects the smallest area of the Chinatown precinct (Figure 1).

Figure 2 Seawall option 2 (green line)

Option 2 seawall concept design uses 1428m of seawall (Figure 2).

Figure 3 Seawall 3 (blue line)

Figure 3 illustrates Option 3's concept design which uses 1565m of seawall.

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2.4 Cost of seawall options

Table 4 and Table 5 detail the timing and magnitude of costs including all capital, and repair and maintenance costs for the 3 seawall options.

Table 4 Seawall option capital expenditure and timing

Seawall option	Total capital cost ($ m) ($2026)	Capital expenditure year 1 ($ m) ($2026)	Capital expenditure year 2 ($ m) ($2026)
Seawall 1	**$22.5**	$11.25	$11.25
Seawall 2	**$25.5**	$12.75	$12.75
Seawall 3	**$27.0**	$13.50	$13.50

It was assumed annual seawall repair and maintenance costs are 2% of total capital cost of the option over the life of the assets (Table 5).

Table 5 Seawall options operating expenditure (repairs and maintenance)

Seawall option	Annual maintenance and repair costs ($2026)
Seawall 1	$450,000
Seawall 2	$510,000
Seawall 3	$540,000

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3. Benefits from seawall options

Chinatown includes a range of private, public and cultural assets at risk from coastal hazards. The key benefits from investment in coastal adaptation are the avoided costs of damage and disruption to assets. These benefits include maintaining the financial value of these assets and the value the community derives from their use. The benefits of the 3 seawall options were identified as:

- **Private property benefits** – the benefits from the protection of private and commercial property within the Chinatown area
- **Shire asset protection benefits** – the benefits from preventing the destruction of shire-owned assets including roads, carparks and the Broome Visitors Centre
- **Power infrastructure benefits** – the benefits from avoiding costs associated with the removal and replacement of underground distribution cables and distribution poles
- **Tourism benefits**– the benefits from maintaining tourist visitation to the Chinatown precinct
- **Local visitor benefits** – the benefits to residents of the Shire of Broome from protection of assets and services including businesses, local council assets and recreational areas.
- **Avoided disaster recovery costs** - The avoided cost of response and recovery following events such as storms which lead to significant erosion or inundation
- **Cultural Heritage benefits** - from protection of historical sites such as the Roebuck Bay Hotel or Sun Picture and other assets with cultural significance
- **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage benefits** – the benefits to Yawuru people, the traditional owners of the lands and waters in and around Rubibi (Broome) from the protection of Morgan's Camp.

The benefits accruing from the protection of Chinatown from erosion and inundation are described based on the available data and best practice economic approaches for quantifying the costs and benefits of coastal hazards. However, it is more challenging to clearly define the beneficiaries from coastal protection measures for the Chinatown location, given the variety of uses, and its economic and cultural importance both to the local community and the wider WA community. The key beneficiaries that have been identified include:

- Residents within the Chinatown area directly affected by coastal hazards
- Yawuru people whose traditional lands are affected by coastal hazards
- Shire of Broome residents, particularly those who regularly make use of assets and services in the Chinatown area or those who work in the Chinatown area
- Horizon Power who own and manage assets within the area
- The broader WA community who benefit from tourist visitation, and the cultural heritage and regional economic benefits provided by the Chinatown area
- Interstate and international tourists who visit the area.

Each of the benefits and the expected beneficiaries for each are further described in the following sections.

3.1 Private property benefits

Relevant to all options

Preventing damage to private property provides benefits by protecting buildings and their contents. Many properties within the coastal erosion and inundation hazard lines are at risk of flooding from coastal inundation or permanent structural loss from erosion. The analysis assumes that land parcels with either residential and commercial buildings located fully or partially within an erosion allowance lose their entire

value when impacted by erosion. For inundation, damages are estimated based on property value, the proportion of the parcel affected, and a damage curve that accounts for flood depth and floor levels.

Building floor heights were determined visually by categorising structures as pre- or post-1996. For pre-1996 buildings, residential and commercial minimum floor height requirements under the Australian Model Uniform Building Code were applied. For post-1996 buildings, residential and commercial minimum floor heights from the Shire of Broome Local Planning Scheme (introduced in 1996) were used.

Residential property structural and contents values were sourced from Geoscience Australia's NEXIS Building Exposure data for the CBA and BDA assessments. Commercial property values were derived using maximum potential structural damage costs for industrial buildings from the NSW DPE Flood Risk Management Measures Guidelines. Table 6 outlines the private property value inputs used.

It was assumed that stilted buildings incur no flood damage when flooded. No damage costs were assigned to vacant land without structures when affected by inundation or erosion.

Table 6 Private property value inputs and assumptions

Asset type	Value $/m^2$ ($_{2026}$)	Source
Residential structural value	$3,475	NEXIS data, Geoscience Australia, 2023
Residential contents value	$207	NEXIS data, Geoscience Australia, 2023
Commercial value (structure and contents)	$2,561	NSW DPE, Flood management measures guidelines, 2023.

3.2 Shire asset benefits

Relevant to all options

Protecting local council assets at risk from coastal erosion and inundation can provide a broad range of benefits to the local community and tourists visiting Chinatown. This includes shire-managed roads and the Broome Visitors Centre. The CBA and BDA use council asset values to quantify the benefit of protecting these values (Table 7). This approach is a necessary simplification that likely underestimates the value individuals get from these assets. The avoided damage and associated replacement or removal of local council assets from affected locations are assumed to accrue equally to all Shire of Broome ratepayers.

Damage costs associated with inundation of roads was not included in the analysis.

Table 7 Shire asset values

Asset type	Value ($_{2026}$)	Source
Road replacement value	$220 per m^2	Baird Australia, 2025.
Broome Visitors Centre replacement value	$3,000,057	Baird Australia, 2025.

3.3 Power infrastructure benefits

Relevant to all options

Under the base case, distribution poles and an underground distribution cable will be subject to extreme erosion risk under the appraisal period. This would result in service distribution to Chinatown residents and/or costs to Horizon Power.

This analysis assumes these assets would have to be replaced, Table 8 provides the assumed replacement costs.

Table 8 Power infrastructure replacement costs

Asset	Replacement cost ($2026)	Source
Distribution pole	$14,560 per pole	Australian Energy Regulator, Cost comparison of Ergon Energy (2024).
Underground distribution cable	$337 per m	Australian Energy Regulator, Cost comparison of Ergon Energy (2024).

3.4 Avoided loss of tourism benefits

Relevant to all options

Loss of Chinatown infrastructure and access to the Chinatown precinct will result in disruption tourism in Broome. Annual tourism expenditure was estimated from annual Broome visitors, additional tourism expenditure generated from the Broome Visitors Centre and an assumption regarding the proportion of Broome visitors that visit the Chinatown precinct.

Table 9 outlines the inputs and assumptions to estimate Chinatown tourism expenditure.

Table 9 Tourism expenditure inputs and assumptions

Tourism expenditure input	Value	Source
Broome visitation[5]	446,181 visitors per annum	Shire of Broome, Economic Development Strategy 2021-2026
Visit value	$138.08 per visitor ($2026)[6]	Broome Visitors Centre, 2017.
Proportion of Broome visitors that visit Chinatown	80%	Ricardo assumption.

[5] Annual Broome visitation value is from 2019. This 2019 visitation value was considered appropriate as WA inter—state tourism was considered fully recovered from the impacts of COVID in 2023, and international tourism to WA was considered recovered from COVID in January 2026. See, WA Government, 2019. WA welcomes record overseas visitors. https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook%20Labor%20Government/WA-welcomes-record-overseas-visitors-20260118#:~:text=New%20data%20from%20Tourism%20Research,tourism%20recovery%20from%20the%20pandemic.

[6] This value is likely an underestimate of the expenditure per visit as Ms Gail Gower, Board Member of the Broome Visitor Centre "stated that people who come into visitor centres 'are likely to spend an extra two nights and an extra $104 per person." The extra two nights of accommodation was not included in the visit value estimate. Source: Parliament of Australia, 2019. '2. Tourism Funding and Policy Initiatives'. https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Joint/Public_Accounts_and_Audit/Protectoverseasmissions/Report_471/Section?id=committees%2Freportjnt%2F024049%2F24700

3.5 Non-market value to maintain Chinatown (UWA Willingness to pay study)

Relevant to all options

UWA, on behalf of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), completed a coastal values study that included a Broome case study. The study used non-market valuation methods to estimate residents' one-off willingness to pay (WTP) to maintain the Chinatown precinct. In this context, non-market values represent the intangible social and environmental benefits associated with protecting coastal assets from hazard impacts.

The one-off WTP value is assumed to reflect the benefit that would be realised by Shire of Broome residents if Chinatown were protected. This value is applied in the first year that the seawall options provide protection. The number of households in that year was calculated using the inputs outlined in Table 10.

Table 10 Non-market value to maintain Chinatown inputs and assumptions

Input	Value ($_{2026}$)	Source
Non-market WTP to maintain Chinatown per household	$780 / household	UWA Draft case study report – Broome, 2026.
Occupied private dwellings	4,532 households	2021 ABS Census data.
Population growth rate	1%/year	Broome 10 year average annual population growth rate.

3.6 Benefits not quantified

There are several benefits that could not be quantified in the CBA and BDA including:

- Costs relating to disruption of services provided by businesses such as the post office, pharmacy or supermarket
- The avoided cost of response and recovery following specific events such as storms which lead to significant erosion in a short period
- Cultural Heritage benefits from protection of historical sites such as the Roebuck Bay Hotel or Sun Picture and any other areas/assets with cultural significance
- Protection of the Broome Chinatown revitalisation assets, and access to the assets
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage benefits from the protection of the Burrgugun (Morgan's Camp) site.

The Burrgugun (Morgan's Camp) site is on Chapple Street north of Gray Street. The site is culturally significant to the Yawuru and Bardi people. The site also includes a single timber-and-iron building that is the last standing structure linked to the large-scale pearling operations that dominated Roebuck Bay from the 1880s. [7]

[7] Shire of Broome, 2023. Chinatown Old Broome Precinct Structure Plan Part 2. https://www.broome.wa.gov.au/files/assets/public/v/1/services/planning/local-planning-scheme-no-6/chinatown-old-broome-precinct-structure-plan-pt2.pdf

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Morgan's Camp's location is listed on DPLH's inHerit site[8] as 622, 16 and 18 Chapple Street Broome. Each of the three seawall options offer a different level of protection to this site. Option 1 does not protect Morgan's Camp from inundation and erosion. Seawall Option 2 protects one of the plots identified on the inherit site, and Seawall Option 3 protects two of the plots as well as the remaining timber-and-iron structure.

There's currently no agreed method for including loss of cultural values in economic assessments. In particular there are considered to be significant issues in placing a dollar value on Aboriginal cultural heritage and it should not be undertaken without extensive consultation and engagement with the relevant traditional owners. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage benefit of protecting this culturally significant site has therefore not been quantified.

[8] inHerit is the State Heritage Office's website, it provides information about heritage places and listing in Western Australia. It contains information about cultural heritage places listed in the State Register of Heritage Places, local government heritage surveys and heritage lists, the Australian Government's heritage list, and other non-government lists and surveys.

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4. Cost benefit analysis results

This section provides the results from the cost benefit analysis of all three seawall options, including summarised results for each option and implications for decision-making. The section also includes a discussion of the uncertainties and limitations in the data available for the analysis.

4.1 Summary of cost benefit analysis results

This analysis shows that all three seawall options have a net present value (NPV) of over $0.7 million, indicating that all options would provide net benefits compared to the base case (Table 11). The NPV and benefit cost ratio (BCR) of Option 1 is the highest of all three seawall options.

While Option 1 provides less benefit overall, the lower capital cost of this option drives a higher NPV and BCR. Option 3 provides the most benefit of all options due to the protection of private property to the north of the Chinatown peninsula.

The seawall options protect the same assets, except for the area north of Gray Street, where most properties are privately owned. The differences in the relative performance of the options are driven by the value generated from the protection of the properties in this northern area. While these assets are highly valuable, with seawall construction assumed to commence in 2040, discounting means that the difference in present-value protection benefits between the options is small.

The analysis is subject to several assumptions and limitations which affect the total benefits delivered under each option:

- Number of Broome visitors used to estimate tourism expenditure is from 2019. While inter-state and international tourism to WA is considered recovered from the impacts of COVID[9], current Broome visitation may be higher or lower than 2019.
- Tourism visit value is based on additional expenditure per visitor to the Broome Visitor's Centre.[10] While this figure is not directly tied to the Chinatown precinct, we have reduced the potential for overestimation by excluding the estimated two extra nights of accommodation typically spent by Broome Visitor Centre patrons.

Additional research to better understand the tourism benefit generated by Chinatown would increase confidence in the results.

[9] Government of Western Australia, 2026. WA welcomes record overseas visitors. https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook%20Labor%20Government/WA-welcomes-record-overseas-visitors-20260118#:~:text=New%20data%20from%20Tourism%20Research,tourism%20recovery%20from%20the%20pandemic.

[10] Ms Gail Gower, Board Member of the Broome Visitor Centre "stated that people who come into visitor centres 'are likely to spend an extra two nights and an extra $104 per person." The extra two nights of accommodation was not included in the visit value estimate. Source: Parliament of Australia, 2019. '2. Tourism Funding and Policy Initiatives'.

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Table 11 Cost benefit analysis results summary

Decision metrics	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Net Present Value (present value of benefits minus present value of costs) ($ m)	$1.7	$0.4	$0.4
Benefit Cost Ratio (dollars of benefit for every $1 of costs, in present value terms)	1.15	1.03	1.03

Note 1: All benefits and costs are discounted based on a 7% discount rate. Discounting is described in more detail in Appendix A.
Note 2: Benefits were assessed over a 100-year period from 2026 to 2125.

4.2 Breakdown of seawall benefits and costs

Table 12 provides a breakdown of the benefits and costs of all options. All options are assumed to fully protect assets and infrastructure south of Gray Street, many of the benefits are very similar across all options.

Table 12 Breakdown of benefits and costs of all three seawall options relative to the base case ($ million)

Benefit/Cost	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Benefits ($m)			
Protection of commercial buildings & contents from inundation	$3.5	$3.5	$3.5
Protection of residential buildings & contents from inundation	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Protection of residential buildings & contents from erosion	$0.1	$0.3	$0.3
Protection of commercial buildings & contents including carparks from erosion	$5.7	$5.7	$6.4
Protection of public assets including roads from inundation	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2
Protection of public assets including roads from erosion	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2
Protection of utility assets from erosion	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Avoided loss of tourism benefits from erosion	$1.6	$1.6	$1.6
Avoided loss of tourism benefits from inundation	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Non-market value to maintain Chinatown (UWA WTP analysis)	$1.5	$1.5	$1.5
Total benefits ($m)	**$12.7**	**$12.9**	**$13.7**
Costs ($m)			
CAPEX	$8.7	$9.9	$10.5
On-going repairs and maintenance	$2.3	$2.6	$2.8
Total costs ($m)	**$11.1**	**$12.5**	**$13.3**
NPV ($m)	**$1.7**	**$0.4**	**$0.4**
BCR	**1.15**	**1.03**	**1.03**

Note 1: All benefits and costs are discounted based on a 7% discount rate. Discounting is described in more detail in Appendix A.
Note 2: Benefits were assessed over a 100-year period from 2026 to 2125.
Note 3: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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4.2.1 Timing scenario analysis

Construction of the seawall options is assumed to begin in the 2040 financial year under the central case. To assess the impact of timing, we tested scenarios that vary the construction start year (Table 13).

Table 13 Timing scenario analysis results

Scenario		Option 1 (NPV $m)	Option 2 (NPV $m)	Option 3 (NPV $m)
Construction starts FY2027	NPV ($ m)	-$6.5	-$9.8	-$10.5
	BCR	0.75	0.68	0.67
Construction starts FY2040 **(Central case)**	NPV ($ m)	$1.7	$0.4	$0.4
	BCR	1.15	1.03	1.03
Construction starts FY2045	NPV ($ m)	$3.3	$2.4	$2.6
	BCR	1.42	1.27	1.27
Construction starts FY2050	NPV ($ m)	$2.8	$2.1	$2.2
	BCR	1.49	1.34	1.32

Note 1: All benefits and costs are discounted based on a 7% discount rate. Discounting is described in more detail in Appendix A.
Note 2: Benefits were assessed over a 100-year period from 2026 to 2126.

The results show that delaying the construction of the seawall can increase the net benefits up to 2045. Beyond 2045 while the BCR continues to increase the net benefits decrease. This suggests that beyond 2045 additional benefits are being driven by discounting effects, rather than by improved timing of seawall construction relative to coastal hazards.

4.3 Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity testing varies modelled inputs to reflect uncertainty, then examines the effect on modelled outputs. Typically, several key variables contribute disproportionately to modelled outcomes. We have varied parameters to reflect alternative values within the likely upper and/or lower bounds. Comparing these provides a likely range of output values, given credible assumptions, regarding uncertainty and known risk. Given that key uncertainties relating to timing and cost of the seawall have already been tested the sensitivity analysis focuses on the discount rates (Table 14).

Table 14 Sensitivity analysis NPV results

Scenario	Option 1 (NPV $m)	Option 2 (NPV $m)	Option 3 (NPV $m)
Central case (7%)	$1.7	$0.4	$0.4
Low discount rate (4%)	$14.0	$11.7	$11.9
High discount rate (10%)	-$1.0	-$1.8	-$1.9

Note 1: All option NPV's use the central case (Construction started in FY2040 under a reduced erosion likelihood)

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Option 1 has the highest NPV across all discount rates tested (Table 14). NPV is higher under a lower discount rate because future benefits and costs are discounted less heavily, increasing the present value of those future net benefits.

4.4 Limitations in the data used for analysis

The analysis relied on the best available evidence, including data from the Shire of Broome, Baird, and stakeholder engagement. While most inputs are robust, several data limitations could not be resolved during this project.

These limitations primarily relate to estimating avoided tourism expenditure losses. Specifically, there is limited Chinatown-specific or up-to-date Broome visitation data, and no data on tourism spending attributable specifically to Chinatown.

In addition, the UWA non-market valuation study captured only residents' WTP to maintain Chinatown. Non-residents are also likely to value the maintenance of the precinct but no data on their non-market values was available and therefore could not be included.

4.5 Implications for the Shire of Broome

The cost-benefit analysis suggests that, based on the available information and data, all options would provide net long-term benefits to Shire of Broome residents and visitors.

If the Shire pursues a seawall option pathway, both Option 1 and Option 3 would be viable and beneficial options. The net present value and benefit cost ratio of these options are similar under the central assumptions. Option 1 would be less costly and may be appropriate if the Shire needs to manage budget constraints. Option 3 would be more costly but would protect more of the area north of Gray St, and may be appropriate if landowners, and other stakeholder groups such as the Yawuru people place high value on this area.

The differences between the options relate to specific parcels of land, directly affected by inundation and erosion. These areas have specific cultural heritage values that are difficult to quantify. It is therefore likely that the unquantified benefits for Options 2 and 3 are significant and may merit investment despite the higher NPV achieved for Option 1.

A key implication for the Shire is that the timing of investment is critical to value for money. Constructing the seawall too early reduces economic efficiency by incurring significant capital costs before erosion and inundation impacts become material. Conversely, delaying investment beyond the point at which coastal risks accelerate results in avoidable damage and lower net benefits. Under realistic erosion assumptions, the analysis indicates that commencing construction in in 2045 provides the most favourable balance between cost efficiency and risk reduction.

Within this preferred timing window, both Option 1 and Option 3 are viable pathways. Option 1 delivers the highest BCR due to its lower capital cost and may be appropriate where budget constraints are a primary consideration. Option 3 provides greater overall protection by extending coverage north of Gray Street and may be preferred where protection of additional private land, cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage values is prioritised. Given that several of these values are not readily monetised, the analysis supports an adaptive, trigger-based approach, with ongoing monitoring of erosion and inundation risks used to confirm when investment should proceed and which option best aligns with community and stakeholder priorities.

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5. Benefit distribution analysis

This section presents the benefit distribution analysis (BDA) results for the three seawall options and discusses implications for equitable funding approaches aligned with the beneficiary pays principle. Results are presented by beneficiary group to support the Shire of Broome to identify appropriate funding sources and to communicate the rationale for any proposed cost-sharing arrangement.

5.1 Approach to benefit distribution analysis results

The BDA allocates the monetised benefits from the CBA across key beneficiary groups based on (i) the ownership of protected assets, (ii) who experiences avoided damage and disruption, and (iii) who is expected to receive the relevant use and non-use values (e.g. local non-market values and tourism benefits). Table 15 summarises the beneficiary groups, the benefits attributed to each, and key considerations and limitations that influence interpretation of the results.

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Table 15 Seawall BDA beneficiaries, benefits and limitations

Beneficiary	Benefits	Considerations
Private property owners directly affected	Direct protection from coastal hazards including loss and damage to property and disruption from inundation. Indicated by residential and commercial property protection benefits	While the seawall provides direct protection to private properties there are also expected to be flow on benefits to wider Shire of Broome residents, tourists and the WA Government, associated with avoided loss of commercial and retail opportunities, holiday accommodation and tourism opportunities, and the avoided costs of response and recovery from future asset damage. These implications are described in more detail below.
Shire of Broome residents	Protection from loss of Chinatown economic, commercial and social values as well as cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage for the Yawuru people. Indicated by non-market value to maintain Chinatown, avoided commercial property damage and protection of public assets.	There are challenges in accurately assessing the economic, social and commercial values affected by inundation and erosion given the complex number of uses, businesses and visitation in this area. There are potential issues of double counting, given the values derived from the willingness to pay survey and the commercial property values which capture some of the economic value of the Chinatown area.
Wider WA community benefits	The broader WA community benefits from the economic value and cultural heritage of the Chinatown area. These are estimated based on utility costs, intrastate tourist visitation (55% of tourist visitation), and proportion of private property ownership.	Wider WA community benefits should include; flow on economic benefits for the wider region, non-use values from the existence of cultural heritage, and use values from visits to Chinatown. However cost benefit analysis does not include flow on benefits so these benefits have not been quantified however they may be significant for the benefit distribution analysis. Non-use values could not be quantified as the UWA survey does not include visitor values.
Interstate and international tourists	Interstate and international tourists benefit from visiting the Chinatown area (45% of tourist visitation)	Tourism values are likely underestimated as they are using expenditure as a proxy for willingness to pay.

Table 16 provides the results of the BDA based on these categories. The values presented are the present value (NPV) of benefits and the proportion of total quantified benefits under the central case (seawall construction commencing FY2040).

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Table 16 Breakdown of benefits for all options under the central case

Beneficiaries	Option 1		Option 2		Option 3	
	NPV ($ m)	%	NPV ($ m)	%	NPV ($ m)	%
Private property owners						
Private residential property protection	$0.02	0.1%	$0.06	0.5%	$0.06	0.5%
Private commercial property protection	$9.23	72.4%	$9.23	71.0%	$9.89	72.1%
Shire of Broome residents						
Public assets	$0.35	2.7%	$0.36	2.8%	$0.41	3.0%
Non-market values	$1.46	11.5%	$1.46	11.2%	$1.46	10.7%
Wider WA community						
Protection of utility assets	$0.03	0.3%	$0.03	0.3%	$0.03	0.2%
Tourism benefits	$0.82	6.4%	$0.82	6.3%	$0.82	6.0%
Commercial value	$0.06	0.4%	$0.20	1.6%	$0.20	1.5%
International and interstate						
Tourism benefits	$0.77	6.1%	$0.77	6.0%	$0.77	5.7%

Note 1: All benefits are discounted based on a 7% discount rate. Discounting is described in more detail in Appendix A.
Note 2: Benefits were assessed between 2040 and 2125.

This breakdown does not fully capture a range of important benefits that accrue to the wider community. In particular there are potentially significant risks to regional economic outcomes, jobs and employment from the disruption to the Chinatown area caused by coastal hazards. This represents a potentially significant cost to the WA Government if this disruption occurred, from providing job and income support and loss of tax revenue. Major disruption to a key commercial area may require a transition support package from the WA Government, such as the $547 million transition package recently announced for the Collie region in response to close of coal-fired power stations[11].

The analysis also does not include the additional costs of response and recovery that would be incurred (likely by the State Government) in the event of a major flood or erosion incident. For example, recent Government disaster relief funding for communities affected by Cyclone Narelle included direct payments for residents, businesses, community groups and tourism industry[12]. These payments for relief and recovery, or economic transition, are avoided in the case of the proposed investment.

[11] https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-the-premier-and-cabinet/collie-transition-package

[12] https://recovery.dfes.wa.gov.au/recoveries/cyclone-narelle-recovery#what-help-is-available

Specific economic data for the Chinatown precinct is not available however the regional economic output for the Broome destination zone that includes Chinatown is $1.6 billion[13]. Based on a breakdown of commercial property values and locations it is estimated that between $0.2 - $0.8 billion of gross regional output is provided within the Chinatown SA1 each year[14]. The loss of this economic value would represent a significant risk to the WA Government with associated job losses, flow on impacts and loss of taxes.

In addition, as described in section 3.6 there are several benefits that could not be quantified in the CBA and BDA in particular:

- Cultural Heritage benefits from protection of historical sites such as the Roebuck Bay Hotel or Sun Picture and any other areas/assets with cultural significance
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage benefits from the protection of the Burrgugun (Morgan's Camp) site.

The intangible value of these assets for both Shire of Broome residents but also the broader WA community is expected to be significant but cannot be directly quantified. These issues are considered in the funding model suggestions below.

5.2 Initial funding model assessment

A BDA is only the first step in developing a funding model to finance coastal adaptation measures. The BDA provides information on who benefits from coastal adaptation and therefore can be used in considerations of an equitable funding model. In addition to equity, funding models should consider the following principles:

- **simplicity** – the funding mechanism should be simple to reduce administrative burden and transaction costs, and to ensure the approach is robust to accommodate future changes
- **efficiency** – the funding mechanism should be efficient and not cause distortions or perverse incentives such as changing behaviour to avoid paying
- **transparency** – the split of funding should be transparent and clearly communicated to those paying for the coastal protection works
- **adequacy** – the funding mechanism should raise sufficient funds for the required coastal protection measures, and there should be confidence in the funding amount raised each year

Given that all options have a positive NPV and a BCR above 1, funding models for all these options are discussed below that account for these principles.

[13] https://app.remplan.com.au/broome/economy/summary?locality=broome

[14] The Chinatown SA1 area represents 7% of the total destination zone, while commercial property values within the Chinatown SA1 are estimated at 50% of the total commercial property value in the destination zone.

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5.2.1 Possible funding models

Two possible funding models have been considered that address the beneficiary pays principle, as well as the other principles outlined above. The following types of funding have been considered:

- Special charges – these charges can be applied for a certain period of time, and can be differentiated depending on location and property type (e.g. commercial versus residential)
- General rate increases – these charges are not differentiated by location or property type and are expected to be ongoing
- Government funding – funding from the State Government, either upfront or ongoing.

For option 2, the additional extent of seawall protects only private residential properties, for option 3 the additional extent of the seawall protects both residential and commercial properties. This is considered in the split of funding for the additional costs compared to option 1.

5.2.1.1 Funding model 1 – shared funding model accounting for non-quantified benefits

Given the importance of major unquantified benefits, a direct funding split based only on the results of the CBA has not been considered. Table 17 outlines a funding model that accounts for the unquantified benefits described previously. To apportion the benefits under this model we used the following approach:

- To estimate the relative broader commercial and economic benefits from protection of commercial properties in the Chinatown area we assumed that the average gross retail value of $10,000 per sqm, compared to a commercial property value of $2,500 per sqm[15] (Baker, 2018). This suggests a wider community benefit ratio of 1:4 for every dollar of property protection. These benefits are expected to accrue to both the Shire of Broome and the wider WA economy. This ratio was applied to the total value of commercial property protection benefits to estimate the proportion of benefits to the wider community.
- To estimate the benefits to the WA Government from avoided costs associated with response, recovery and health and social impacts we assumed a cost of $1.25 for every $1 of asset protection based on estimates of disaster costs in Australia by Deloitte in 2021[16].

These estimates are not sufficiently detailed to include in the cost benefit analysis however they help to indicate the order of magnitude to inform a more appropriate distribution of benefits. This approach better accounts for the unquantified benefits described previously, while still providing an equitable, simple and transparent approach to funding.

[15] Baker. 2018. Australia in the Global Shopping Centre Industry An international comparison and explanation of retail sales, retail floorspace, sales productivity and occupancy costs in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, UK and USA. https://www.scca.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/AUSTR1.pdf

[16] Deloitte. 2021. Special report: Update to the economic costs of natural disasters in Australia. Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience & Safer Communities https://www.deloitte.com/content/dam/assets-zone1/au/en/docs/services/economics/deloitte-au-economics-abr-natural-disasters-061021.pdf

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Table 17 Funding model 1 – accounting for unquantified benefits

Funding source	Relevant beneficiaries (see Table 16)	Proportion of overall funding (%)	
		Option 1	Option 2 and 3 (additional costs compared to option 1)
Special charges	Private property owners directly affected	15%	25%
General rates	Other Shire of Broome residents	30%	25%
State government contributions	Horizon Power, wider WA community, interstate and international tourists	55%	50%

5.2.1.2 Funding model 2 - accounting for high cost of ongoing repair and maintenance

Table 18 outlines a funding model that requires the upfront capital costs to be borne by the WA State Government, while ongoing repair and maintenance costs are borne by Shire of Broome ratepayers. This approach avoids the challenges of collecting ongoing funding from the State Government. Over the 50 year asset life of the seawall, ongoing repair and maintenance costs represent 50% of the total cost of the seawall. This option therefore provides a similar equity approach while also reducing borrowing costs and risks for the Shire.

Table 18 Funding model 2 - Ongoing repair and maintenance model

Funding source	Relevant beneficiaries (see Table 16)	Proportion of overall funding (%)		
		Option 1	Option 2 (additional costs compared to option 1)	Option 3 (additional costs compared to option 2)
Special charges	Private property owners	30% of ongoing repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs
General rates	Chinatown residents, other Shire of Broome residents	70% of ongoing repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs	50% of additional repair and maintenance costs
State government contributions	Horizon Power, wider WA community, interstate and international tourists	Upfront capital costs	Upfront capital costs	Upfront capital costs

5.2.2 Funding implications

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The implications for each possible funding model for ratepayers and for the WA Government are outlined

Disclaimer
The figures below are indicative only and are reliant on simple assumptions about erosion risk and the cost and timing of protection measures. They are not recommendations to the Shire and are intended to support initial decision-making. Final cost recovery approaches and amounts should be based on more detailed analysis which accounts for final option cost estimates, the Shire's ability to manage cashflow volatility, and beneficiaries' ability to pay.

in the following sections. Two types of charges have been considered, a special charge over 20 years to cover the capital cost of the seawall, and an ongoing charge to cover ongoing operating and maintenance costs. These estimates are based on the assumption that the Shire funds capital costs through a 20 year loan with interest rates of 2% (based on information from recent financial reports).

5.2.2.1 Option 1

The initial analysis is presented for option 1. This option provides the greatest benefit cost ratio and protects the greatest number of beneficiaries. The impacts are shown based on the assumed funding split described above.

5.2.2.1.1 Funding model 1

Table 19 Funding model impacts on private properties (funding model 1)

Funding source	Annual charge to cover capital costs over 20 years ($/property/p.a.)	Ongoing charge to cover opex and maintenance ($/property/p.a.)
Commercial properties	$4,180	$1,370
Residential properties	$370	$120
Other ratepayers	$50	$20

The impacts on WA Government are assumed to be incurred through a one off upfront investment of $12.4 million and an ongoing annual payment for $0.25 million for ongoing repair and maintenance. These are simple estimates which do not include any assumed borrowing costs or discounting.

The impacts on private property owners who receive direct protection benefits from the seawall are calculated based on the assumed number of properties directly within the seawall extent and expected to be protected from erosion and inundation. These estimates are based on cadastral parcels, and therefore will need to be refined based on actual ratepayer numbers within the area. For example the shopping centre is counted as one property, although it has 26 different tenants. The way this charge is applied will depend on the specific mechanisms for raising revenue that are available to the Shire of Broome.

The impacts on ratepayers are based on an assumed number of ratepayers and future population growth of 1% per annum.

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5.2.2.1.2 Funding model 2

Table 20 Funding model impacts (funding model 2)

Funding source	Annual charge to cover capital costs over 20 years ($/property/p.a.)	Ongoing charge to cover opex and maintenance ($/property/p.a.)
Commercial properties	$0	$2,730
Residential properties	$0	$230
Other ratepayers	$0	$40

The impacts on WA Government are assumed to be incurred through a one off upfront investment of $22.5 million to cover the capital costs of the seawall. These are simple estimates which do not include any assumed borrowing costs or discounting.

5.2.2.2 Option 2 and option 3

For options 2 and 3 the split of funding has been applied to the additional costs. These costs will therefore be in addition to the costs presented for option 1. Given the small number of properties affected and the early stage of this analysis, private properties have not been disaggregated by residential and commercial for this analysis.

5.2.2.2.1 Funding model 1

Table 21 Funding model impacts for options 2 and 3 (funding model 1)

Funding source	Annual charge to cover capital costs over 20 years ($/property/p.a.)	Ongoing charge to cover opex and maintenance ($/property/p.a.)
Option 2		
Private properties (commercial and residential)	$7,650	$2,500
Other ratepayers	$6	$2
Option 3		
Private properties (commercial and residential)	$4,900	$1,610
Other ratepayers	$9	$3

For option 2 the impacts on WA Government are assumed to be incurred through a one off upfront investment of $1.5m and an ongoing annual payment for $0.03m for ongoing repair and maintenance. For option 3 it would require an upfront investment of $2.25 million and $0.05 million ongoing per annum. These are simple estimates which do not include any assumed borrowing costs or discounting.

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5.2.2.2.2 Funding model 2

Table 22 Funding model impacts for options 2 and 3 (funding model 2)

Funding source	Annual charge to cover capital costs over 20 years ($/property/p.a.)	Ongoing charge to cover opex and maintenance ($/property/p.a.)
Option 2		
Private properties (commercial and residential)	$0	$5,000
Other ratepayers	$0	$4
Option 3		
Private properties (commercial and residential)	$0	$3,210
Other ratepayers	$0	$6

For option 2 the impacts on WA Government are assumed to be incurred through a one off upfront investment of $3.0 million. For option 3 it would require an upfront investment of $4.5 million. These are simple estimates which do not include any assumed borrowing costs or discounting.

5.3 Implications for the Shire of Broome

The BDA indicates that most quantified benefits accrue locally, reflecting Chinatown's role as a critical community and commercial precinct and the concentration of protected private, public and commercial assets within the Shire. This supports a funding model where the Shire is a principal contributor; however, there is also a credible basis for State participation given Chinatown's statewide tourism profile and the likelihood of material unquantified benefits (including cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural heritage values and broader disruption consequences).

Some key considerations for the Shire in progressing a funding model include:

- Funding model selection is ultimately a social licence and governance decision, not just an economic one: While the proportional model aligns most closely with quantified benefit shares, the other models may better reflect the broader public value. In particular, if the Shire and stakeholders consider unquantified values (heritage, Aboriginal cultural heritage, and statewide visitation) to be of significant value the case for external funding increases.
- Ongoing maintenance is a material long-term liability that needs a credible, durable funding pathway: With annual maintenance assumed at 2% of capital cost, long-run OPEX represents a substantial share of lifecycle costs. The Shire should prioritise a funding model that (i) avoids unmanaged future liabilities, (ii) is resilient to budget volatility, and (iii) clearly assigns responsibility for asset stewardship and renewal.
- The chosen seawall extent has equity and stakeholder implications beyond the modelled NPV/BCR differences: although NPV/BCR differences are relatively small under discounted central

assumptions, the distribution of protection differs. Options that provide greater protection to that area are more likely to intersect with:

- private landowner interests;
- heritage considerations; and
- Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivities (including Burrgugun / Morgan's Camp). Accordingly, the Shire should consider the distributional and cultural consequences of option selection alongside economic efficiency metrics.
- Timing and triggers matter for affordability and acceptability: The timing analysis shows that NPV outcomes are sensitive to when construction of the seawall starts. From a funding and community acceptance perspective, the Shire may benefit from an adaptive pathways framing, establishing monitoring-based triggers (rather than a fixed date) for committing capital and commencing cost recovery.

5.4 Potential further work to address limitations and uncertainties

As described in Section 4.5, several evidence gaps and simplifying assumptions reduce confidence in the magnitude and distribution of benefits. Addressing these gaps would strengthen the defensibility of any beneficiary-pays funding approach and improve acceptance among stakeholders. Priority further work is outlined below and could be progressed as part of the next CHRMAP cycle or alongside concept design refinement.

- Strengthen Chinatown-specific tourism evidence:
  - Derive a defensible Chinatown attribution factor (e.g., intercept surveys, Visitor Centre counts, anonymised foot-traffic data where feasible).
  - Review substitution assumptions (whether visitors would switch to other Broome activities) and test sensitivity.
- Extend non-market values beyond Shire residents:
  - Expand the stated preference evidence base (or apply conservative benefit transfer) to capture non-resident WA and, where relevant, interstate non-market values for maintaining Chinatown (existence/option/bequest and future use values).
- Refine funding feasibility and implementation design:
  - Update cost estimates (including contingencies and escalation) as designs mature.
  - Complete cashflow and financing modelling to test debt terms, rate smoothing, volatility management, and long-term renewal needs.
  - Test ability-to-pay and acceptability through targeted consultation with ratepayers, affected landowners, businesses, and relevant State agencies.

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Appendix A: Method

A.1 Key modelling parameters

Table 23 provides the key modelling parameters that were used for the analysis.

Table 23 key modelling parameters

Parameter	Value
Discount rate	Central case 7%, sensitivity testing at 4% and 10%. Aligned with current CBA guidance published by the PM&C and IA[17]
Time horizon	The time horizon was aligned with the Shire of Broome's CHRMAP.
Price year	All values have been expressed in real, FY26 dollars. All costs from datasets completed prior to FY26 have been indexed to FY26 dollars using historic CPI rates from RBA.
Region for assessment	The geographical boundaries for the assessment were the Shire of Broome.
Hazards	Coastal inundation was the primary focus of the analysis, with erosion also included. Other risks and climate-related hazards, including riverine erosion and inundation, were not considered.
Climate scenario	Hazard assessments were aligned with the scenarios used in the erosion and inundation assessments and the CHRMAPS. The erosion and inundation assessments and the CHRMAP were aligned with SPP2.6. The central case applied a reduced erosion likelihood assumption as the CHRMAP erosion hazard requirements likely overstate erosion impacts for the Chinatown context.
Population growth	WA Treasury Population growth projections were used.

A.2 Base case

The base case for the CBA and BDA reflects a 'do minimum' for each of the study area. To align with Infrastructure Australia (IA) Guidance, any coastal management activities already funded or undertaken were included. Other activities identified but not yet agreed or funded were not included in the base case. This accounted for the asset lifecycle of existing protection measures.

[17] Accessible at: https://oia.pmc.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-08/cost-benefit-analysis.pdf.

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A.3 Benefits and valuation approaches

A.3.1 Approach to estimating annual likelihood of inundation and erosion

Given the uncertainty over when inundation or erosion will occur within the estimated erosion zones, a likelihood of erosion in each year was used. For inundation, this was estimated using the peak steady water level (WL) for annual recurrence interval (ARI) WLs for Broome. For erosion, this was estimated using the probability of erosion reaching an allowance line within a given timeframe. This likelihood did not exceed 100% over the period for assessment so that the effects were not overestimated.

A.3.2 Private buildings, contents and land

The annual cost of inundation and erosion to private buildings, contents and land, were estimated based on the number of buildings affected, the likelihood of erosion in a given year and the market value of the assets.

Table 24 details the assumptions and information that was required to value the benefit to private buildings, contents and land.

Table 24 Private buildings, contents and land value assumptions and information

Information required	Data available	Source
Number affected within each timeframe (0-5 years, 5-25 years, 25 years+)	Yes	Baird analysis
Likelihood of erosion or inundation in given year	Yes	Baird analysis, and approach described in section A.3.1
Replacement value and contents value or gross rental value if available	Yes	NEXIS data, Baird analysis
Damage costs due to inundation	Yes	Approach described in sections A.3.2.1 and A.3.2.2

A.3.2.1. Approach to valuing the cost of erosion

The analysis assumes that land parcels with either residential and commercial buildings located fully or partially within an erosion allowance lose their entire value when impacted by erosion. No damage costs were assigned to vacant land without structures when affected by erosion.

A.3.2.2. Approach to valuing the cost of inundation

If inundation were to occur and affect the whole property, it was assumed that there would be a cost to property owners based on market value of the property, depth of flooding and building floor heights. If access to the property would be affected by inundation but the property itself would not be affected, then the costs were estimated based on the length of time and impact of disruption to access.

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A.3.3 Public assets including roads

The annual cost of inundation and erosion to public assets were estimated based on the same approach to the one used for private buildings, contents and land.

The value of public assets can be challenging to value in comparison to private property. Public assets can be associated with a wide range of values relating to critical services such as transport, water and energy supply and waste. Public assets also typically do not have a clear market value and can be difficult to move or replace. Table 25 outlines the sources for values of public assets as well as assumptions and other information that was required.

Table 25 Public assets including roads value assumptions and information requirements

Impact	Information required	Data available	Source
Public assets	Number affected within each timeframe (0-5 years, 5-25 years, 25 years+)	Yes	Baird analysis
	Likelihood of erosion or inundation in given year	Yes	Baird analysis, and approach described in section A.3.1
	Replacement value	Yes	Baird analysis and Shire of Broome
	Damage costs due to erosion and inundation	Yes	Approach described in sections A.3.3.1and A.3.3.2
Road	Kms affected in each timeframe	Yes	Baird analysis
	Likelihood of erosion or inundation in given year	Yes	Baird analysis
	Replacement value	Yes	2011 Coastal Buildings and Infrastructure assessment, Baird analysis and Shire of Broome
	Damage costs due to erosion and inundation	Yes	Approach described in sections A.3.3.1 and A.3.3.2

A.3.3.1. Approach to valuing the cost of erosion

If erosion were to occur and fully or partially affect an asset or land parcel, it was assumed that the value of the asset would reduce to zero, resulting in a loss to the asset owner (i.e. the Shire of Broome or WA state government). This approach was applied to public buildings, assets and contents. No damage costs were assigned to vacant land without structures when affected by erosion.

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A.3.3.2. Approach to valuing the cost of inundation

If inundation were to occur and affect the whole asset, it was assumed that there would be a cost to the asset owner based on the value of the asset, depth of flooding and building floor heights. Inundation was assumed to only affect public buildings. Impacts on other assets such as car parks or other hard infrastructure were assumed to be minimal.

A.3.4 Tourism benefits

The annual cost of loss of tourism value due to inundation and erosion was based on the change in tourist activities due to coastal inundation and erosion and the value of those activities. The change in activities was dependent on the likelihood and impact of coastal inundation and erosion. This relied on assumptions developed through the stakeholder engagement process with the Shire of Broome, data from existing studies, and expert elicitation.

The value of activities were based on benefit transfer from relevant study/studies, and adjusted to account for differences in local characteristics where appropriate.

When tourism impacts were assessed, it was important to account for the net value of substitute activities. If visitors were no longer able or interested in visiting the study site due to coastal erosion, they could substitute with a visit to a neighbouring site. Stakeholder identified there were no substitute activities.

Table 26 details the assumptions and information required for valuing tourism benefits.

Table 26 Tourism benefit value assumptions and information requirements

Information required	Data available	Source
Tourism visitation to area	No	Tourism Research Australia statistics, engagement with the Shire of Broome and Broome visitor centre and assumptions
Proportion affected by coastal erosion or inundation in each timeframe	Yes	Baird analysis
Net value of tourism expenditure	Yes	Tourism Research Australia statistics and engagement with the Shire of Broome, or Broome Visitor Centre

A.3.5 Adaptation impacts to be considered qualitatively

There were a range of costs associated with inundation and erosion that could not be fully quantified within a comprehensive economic model. These costs were not included in the total numbers reported due to:

- Lack of confidence in the underlying data available for the analysis

- Potential for doubling counting of benefits or challenges in clearly delineating between different benefits
- No appropriate methods available for quantifying the costs

There are registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites which may be impacted by the seawall adaptation options. There is currently no agreed method for including loss of cultural values in economic assessments. Potential losses or impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage were identified and described qualitatively.

A.4 Costs of adaptation options

The costs of the three seawall adaptation options were assessed using capital costs and on-going maintenance costs provided by Baird. Option 1 includes 1156 m of seawall and protects the smallest area of the Chinatown precinct. Option 2 seawall concept design uses 1428 m of seawall. Option 3 seawall concept design uses 1565 m of seawall.

A.5 Approach to timing scenario analysis

The timing analysis tested starting seawall construction at different dates to determine when the adaptation measures are required and when net benefits are highest. In the CBA, delaying construction lowers present-value costs due to discounting. The scenarios tested in sections 4.2.1 identify the commencement time that maximises net benefits.

9.2.2 LANDFILL CLOSURE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2026)

LOCATION/ADDRESS:	164 Buckleys Road
APPLICANT:	Nil
FILE:	RES 40813
AUTHOR:	Manager Waste Services
CONTRIBUTOR/S:	Nil
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Director Infrastructure
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil

SUMMARY:

The Shire operates the Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility and landfill in accordance with the facility Landfill Closure Management Plan (LCMP). The Shire has reviewed the LCMP to include a biowindow based landfill gas management approach and also to update the forecast closure costs.

This report recommends that Council adopts the LCMP (2026) for the Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility.

BACKGROUND

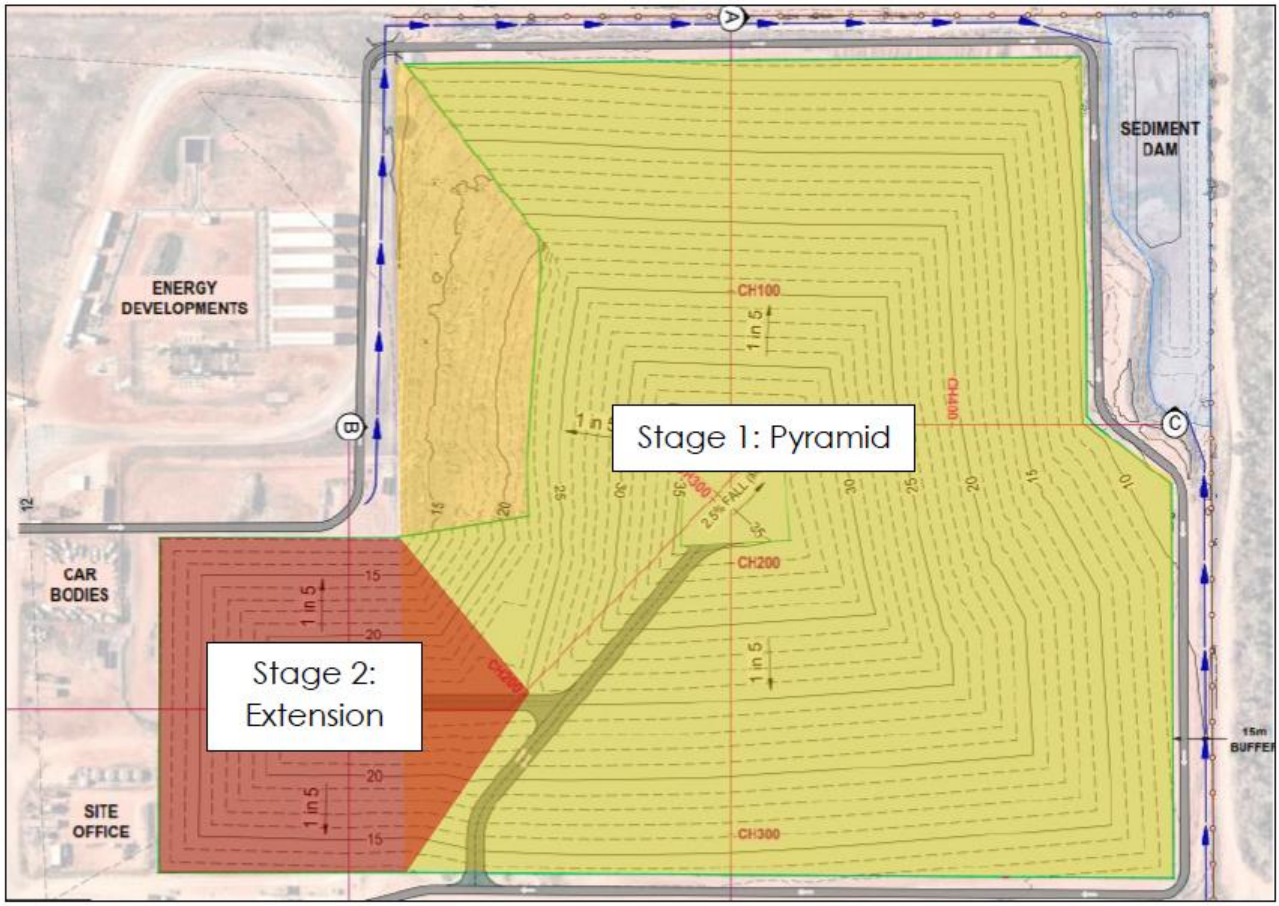
Previous Considerations

OMC 18 July 2013	Item 9.3.1
OMC 25 March 2021	Item 9.2.2
OMC 29 June 2023	Item 9.2.1
OMC 1 May 2025	Item 9.2.2

In late 2018, it was identified through the quarterly volumetric surveys that the space within the existing landfill could expire in 2020. In 2019, ASK Waste Management Consultancy Services were engaged to undertake a review of the landfill's remaining life expectancy and to identify potential contingency measures to increase the useful life of the landfill.

As a result of the review, a submission by the Shire to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) for an amendment to the landfill licence was requested and granted. This change to the licence extended the life of the existing landfill until July 2024. The amendment to the licence allowed an increase to the landfill footprint by extending the toe and increasing the angle of the landfill's slopes.

Additionally, ASK Waste Management Consultancy Services identified a contingency area, being the current transfer station area, that would extend the landfill's useful life to the end of 2025. The area is highlighted in the image below as "Stage 2: Extension".



The changes to the licence and addition of the contingency area informed an update to the LCMP (2021), which was endorsed by Council at the OMC held 25 March 2021.

Improvements to operational practices and the approach to progressive capping informed an update to the LCMP (2023), which was endorsed by Council at the OMC held 29 June 2023.

Continual improvements to facility operations and a focus on 'best practice' operations in addition to the Shire's approach to progressive capping of the waste body, have been reflected in the LCMP (2025) which was adopted by Council at the OMC held 1 May 2025.

As a part of the resolution Council requested the Chief Executive Officer to review the biofilter design, materials, installation and maintenance.

Council Resolution:

Minute No. C/0525/015

Moved: Shire President C Mitchell ***Seconded: Cr E Smith***

That Council:

1. ***Adopts the Landfill Closure Management Plan (2025) as attached.***
2. ***Requests the Chief Executive Officer to review the financial implications of the Landfill Closure Management Plan (2025) within the next review and update of the Shire's Long-Term Financial Plan.***
3. ***Endorses the investigation into the viability and performance of a biofilter cap design for the use at the Buckleys Road Landfill as an alternative method to traditional landfill capping, and;***

4. Requests the Chief Executive Officer to engage with relevant environmental consultants, engineers and regulatory bodies to review the biofilter design, materials, installation and maintenance.

For: Shire President C Mitchell, Cr D Male, Cr S Cooper, Cr J Lewis, Cr P Matsumoto, Cr E Smith, Cr P Taylor, Cr M Virgo.

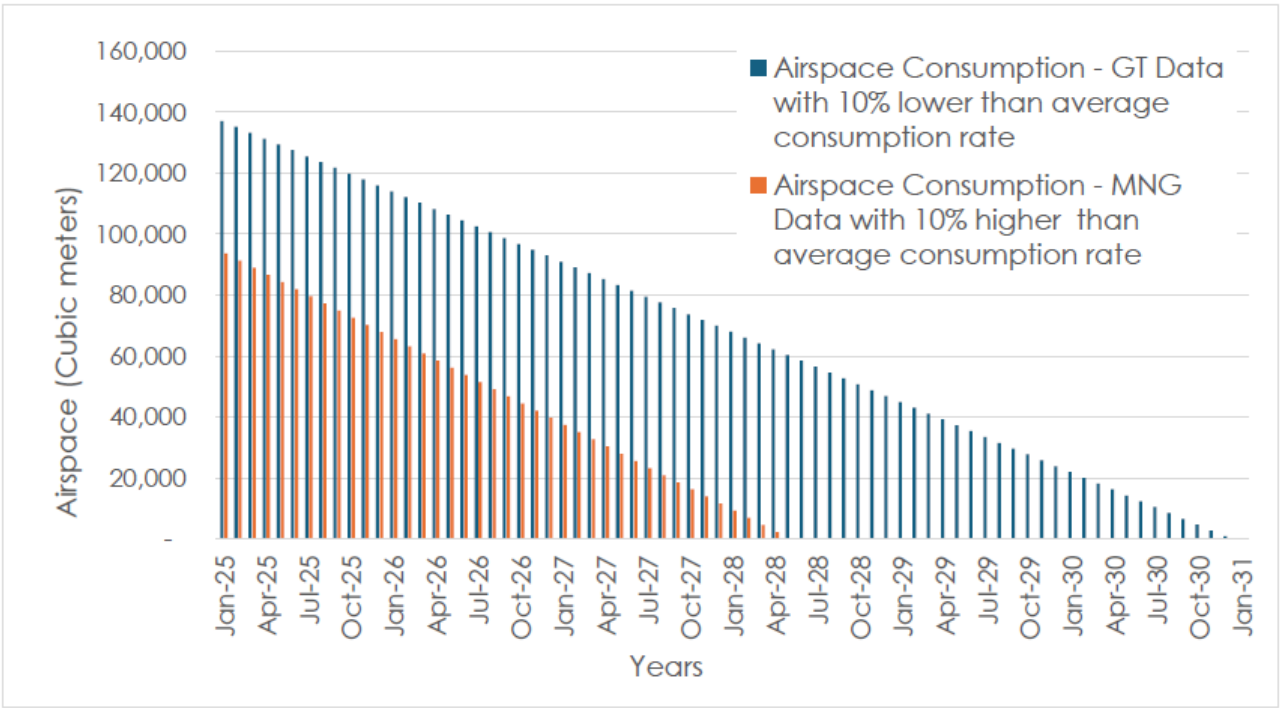
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 8/0

The annual waste quantities accepted, recycled and landfilled at the facility have fluctuated from year to year, with the revised operational life projection being based on the most recent two years of landfill survey data. This period included several large projects which inflated volumes compared to previous years.

The average waste compaction rate during this period is 1.29 tonnes per cubic metre, which is considered high for a landfill of this size. Two scenarios have been modelled for the airspace consumption projections;

1. 'best case scenario' where 10% less waste is received, better compaction and less over material soil is used. Under these conditions the landfill space could be exhausted by January 2031.
2. 'worst case scenario' assumes 10% more consumption, more waste, poorer compaction and more cover soil used. Under these conditions the landfill space could be exhausted by May 2028.

The estimated airspace consumption over the remaining operation life of landfill is shown below. 'Best case scenario' depicted in blue and the 'worst case scenario' depicted in orange.



A timeline of the events is depicted in the table below.

Table 1 - Shire of Broome LCMP timeline.

Date	Activity

2012	LCMP written for the Buckleys Road Landfill Facility by ASK Waste Management Consultancy Services and approved by DWER.
2013	The LCMP (2012) was endorsed by Council.
2014	Changes to landfill closing requirements and review of the remaining life of the landfill prompted a review of the Landfill Closure Management Plan (2012).
Early 2019	ASK Waste Management Consultancy Services were engaged to undertake a review of the landfill's remaining life expectancy and to identify potential contingency measures to increase the useful life of the landfill
Late 2019	A landfill licence amendment was submitted to DWER to increase the capacity of the landfill.
2020-21	ASK Waste Management Consultancy Services were engaged to update the LCMP (2012) to include the incorporated changes from the licence amendment, the contingency area and updated closure cost estimates.
March 2021	The LCMP (2021) was endorsed by Council.
October 2022	ASK Waste Management Consultancy Services were engaged to update the LCMP to reflect the continual improvements to operations and to reflect the rate of utilisation and the remaining life of the landfill.
June 2023	The LCMP (2023) was endorsed by Council.
December 2024	ASK Waste Management Consultancy Services were engaged to update the LCMP to reflect updated climatic data and an operational life projection based on the latest two years of landfill survey data.
May 2025	The LCMP (2025) was endorsed by Council and requests the Chief Executive Officer to review the biofilter design, materials, installation and maintenance.
August 2025	ASK Waste Management Consultancy Services were engaged to include the use of a biowindow to manage landfill gas (LFG) and reduce methane emissions and to amend the financial implications within the LCMP based on the biowindow approach.

While updating the LCMP and re-running the LFG modelling using the latest complete climatic data from the Broome Airport weather station, the LFG generation rates have decreased. The lower LFG generation rates estimated by the model suggest that the complexity of the LFG infrastructure could be reduced from a system with cowling vent to bio cover capping and biofilters.

In anticipation of the planned utilisation of the landfill space at the Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility officers have completed the design and gained the approvals for the Regional Resource Recovery Park Stage 1 – the Community Recycling Centre and Regional Resource Recovery Park Stage 2 – Landfill cells. Construction will occur prior to any impact on the community drop-off area, aligning with the planned closure of the Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility.

COMMENT

The LCMP (2026) is a targeted update to the LCMP (2025), primarily to incorporate the inclusion of a biowindow-based landfill gas management approach with revised closure cost estimates.

The LCMP guides the best practice closure of the Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility. The LCMP has been produced to achieve the following objectives:

- Develop final contours and landform designs for the landfill that are stable and meet best practice guidelines and can be used to guide landfilling operations and site works going forward.
- Develop a landfill cap design that will provide a physical barrier between waste and the environment and restrict the infiltration of rainwater in the waste mass and minimise leachate production.
- Develop a stormwater management design that minimises leachate generation and controls the release of stormwater from the Facility.
- Develop an appropriate landfill gas management system to control the generation of landfill gases and reduce any significant risk of adversely impacting the surrounding environment.
- Develop a post closure management and monitoring program that can be implemented to ensure that environmental impacts are minimised after the landfill cells are closed and rehabilitated.
- Provide a bill of quantities and cost estimates for the closure and rehabilitation works that the Shire can use to budget future liabilities.

A biowindow is a passive landfill gas management system that uses an organic media layer, such as compost and woodchip or mulch, to support microorganisms that oxidise methane in landfill gas. The LCMP (2026) identifies this approach as appropriate for the Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility having regard to the modelled landfill gas generation rate and the scale of the site. The modelled landfill gas generation is forecast to peak at approximately 174 m³/hr, and the consultant's assessment indicates that this supports consideration of a passive oxidation system in preference to a more complex active gas extraction and flaring system.

The LCMP further identifies that, if properly constructed and maintained, a biowindow can contribute to reduced methane emissions while avoiding the higher capital and operating costs associated with active systems. While the approach involves some design trade-offs, including greater rainfall infiltration than a fully impermeable alternative, the LCMP concludes that it is a suitable and proportionate landfill gas management response for the facility.

The biowindow concept is depicted in the image below.

From a financial perspective, the LCMP (2026) indicates that the biowindow approach is expected to reduce whole-of-life landfill gas management costs when compared with active gas extraction and flaring or power generation systems. The LCMP identifies that active systems would involve higher capital costs, ongoing operating and maintenance expenditure, specialist equipment, and greater reliance on external technical support. By contrast, the proposed biowindow system can be established using locally available organic media (mulch) and maintained as part of ongoing site operations, thereby reducing lifecycle cost exposure and external contractor dependency. On that basis, the revised closure methodology is expected to assist the Shire to manage long-term closure and post-closure liabilities in a manner that is proportionate to the scale and forecast gas generation profile of the facility, while continuing to meet environmental and regulatory obligations.

It is recommended that Council adopt the updated Landfill Closure Management Plan (2026).

CONSULTATION

ASK Waste Management Consultancy Services provided consultancy services to review and update the LCMP.

All volumetric surveys are undertaken by third party quality assured surveyors.

Preliminary consultation has occurred with Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) regarding the revised closure methodology.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Environmental Protection (Rural Landfill) Regulations 2002

17. Post-closure plan

(1) the occupier of a landfill site must prepare and submit to the Chief Executive Officer for approval a post-closure rehabilitation plan, in accordance with sub regulation (2), for the site within 18 months of the site being registered under regulation 5B of the Environmental Protection Regulations 1987.

Penalty:$5,000.

(2) A post-closure rehabilitation plan is to set out a plan for the rehabilitation of the site after it has ceased to be a landfill site and is to specify –

- *(a) options for the use of the site after it has ceased to be a landfill site, and is to specify the preferred option;*
- *(b) a conceptual design of the infrastructure needed for the preferred option for the use of the site after it has ceased to be a landfill site;*
- *(c) the estimated final contours of the site, after allowing for settlement, and specifying to what extent settlement has been allowed for;*
- *(d) the capping materials proposed to be used on the site;*
- *(e) a proposed system of drainage of the site;*
- *(f) measures proposed for the protection of the environment and the monitoring of the site; and*
- *(g) the estimated period for which the site will require protection and monitoring.*

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The LCMP (2026) has been updated to incorporate the biowindow landfill gas management approach and revised estimates for landfill closure and post-closure monitoring costs.

The LCMP (2026) recognises closure works completed to date and forecasts the remaining capital expenditure required. A summary comparison between the LCMP (2025) and LCMP (2026) is provided below.

Table 2: Landfill Closure Cost Comparison

Description	2025 Total (Rounded)	2026 Total (Rounded)
Stormwater	$ 36,000	$ 36,000
Capping	$ 1,918,000	$ 1,759,000
Perimeter Road	$ 112,000	$ 112,000
Post Closure Monitoring	$ 687,000	$ 607,000
Professional Fees	$ 216,000	$ 246,000
Contingency	$ 297,000	$ 552,000
Total	**$ 3,266,000**	**$ 3,312,000**

Please note that, given the importance of landfill closure management and the strict environmental requirements, the contingency allowance has been increased from 10% to 20% in the LCMP (2026).

The LCMP (2026) includes updated assumptions for post-closure activities, including a 30-year monitoring period at an average cost of approximately $22,233 per annum excluding GST. A comparison of the post-closure cost estimates in LCMP (2025) and LCMP (2026) is provided below.

Table 3: Post Closure Cost Comparison

Parameter	2025 Total Cost (Rounded)	2026 Total Cost (Rounded)
Weed spraying	$ 135,000	$ 38,571
Removal of infrastructure (gate house etc)	$ 16,000	(included in capping estimate)
Surface water monitoring (sediment ponds)	$ 10,000	$ 10,000
Biowindow Maintenance	(Not previously included)	$ 32,000
LFG Monitoring	$ 26,000	$ 26,000
Landfill cap monitoring	$ 12,000	$ 12,000
Landfill cap maintenance (contingency)	$ 152,000	$ 152,000
Groundwater monitoring - Years 1-5 (six monthly)	$ 96,000	$ 96,000

Groundwater monitoring - Years 6-25 (annually)	$ 240,000	$ 240,000
Total	**$ 687,000**	**$ 607,000**

The Refuse Site Reserve has a forecast end-of-year balance for 2025/26 as shown below.

Opening Balance	Interest	Transfer From	Closing Balance
$5,538,907	$239,980	-$1,660,301	$4,118,586

The proposed budget position for the 2026/27 financial year is shown below, including provision for replacement of the loader, dozer and kerbside bins replacement.

Opening Balance	Interest	Transfer From	Closing Balance
$4,118,586	$185,336	-$1,531,033	$2,772,889

Based on current estimates, the reserve position is considered adequate to meet the forecast capital expenditure requirements associated with landfill closure and post-closure obligations. It should be noted that the Refuse Site Reserve is also used for the provision and replacement of operational plant at the Waste Management Facility.

It is also noted that some of the Pindan cover material required for the cap may be sourced at no cost from either the new Regional Resource Recovery Park development or from clean fill received through the gate. In addition, plant and labour costs are internal costs allocated through the resource-based budget and do not represent an additional cash requirement. Together, these components account for approximately $1,691,180, which represents more than 51% of the LCMP (2026) requirements.

Item	Amount
LCMP (2026) total estimated requirement	$ 3,312,000
Less in-house / non-cash works	$ 1,691,180
Estimated external cash requirement	$ 1,620,820
Forecast reserve balance (2026/27)	$ 2,772,889
Forecasted Plant Replacement – 2027/28 to 2029/30	$ 412,000
Surplus / Deficit	$ 740,069*

On this basis, the forecast reserve balance is sufficient to meet the estimated external cash requirements for closure, post-closure activities, and plant replacement.

It is recommended that any forecast surplus be quarantined and reserved for future capital investment in the Regional Resource Recovery Park (RRRP) and that following determination of the closure requirements and finalisation of cost estimates for Reserve 51151 (Lot 400), a subsequent review should be conducted to confirm the extent of funds available for reallocation.

RISK

There are risks associated with landfill closure. These risks and the corresponding control measures are summarised below:

Table 4: Closure Risks

Risk	Type	Mitigation
Waste volumes exceed projected levels, resulting in accelerated landfill utilisation and reduced remaining site life	Operational, Service Delivery	Increase volume surveys of the landfill from quarterly to every second month for comparison to LCMP. Monitor delivery milestones for the Regional Resource Recovery Park and escalate any delays through capital planning and executive reporting. Maintain contingency planning for waste diversion and staging arrangements if CRC delivery is delayed.
Staff turnover affects landfill operations	Operational, Service Delivery, Reputational, Financial	Staff training to incorporate best practice landfill techniques. Operational Manuals & Nintex process mapping to form part of the staff onboarding process
Price escalation for materials and resources required to achieve LCMP	Financial	Progressive capping reduces the volume of closure works deferred to final closure and assists in managing future liability exposure. Some capping material may be sourced locally or from clean fill received at the site, reducing exposure to market supply costs. The biowindow system reduces reliance on specialist equipment and external contractors relative to active gas extraction systems.
Progressive closure creates site congestion.	Service Delivery, Safety	Stage progressive closure works to maintain safe traffic movements and operational access. Monitor internal roads, tipping areas and turnaround areas to maintain site safety and service continuity.
Delayed opening of Community Recycling Centre at new Regional Resource Recovery Park.	Operational, Service Delivery	The design and works approvals for the Community Recycling Centre have been completed/obtained. Construction will occur prior to community drop-off area being impacted.

Risk	Type	Mitigation
Closure liability funding is not accumulated in time	Financial, Compliance, Reputational	Annual review of reserve adequacy through budget and LTFP processes. Reserve transfers or contributions adjusted as updated LCMP costs are adopted. The LCMP has been reviewed internally by the sanitation and finance departments who are aware of the ongoing requirements.
Closure and post-closure works are not implemented in accordance with the adopted LCMP and regulatory requirements	Compliance, Environmental, Reputational	Implement closure works progressively in accordance with the LCMP. Continue to maintain monitoring and review requirements. Update cost estimates and operational practices as the site approaches closure. Continue engagement with DWER as required.

STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS

Place - We will grow and develop responsibly and sustainably, caring for the natural environment and cultural and built heritage, for everyone.

Outcome 5 - Responsible management of natural resources

Objective 5.2 Adopt and encourage sustainable practices.

Actions 5.2.6 **Implement** the Landfill Closure Management Plan for Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Simple Majority

REPORT RECOMMENDATION:

*That Council adopts the Landfill Closure Management Plan (2026), as provided in **Attachment 1**.*

Attachments
1. Landfill Closure Management Plan 2026

Landfill Closure Management Plan

Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility

Shire of Broome

April 2026

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Acknowledgements

ASK Waste Management acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land in which we work and live, and pays respects to Elders past, present, and emerging.

ASK also gratefully acknowledge the cooperation of the Shire of Broome staff that provided information and assistance in the development of this report.

Disclaimer

Information in this document is current as of October 2025. While all professional care has been undertaken in preparing the document, ASK Waste Management accepts no liability for loss or damages incurred as a result of reliance placed on its content.

Any plans, designs or otherwise contained in this report are schematic and are provided for general guidance only. No reliance should be made by any user on this material for construction purposes. Advice must be sought from a suitably qualified engineer, prior to any construction, excavation or otherwise.

The mention of any company, product or process in this report does not constitute or imply endorsement by ASK Waste Management.

Document Control

Version	Date	Description	Initials
1A	18 February 2025	Draft – for internal review	GP
2A	20 February 2025	Draft – for Shire review	GP
3A	13 March 2025	Final version	GP
4A	23 October 2025	Update for Biowindow – internal draft	GP
4C	29 October 3035	Updated draft – for Shire review	GP
5A	7 November 2025	Final version	GP
6A	22 April 2026	Addition of budget timeline	

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Shire of Broome (the Shire) engaged ASK Waste Management (ASK) to revise and update the 2022 version of the Landfill Closure Management Plan (LCMP) for the Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility (the Facility).

ASK has previously produced an LCMP for the Facility in March 2022, and this report builds on the earlier LCMPs and has been amended based on changes to operations and the Shire's long-term strategy.

The Facility includes an unlined Class II landfill, located approximately 7.5km north of the Broome CBD on Crown Land Reserve 40813, Lot 228, Buckleys Road, Broome. A portion of Reserve No 40813 is leased to Energy Development Ltd (EDL) for gas storage, leaving 12.45Ha available for waste receival, recovery and disposal.

The LCMP provides information relating to the progressive rehabilitation and closure of the Facility's landfill cells, together with the post-closure monitoring requirements.

The following documents were considered in the preparation of the LCMP:

- The Facility's current Environmental Protection License (EPL) (L6912/1997/11, amended 11 Jan 2024)
- Best Practice Environmental Management: Siting, design, operation and rehabilitation of landfills (EPA Victoria, 2015)
- Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility – Landfill Closure Management Plan (LCMP) (ASK, 2012)
- Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility – Review of Closure Management Plan (ASK, 2014)
- Landfill Closure Management Plan: Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility (ASK, 2021)
- Landfill Closure Management Plan: Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility (ASK, 2022)

1.1 AMENDMENTS TO THE LCMP

In 2012, ASK produced an LCMP for the Facility considering the Victorian BPEM Best Practice Guidelines to fulfil both the Shire and the Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER)'s expectations. The plan included the proposed final landform, including a contingency area, rehabilitation requirements, staged filling and rehab schedule, post-closure monitoring programme and a cost estimate for the closure and post-closure costings.

The final plan that DWER approved included a landfill capping design that utilised locally available pindan soil. This capping design was lower than the specifications of BPEM but was accepted by DWER based on the risk presented by the landfill and the understanding of the likely performance of the cap in the Kimberley's weather.

In 2014, the Shire had the LCMP reviewed to ensure that the schedule of costs for capping requirements was up to date and that the capping design met best practice guidelines whilst minimising the associated capital expenditure.

A review of the LCMP in 2019 showed the remaining airspace at the Facility based on the 2012 final landform indicated a remaining operational life of less than two years. In order to increase the operational life of the Facility, a licence amendment was approved by DWER in 2020, allowing above-ground waste placement within 15 meters of the premise's boundary.

This reduction of the internal buffers at the Facility allowed a new final landform to be developed for the landfill, which also used the contingency area as an extension area extending towards the gatehouse.

In 2021, ASK produced an updated LCMP (ASK, 2021) to incorporate the proposed stormwater system and a perimeter road. The LCMP reflected the operational practices at the time, specifically the proportion of daily cover used and compaction rates achieved.

In 2022, the LCMP was revised to reflect the improvements to operations, as they align with Best Practice and the Shire's approach to progressive capping of the waste body.

In March 2025, a revision provided updated climatic data and an operational life projection based on two years of landfill survey data.

In October 2025 a revision was made to include the use of a biowindow to management LFG and reduce methane emissions.

This revision was made in April 2026 to provide a timeline showing the estimated costs, which is provided in Appendix C. A cost allowance for the detailed design of the LFG system was also added and the contingency allowance increased from 10% to 20%..

1.2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

This LCMP has been produced to achieve the following objectives:

- Develop final contours and landform designs for the landfill that are stable and meet best practice guidelines and can be used to guide landfilling operations and site works going forward.
- Develop a landfill cap design that will provide a physical barrier between waste and the environment, restrict rainwater's infiltration into the waste mass, and minimise leachate production.
- Develop a stormwater management design that minimises leachate generation and controls the release of stormwater from the Facility.
- Develop an appropriate landfill gas management system to control the generation of landfill gases and reduce any significant risk of adversely impacting the surrounding environment.
- Develop a post-closure management and monitoring program that can be implemented to ensure that environmental impacts are minimised after the landfill cells are closed and rehabilitated.
- Provide a bill of quantities and cost estimates for closure and rehabilitation works that the Shire can use to budget for future liabilities.

To satisfy the objectives of the LCMP, this document contains the following sections:

- Facility Overview
- Environmental Attributes
- Legislative Context
- Risk Assessment
- Rehabilitation Design
    - Current Landfill Profile

  - Proposed Final Profile
  - Detailed Capping System Design
- Surface Water Management Design
- Landfill Gas Management Design
- Revised Risk Assessment
- Post-Closure Management and Monitoring
- Closure Cost Estimates
- Financing Strategy

1.3 REVISIONS AND UPDATES

The Shire will review and update the LCMP (as necessary) after every review of the Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) or at least every three years. The purpose of any review is to:

- Assess closure and rehabilitation operations and identify areas where performance can be improved.
- Update the LCMP to:
  - Reflect any changes to Facility operations
  - Reflect regulatory changes
  - Reflect changes to the Shire, State and Federal strategic objectives
  - Incorporate all changes arising from the review process

2 FACILITY OVERVIEW

The following sections detail the location, history, surrounding land uses, and current and proposed waste management activities undertaken at the Facility.

2.1 SITE OVERVIEW

The facility provides a waste disposal site for the Town and the immediate community of Broome. As the only licenced landfill in the vicinity, it receives a combination of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial and Industrial waste (C&I) and Construction and Demolition waste (C&D).

The site consists of a landfill and a transfer station to allow for the separation of material and reduce traffic at the tip face. The Shire of Broome also operates a licensed Resource Recovery Area (RRA) on another site for storage and processing of greenwaste, concrete, tyres, glass, wood pallets and metal.

Table 2.1: Summary of Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility

Facility address:	Crown Reserve No 40813, Lot 228 Buckleys Road, Broome. WA. 6725
Facility Licence number:	L6912/1997/11
Ownership:	Shire of Broome
Operator:	Shire of Broome
Licenced Categories:	Category 64 – Class II Putrescible Landfill Site Category 61 – Liquid Waste Facility Category 62 – Solid Waste Depot
Waste types received:	Putrescible and inert solid waste
Tonnage per annum:	Estimated at 30,000 – 40,000 tonnes per annum
Size:	15 ha site. (12.45 ha excluding EDL lease)
Population serviced:	Approximately 18,600 residents (Enumerated Population of approximately 25,400) - ABS Estimated Resident Population 2023
Method of construction:	Combination of below-ground trenches and above-ground cells
Type of liner:	No liner
Opening date:	Unknown but vested to the Shire for waste disposal in 1987 and licensed in 1997
Remaining operational life:	3-5 years

Historically, waste was disposed of at the Facility in below-ground trenches throughout the site. Since 2000, a combination of below-ground and above-ground waste disposal has occurred. The available below-ground airspace in the current landfill area is exhausted, and above-ground disposal is occurring.

Between the 2020-21 and 2023-24 financial years, the tonnage of waste landfilled at the Facility has fluctuated between a low of 23,000 tonnes in 2021-22 to a peak of 38,000 tonnes in 2022-23. The average annual tonnage of waste landfilled at the Facility over these four years is approximately 33,000 tonnes.

2.2 LOCATION

The town of Broome is located in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, approximately 2,300km north of Perth by road. The Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility is situated approximately 8.6km by road, north of the Shire Chambers. The site is located at the northern end of Buckleys Road. The land title description is Crown Reserve No 40813, Lot 228 Buckleys Road, Broome.

Figure 2.1: Facility location

2.3 SURROUNDING LAND USE

Table 2.2 lists the relevant sensitive land uses in the vicinity of the Facility, while **Table 2.3** lists the relevant environmental receptors which may be relevant to the operations of the Facility (DWER, 2020).

Table 2.2: Surrounding land use for the Facility

Residential and sensitive premises	Distance from Prescribed Premises
Residential premises	• 660m south-east of the south-east boundary corner, residential property at Locke Street • 900m west of the landfill, dwellings on Sands Street • 1700m south of the boundary, dwellings on Fairway Drive • There are no sensitive receptors within 5km to the north of the facility, with this land zoned for cultural and natural resource use
Industry	• Adjacent to the north-west boundary, Energy Development Ltd (EDL) gas storage facility • 100m west of the boundary, a quarry and soil borrow pit

Table 2.3: Surrounding environmental receptors

Environmental Receptors	Distance from Prescribed Premises
Public Drinking Water Areas	• 5km north-east
RIWI Act Groundwater Ares	• Premises lies within the Broome Groundwater area
Threatened and Priority Flora	• 2150m north-west of the north-western boundary
Threatened Ecological Communities	• Premises within Mangarr (relic dune system dominated by extensive stands of Minyjara)
Threatened Fauna	• 1200m west: Falco peregrines, Fregata ariel and Stern hirundo • 1000m south: Calidris acuminate, Calidris ruficollis, Charadrius veredus, Fregata ariel, Limosa, Numenius madagascariensis, Tringa nebularia, Tringa stagnatilis, Arenarai interpres, Calidris canutus, Calidris ferruginea, Calidris subminuta, Calidris tenuirostris, Charadruis mongouls, Hirundo rustica, Limosa lapponica, Numenius minutus, Stern hirundo, Calidris alba, Pluvialis squatarola, Sula leucogaster and Tringa glareola
Surface water body - wetland	• 320m north (saltwater marshes) and 600m west of the landfill

2.4 FACILITY LICENCE

The Facility is a prescribed site under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 and is managed in accordance with an operating licence issued by the Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER). The DWER Licence (Licence Number l6912/1997/11) governs waste management activities on-site and includes the following aspects:

- Classification of Premises: Category 64 – Class II putrescible landfill site, Category 61 - Liquid waste facility and Category 62 - Solid waste depot
- Commencement date (of current licence) – Monday, 11 June 2012
- Amended Expiry date (of current licence) – 10 June 2028
- Nominated Rate of Throughput – Class II putrescible landfill facility: 30,000 tonnes per annum; Liquid waste facility: 1,932 tonnes per annum; Solid waste depot: 500 tonnes per annum
- General Conditions
- Air Pollution Control Conditions
- Water Pollution Control Conditions Uncontaminated Stormwater Management.

The Facility is also subject to the EPL amendments detailed below:

- Instrument Issued Amendment
- 1/08/2011 Licence amendment
- 3/11/2011 Appeal amendment
- 03/11/2012 Greenwaste amendment
- 13/12/2012 Posi-shell trial
- 26/04/2016 Amendment Notice 1 – extend expiry date 10 June 2028
- 24/01/2020 Amendment - Change above ground waste disposal buffer distance
- 16/05/2022 Amendment - a notice of licence reporting requirements to reduce the frequency of environmental reporting from annual to biennial.
- 11/01/2024 Amendment – Addition of Category 62 to the Licence for the acceptance of E-waste.

The licensee shall accept and bury only the following types of wastes at the premises in compliance with criteria defined in the Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (amended December 2009):

- Clean fill
- Inert waste type 1 and 2
- Putrescible waste
- Special waste type 1 and 2
- Contaminated solid waste, that meets the contamination threshold values specified for Class 1 and 2 landfills (Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019))
- Grease trap and mineral oil liquid waste[1]
- Quarantine waste
- E-waste

2.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The Facility predominantly accepts waste for recycling and disposal from the town of Broome and the surrounding areas. **Figure 2.2** shows the layout of key features at the Facility. A portion of the site is leased to Energy Development Ltd for gas storage.

In relation to waste disposal, the site can be broadly divided into three areas:

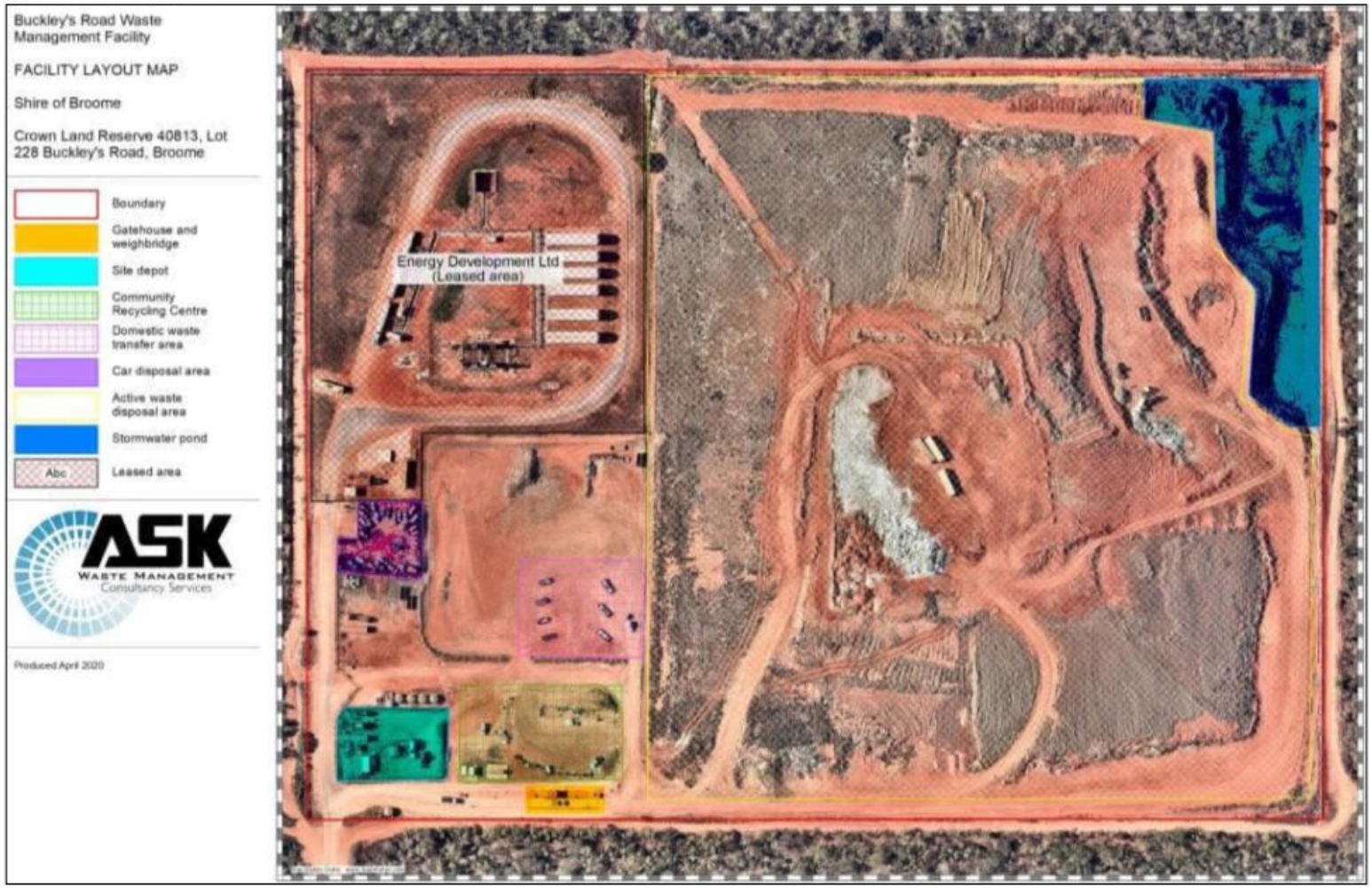
- The gatehouse and weighbridge provide secure access to the Facility
- Main disposal area where above-ground disposal activities are completed
- Transfer station and resource recovery area.

Since the final landform includes an extension area that will utilise parts of the existing transfer station and resource recovery area, a new site layout will need to be developed before this area is used for waste disposal.

It is understood that the Shire has approvals for a new Community Recycling Centre and Resource Recovery drop off area at the site of the Shire's proposed Regional Resource Recovery Park (RRRP). Therefore, once this portion of the facility has been constructed and commissioned, the Shire may use the extension area at the existing waste facility for waste disposal until the landfill cells at the proposed RRRP have been constructed and commissioned.

[1] The liquid waste ponds that previously received these wastes have been decommissioned; therefore, the Facility no longer accepts any grease trap and mineral oil liquid waste.

Figure 2.2: Facility layout



2.5.1 *Gatehouse, staff compound, weighbridge*

A gatehouse and weighbridge (**Figure 2.3**) are located at the entry to the Facility, where vehicles are stopped at an electronic boom gate to have their waste loads inspected and/or weighed and details recorded by a gatehouse operator. Staff facilities, amenities and parking are also located at the gatehouse.

Figure 2.3: Facility gatehouse and weighbridge

2.5.2 *Domestic transfer station and resource recovery area*

A Transfer Station and resource recovery area is located adjacent to the gatehouse that is used by domestic customers to separate waste and recyclables into bins (**Figure 2.4**). These are transferred to the Shire's resource recovery site or disposed of at the landfill when required.

Figure 2.4: Transfer Station domestic drop-off bins

A bunded and covered waste oil collection facility is located at the Transfer Station to store waste oil until it is collected for recycling. The Transfer Station also has an area to deposit household hazardous materials such as vehicle batteries, paint and gas bottles so that they can be safely disposed of or recycled.

An E-waste storage and collection facility has been established in the resource recovery area. This enables the Facility to receive E waste and store it appropriately prior to transportation for recycling.

2.6 LANDFILL WASTE DISPOSAL QUANTITIES

Based on an assessment of gatehouse data since 2015-16, the quantity of waste received at the Facility increased from approximately 25,000 tonnes in 2015-16 to nearly 60,000 tonnes in 2023-24. The resource recovery rate at the facility has varied over this period, however it has broadly increased from about 25% to 35%.

The waste quantities accepted, recycled, and landfilled at the Facility between June 2015 and 2024 are shown in **Table 2.4**.

Table 2.4: Waste quantities (tonnes)

Year	MSW Landfilled	C&I Landfilled	C&D Landfilled	Fill Material	Total Landfilled	Total Recycled	Total Accepted
2023-24	5,857	11,554	20,600	19,263	**38,011**	**20,265**	**58,277**
2022-23	5,539	13,038	15,202	12,944	**33,787**	**16,462**	**50,250**
2021-22	2,228	7,786	12,986	10,795	**23,000**	**26,556**	**49,556**
2020-21	5,781	12,112	19,441	16,911	**37,334**	**14,240**	**51,574**
2019-20	6,120	5,172	11,104		**23,430**	**11,822**	**35,253**
2018-19	8,474	14,458	29		**22,960**	**12,448**	**35,408**
2017-18	7,838	3,857	2,477		**14,171**	**11,704**	**25,875**
2016-17	13,380	3,961	2,866		**20,207**	**8,298**	**28,505**
2015-16	9,471	5,471	3,959		**18,902**	**6,070**	**24,972**

2.7 CLEAN FILL

Historically, the Shire has needed to import fill for daily cover and site works, however, since 2020-21 significant quantities of fill have been received from customers, with no gatefee payable. This has resulted in the Facility now accepting a larger quantity of clean fill than is required for daily operations and even future capping requirements, with the clean fill accounting for an average of 45% of the waste landfilled (by weight).

The Shire already use Posi-shell as an alternative daily cover (ADC), therefore the quantity of soil required for cover is approximately 15% of the total tonnage of waste accepted for disposal. If the Shire restricted the volume of fill disposed of at the landfill to 15%, this would reduce the annual airspace consumption by approximately 16,000 cu.m.

The avoidance of landfilling this excess fill material preserves airspace and therefore increases the projected operational life of the Facility. The potential change to operational life is shown in **Figure 6.3**, and this increase can be driven by a change to the gatefee charged to accept clean fill, broadly as the gatefee increases, the volume of fill received is likely to decrease.

2.8 FUTURE DIRECTION FOR THE FACILITY

Since about 2015, the Shire has been actively seeking a suitable new site for a Regional Resource Recovery Park (RRRP), which will include a lined landfill. A suitable site has been identified, approval gained and a design produced.

Since 2020 the final landform for the existing facility has been optimised to generate additional air space. Operational practises at the site have also been improved resulting in a greater compaction rate and extended operational life at the facility, as shown in **Section 6.1**.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

3.1 CLIMATE

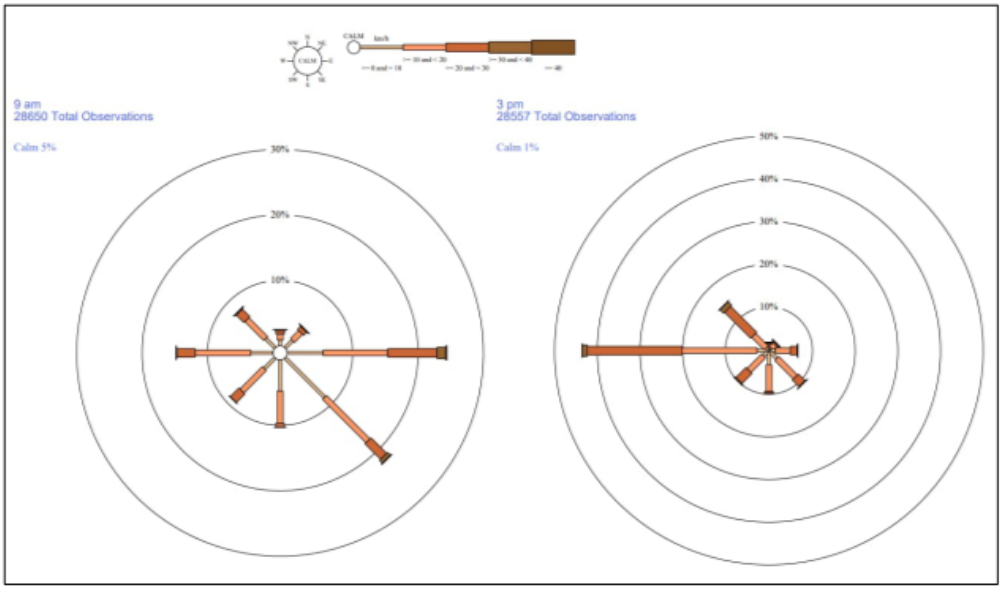
The Bureau of Meteorology has collected climate data from the Broome weather station located at the Broome Airport (Site number 003003) between 1939 and 2025. The average monthly climate data has been summarised in **Table 3.1.** The area receives an average annual rainfall of 631.0 mm, with the majority of it falling throughout the summer season between December and March. The coastal location moderates temperature variations with an annual mean maximum of 32.3°C and an annual mean minimum of 21.3°C.

Table 3.1: Monthly climate statistics for Broome weather station (1939-2025)

Climate Statistic	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
TEMPERATURE													
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	33.4	33.0	34.0	34.3	31.7	29.3	29.0	30.4	31.9	33.0	33.7	34.0	32.3
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	26.4	26.1	25.5	22.7	18.3	15.3	13.7	14.9	18.6	22.5	25.3	26.6	21.3
RAINFALL													
Mean rainfall (mm)	200.0	177.8	98.8	25.6	27.0	18.3	6.2	2.1	1.5	1.5	9.7	64.3	631.0
Decile 5 (median) monthly rainfall (mm)	140.0	158.0	70.8	4.4	4.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.3	36.0	N.D.
Mean number of days of rain >= 1 mm	9.4	9.0	6.2	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	3.9	35.3
9 AM CONDITIONS													
Mean 9am temperature (°C)	30.2	29.8	30.1	29.1	25.4	22.3	21.4	23.4	26.7	29.2	30.5	30.8	27.4
Mean 9 am relative humidity (%)	70	74	69	56	48	47	46	45	49	54	58	64	57
Mean 9 am wind speed (km/h)	13.8	12.9	11.4	11.7	13.9	14.3	14.3	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.5	13.6
3 PM CONDITIONS													
Mean 3 pm temperature (°C)	31.8	31.6	32.6	33.0	30.4	28.2	27.7	28.8	29.9	30.7	31.6	32.1	30.7
Mean 3 pm relative humidity (%)	65	67	60	45	38	36	33	35	45	54	57	61	50
Mean 3 pm wind speed (km/h)	20.3	18.7	17.2	15.3	13.8	13.7	14.5	16.5	19.7	22.0	23.4	23.0	18.2

The Wind Rose data for Broome is shown in **Figure 3.1** indicates predominantly easterly winds in the morning that switch to westerly in the afternoon. The most recent Wind Rose data for the Broome Airport weather station (Bureau of Meteorology) is for the period from 1939 to 2019.

Figure 3.1: Wind Rose data from Broome Airport weather station (11 August 1939 to 31 July 2019)



3.1.1 *Trends and projections*

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD, 2020) reports that Kimberley temperatures have increased in winter and decreased in summer. Between 1910 and 2013, the average annual temperature increased by 0.9°C. Average summer temperature declined because increasing summer rainfall and associated cloud cover gave a cooling effect.

The intensity of hot spells generally decreased over the north-west. However, trends in the frequency and duration of hot spells are not clear and differ according to how they were estimated. In the Kimberley and Pilbara, rainfall has increased in most areas.

Over the last 60 years, annual rainfall has increased over northern and interior WA. A recent study of tree growth in the Pilbara found that five of the ten wettest years in the last 210 years occurred in the last two decades.

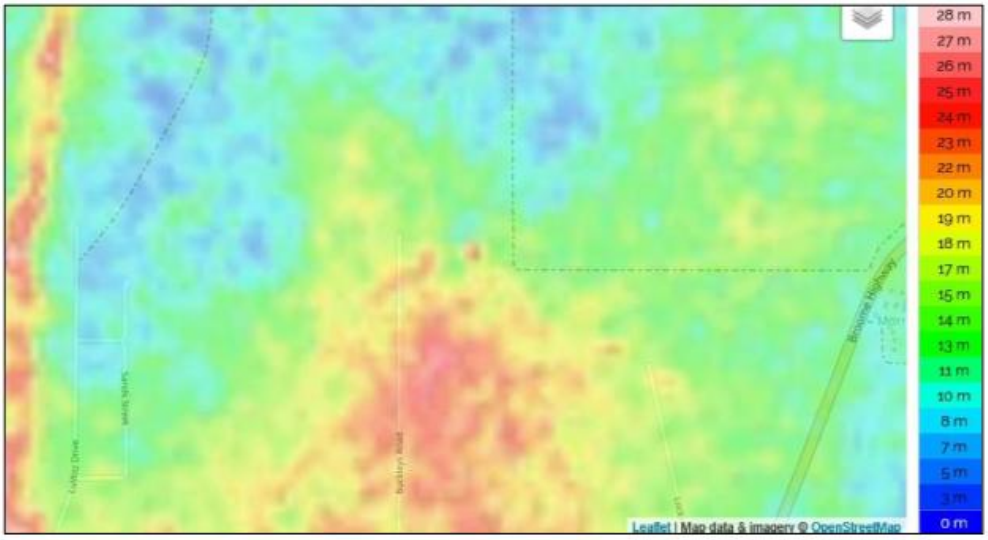
High sea surface temperatures off the north-west coast and increased summer rainfall in the Kimberley and Pilbara have coincided with major shifts in the large-scale atmospheric circulation of the southern hemisphere. These changes include a southward shift in the subtropical ridge and the polar jet stream. In addition to increased annual rainfall, the seasonality (the difference between the rainfall amount in the driest and wettest periods) has also increased in northern WA.

Although the projected rainfall increases are expected to result in increased landfill leachate generation at the Facility, risk assessments and capping designs contained in this LCMP are based on currently available data and do not consider future projections.

3.2 LOCAL TOPOGRAPHY

The Facility is situated midway down a gentle slope running in a northerly direction from a high point south along Buckleys Road.

Figure 3.2: Local topography



3.3 GEOLOGY

Broome is located within the Canning Basin, a large sedimentary basin covering an onshore area of more than 450,000 km^2. It spans from the Pilbara Craton in the south-west to the Wunaamin Miliwundi Ranges and Halls Creek Orogen in the north-east.

The basin comprises sequences of folded sedimentary rocks up to 18 km thick (Laws, 1987). Superficial sands and pindan soils of the Quaternary age unconformably overlie the Broome Sandstone of the Cretaceous age.

The soil type within the site is described as 'pindan sand plain'; a light, clayey, fine-grained non-water-repellent sand to silt, which is characteristically deep red due to the iron oxide staining of the quartz grains.

3.4 GROUNDWATER

The depth of groundwater has been measured to be from 7.25m to 12.4m below ground level. Groundwater flow is reported from the north-east to the south-west (Department of Water, 2012a Groundwater Resource Review Dampier Peninsula). Groundwater moves under the influence of gravity down the hydraulic gradient, west towards the ocean, south-west towards the town site, and south towards Roebuck Bay.

The existing licence has conditions requiring the monitoring of groundwater below the landfill to detect any seepage and impacts on groundwater quality. There are currently five monitoring bores around the landfill.

3.5 SURFACE WATER

No permanent or ephemeral surface watercourses are located on the premises or within 5km of the premises. The nearest surface water body is a wetland approximately 320m north of the Facility and consists of saltwater marshes.

The region does experience cyclonic activity that can result in significant high-intensity rainfall events, which produce large quantities of stormwater at the Facility. During extreme rainfall events, the surface flows of stormwater exit the Facility in the north-west corner.

3.6 FLORA AND FAUNA

Table 3.2 lists the location of threatened flora and fauna in relation to the Facility (DWER, 2020)

Table 3.2: Surrounding threatened flora and fauna

Environmental Receptors	Distance from Prescribed Premises
Threatened and Priority Flora	• 2150m north-west of the north-western boundary
Threatened Ecological Communities	• Premises within Mangarr (relic dune system dominated by extensive stands of Minyjara)
Threatened Fauna	• 1200m west: Falco peregrines, Fregata ariel and Stern hirundo • 1000m south: Calidris acuminate, Calidris ruficollis, Charadrius veredus, Fregata ariel, Limosa, Numenius madagascariensis, Tringa nebularia, Tringa stagnatilis, Arenarai interpres, Calidris canutus, Calidris ferruginea, Calidris subminuta, Calidris tenuirostris, Charadruis mongouls, Hirundo rustica, Limosa lapponica, Numenius minutus, Stern hirundo, Calidris alba, Pluvialis squatarola, Sula leucogaster and Tringa glareola

4 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

4.1 LICENCE

The Facility is a prescribed site under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 and is managed in accordance with an operating licence issued by the Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER). The Facility is governed by Licence Number (L6912/1997/11), which was most recently updated on the 11th of January 2024. A copy of the EPL is provided in **Appendix C**.

4.1.1 *Current licence conditions relating to closure and capping works*

The following licence conditions (current as of January 2024) are relevant to the closure and capping works at the facility:

Condition 25. The licence holder shall divert stormwater away from all active and inactive disposal areas within the premises

Condition 26. The licensee shall ensure stormwater drains on the premises are kept clear to allow for drainage

Condition 27. The licensee shall ensure that stormwater that has come into contact with waste is diverted into a sump on the premises or otherwise retained on the premises.

4.2 BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES

This LCMP is prepared in line with a risk-based approach and draws from the Closure Plan Risk Assessment (**Section 5**) and the *Best Practice Environmental Management (BPEM) Guidelines: Siting, design, operation and rehabilitation of landfills* (EPA Victoria, 2015). This has been used as there are no Western Australian guidelines.

According to the BPEM Guidelines, best practice rehabilitation of landfills should include consideration of the site after use, settlement and final surface profile, and landfill cap. The required outcomes of best practice landfill rehabilitation are to:

- Consider after use options for the Site
- Ensure that the seepage through the landfill cap is no more than 75% of the anticipated seepage rate through the landfill liner
- Design and construct the best cap practicable to prevent pollution of groundwater and degradation of air quality through the escape of landfill gas
- Design and construct the most robust cap to ensure that the system will continue to achieve the objective in the event of several components of the system failing
- Progressively rehabilitate the landfill.

This LCMP has been prepared to broadly align with the rehabilitation requirements as stipulated with other jurisdictional Best Practice Landfill Guidelines.

5 CLOSURE PLAN RISK ASSESSMENT

A pre-closure risk assessment for the Facility has been undertaken using a Source-Pathway-Receptor analytical model that involves an assessment of the source of potential emissions, identification of potential pathways for migration and delineation of receptors that could be impacted.

For the risk assessment, the key definitions are as follows:

- Source – The prime mover to cause significant contamination or harm to the environment
- Pathway – The route by which potential contamination or harm can migrate
- Receptor – The on-site and off-site location where the impact or harm is registered

5.1 SOURCES OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The sources of environmental impact during the operation of the Facility include:

- Fire
- Vermin
- Landfill gas (LFG) / odour
- Leachate
- Dust
- Litter
- Invasive flora species.

5.2 RECEPTORS OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The possible receptors of the impacts include:

- Surrounding land users – businesses and communities surrounding the Facility
- Surrounding infrastructure – buildings, road corridors, powerlines, etc., in close proximity to the Facility
- Surface water – permanent or semi-permanent surface water that provides a habitat for flora and fauna
- Groundwater – groundwater at the site or from which a water supply may be extracted for industrial or potable purposes.
- Vegetation and flora – on-site and off-site vegetation and flora species (e.g. grass or shrubs)
- Fauna – species whose habitat is within the landfill site or the surrounding area.

5.3 PATHWAYS

The key pathways include:

- Airborne – through which lightweight materials such as dust, odour, and landfill gas travel
- Surface transport – along which the sources of impact can travel (e.g. surface water run-off)
- Sub-surface flow – whereby the underlying soils, bedrock, aquifers, and infrastructure permit contaminants to pass to the soil and groundwater receptors below.

5.4 RISK MATRIX

Risk is defined as a coupled function of likelihood and consequence based on the levels shown in the following sub-sections.

5.4.1 *Likelihood*

Likelihood is measured in terms of probability, defined on a scale of 1 to 5, based on the following classification:

1. Rare - The risk event may only occur in exceptional circumstances
2. Unlikely - The risk event will probably not occur in most circumstances
3. Possible - The risk event could occur at some time
4. Likely - The risk event will probably occur in most circumstances
5. Almost Certain - The risk event is expected to occur in most circumstances

5.4.2 *Consequence*

Consequence is categorised as shown in **Table 5.1**. ASK has applied a scale of A – E for ease of reporting.

Table 5.1: Consequence categories and impact definitions

	Environment	Public health and amenity
Slight (A)	• On-site impact: minimal • Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) met	• Local scale: minimal impacts to amenity • Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) criteria met
Minor (B)	• On-site impacts: low-level • Off-site impacts local scale: minimal • Off-site impacts wider scale: not detectable • Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) likely to be met	• Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are likely to be met • Local scale impacts: low-level impact to amenity
Moderate (C)	• On-site impacts: mid-level • Off-site impacts local scale: low-level • Off-site impacts wider scale: minimal • Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are at risk of not being met	• Adverse health effects: low-level or occasional medical treatment • Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are at risk of not being met • Local scale impacts: mid-level impact to amenity
Major (D)	• On-site impacts: high-level • Off-site impacts local scale: mid-level • Off-site impacts wider scale: low-level • Short-term impact to an area of high conservation value or special significance • Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are exceeded	• Adverse health effects: mid-level or frequent medical treatment • Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are exceeded • Local scale impacts: high-level impact to amenity
Severe (E)	• On-site impacts: catastrophic • Off-site impacts local scale: high-level or above • Off-site impacts wider scale: mid-level or above • Mid to long-term or permanent impact to an area of high conservation value or special significance • Specific Consequence Criteria (for environment) are significantly exceeded	• Loss of life • Adverse health effects: high-level or ongoing medical treatment • Specific Consequence Criteria (for public health) are significantly exceeded • Local scale impacts: permanent loss of amenity

5.4.3 *Risk rating*

Risk is assessed on the combination of likelihood and consequence levels by a qualitative risk calculator, with the classification system shown in **Table 5.2.**

Table 5.2: Risk calculator

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Slight	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
	A	B	C	D	E
Almost certainly (5)	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E
Likely (4)	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E
Possible (3)	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E
Unlikely (2)	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E
Rare (1)	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E

The risk rating is given a rating out of four possible levels, with appropriate actions associated with each as follows:

Low risk	Rectify hazard as appropriate
Medium risk	Plan and schedule appropriate controls
High risk	Implement high-level controls
Extreme risk	Conduct full analysis

5.5 RISK ASSESSMENT

Table 5.3 provides the risk profile for the operational phase of the Facility, including the identified source, pathway, receptor (S-P-R) linkage.

Table 5.3: Pre-closure risk profile for Facility

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Pathway description	Risk description	Likelihood	Conseq.	Risk	Justification
Landfill Leachate	Community - residents	Subsurface	Leachate migration via groundwater & extraction via bores.	Leachate contaminates the aquifer and is extracted for non-potable use through groundwater bores.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium (2C)	Groundwater flow is reported to be from the north-east to the south-west (Department of Water, 2012a Groundwater Resource Review Dampier Peninsula). The closest residential site is located approx. 900m to the west of the site (Sands Drive) and 1700m to the south (Fairway Drive). Given these distances, there would be significant contaminant attenuation, and concentrations at potential points of extraction would likely be below the limit of detection. Abstracted groundwater from private bores should not be used for potable purposes, thereby limiting potential health risks.
	Offsite Ecological Receptors – Surface water bodies (saltmarsh)	Subsurface	Vertical and lateral migration of leachate within the groundwater.	Leachate contaminates the aquifer and has adverse impacts on these receptors & associated ecosystems.	Rare	Minor	Low (1B)	Groundwater flow is reported to be from the north-east to the south-west (Department of Water, 2012a Groundwater Resource Review Dampier Peninsula). Given the direction of the groundwater flow and the location of the surface water body, approx. 320m to the north of the facility, it is rare that potentially contaminated groundwater will impact this receptor
	Offsite Ecological Receptors – Surface water bodies (saltmarsh)	Surface	Leachate migration via surface water run-off.	Contaminated surface water run-off impacting the ecological receptors.	Unlikely	Minor	Low (2B)	The distance to the nearest surface water is 320m to the north of the site. It is highly unlikely that, given this distance, surface water run-off from waste storage areas and cells may be emitted following periods of sustained and heavy rainfall. Contaminant concentrations are expected to be below the limit of detection or extremely low due to the significant dilution that would occur if rainfall was sufficient to carry leachate to these receptors.
	Onsite Ecological Receptors – Bushland flora/fauna	Surface	Leachate migration via surface water run-off.	Contaminated surface water run-off impacting the ecological receptors.	Possible	Minor	Medium (3B)	It is possible that surface water run-off from the site may cause minor impacts to these receptors and associated ecosystems located in close proximity to the site.

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Pathway description	Risk description	Likelihood	Conseq.	Risk	Justification
		Subsurface	Vertical migration of leachate within the groundwater.	Contaminated groundwater may impact deep-rooted flora.	Rare	Minor	Medium (3B)	It is possible that deep-rooted flora in close proximity to existing and historic waste cells may be impacted by leachate.
Landfill gas – explosive & asphyxiant gases	Site users and workers	Air	Landfill gas migration via direct venting into the atmosphere.	Asphyxiation & explosion caused by the landfill gas.	Rare	Major	Medium (1D)	Any landfill gas generated will be rapidly dispersed and oxidised.
Landfill gas – odour	Site users and workers	Air	Landfill gas migration via direct venting into the atmosphere.	Nuisance caused by the odour. Odour can be detected near the landfill surface.	Likely	Minor	Medium (4B)	It is likely that odour will be detected near the landfill surface and in close proximity to exposed waste.
Landfill gas – odour	Community-residents	Air	Landfill gas migration via direct venting into the atmosphere.	Nuisance caused by the odour. Odour can be detected near the landfill surface.	Unlikely	Slight	Low (2A)	The closest residential site is located approx.. 900m to the west of the site (Sands Drive) and 1700m to the south (Fairway Drive). Given these distances, there would be a significant dilution of potential odours from landfill. There are minimal exposed faces, and the use of daily cover material further negates potential impacts.
Landfill Fires	Site users and workers	Air	Burning waste emits smoke containing toxic compounds.	Bushfires causing a landfill fire. The combustion of waste materials can result in dangerous toxic emissions that includes dioxins, sulphur dioxide, lead, and mercury.	Possible	Moderate	Medium (3C)	Site workers can be potentially exposed to fires as part of the day-to-day operations or while attempting to extinguish minor fires.
	Community - residents				Unlikely	Moderate	Medium (2C)	It is unlikely that toxic smoke emissions will impact surrounding sensitive receptors given the dilution and distance factors of these receptors from the facility.

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Pathway description	Risk description	Likelihood	Conseq.	Risk	Justification
Dust	Community - residents	Air	Dust from site works, access roads and earthworks becoming airborne.	Nuisance caused by dust and health impacts from particulate matter.	Unlikely	Minor	Medium (2B)	The closest residential site is located approx. 900m to the west of the site (Sands Drive) and 1700m to the south (Fairway Drive). Given these distances, it is highly unlikely that dust emissions will reach the residential area; furthermore, there would be significant dilution of any potential dust emissions from the landfill.
Pests, Vermin and disease vectors	Offsite Ecological Receptors – Bushland flora & fauna	Surface & Air	Exposed waste may be used as a food source by vermin, and introduced fauna species, such as rodents, dogs, and cats and could result in elevated population levels.	Populations of vermin and introduced fauna species can negatively impact the surrounding natural fauna and flora.	Possible	Moderate	Medium (3C)	Exposed waste may attract vermin and fauna species causing increased populations in the vicinity of the landfill.
	Community – residents	Surface & Air	Exposed waste and ponded water can facilitate the breeding of disease vectors that are capable of impacting the community.	Flies, mosquitoes and rats can spread disease to humans and negatively impact the community amenity.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium (2C)	Water can pond on-site during the wet season and periods of high rainfall.
Invasive flora species	Offsite Ecological Receptors – Bushland flora & fauna	Air, surface water run-off, and animal	Invasive weed species from seeds in waste received spread to the surrounding environment.	Invasive flora species impact the ecological value of the surrounding area.	Likely	Minor	Medium (4B)	Weed species will likely be present at the Facility due to waste being received that contains seeds. If left to become well established, weeds are likely to spread to the surrounding ecosystems where controlling them becomes more difficult and costly.

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Pathway description	Risk description	Likelihood	Conseq.	Risk	Justification
Litter	Community – residents	Air	Litter blown in the wind.	Mainly visual impact.	Rare	Slight	Low (1A)	Due to the long distance, the wind-blown litter is unlikely to reach the receptor, and the impacts are mainly visual (i.e. minor).
	Offsite Ecological Receptors – Bushland flora & fauna				Likely	Minor	Medium (4B)	It is likely that some wind-blown litter will enter the surrounding bushland, but the impacts are mainly visual (i.e. minor).

6 REHABILITATION DESIGN

The 2014 closure management plan, and the engineering design for the closure measures detailed within it, are based on the BPEM Guidelines (EPA Victoria, 2015), as this was the document the WA regulators required the industry to refer to at the time. The WA DWER no longer specifically refers to BPEM; however, its broad objectives are generally appropriate, including rehabilitation to ensure that landfills are rehabilitated to minimise the seepage of water into the landfill and maximise the collection and oxidation of landfill gas from landfills.

The rehabilitation measures detailed within this section meet outcomes including:

- The seepage through the landfill cap is less than the anticipated seepage rate through a basal liner.
- Design and construction of the cap to minimise pollution of groundwater and degradation of air quality.
- Design and construction of the cap to ensure that the system will continue to protect the environment in the event of several components of the system failing.
- Development of a post-closure management plan to ensure that the site no longer poses a risk to the environment for at least 25 years after the site stops receiving waste.
- Progressive rehabilitation of the landfill.

Progressive rehabilitation of a landfill involves the closure and rehabilitation of each cell once filling is completed during the operating life of the landfill. These works are effectively a staged closure of the landfill that occurs while the operational site is being filled. Landfill cell rehabilitation works include:

- Capping and revegetation in accordance with regulatory requirements
- Where required, installation and ongoing maintenance and replacement of gas and leachate collection infrastructure
- Decommissioning of infrastructure no longer required.

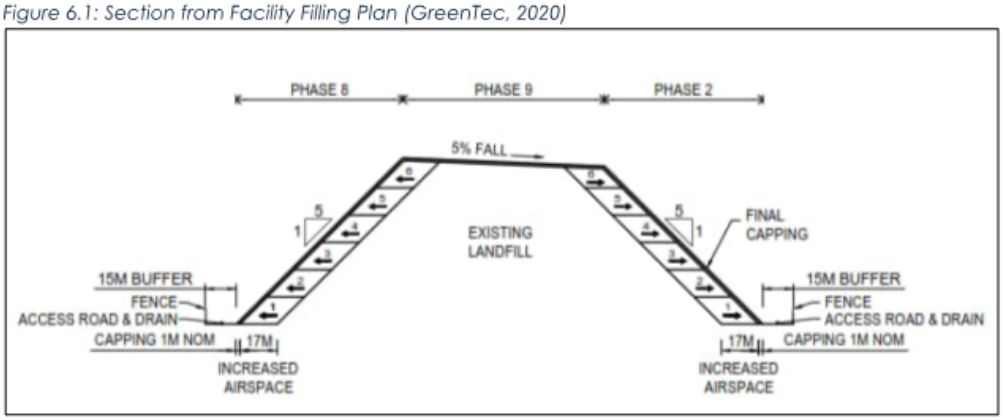
Environmental and management benefits of progressive rehabilitation, specific to Buckleys Road landfill, include:

- Minimising the risk to the adjacent EDL facility
- Minimising the generation of leachate and offensive odours
- Facilitating materials budgeting through the staged use of capping materials over the life of the landfill
- Achieving cost recovery during the operational life of the landfill
- Completing rehab works while waste management personnel and plant are still based on-site
- Refining the capping design and construction methods based on experience and cap performance
- Meeting financial assurance requirements.

Implementation of progressive rehabilitation at a landfill should be consistent with the landfill closure plan.

The above-ground cells should be marked on-site to provide a defined cell for waste placement and to provide the site operators with a guide to the waste depth and final heights required. Then, as each area at the site gradually achieves the final profile, it can be capped and rehabilitated as shown in **Figure 6.1.**

Figure 6.1: Section from Facility Filling Plan (GreenTec, 2020)



6.1 FILLING RATE

As a result of the improved operational practices, the Shire has reduced the utilisation of airspace from 40,000 cubic metres in 2019-20 to an average of 25,600 cubic metres per year between the period of October 2022 – Dec 2024. This reduced rate of airspace use has increased the remaining operational life of the landfill.

The average waste compaction rate during this period is 1.29 tonnes per cubic metre, which is high for a landfill of this size. Over this time, several areas in the landfill, with large quantities of buried soil were identified. This soil was excavated to create additional airspace and stockpiled for daily cover and capping works. These excavation areas may not have been included in the survey calculations, suggesting the actual airspace consumption rate may be higher than the surveyed rate of 25,600 cubic metres per year.

Two scenarios have been used to project the landfill's remaining operational life for the Shire. These projections are based on average airspace usage from October 2022 to December 2024. Changes in waste landfilling, cover material use, or compaction rates will impact this rate. A soil stockpile recorded by the survey has been accounted for. The two scenarios are summarized below.

6.1.1 *GT airspace calculation with 10% less airspace consumption*

Greentec's airspace calculation for the landfill, based on the latest survey and proposed final landform, shows a remaining fill volume of 141,764 cu.m as of 13 December 2024. Additionally, there is a cut volume of 25,413 cu.m, possibly from capped areas surveyed higher than the 'top of waste' landform.

If considered a 'best case scenario', the landfill has approximately 139,000 cu.m of airspace remaining. This scenario assumes 10% less waste, better compaction, or less cover soil used. Under these conditions, the landfill airspace could be exhausted by January 2031.

6.1.2 *MNG airspace calculation with 10% more airspace consumption*

MNG completed recent surveys and an airspace calculation at the landfill, based on their latest survey and the proposed final landform. The model indicated 141,006 cu.m of fill volume remaining as of 13 December 2024. MNG also identified a 'cut' volume of 42,274 cu.m that exceeded the final landform or had less than 1m depth left to fill, assuming these areas won't be reused operationally. Under this 'worst case scenario', the total remaining airspace would be around 96,000 cu.m.

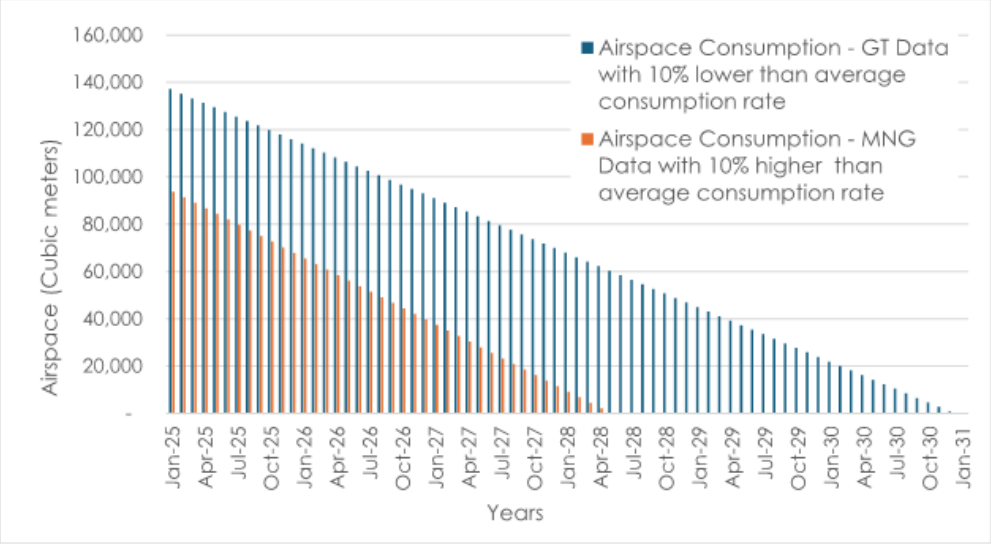
Using an average airspace consumption rate plus 10%, the model assumes more waste, poorer compaction, or more cover soil used. This scenario, which may be the more accurate projection if the excavated airspace generated from the removed excess soil mentioned above, is not reflected

in the topographic survey calculations. This scenario projects that the landfill airspace will be exhausted by May 2028.

6.1.3 *Operational life projection*

The estimated airspace consumption over the remaining operational life of the landfill is shown in **Figure 6.2** for both scenarios and suggest the airspace at the landfill will be fully consumed at a date between May 2028 to January 2031.

Figure 6.2: Projected airspace consumption

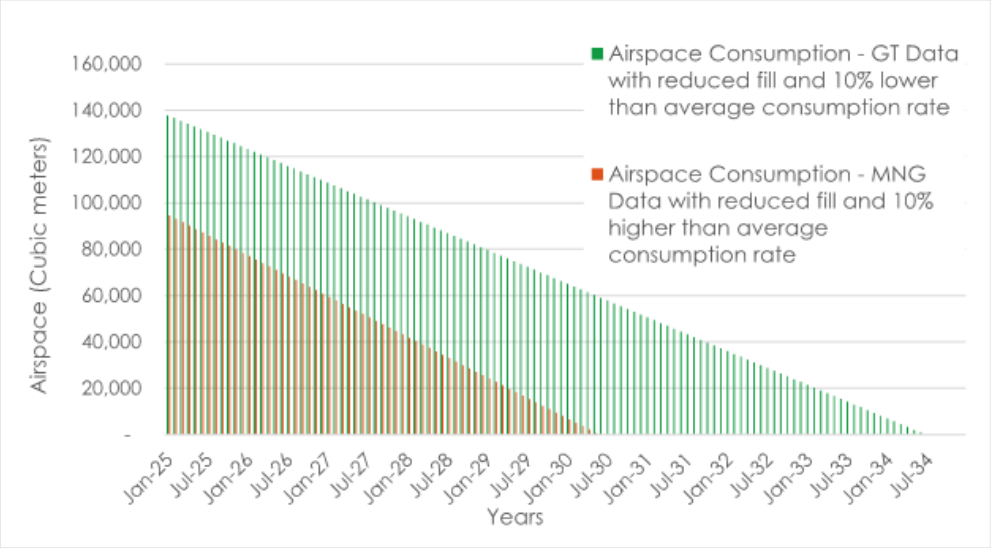


6.1.4 *Reduced disposal of fill material*

The Shire has accepted significant quantities of fill material at the landfill for disposal over the last four years (see **Section 2.7**). The proportion of fill landfilled has been on average 45% of the total landfilled material. The operational requirements for fill at the site as cover material is approximately 15% of 'waste' disposed. If the Shire introduces a gatefee for fill material, the quantity received is likely to decrease. Using this economic mechanism the Shire should aim to reduce the amount of fill received to the volume needed for operations only, thus preserving airspace and extending the operational life of the landfill.

The operational life projection has been remodelled based on this reduction in fill material landfilled, and is shown in **Figure 6.3**, the modelling has the same parameters and assumptions as summarised above, but with a reduction in fill from 45% to 15%. This results in an extension in projected operational life for the landfill to between June 2030 to June 2034, or approximately three additional years of life.

Figure 6.3: Projected airspace consumption, if fill disposal is reduced to 15% of waste landfilled



6.2 PROPOSED FUTURE USE

The post-closure use of the site has not been decided by the Shire. Considering the proximity of the EDL facility and the risks this presents, the use of the site for any future waste management or recycling activities (such as a transfer station) should undergo a comprehensive risk assessment and include measures in the design to accommodate the risks associated with waste materials stored next to a gas facility in a cyclone area.

Considering the potential issues at the site leading from the historic uncontrolled disposal of waste and poor management practices during the initial operations at the Facility, ASK would suggest the post-closure use of the site is limited to a restored area of natural vegetation. Public access should not be encouraged until the site has completed most of its secondary settlement and the cap vegetation is mature. This could be 5 – 10 years after site closure, and a site assessment should be made prior to any change of use for the site.

6.3 PROPOSED FINAL LANDFORM

Maximising the available airspace at the Facility is essential to increase its operational life and conserve the valuable asset of established airspace. As such, the final footprint for the waste disposal area includes the reduced internal buffer and the extension area to the west (currently used for domestic waste drop-off).

Designs for the phased closure of the landfill that comply with the objectives and requirements of BPEM have been developed for the site. The key objectives for the closure designs include the following:

- Ensuring that all waste materials are covered to mitigate long-term environmental impacts
- Final profile and slopes that are greater than 1V:20H (5%) and less than 1V:5H (20%) to:
    - Ensure the long-term stability and integrity of the capping material and containment layer
    - Promote natural surface water run-off
    - Provide an aesthetically acceptable landform

- Minimise long-term maintenance requirements.
- Facilitate phased capping of the landfill.

The proposed final landforms for each stage are discussed in the following sub-sections.

6.3.1 *Stage1: Existing above-ground 'pyramid' waste disposal area*

The final landform for the existing waste disposal area includes the following:

- An unlined expansion of the current landfill footprint to within 15m of the premise's boundary in line with DWER Amendment Notice (24/01/2020)
- The final cap gradients at 1(v):5(h)
- The landfill peak has an approximate RL of 35m and is a slightly sloped area approximately 25m wide to ensure precipitation run-off
- Stormwater infrastructure, including sediment and erosion control measures on slopes and a batter (drainage) chute running adjacent to the access road to the top of the landfill to aid controlled precipitation run-off.

6.3.2 *Stage 2: Extension area*

This area expands the landfill footprint within the prescribed premise's boundary into the portion of the site currently used for community waste and recycling drop off, water tanks, standpipe and the Rangers compound. This area is understood to be previously utilised for landfill, with several historic trenches containing asbestos and medical waste. The final landform of this area includes the following:

- Landfill to within 15m of the premise southern boundary. The western edge of the landform in the contingency area is approximately 50m from the boundary of the premises
- The final cap gradients at 1(v):5(h)
- The final landform within the contingency area builds to a ridge at an approximate RL of 25m connecting the existing landform building to the landfill peak
- Stormwater infrastructure, including sediment and erosion control measures on slopes and batter (drainage) chutes running adjacent to the access road to the top of the landfill, to aid controlled precipitation run-off.

The proposed final design is shown in **Figure 6.4**, and a plan showing the two stages is shown in **Figure 6.6**. The plans of the final landform are provided in A3 format in **Appendix A**.

Figure 6.4: Proposed final landform - top of waste (Greentec 2021)

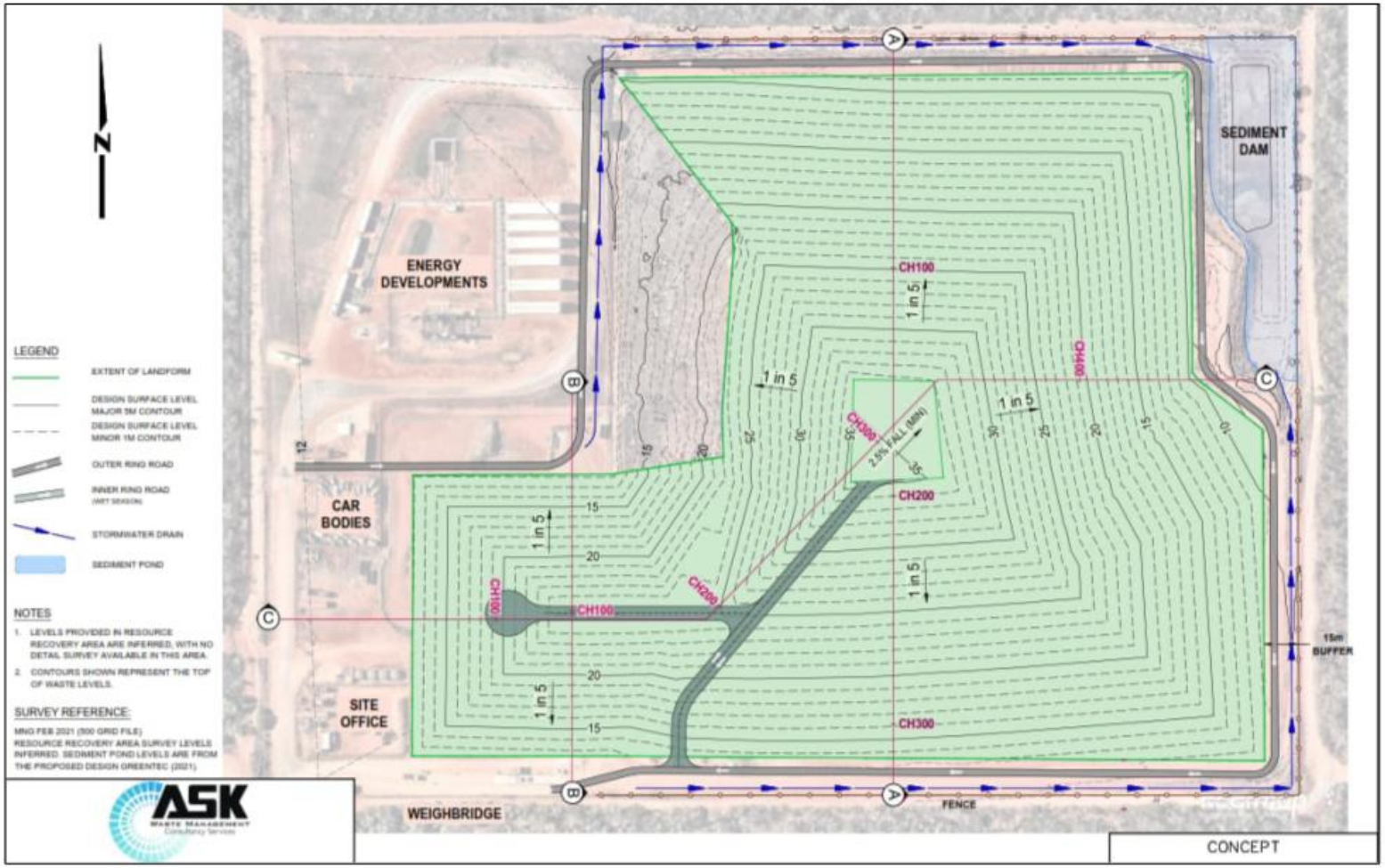


Figure 6.5: Proposed final landform - top of the cap (Greentec 2021)

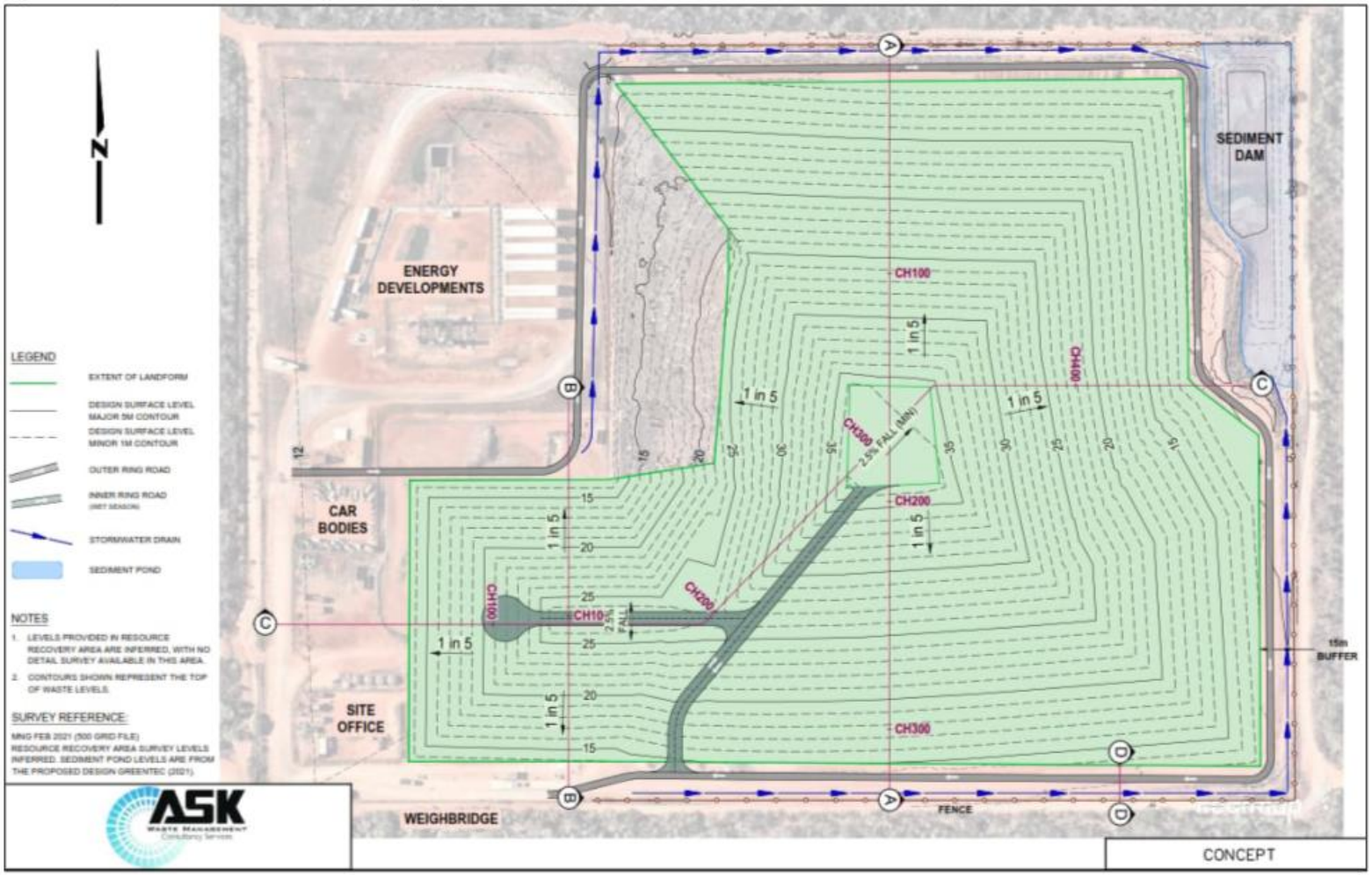
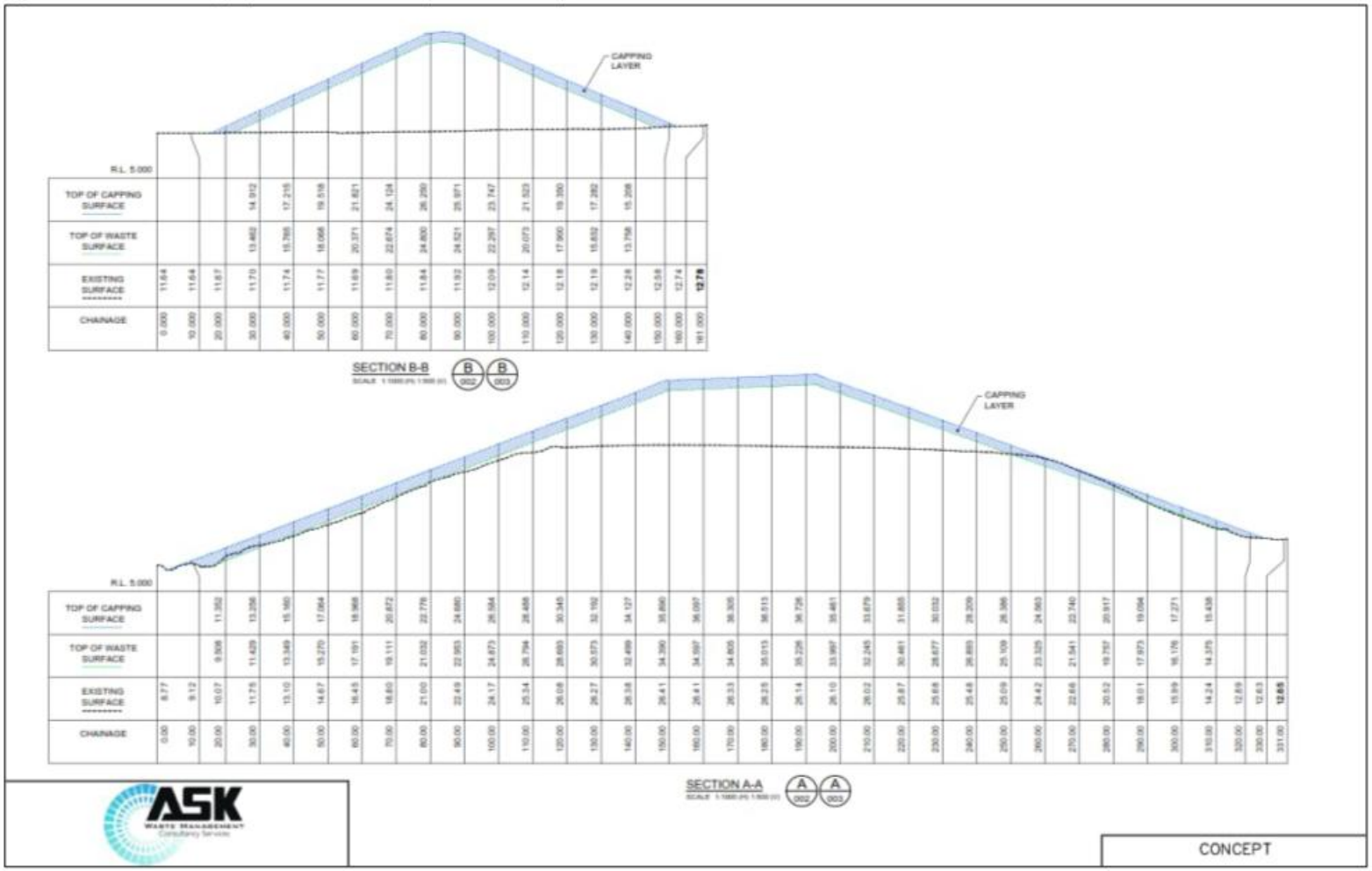


Figure 6.6: Sections of the proposed final landform (Greentec, 2021)



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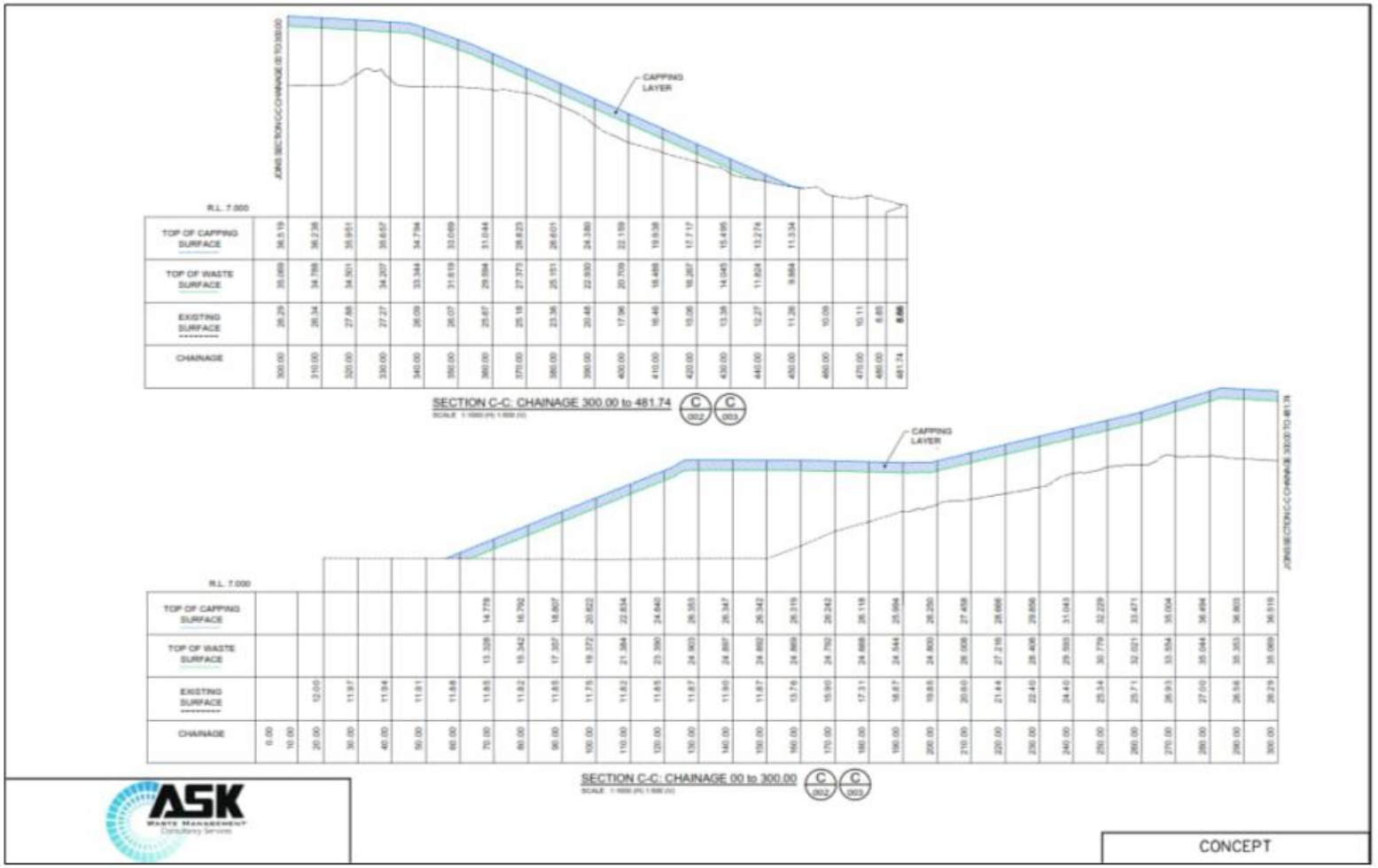


6.4 PHASING OF SITE (FILLING PLAN)

The appropriate establishment of waste disposal cells, waste placement, compaction and covering of waste in line with best practice standards is important as it:

1. Establishes waste disposal cells in a logical order to ensure progressive capping and rehabilitation are promptly achieved, thus minimising environmental impacts from uncapped active areas of the landfill.
2. Maximises landfill airspace use and increases the lifespan of the landfill.
3. Minimises soil covering costs and allows for the use of any cover and capping materials that become available during the operational life of the landfill.

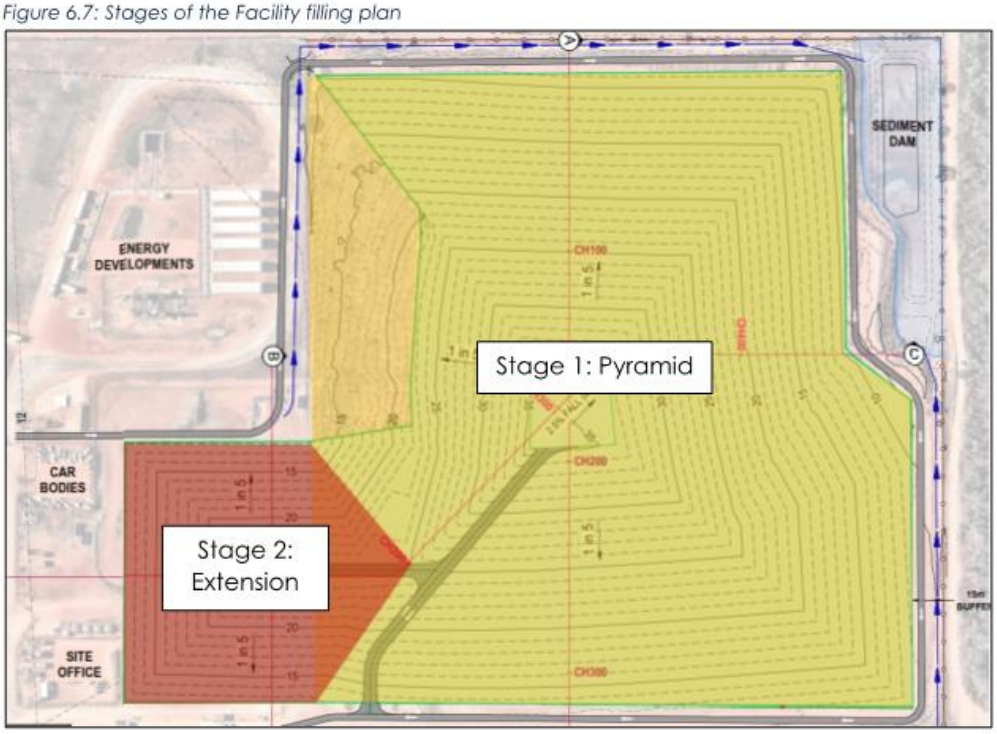
The increased landfill footprint through the reduction of the landfill buffers has involved the scraping back of the existing capping materials in some portions of the site to allow for additional waste disposal. Filling of the waste mass to achieve the final landform will be undertaken in phases.

Once the capping material has been removed from each area and stockpiled for future use, waste can be placed and compacted until the final landform contours are achieved. If waste disposal ceases in an area for more than three months before the final levels are achieved, that area should be covered with 300mm of intermediate cover. This is to minimise the risk of impacts on the environment. The intermediate cover should be removed prior to waste disposal continuing in this area.

The above-ground waste disposal areas should be marked to provide a defined cell for waste placement and the site operators with a guide to the waste depth and final heights required. As each area achieves the final landform, it can be capped and rehabilitated.

Progressive capping will reduce contaminated stormwater and leachate generation, spread rehabilitation and closure costs, and allow for initial settlement to take place before final capping is placed. It will also improve the site's aesthetics once suitably vegetated. Vegetation of the side slopes will also reduce soil erosion and sedimentation of the stormwater infrastructure.

Figure 6.7: Stages of the Facility filling plan



6.5 CAPPING SYSTEM DESIGN

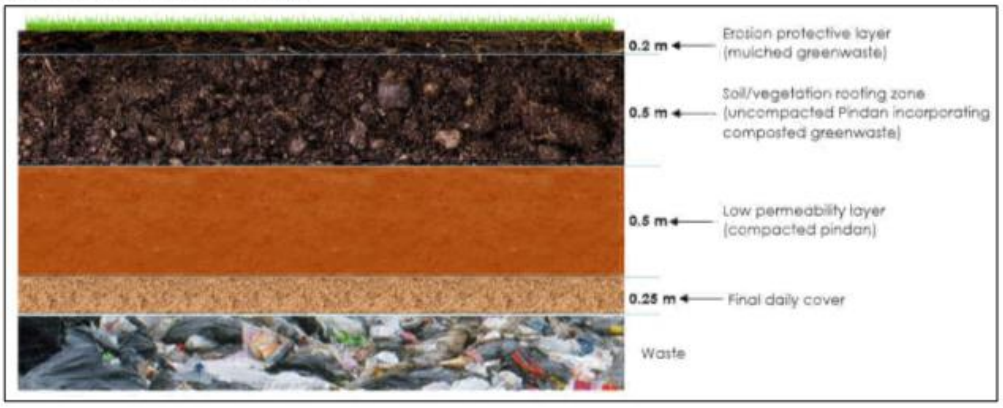
The landfill cap forms a major component of the closure of the Facility. Therefore, the design objectives for the final landform and cap are as follows:

- Minimise infiltration of water into the waste, ensuring that the infiltration rate does not exceed the seepage rate through the base of the landfill.
- Provide a long-term stable barrier between waste and the environment.
- Improve the visual amenity of the site.
- Provide a physical barrier to the waste body, minimising the risk to the EDL facility.
- Manage surface water flows to minimise the potential for leachate generation and surface ponding.

The Buckleys Road landfill is unlined; therefore, the base of the cells and historic trenches are constructed from naturally occurring subsoils (Pindan sands). The risk assessment completed in **Section 5.5** has been used to determine an appropriate capping design, as shown in **Figure 6.8.** The design reflects the risk presented by the Facility and BPEM guidelines and local factors.

This cap design was used for the 2012 LCMP and was accepted by DWER, provided the first stages of capping were assessed to ensure it would withstand the rainfall events experienced in Broome. The western batter of the landfill was capped in 2017; since then the cap has withstood several large rainfall events and cyclones with minimal erosion.

Figure 6.8 :Proposed cap design



The cap comprises of the following layers.

Erosion protection layer. Due to the intensity of rainfall events in the region and the final slopes of the sites, a 200mm layer of coarse mulch will be required to minimise the risk of cap erosion until vegetation has become established. The mulch can be produced from greenwaste received at the facility. However, to avoid the introduction of weed seeds, the mulch must be adequately pasteurised (composted), or a weed spraying program should be implemented.

Research has shown that using a layer of greenwaste over bare soil at landfill sites can reduce run-off by 50% and total suspended sediments (TSS) by 98% (Brodie, 2009).

Soil/vegetation rooting zone. This 500mm layer of soil will provide the rooting zone for the cap's vegetation. It can be produced with uncompacted local soils (Pindan), and composted greenwaste can be applied and incorporated within this layer to improve the soil's ability to support the vegetation planted on the cap.

The greenwaste received at the facility is already shredded and windrowed. Once this material has been shredded, it can be screened into mulch (larger-sized material) and composted fines (small soil-like material). The 'fines' can be mixed into the soil layer to improve the soil quality, and the coarse mulch can be used as the erosion protection layer. It has been the Shire's experience that the greenwaste contains few weed seeds; however, a weed spraying program should be implemented once the cap has been constructed.

Low permeability layer. Considering the lack of locally available clay and the DWER advice to ensure some rainfall infiltrates into the waste body to aid biological activity (Per com, Damian Thomas 2011), a 500mm layer of compacted Pindan sand will be used. Emery *et al.* (2003) state that static compaction with a natural dry back will maximise the strength of the capped layer.

The soil at the facility has undergone permeability testing at normal field density and moisture conditions. The coefficient of permeability was recorded at $6.9E^{-7}$ in these tests (SGS, 2009). Therefore, it can be expected that the compacted pindan suggested for the cap's low permeability layer would achieve a lower result, possibly in line with the testing completed for the maturation pond at Water Corporations Crab Creek WWTW, where results between $1.1x10^{-9} – 2.5x10^{-8}$ have been recorded for the compacted Pindan sands(DEC, 2009). Therefore, the layer of compacted pindan will provide the low permeability barrier required to limit the infiltration of water into the waste body.

The combination of surface run-off from the contoured capping layer, evapotranspiration from the vegetation, evaporation from the mulch and soil layers, together with the compacted layer of Pindan sand, are expected to provide the 'less than 75% seepage rate' required for best practice.

Final daily cover layer. A final daily cover layer of 250mm should be spread over the last layer of waste and appropriately compacted to ensure a stable, uniform layer with no exposed waste that the capping can be constructed over.

Therefore, any suitable soil material for the soil/rooting layer received at the site during its remaining operational life should be stockpiled in preparation for rehabilitation works.

6.5.1 *Vegetation*

The landfill will be rehabilitated to natural vegetation after its closure; therefore, the plantings should be of species found in the surrounding natural vegetation.

Advice should be sought regarding suitable species indigenous to the area and local provenance. To avoid inappropriate planting, ensure the species are adaptable to the local climate; and enhance the local habitat. For example, Roebuck Plains Couch is a rapidly growing local species that may provide a suitable ground cover.

Shallower rooting species should be used, as any roots penetrating the low permeability layer into the waste body may provide a conduit for water to flow through the cap. In addition, as the waste is likely to produce small quantities of methane (a toxic gas to flora) for a number of years after capping, any roots penetrating the cap would be exposed to methane and possibly result in the death of the plant.

7 SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN

A surface water management design for the Facility has been developed to manage the environmental risks associated with the infiltration of surface water into the waste mass and minimise leachate production.

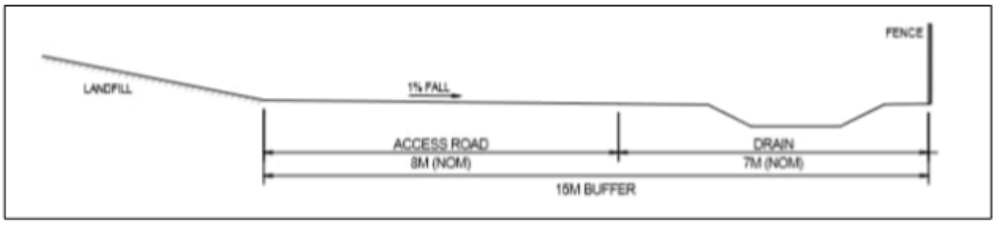
7.1 DESIGN OF SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The key design features utilised to achieve these objectives include:

- Implementation of a best practice capping and surface water management system over the landfill.
- Development of a perimeter drainage system along the toe of the landfill to collect stormwater.
- Diversion of stormwater away from the waste cell into the sediment dam to capture any water-borne litter and soils (eroded during high-intensity rainfall events) prior to controlled discharge off-site.
- Incorporation of measures into the capping system to direct surface water from the landfill cap to the stormwater drains, such as contour drains and batter chutes.

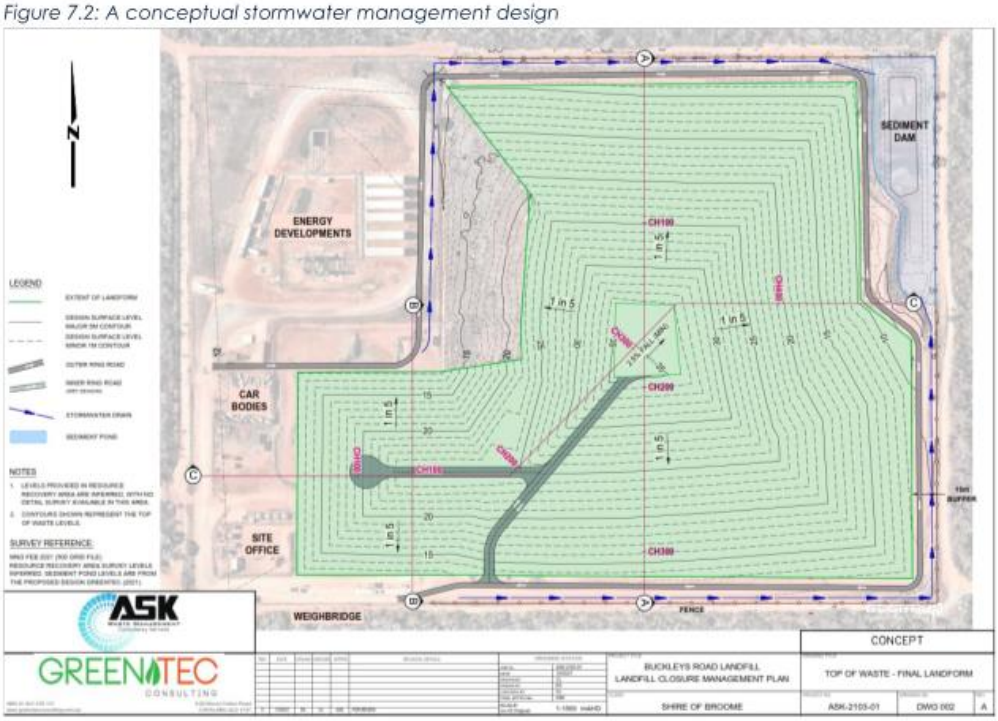
The design of the final slopes of the active area has been developed to minimise rainfall from infiltrating through the body of waste. In addition, to prevent stormwater from flowing into the filled area of the site and carry away surface water run-off from the capped area, surface drains will be constructed around the perimeter of the waste body. The schematic layout of the drains at the foot of the waste batter is shown in **Figure 7.1** for ease of understanding; it has been slightly modified to reflect the amended post-closure slopes.

Figure 7.1: Typical final section through 15m buffer (Greentec, 2020)



A conceptual stormwater management design is shown in **Figure 7.2** and is also shown in **Appendix A**. The Shire has already produced a detailed design for an appropriate sediment pond, and the design is contained within a separate report produced by GreenTec Consulting.

Figure 7.2: A conceptual stormwater management design



8 LANDFILL GAS MANAGEMENT DESIGN

Landfill gas (LFG) is a natural by-product of the anaerobic biological decomposition of the organic fraction of solid waste disposed of in putrescible landfills. LFG consists primarily of Methane (CH_4) and Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) but may contain many other constituents in small quantities.

Once the LFG has been generated, it often moves through and out of the landfill via the path of least resistance. If the LFG moves out of the landfill into the surrounding soils, it is called "migration". If it moves out of the landfill through the landfill cover into the atmosphere, it is called "emissions". In either case, the LFG can significantly impact the environment, human health, and safety.

The Facility currently has no gas migration monitoring points or gas management infrastructure. The formation of gas is likely to continue for some years.

8.1 LANDFILL GAS CONTROL AND MODELLING

Landfill gas (LFG) can be controlled by installing active systems where the system uses a vacuum to extract the landfill gas generated, or passive systems, like active but with no vacuum pump that collect and combusts the gases they no longer pose environmental and health issues.

The Victorian EPA (2015) *Siting, Design, Operation and Rehabilitation of Landfills* suggest active systems are used for moderate to large generation rates of landfill gas (> 250 m^3/hr), whereas passive systems are used for smaller rates of landfill gas generation (< 250 m^3/hr). Furthermore, as outlined in the landfill guidelines:

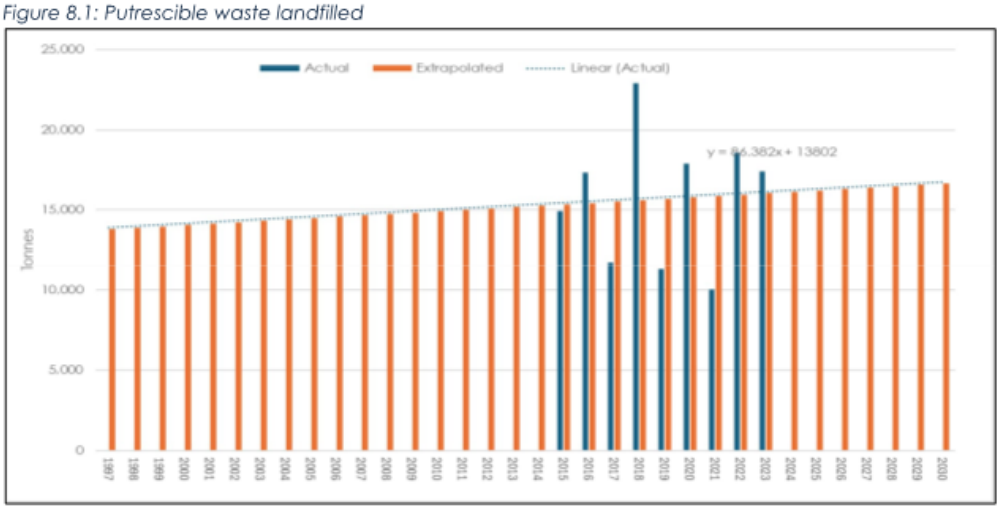
- Methane concentrations associated with LFG emissions are not to exceed the following:
    - Landfill surface final cap 100 ppm
    - Within 50mm of penetrations through the final cap 100 ppm
    - Landfill surface intermediate cover areas 200 ppm
    - Within 50mm of penetrations of intermediate cap 1,000 ppm
    - Subsurface geology at the landfill boundary 1% v/v methane
    - Subsurface services on and adjacent to landfill site 10,000 ppm
    - Building structures on and adjacent to landfill site 5,000 ppm
    - Landfill Gas flares 98% destruction efficiency

As a first-order assessment of the need for an LFG management system at the Facility, LFG generation modelling has been undertaken using the USEPA landfill gas emissions estimation model (LandGEM) for the existing waste disposal area.

Waste quantity data for nine financial years (2015-16 to 2023-24) was used to estimate and plot the total quantity of putrescible waste capable of producing LFG that was landfilled each year[2]. A linear trend line was applied with the equation $y = 86.382x + 15357$. This trendline was used to extrapolate waste quantities forward to 2030 and back to 1997 as shown in **Figure 8.1** below. This resulted in approximately 13,800 tonnes in 1997 increasing linearly to 16,650 tonnes in 2030.

[2] MSW and C&I waste streams.

Figure 8.1: Putrescible waste landfilled



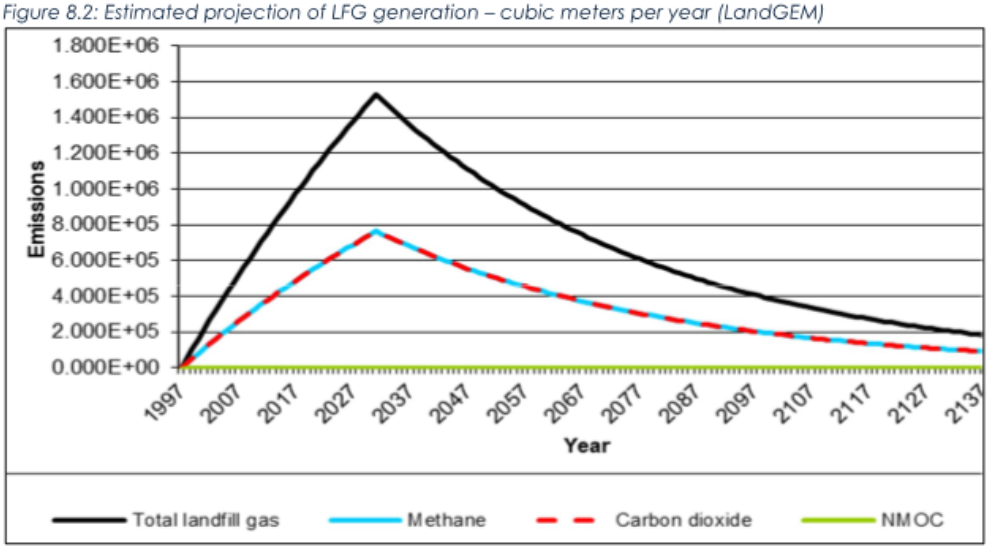
The waste quantities used in the model over this period have been restricted to putrescible waste, with the following parameters assigned:

- Methane generation decay rate (k) 0.02/year
- Potential methane generation capacity of waste (L0) 100m³/tonne
- NMVOC concentration (Default Value) 600pmv (as hexane)
- Methane Content 50% by volume

The operational timeframe used for modelling is from 1997 to 2030, in line with the estimated range of the remaining operational life for the landfill. This represents a total operating period of some 34 years and conservatively assumes that the waste materials have not stabilised.

The estimated generation of landfill gas will peak at 1,529,000 m³/yr upon closure in 2031 (**Figure 8.2**); this is equivalent to a peak landfill gas generation rate of 174 m³/hr of LFG.

Figure 8.2: Estimated projection of LFG generation – cubic meters per year (LandGEM)



8.2 LANDFILL GAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Minimum requirements based on guidelines by the *Victorian EPA (2015) Siting, Design, Operation and Rehabilitation of Landfills* (landfill guidelines) suggest a LFG management system such as passive flares, biofilters or biocover, for solid waste landfills with LFG generation rates less than 100m³/ hr. For LFG generation rates greater than 100m³/ hr but less than 250m³/hour the guidelines recommend the following LFG management technologies:

- Power generation
- High-temperature flaring,
- Low-calorific flaring
- Other oxidation and discharge (e.g. passive flares, biofilters, biocover)

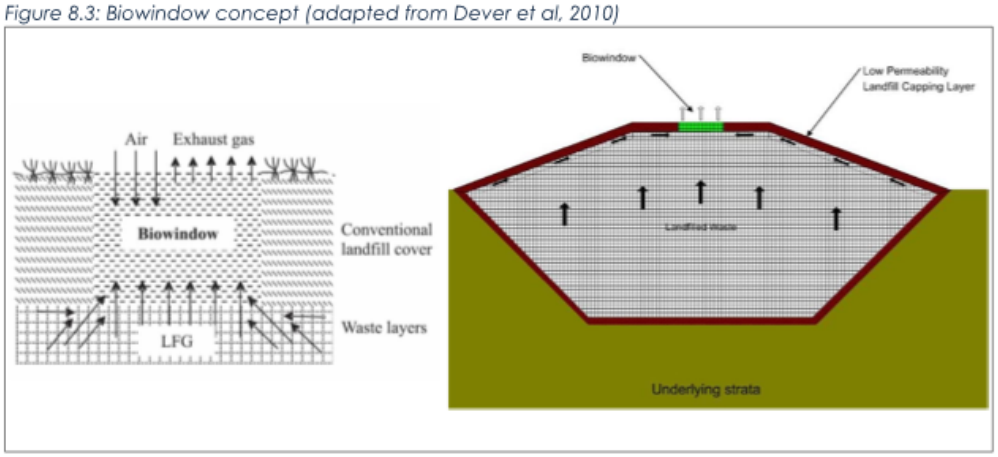
The results observed in the modelling indicate a peak landfill gas generation rate of 174m³/hr when the landfill is closed. Considering the modelling results, ASK recommends that the use of biowindows to be used as it would reduce climate impacts via methane oxidation. In addition, biowindows could be constructed and maintained with locally available resources in the long term, resulting in a more robust system that does not reply on support from Perth.

Landfill biowindows utilise microbes that are naturally occurring and high turnover rates can be reached with a variety of substrates such as woodchip and compost. Biowindows have been demonstrated to achieve high levels of CH_4 oxidation and are suitable for landfills with lower gas generation rates such as the Buckleys Road Waste Management Facility.

Biowindows will result in better environmental outcomes than a passive venting system, due to methane oxidation. While a passive collection and venting system would release all the methane generated directly into the atmosphere.

ASK considers that biowindows (**Figure 8.3**) as detailed in the NSW Government's *Handbook for the design, construction, operation, monitoring and maintenance of a passive landfill gas drainage and biofiltration system* (Dever et al, 2010) may be the most appropriate solution for the site.

Figure 8.3: Biowindow concept (adapted from Dever et al, 2010)



The biowindows could be constructed at the highpoints of the landform by replacing the capping layers detailed in **Figure 6.8** with a 500mm aggregate gas distribution layer and a 1000mm compost layer of biofilter media (mature compost and woodchip blend). As per Dever et al (2010) the

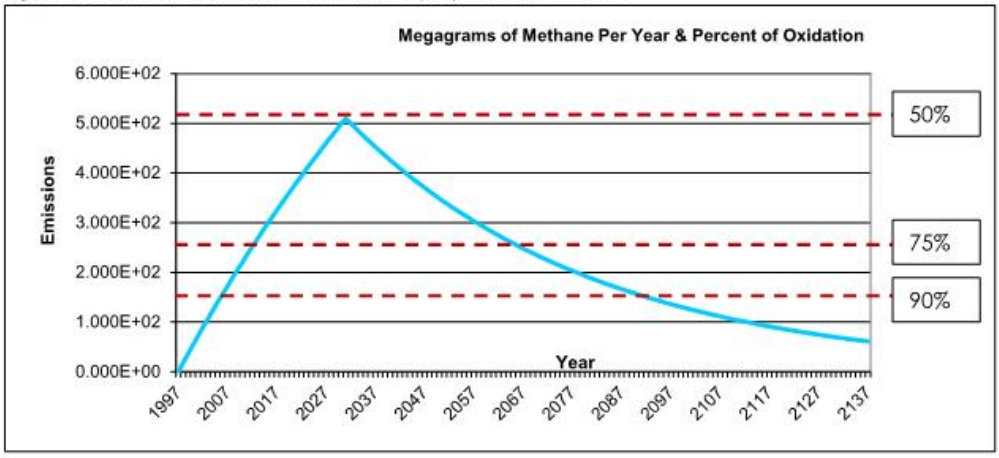
biofilter media should be separated from the aggregate by a geotextile layer, as shown in **Figure 8.4**. The biowindows require a raised bund around the perimeter, constructed from the capping soil layer, to minimise the risk of surface run-off entering the biowindow.

Figure 8.4: Biowindow concept: Design layers and stormwater bunds

Based on the LFG modelling results (**Section 8.1**) and the biofilter performance and loading guidelines provided by Dever et al (2010), ASK considers that the landform would justify a biofilter surface area in the order of 4,500m² to initially achieve methane oxidation rates in accordance with the guidelines (above 50%). The infiltration of rainfall through a biowindow varies depending upon the moisture levels in the media and the rainfall event, however based on the findings of research, an average of 25% of the rainfall on the biowindow can be assumed to infiltrate into the waste. Biowindows will result in a slight increase in rain infiltration into the landfill, but the significant reduction in methane emissions, which is equivalent to approximately 500,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide, results in a positive net environmental outcome.

The proposed area of the biowindows would initially oxidise more than 50% of the method generation modelled and as methane generation declined, the proportion of the methane oxidised would increase. By 2067 the modelling estimates that 75% of the methane would be oxidised and increasing to 90% from 2094, as shown in **Figure 8.5**.

Figure 8.5: Estimated oxidation rates for the proposed Biowindows



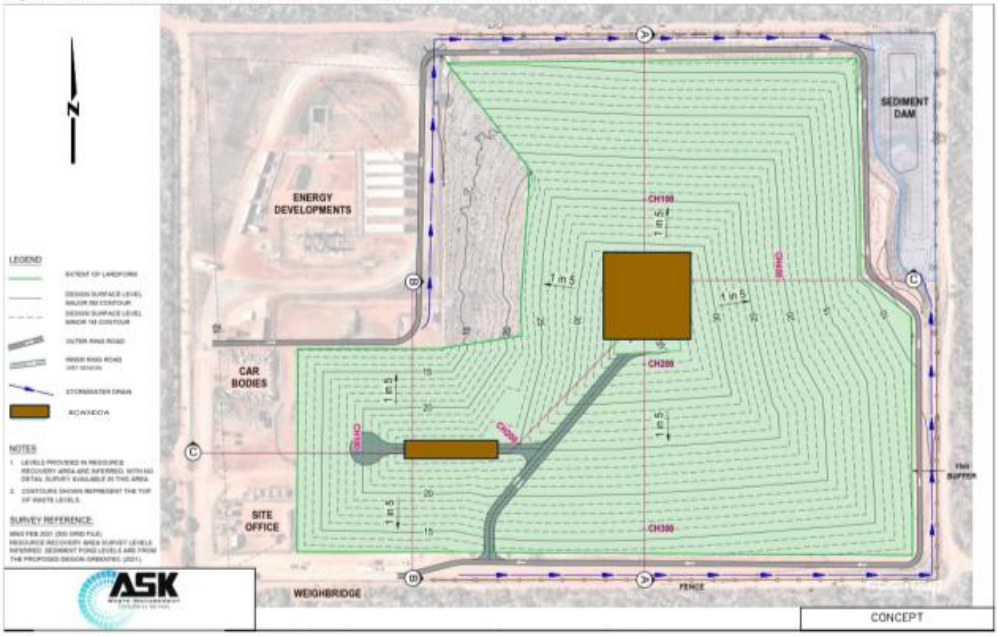
The potential locations for two biowindows are provided in **Figure 8.6**, this shows a 3,500m² biowindow at the peak of the landform and a 1,000m² biowindow along the ridge of the extension area.

A landfill gas engineer should be engaged to produce an appropriate landfill gas management plan and construction drawings prior to final capping works commencing.

Once the landfill is capped and the biowindows have been installed, a gas field analysis should be completed to determine the quantity and quality of the landfill gas (LFG) emissions.

Assess the actual quantity and quality of LFG emissions, as opposed to the modelled outcomes, and if required, construct an additional Biowindow to ensure at least 50% oxidation.

Figure 8.6: Potential locations for the proposed Biowindows



9 REVISED RISK ASSESSMENT

A post-closure risk assessment for the Facility has been completed using the Source-Pathway-Receptor analytical model as detailed in **Section 5.3**, which involved an assessment of the source of potential emissions, identification of potential pathways for migration and delineation of receptors that could be impacted.

The risk assessment covers all potential emissions from the landfill, including landfill gas and groundwater contamination. The findings of the risk assessment for the Facility following closure, capping and rehabilitation are summarised in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1: Post-closure risk profile for Facility

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Pathway description	Risk description	Likelihood	Conseq.	Risk	Justification
Landfill Leachate	Community – residents	Subsurface	Leachate migration via groundwater & extraction via bores.	Leachate contaminates the aquifer and is extracted for non-potable use through groundwater bores.	Rare	Minor	Low (1B)	The landfill will be capped, and this will reduce impacts on leachate generation. Groundwater monitoring will be undertaken as part of the post-closure management measures to provide data on groundwater quality and performance of the cap and water management on site.
	Offsite Ecological Receptors – Surface water bodies (saltmarsh)	Subsurface	Vertical and lateral migration of leachate within the groundwater.	Leachate contaminates adverse impacts on these receptors & associated ecosystems.	Rare	Minor	Low (1B)	
	Offsite Ecological Receptors – Surface water bodies (saltmarsh)	Surface	Leachate migration via surface water run-off.	Contaminated surface water run-off impacting the ecological receptors.	Rare	Minor	Low (1B)	Surface water management measures will mitigate any potential impacts on offsite ecological receptors.
	Onsite Ecological Receptors – Bushland flora/fauna	Surface	Leachate migration via surface water run-off.	Contaminated surface water run-off impacting the ecological receptors.	Rare	Minor	Low (1B)	
		Subsurface	Vertical migration of leachate within the groundwater.	Contaminated groundwater may impact deep-rooted flora.	Unlikely	Minor	Medium (2B)	The landfill will be capped, and this will reduce impacts on leachate generation. Groundwater monitoring will be undertaken as part of the post-closure management measures to provide data on groundwater quality and performance of the cap and water management on site.

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Pathway description	Risk description	Likelihood	Conseq.	Risk	Justification
Landfill gas – explosive & asphyxiant gases	Site users and workers	Air	Landfill gas migration via direct venting into the atmosphere.	Asphyxiation & explosion caused by landfill gas.	Rare	Minor	Low (1B)	Installation of an appropriate landfill gas management system will ensure the controlled emission of landfill gas from the landfill and minimise the risk of asphyxiation and explosion.
Landfill gas – odour	Site users and workers	Air	Landfill gas migration via direct venting into the atmosphere.	Nuisance caused by the odour. Odour can be detected near the landfill surface.	Possible	Minor	Medium (3B)	Landfill will be capped. Point source odour may be detected from aspirating cowls for several years following closure.
Landfill gas – odour	Community - residents	Air	Landfill gas migration via direct venting into the atmosphere.	Nuisance caused by the odour. Odour can be detected near the landfill surface.	Rare	Slight	Low (1A)	Landfill will be capped. Point source odour may be released from aspirating cowls; however, there will be significant dilution of potential odours from landfill, thereby limiting any impacts on surrounding residents.
Landfill Fires	Site users and workers	Air	Burning waste emits smoke containing toxic compounds.	Bushfires causing a landfill fire. The combustion of waste materials can result in dangerous toxic emissions, including dioxins, sulphur dioxide, lead, and mercury.	Rare	Minor	Low (1B)	Landfill will be capped preventing landfill fires. The only foreseeable way a landfill fire could occur would be the erosion of the landfill cap resulting in the exposure of waste. Post-closure monitoring and management (**Section 10**) is required to ensure the integrity of the cap is maintained.
	Community - residents				Rare	Minor	Low (1B)	
Dust	Community - residents	Air	Dust from site works, access roads and earthworks becoming airborne.	Nuisance caused by dust and health impacts from particulate matter.	Rare	Slight	Low (1A)	Dust generation at the Facility will be limited once the capping works are complete and vegetation becomes established.

Source	Receptor	Pathway	Pathway description	Risk description	Likelihood	Conseq.	Risk	Justification
Pests, vermin and disease vectors	Offsite Ecological Receptors –Bushland flora & fauna	Surface & Air	Exposed waste may be used as a food source by vermin, and introduced fauna species, such as rodents, dogs, and cats and could result in elevated population levels.	Populations of vermin and introduced fauna species can negatively impact the surrounding natural fauna and flora.	Rare	Minor	Low (1B)	Capping of the landfill will limit the breeding of disease vectors in the waste body, but ongoing monitoring and management will be required to ensure mosquito breeding does not occur in stormwater ponds and surface ponding associated with differential settlement. Introduced fauna species will be denied access to the putrescible waste as a food source once the landfill is capped
	Community – residents	Surface & Air	Exposed waste and ponded water can facilitate the breeding of disease vectors and be used as a food source for introduced fauna species.	Flies, mosquitoes, vermin and introduced fauna can spread disease to humans and negatively impact the community amenity.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium (2C)	
Invasive flora species	Offsite Ecological Receptors – Bushland flora & fauna	Air, surface water run-off, and animal movements.	Invasive weed species from seeds in waste received spread to the surrounding environment.	Invasive flora species impact the ecological value of the surrounding area.	Likely	Minor	Medium (4B)	It is likely that weed species will continue to be present at the Facility post-closure and will require ongoing monitoring and control in accordance with **Section 10**. If left to become well-established, weeds are likely to spread to the surrounding ecosystems where controlling them becomes more difficult and costly.
Litter	Community – residents	Air	Litter blown in the wind.	Mainly visual impact.	Rare	Slight	Low (1A)	Wind-blown litter is unlikely to be generated once the landfill cells are closed and rehabilitated in accordance with this LCMP.
	Offsite Ecological Receptors – Bushland flora & fauna				Rare	Slight	Low (1A)	

10 POST CLOSURE MONITORING

Once the landfill ceases to dispose of waste, it must still be managed to prevent any environmental impact until the waste within the landfill has sufficiently decomposed or stabilised such that it no longer presents a risk to the environment. The standard industry period for post-closure management and monitoring of a putrescible landfill is about 20 - 30 years.

Post-closure management and monitoring procedures for the Facility shall include:

- Maintenance of the landfill cap to:
  - Prevent/control erosion
  - Restore depressions, seal and monitor cracks in the cap caused by settlement
  - Restore/maintain vegetation;
- Maintenance and operation of stormwater infrastructure
- Maintenance and operation of landfill gas extraction system
- Environmental monitoring of:
  - Groundwater
  - Surface water
  - Landfill gas
  - Settlement.

The post-closure management measures and associated monitoring works that will be employed at the Facility are described in the following sections.

10.1 LANDFILL GAS

Surface and subsurface monitoring will need to be undertaken throughout the post closure period to identify potential lateral and vertical migration of landfill gas (LFG). The proposed biowindows detailed in **Section 8.2** will also need ongoing monitoring and maintenance.

10.1.1 *Subsurface Gas Monitoring*

It is proposed that LFG monitoring bores be installed around the perimeter of the landfill and monitoring should be undertaken every six months for the first five years after closure, then annually for the following 25 years. It should be undertaken with a Portable Landfill Gas Analyser accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The parameters recorded for each monitoring location should include Atmospheric pressure, Flow rate, CH_4(%), CO_2 (%), O_2 (%), CO (ppm), H_2S(ppm) and Balance Gases (%).

If monitoring determines that no significant lateral migration is occurring for sequential sampling events, the sampling frequency should be reconsidered and potentially ceased. A reduced sampling frequency or cessation of sampling shall only be implemented if approval to do so is granted by the Regulator.

10.1.2 *Surface Gas Monitoring*

Monitoring of potential LFG migration through the landfill cap shall be conducted at the same time as subsurface monitoring (**Section 10.1.1**) and include the following:

- Visual observation of vegetation dieback once plants have become established on the cap.
- A walkover of the landfill using a flame ionisation detector
- Sampling of enclosed or partially enclosed buildings for methane concentrations.

- Ambient air monitoring on the landfill and downwind of it using a Portable Landfill Gas Analyser.
- Ambient air monitoring at the surface of the biowindows using a Portable Landfill Gas Analyser.

10.1.3 *Biowindow Monitoring and Maintenance*

The biowindow landfill gas management system is detailed in **Section 8.2** will need ongoing monitoring and maintenance to ensure it continues to effectively oxidise methane (Dever et al, 2010).

10.1.3.1 Regular monitoring

After installation it is recommended that monitoring occur at least monthly for the first year, quarterly in the second year, and then six monthly for the remaining 28 years. Monitoring is also required following significant rainfall events, and more regularly through periods of drought to check the moisture levels of the biofilter media.

In accordance with Dever et al (2010) regular monitoring may include:

- *"A regular inspection of the biofilter to assess the following:*
  - *odours from the biofilter*
  - *condition of the biofilter media, including settlement, formation of a surface crust, scouring, and / or desiccation of the media*
  - *moisture content of the upper layers of the biofilter media*
  - *ponding of water on the surface of the biofilter media*
  - *condition of vegetation growing on the biofilter surface, including weeds / unwanted vegetation and*
  - *condition of surface water management measures.*
- *Monitoring of the following:*
  - *emissions / flux from the surface of the biofilter (methane and carbon dioxide)*
  - *moisture content of the upper layers of the biofilter media, particularly in a dry / hot climate/ drought conditions, and*
  - *depth of drainage water in the gas distribution layer / biofilter media".*

10.1.3.2 As needed monitoring

Occasional monitoring may also need to be undertaken if any issues are identified during the regular monitoring process, as detailed by Dever et al (2010) this may include:

- *"full temperature profile of the biofilter media*
- *full moisture content profile of the biofilter media*
- *gas composition profile of the biofilter*
- *assessment of clogging, possibly involving excavation, sampling and visual inspection of the biofilter media*
- *quantification of the settlement of the biofilter media surface and*
- *microbiological analysis of the biofilter media".*

10.1.3.3 Maintenance

Maintenance of the biofiltration system is dependent on the results of monitoring and may involve the following (Dever et al, 2010):

- Maintaining vegetation growth on the biofilter media e.g. mowing, trimming, weed removal and disposal.
- Topping up the biofilter media to overcome media settlement.
- Turn the upper layer of biofilter media if a crust forms.
- Addition of a wetting agent to the biofilter media (upper layers), if found to not be holding water.
- Replacement of the upper layers of the biofilter media, if the crust is too hard to break up and or a wetting agent does not work.
- Replacement of the biofilter media, if required, as determined by monitoring. Indicators may include:
    - reduced biofilter performance
    - excessive settlement, which may adversely affect media porosity and subsequently gas and water movement through the biofilter media
    - ponding of water on the surface of the biofilter, which may indicate clogging and
    - clogging of the biofilter media, which may be due to settlement or microbial growth, and which may adversely affect media porosity and subsequently gas and water movement through the biofilter media.

10.2 TOPOGRAPHY

It is recommended that a suitably qualified person conduct walkover inspections of rehabilitated areas regularly and following severe weather events to assess the following:

- Signs of erosion
- Cracking of the landfill cap
- Differential settlement
- Vegetation death
- Surface water ponding.

Any problems identified during the walkover inspections should be rectified as soon as practically possible. The frequency of monitoring can be decreased as the cap stabilises and vegetation becomes established during the aftercare period.

Landfills are expected to experience some settlement after installation of the capping system, particularly in the first two years following closure and rehabilitation as a result of waste compressing under its own weight and the weight of the cap. After this initial compression, settlement will continue for many years due to consolidation and biodegradation processes within the waste.

It is therefore recommended that topographic surveys be undertaken at least on an annual basis for the first two years following capping work completion to monitor the settlement rate. After this, it is proposed that the topographic surveys be conducted every two years for 13 years unless the settlement rate observed indicates that more frequent surveys are required. As it is anticipated that settlement will be negligible after this point, topographic surveys of the rehabilitated areas will only be required every five years or until their topography has stabilised.

10.3 SURFACE WATER

The surface water management system outlined in **Section 7.1** should be inspected and sampled regularly to ensure it is functioning effectively.

Water samples should be taken from the stormwater ponds twice annually and analysed for leachate contamination. Sampling events are recommended to occur during the wet season (October to April) to ensure that water is available for sampling purposes.

If analysis results indicate the presence of contaminants, efforts should be taken to identify the source of the contamination and actions taken to address any failures of the surface water management system. Identification of contamination sources may require the sampling of individual components of the surface water management system.

During the water sampling events, the Shire should also ensure that physical inspections of the surface water management system are undertaken to identify possible damage or evidence of failure.

Inspections and sampling of the surface water management system should be undertaken biannually and after heavy rainfall events for the first five years following rehabilitation of the landfill. If monitoring results indicate that the surface water management system is effective, further monitoring may not be required.

10.4 GROUNDWATER

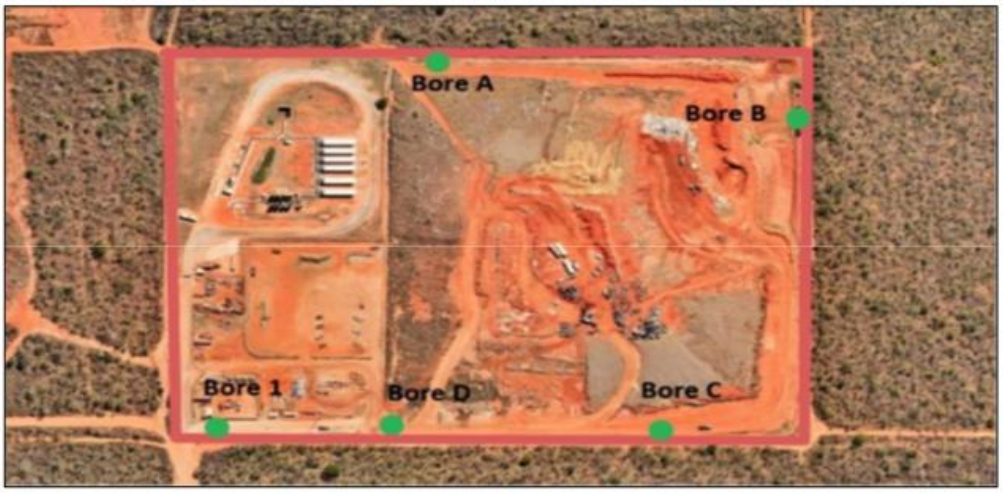
As of October 2022, the Facility has a groundwater monitoring well network that incorporates a total of five monitoring wells (**Figure 10.1**). Condition 31 of the EPL requires that these wells be sampled and analysed in accordance with Table 7 of the EPL (replicated in **Table 10.1** below).

Following closure and capping of the landfill cells, and provided the groundwater results show no significant changes, it is recommended that the frequency of sampling be reduced to biannually for the first five years and then annually for the following 20 years (refer to **Table 10.2**). A reduced sampling frequency shall only be implemented if written approval is granted by DWER.

Table 10.1: Table 1 of the EPL: Monitoring of ambient groundwater quality

Monitoring Location	Sampling Frequency	Parameters to be measured	
Bore 1 (original abstraction bore), Bore A, Bore B, Bore C, Bore D (as depicted in Schedule 1)	January; April; July; and October	Standing Water Level; Aluminium; Arsenic; Cadmium; Chromium; Copper; Lead; Manganese; Mercury; Nickel;	Zinc; pH; Chloride; Sulphate; Total Cyanide; Total Dissolved Solids; Total Nitrogen; Total Phosphorus; Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons; BTEX; and PAH

Figure 10.1: Extract of Schedule 1 from Facility EPL, (groundwater monitoring bore locations)



10.5 MONITORING PROGRAM

The Shire shall ensure that post-closure monitoring of each capping phase is undertaken in accordance with the specifications detailed in **Table 10.2**. As the Facility will continue to operate as the landfill is progressively capped, the Shire must ensure that monitoring conditions required by the EPL are also met.

Table 10.2: Post-closure monitoring program

Aspect	Monitoring Method	Frequency	Duration
Landfill gas	Surface and subsurface monitoring	Six monthly	First 5 years
		Annually	Following 25 years
	Biowindow monitoring	Monthly	First year
		Quarterly	Second year
		Six monthly	Following 28 years
Groundwater	Groundwater sampling	Six monthly	First 10 years
		Annually	Following 20 years
Surface water	Sampling at surface water lagoon/evaporation pond	Six monthly	First 5 years
Topography	Site walkover inspections	Quarterly and after severe weather events	First 2 years
		Six monthly and after severe weather events	Following 28 years
	Topographic survey	Annually	First 2 years
		Every 2 years	Following 13 years
		Every 5 years	Following 15 years

10.6 RECORDS AND REPORTING

As the monitoring period is likely to exceed twenty years, the inspections, monitoring and corrective actions will most probably be completed by a number of different officers. Therefore, to ensure consistency and good record keeping, the Shire should use a standardised form for recording post-closure monitoring and maintenance activity. The record forms should include:

- Date and time of visit
- Results of all inspections / monitoring / actions
- Corrective actions completed (as required)
- Signed and dated by a responsible officer.

All the forms should be recorded in the Shire's record management system and made available to DWER on request.

11 CLOSURE COST ESTIMATES

An estimate of the quantities and cost for the rehabilitation, closure works and post-closure monitoring has been completed and the results are provided below. As the rehabilitation works will be completed progressively, the costs will vary depending upon the timing and impacts of inflation on costs.

11.1 ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF MATERIALS

ASK has used the aerial image from the Dec 2024 survey to estimate that approximately 43% of the landfills cap has been established. Therefore, considering there is still 57% of the landform to cap and the proposed cap design, the total quantity of soil required to complete the outstanding capping works is estimated at 60,224m^3. Note that this does not include the quantity of soil needed for daily cover. In addition, 9,636m^3 of mulched greenwaste is required for the erosion / biocover layer and a further 4,500m^3 for the biowindows. No cost has been allowed to produce the mulch, as it has been assumed that the greenwaste is shredded and mulch produced under the facility's operational budget.

The breakdown of material types required for capping each stage is shown in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1: Estimate of the volume of material required for remaining capping works

Cap design layer	Stage 1(Pyramid) (cubic metres)
Erosion / biocover layer - mulch (200mm)	9,636
Vegetation soil layer (500mm)	24,090
Low Permeability Pindan (500mm)	24,090
Final daily cover (250mm)	12,045

N.B. These quantities only allow for areas that are yet to be capped.

11.2 ESTIMATED COSTS

The estimated cost of the rehabilitation and closure works is approximately $3,300,000. These figures are based on the conceptual designs prepared for the capping design and environmental management systems for landfill gas and surface water. Further, the Shire provided costs for the capping placement, machinery hire, revegetation and project management cost estimates.

While unit costs have increased due to inflation, the total cost has decreased since the previous LCMP, as the Shire is now receiving clean fill (soil) at nil cost. Provided this soil meet the properties required, it can be used for the capping works. This avoids the cost to procure soils for capping, which previously had a budget allocation of over $700,000.

Table 11.2: Estimated costs associated with key components

Description	Cost estimate ($)
Perimeter road	112,000
Landfill gas management system (cowling system)	346,000
Capping - Earthworks	1,250,000
Surface water management	87,000
Post closure works and monitoring	719,000
Professional fees and services	246,000
Contingency (20%)	552,000

Total estimated cost (rounded)	**3,312,000**

The allowance for contingency has been increase from 10% to 20% in this version of the estimated costs to reflect the current economic volatility relating to fuel costs and supply chains.

A budget schedule has been developed to show the likely timing for cost expenditure associated with the capping and closure of the landfill, this is provided in **Appendix C**.

11.3 FINANCING STRATEGY

The majority of post-closure works and monitoring occur following the closure of the site when revenues (gate fees) are no longer collected. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that adequate resources are available to achieve effective post-closure management.

The Shire has a Reserve Account to fund the closure and rehabilitation of the Facility's landfill cells. Gate fees charged for the disposal of waste at the Facility are the Shire's primary source of revenue, with net revenue used to contribute to the Reserve Account.

As outlined in **Section 11**, the estimated costs associated with the remaining closure and post-closure monitoring of the site are estimated to be approximately $3 million. The Shire is confident that with ongoing revenue generated from waste disposal, the Reserve Account will have sufficient funds for the closure and rehabilitation of the Facility over the next three to five years.

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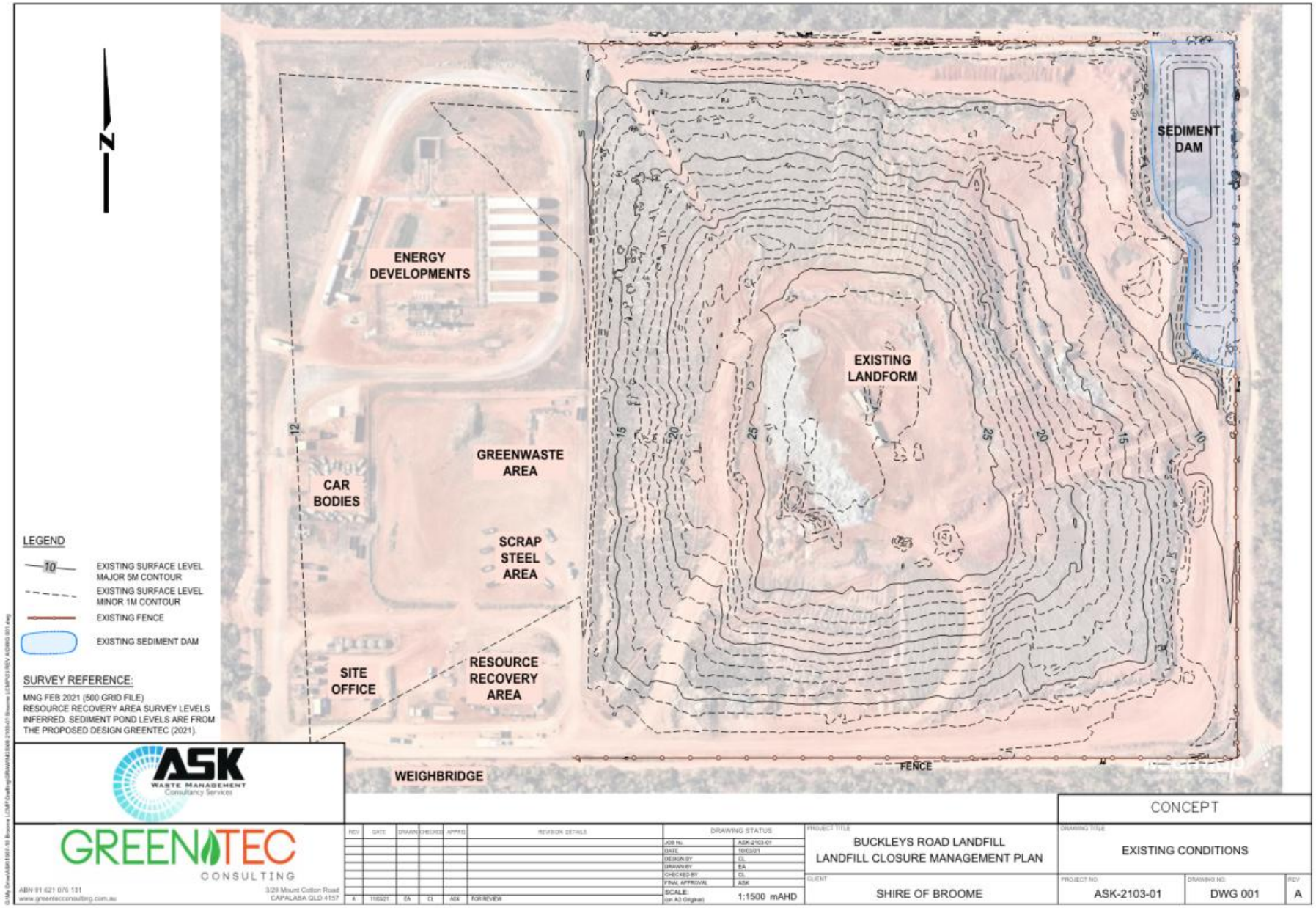
National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting

APPENDIX A – LCMP PLANS

- Current landform (2021)
- Final landform (top of waste)
- Final landform (top of cap)
- Sections A-A and B-B
- Sections C-C and D-D
- Cap and road details (inc Stormwater concept layout)


N
ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS
SEDIMENT DAM
EXISTING LANDFORM
GREENWASTE AREA
CAR BODIES
SCRAP STEEL AREA
SITE OFFICE
RESOURCE RECOVERY AREA
WEIGHBRIDGE
FENCE
12
15
20
25
25
20
15
10
LEGEND
10
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL MAJOR 5M CONTOUR
EXISTING SURFACE LEVEL MINOR 1M CONTOUR
EXISTING FENCE
EXISTING SEDIMENT DAM
SURVEY REFERENCE:
MNG FEB 2021 (500 GRID FILE)
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ASK WASTE MANAGEMENT Consultancy Services
GREENTEC CONSULTING
ABN 91 621 076 131
www.greentecconsulting.com.au
3/29 Mount Cotton Road
CAPALABA QLD 4157
REV
DATE
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REVISION DETAILS
A
11/03/21
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ASK
FOR REVIEW
DRAWING STATUS
JOB No. ASK-2103-01
DATE 10/03/21
DESIGN BY CL
DRAWN BY EA
CHECKED BY CL
FINAL APPROVAL ASK
SCALE: (on A3 Original) 1:1500 mAHD
PROJECT TITLE
BUCKLEYS ROAD LANDFILL
LANDFILL CLOSURE MANAGEMENT PLAN
CLIENT
SHIRE OF BROOME
CONCEPT
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EXISTING CONDITIONS
PROJECT NO. ASK-2103-01
DRAWING NO. DWG 001
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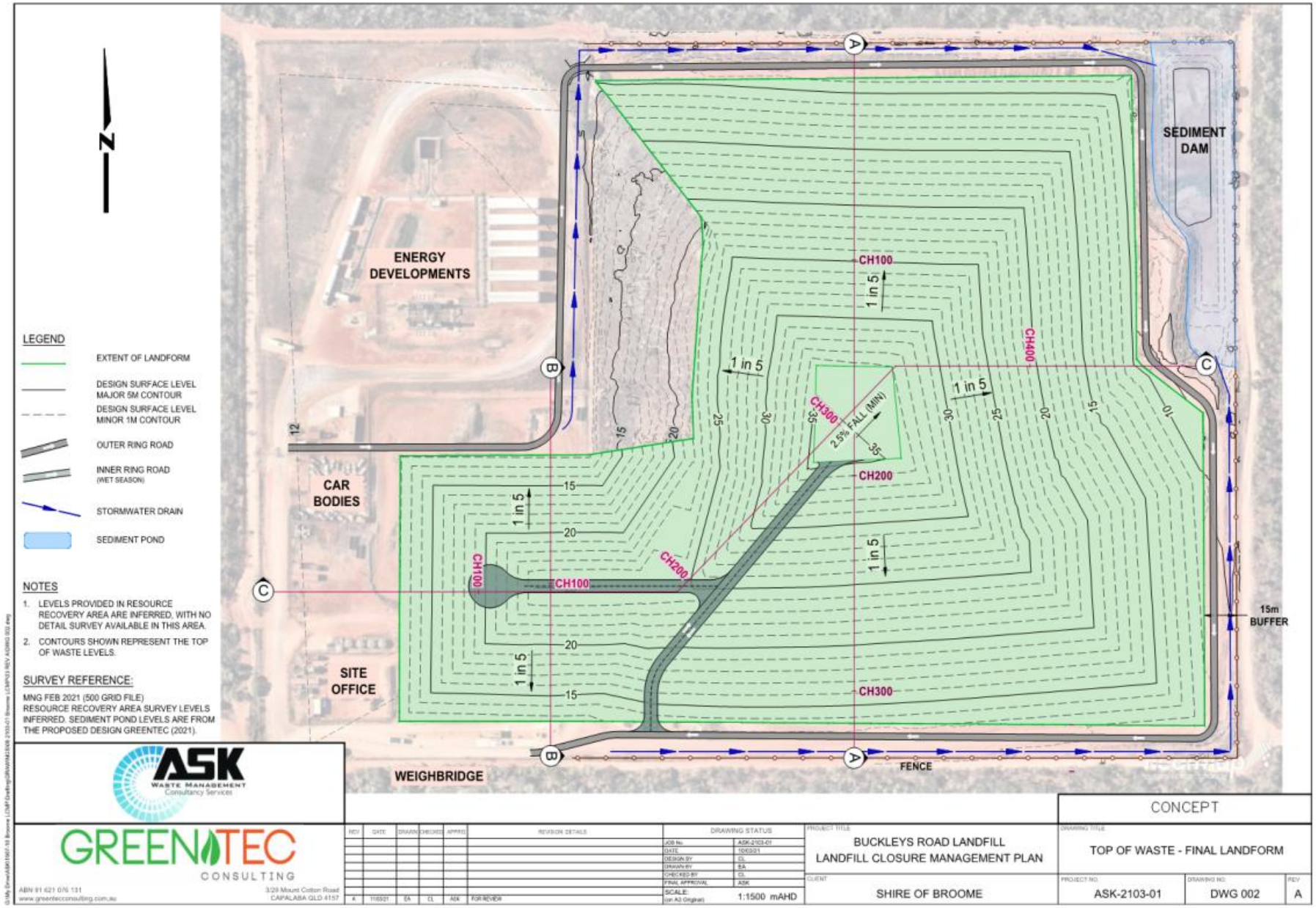
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LEGEND
EXTENT OF LANDFORM
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DESIGN SURFACE LEVEL MINOR 1M CONTOUR
OUTER RING ROAD
INNER RING ROAD (WET SEASON)
STORMWATER DRAIN
SEDIMENT POND
NOTES
1. LEVELS PROVIDED IN RESOURCE RECOVERY AREA ARE INFERRED, WITH NO DETAIL SURVEY AVAILABLE IN THIS AREA.
2. CONTOURS SHOWN REPRESENT THE TOP OF WASTE LEVELS.
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ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS
CAR BODIES
SITE OFFICE
WEIGHBRIDGE
SEDIMENT DAM
FENCE
15m BUFFER
CH100
CH200
CH300
CH400
1 in 5
2.5% FALL (MIN)
A
B
C
ASK WASTE MANAGEMENT Consultancy Services
GREENTEC CONSULTING
ABN 91 621 076 131
3/29 Mount Cotton Road CAPALABA QLD 4157
CONCEPT
DRAWING STATUS
JOB No. ASK-2103-01
DATE 10/03/21
DESIGN BY CL
DRAWN BY EA
CHECKED BY CL
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SCALE: (on A3 Original) 1:1500 mAHD
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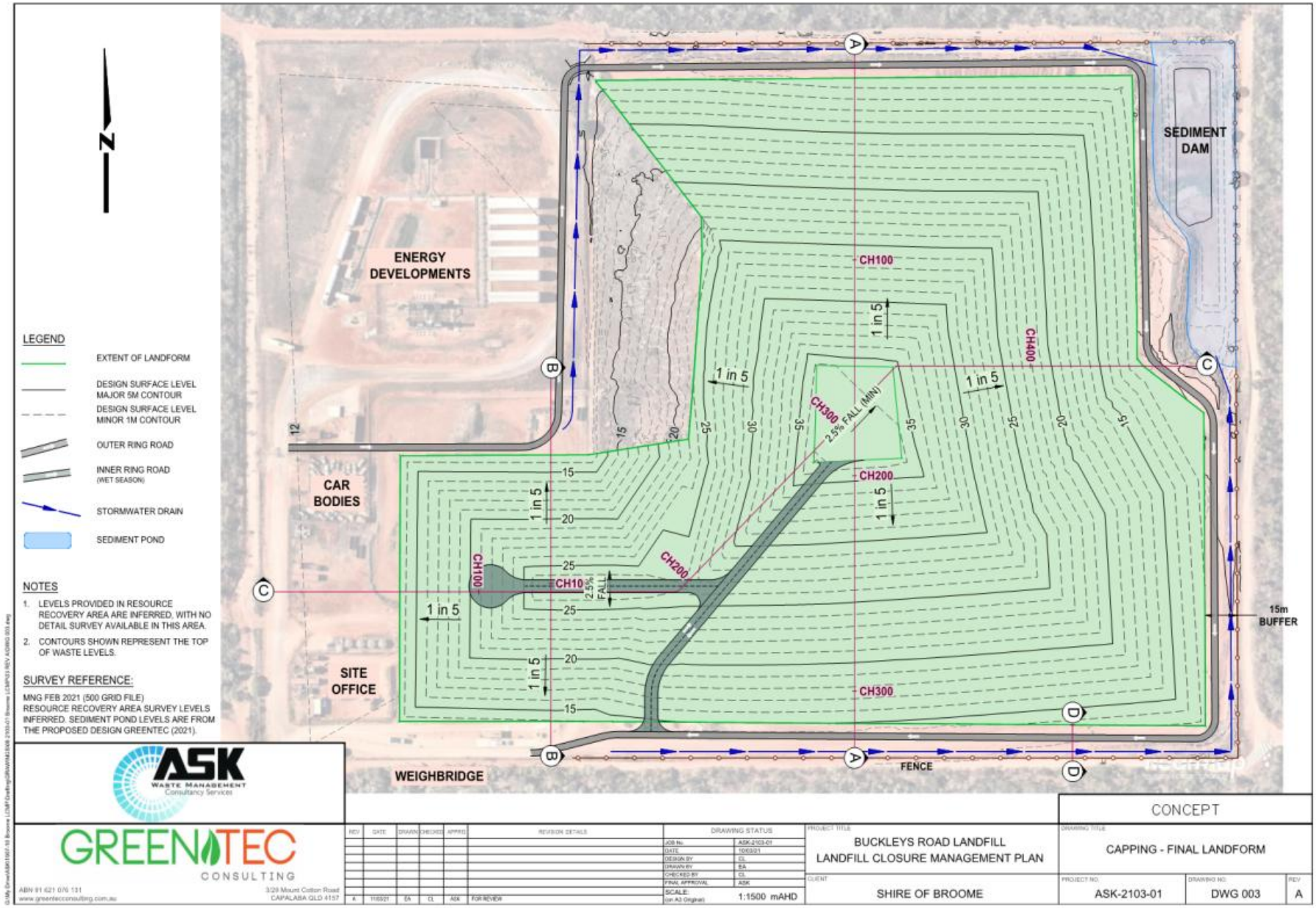
BUCKLEYS ROAD LANDFILL
LANDFILL CLOSURE MANAGEMENT PLAN
CLIENT
SHIRE OF BROOME
DRAWING TITLE
TOP OF WASTE - FINAL LANDFORM
PROJECT NO. ASK-2103-01
DRAWING NO. DWG 002
REV A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LEGEND
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DESIGN SURFACE LEVEL MAJOR 5M CONTOUR
DESIGN SURFACE LEVEL MINOR 1M CONTOUR
OUTER RING ROAD
INNER RING ROAD (WET SEASON)
STORMWATER DRAIN
SEDIMENT POND
NOTES
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SURVEY REFERENCE:
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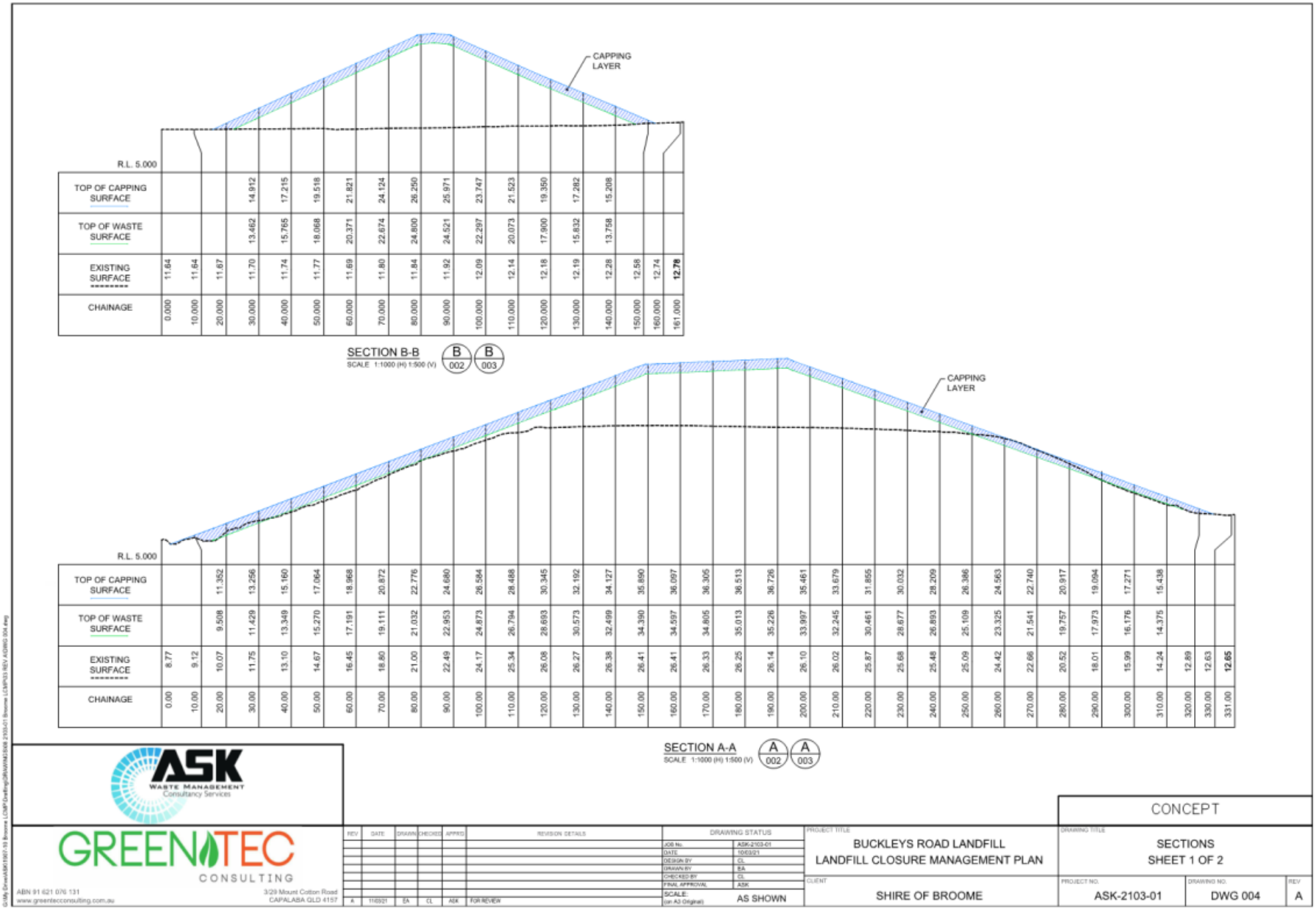
ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS
SEDIMENT DAM
CAR BODIES
SITE OFFICE
WEIGHBRIDGE
FENCE
15m BUFFER
CH100
CH200
CH300
CH400
1 in 5
2.5% FALL (MIN)
2.5% FALL
A
B
C
D
ASK WASTE MANAGEMENT Consultancy Services
GREENTEC CONSULTING
ABN 91 621 076 131
3/29 Mount Cotton Road CAPALABA QLD 4157
CONCEPT
BUCKLEYS ROAD LANDFILL
LANDFILL CLOSURE MANAGEMENT PLAN
CAPPING - FINAL LANDFORM
SHIRE OF BROOME
ASK-2103-01
DWG 003
A
1:1500 mAHD



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DRAWN BY:	EA
CHECKED BY:	CL
FINAL APPROVAL:	ASK
SCALE: (on A3 Original)	AS SHOWN

CONCEPT

PROJECT TITLE: BUCKLEYS ROAD LANDFILL
LANDFILL CLOSURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

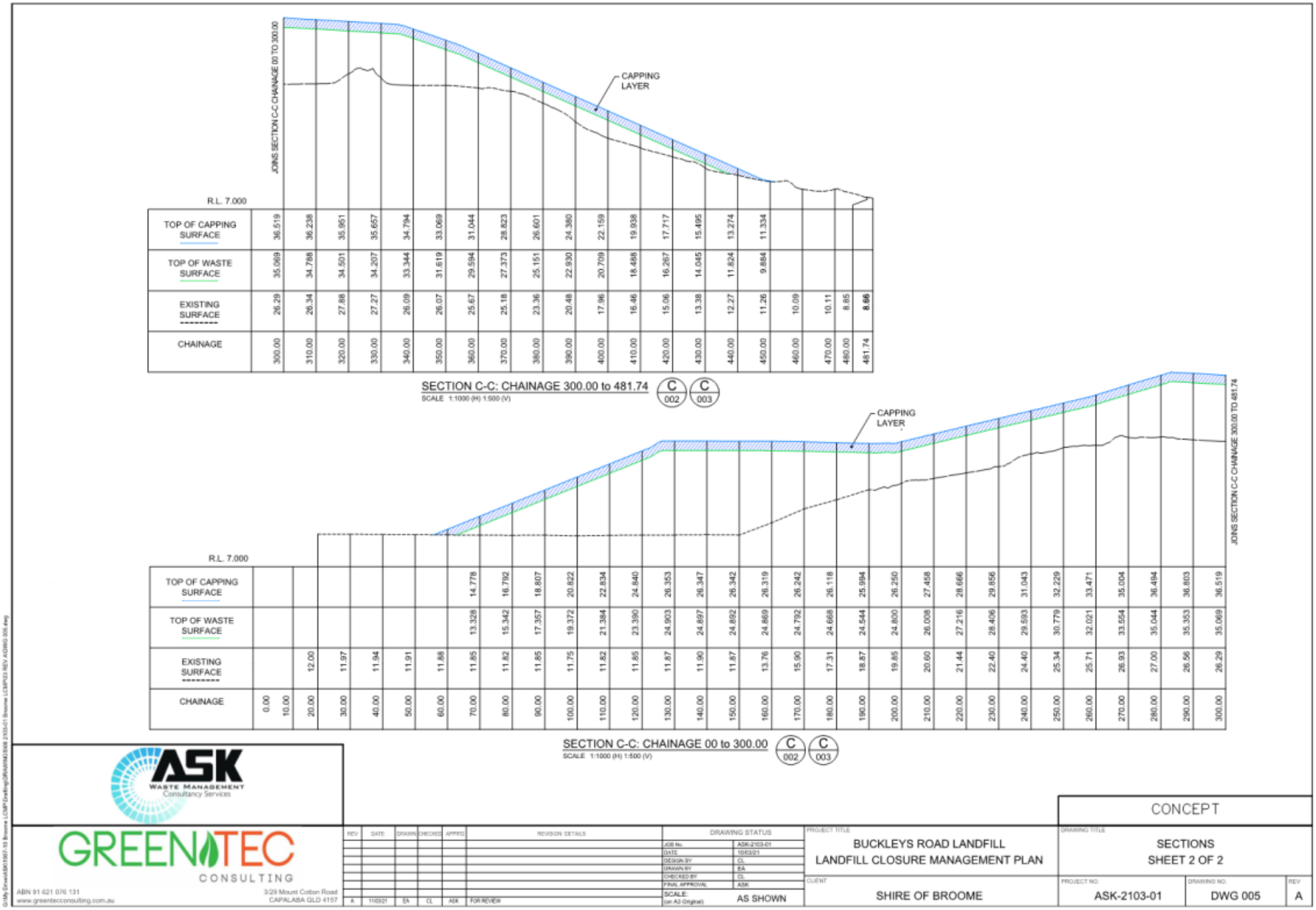
CLIENT: SHIRE OF BROOME

DRAWING TITLE: SECTIONS
SHEET 1 OF 2

PROJECT NO.: ASK-2103-01

DRAWING NO.: DWG 004

REV: A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R.L. 7.000
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TOP OF WASTE SURFACE 35.069 34.788 34.501 34.207 33.344 31.619 29.594 27.373 25.151 22.930 20.709 18.488 16.267 14.045 11.824 9.884
EXISTING SURFACE 26.29 26.34 27.88 27.27 26.09 26.07 25.67 25.18 23.36 20.48 17.96 16.46 15.06 13.38 12.27 11.26 10.09 10.11 8.85 8.66
CHAINAGE 300.00 310.00 320.00 330.00 340.00 350.00 360.00 370.00 380.00 390.00 400.00 410.00 420.00 430.00 440.00 450.00 460.00 470.00 480.00 481.74
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SCALE 1:1000 (H) 1:500 (V)
C 002
C 003
CAPPING LAYER
JOINS SECTION C-C CHAINAGE 300.00 TO 481.74
R.L. 7.000
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CHAINAGE 0.00 10.00 20.00 30.00 40.00 50.00 60.00 70.00 80.00 90.00 100.00 110.00 120.00 130.00 140.00 150.00 160.00 170.00 180.00 190.00 200.00 210.00 220.00 230.00 240.00 250.00 260.00 270.00 280.00 290.00 300.00
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SCALE 1:1000 (H) 1:500 (V)
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C 003
ASK WASTE MANAGEMENT Consultancy Services
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REV DATE DRAWN CHECKED APPRD REVISION DETAILS
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DRAWING STATUS
JOB No. ASK-2103-01
DATE 10/03/21
DESIGN BY CL
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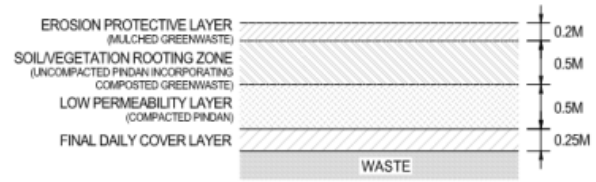
FINAL APPROVAL ASK
SCALE: (on A3 Original) AS SHOWN
PROJECT TITLE
BUCKLEYS ROAD LANDFILL
LANDFILL CLOSURE MANAGEMENT PLAN
CLIENT
SHIRE OF BROOME
CONCEPT
DRAWING TITLE
SECTIONS
SHEET 2 OF 2
PROJECT NO. ASK-2103-01
DRAWING NO. DWG 005
REV A



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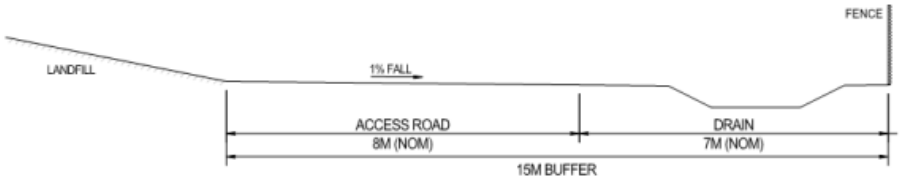

DETAIL SCALE 1:100 (2/-) (1/003) SECTION D-D BUFFER ZONE

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3/29 Mount Cotton Road
CAPALABA QLD 4157

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DRAWING STATUS

JOB No.	ASK-2103-01
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DESIGN BY	CL
DRAWN BY	EA
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FINAL APPROVAL	ASK
SCALE: (on A3 Original)	AS SHOWN

PROJECT TITLE: BUCKLEYS ROAD LANDFILL
LANDFILL CLOSURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLIENT: SHIRE OF BROOME

CONCEPT

DRAWING TITLE: DETAILS SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.	REV
ASK-2103-01	DWG 006	A

APPENDIX B – FACILITY LICENCE

OFFICIAL

Government of Western Australia
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Licence

Licence number	L6912/1997/11
Licence holder	Shire of Broome
Registered business address	27 Weld Street, Broome WA 6725
DWER file number	DER2013/001061-1
Duration	11/06/2012 to 10/06/2028
Date of issue	11/06/2012
Date of amendment	11/01/2024
Premises details	Shire of Broome Refuse Site Reserve 40813, Lot 228 Buckleys Road BROOME WA 6725

Prescribed premises category description (Schedule 1, *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*)	**Assessed design capacity**
Class II putrescible landfill site: premises (other than clean fill premises) on which waste of a type permitted for disposal for this category of prescribed premises, in accordance with the *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996*, is accepted for burial.	30,000 tonnes per annum
Category 61: Liquid Waste Facility - premises on which liquid waste produced on other premises (other than sewerage waste) is stored, reprocessed, treated or irrigated.	1,932 tonnes per annum
Category 62: Solid waste depot: premises on which waste is stored, or sorted, pending final disposal or re-use	500 tonnes per annum

This licence is granted to the licence holder, subject to the attached conditions, on 11 January 2024, by:

Abbie Crawford

Digitally signed by Abbie Crawford
Date: 2024.01.11 14:33:00 +08'00'

Abbie Crawford
A/Manager, Waste Industries
an officer delegated under section 20 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)

Licence history

Date	Reference number	Summary of changes
14/06/2000	L6912/1997/4	Licence grant
14/06/2001	L6912/1997/4	Licence renewal
14/06/2002	L6912/1997/4	Licence renewal
14/06/2003	L6912/1997/4	Licence renewal
14/06/2004	L6912/1997/4	Licence renewal
14/06/2005	L6912/1997/4	Licence renewal
11/06/2009	L6912/1997/4	Licence renewal
04/02/2010	L6912/1997/4	Licence amendment to add Category 61 liquid waste
20/05/2010	L6912/1997/4	Licence amendment to accept quarantine waste
1/08/2011	L6912/1997/11	Licence amendment
3/11/2011	L6912/1997/11	Appeal amendment
11/06/2012	L6912/1997/4	Licence amendment
03/11/2012	L6912/1997/11	Green waste amendment
13/12/2012	L6912/1997/11	Posi-shell trail
26/04/2016	L6912/1997/11	Amendment Notice 1 – extend expiry date 10 June 2028
24/01/2020	L6912/1997/11	Change above ground waste disposal buffer distance.
16/05/2022	L6912/1997/11	Notice of Amendment of Licence Reporting Requirements to reduce the frequency of environmental reporting from annual to biennial, commencing 01/03/2024 and biennially thereafter.
11/01/2024	L6912/1997/11	Licence amendment to addition of category 62 to allow acceptance of e- waste to the premises.

Interpretation

In this licence:

(a) the words 'including', 'includes' and 'include' in conditions mean "including but not limited to", and similar, as appropriate;

(b) where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;

(c) where tables are used in a condition, each row in a table constitutes a separate condition;

(d) any reference to an Australian or other standard, guideline, or code of practice in this licence:

  (i) if dated, refers to that particular version; and

  (ii) if not dated, refers to the latest version and therefore may be subject to change over time;

(e) unless specified otherwise, any reference to a section of an Act refers to that section of the EP Act; and

(f) unless specified otherwise, all definitions are in accordance with the EP Act.

NOTE: This licence requires specific conditions to be met but does not provide any implied authorisation for other emissions, discharges, or activities not specified in this licence.

Licence conditions

The licence holder must ensure that the following conditions are complied with:

1. The licence holder must construct the infrastructure listed in Table 1, in accordance with;

(a) the corresponding design and construction requirement; and

(b) at the corresponding infrastructure location.

as set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Design and construction / installation requirements

Infrastructure	Design and construction requirement	Infrastructure location
E-waste storage and collection infrastructure	• 100 m^2 concrete pad with adjacent 2 x 40 ft sea containers	Schedule 1, Figure 2

2. The licence holder must within 30 days of each item of infrastructure required by condition 1 being constructed:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the requirements of condition 1; and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO an Environmental Compliance Report on that compliance.

3. The Environmental Compliance Report required by condition 2, must be signed by a person authorised to represent the works approval holder and contains the printed name and position of that person.

Infrastructure and equipment

4. The licence holder must ensure that the site infrastructure and equipment listed in Table 2 and located at the corresponding infrastructure location is maintained and operated in accordance with the corresponding operational requirement set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Infrastructure and equipment requirements

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
Waste Oil Storage Area	(a) Waste oil must be stored within a low permeability ($1x10^{-9}$ metres per second or less) compound; (b) The compound shall: (i) be designed to contain not less than 110% of the volume of the largest storage vessel or inter-connected system, and at least 25% of the total volume of substances stored in the compound.	Schedule 1: Figure 2

Site infrastructure and equipment	Operational requirement	Infrastructure location
	(ii) be graded or include a sump to allow recovery of liquid; (iii) be chemically resistant to the substances stored; (iv) include valves, pumps and meters associated with transfer operations wherever practical. Otherwise, the equipment shall be adequately protected and contained in an area designed to permit recovery of hydrocarbons released following accidents or vandalism; (v) be designed such that jetting from the storage vessel or fitting will be captured within the bunded area [see for example Australian Standard 1940-2004 Section 5.8.3 (h)]; and (vi) be controlled such that the capacity of the bund is maintained at all times (eg. regular inspections and pumping of trapped uncontaminated rain water).	
E-waste storage shed	100 m^2 concrete hardstand pad to be maintained as free of leaks and defects.	Schedule 1: Figure 2

Waste Acceptance

5. The licence holder must only accept onto the premises waste of a waste type, which does not exceed the corresponding rate at which waste is received, and which meets the corresponding acceptance specification set out in Table 3

Table 3: Types of waste authorised to be accepted onto the premises

Waste type	Rate at which waste is received	Acceptance specification
Clean fill	Combined total of 30,000 tonnes per annum	As defined in Table 9
Green waste		
Inert Waste Type 1		As defined in Table 9.
Inert Waste Type 2		
Putrescible waste		As defined in Table 9
Special Waste Type 1 (asbestos material)		Must be wrapped or contained in a manner that prevents asbestos fibres entering the atmosphere.

Special Waste Type 2 (biomedical waste)		As define in Table 9
Contaminated Solid Waste (Class I and II)		As define in Table 9
Quarantine waste		As define in Table 9
Liquid waste	1,932 tonnes per annum	Limited to grease trap and mineral oil liquid waste
E-waste	500 tonnes per annum	Electronic, electrical and battery-powered items that have been discarded or no longer in working order

6. The licence holder must ensure that the waste types specified in Table 4 are only subjected to the corresponding process(es), subject to the corresponding process limits and/or specifications.

Table 4: Waste processing

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
Clean fill	Receipt, handling and storage prior to disposal by landfilling.	None Specified
Inert Waste Type 1		
Inert Waste Type 2 (Excluding tyres)		
Inert Waste Type 2 (Tyres)		The licence holder shall bury used tyres such that: (a) a minimum depth of not less than 500 mm of cover material is maintained over the buried tyres following disposal; (b) batches of tyres are separated from each other with at least 100 mm of soil; and (c) each batch consists of not more than 1,000 tyres or 40 cubic metres of tyre pieces
Special Waste Type 1 (asbestos material)		(a) Where asbestos material is presented to the premises in an unwrapped state, it shall be wet down prior to unloading or handling; (b) The disposal area(s) for any more than 1 (one) cubic metre of asbestos material shall be defined by grid references on the site plan; (c) a copy of the site plan marked with the location used for asbestos disposal as described in item (b) should be kept as a permanent record; (d) A representative of the licence holder must be

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
		available to witness the burial of the asbestos material and sign a bound, numbered register within 2 hours of the burial to attest that it has been buried in accordance with these procedures; (e) ensure the disposal areas are not excavated or uncovered during subsequent landfill operations; and (f) make the information recorded in accordance with item (c) available for viewing or copying by an Inspector during any inspection of the premises
Special Waste Type 2 (biomedical waste)		(a) The licence holder must complete and sign the original waste transport certificate, noting, in writing, any discrepancies between waste declared and waste received; (b) keep a record of the waste transport certificate for at least three years; (c) define the disposal area(s) by grid references on the site plan; (d) ensure the disposal areas are not excavated or uncovered during subsequent landfill operations; (e) restrict access to the landfill site where the Special Waste Type 2 is buried to authorised personnel only; and (f) make the information recorded in accordance with item (b) available for viewing or copying by an Inspector during any inspection of the premises.
Quarantine Waste		(a) The licence holder, or their representative, must complete and sign the original waste transport certificate, noting, in writing, any discrepancies between waste declared and waste received; (b) ensure quarantine waste is buried in accordance with the AQIS Process Management System for the Burial of Quarantine Wastes, February 2004; (c) keep a log of quarantine waste accepted at the premises including, but not limited to transport details; waste generator; waste description; and volume, time and date of burial and, in the case of deep burials, location of the burial site indicated by GPS co-ordinates and burial depth;

Waste type	Process(es)	Process limits and/or specifications
		(d) the license holder shall ensure the disposal areas are not excavated or uncovered during subsequent landfill operations; (e) during disposal restrict access to the landfill area where Quarantine Waste is buried to authorised personnel only; and (f) make the information recorded in accordance with part (c) of this condition available for viewing or copying by the CEO during any inspection of the premises.
Green Waste	Receipt, handling and processing (mulching) prior to disposal	The licence holder must ensure that: (a) no greater than 500 m^3 of green waste, that is not mulched, is stored at the premises at any one time; (b) no greater than 2,000 m^3 of mulched green waste is stored at the premises at any one time; (c) all green waste must be stored in green waste stockpiles; (d) temperature within mulched green waste stockpiles is monitored on a weekly basis; (e) green waste stockpiles with an internal temperature exceeding 80 degrees Celsius are turned/ mixed or otherwise treated, to reduce the temperature; and (f) a five-metre fire break must be maintained around green waste storage areas.
Liquid waste	Receipt, handling and storage prior to disposal	Waste oil to be stored in the waste oil storage area specified in condition 4, Table 2
E-waste	Receipt handling and storage prior to removal offsite	Must be stored in the E- Waste infrastructure specified in Schedule 1: Figure 2 All electronic waste: (a) must be protected by a weatherproof covering. (b) must not be disposed of by landfill operations (c) must be sent to an appropriately licensed facility for the processing of such waste.

Contaminated Solid Waste

7. The licence holder must ensure that all loads of contaminated solid wastes accepted for burial under condition 6 of this licence are inspected, and only accepted for burial if accompanied by documentary evidence to demonstrate that such waste meets the

contaminated threshold values specified for Class I and II landfills as detailed in the current version of the document titled "Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019)".

8. The licence holder must ensure that the documentary evidence required under Condition 7 of this licence demonstrates that the correct leaching fluid or solution has been used for any leachability or leaching tests undertaken, in accordance with the current version of Australian Standard 4439 (*Wastes, sediments and contaminated soils: Part 3: Preparation of leachates – Bottle leaching procedure*).

9. The licence holder must keep written or electronic records of all contaminated solid wastes accepted for burial at the premises.

10. The licence holder must ensure that the written or electronic records required by condition 9 of this licence shall include but not be limited to:

(a) The time and date that the waste was received;

(b) The type of contaminated solid waste;

(c) The nature of the contaminated solid waste

(d) The quantity of the contaminated solid waste;

(e) The source of the contaminated solid waste;

(f) The delivery vehicle's registration number; and

(g) The delivery vehicle driver's name.

11. The licence holder must ensure that the written or electronic records required by condition 9 and 10 of this licence are kept at the premises, and that these records or a complete copy of these records are made available for viewing by an Inspector on request.

Management of Landfill Activities

12. The licence holder must:

(a) ensure that no waste is placed closer than 10 metres to the premises boundary for below ground disposal, closer than 20 metres for green waste and 15 metres for above ground disposal or storage;

(b) ensure that waste is placed in a defined trench or within an area enclosed by earthen bunds;

(c) ensure that the tipping area is restricted to a maximum linear length of 30 metres;

(d) manage the active landfill area such that at no time does land filling result in an exposed face exceeding two (2) metres in vertical height;

(e) ensure that there is enough cover material to cover waste in accordance with condition 13 at least twice; and

(f) ensure that no waste is left exposed.

Cover requirement

13. The licence holder must ensure that cover is applied and maintained on landfilled waste types in accordance with the corresponding cover requirements in Table 5 and that sufficient stockpiles or cover are maintained on the premises at all times.

Table 5: Cover requirements

Waste type	Material	Depth	Timescales
Special waste type 1	Inert waste	1000 mm	Immediately after placement.
Special waste type 2	Soil or solid waste		
All waste types (excluding Special Waste Type 1 and Special Waste Type 2)	Inert Waste Type 1 or Clean Fill	150 mm Or 7 mm of Posi-Shell cover	Daily

General Site Management

14. The licence holder must:

(a) erect and maintain suitable fencing to prevent unauthorised access to the site;

(b) ensure that any entrance gates to the premises are securely locked when the premises is unattended; and

(c) undertake regular inspections of all security measures and repair damage as soon as practicable.

15. The licence holder must ensure that wind-blown waste is contained within the boundaries of the premises.

16. The licence holder must ensure that any waste that has been washed or blown away from the tipping area is collected and returned to the tipping area on a weekly basis.

17. The licence holder must maintain a sign at the entrance to the premises which clearly displays the following:

(a) contact telephone number for information and complaints or notification of fires;

(b) a list of materials that are accepted;

(c) the types of waste that must not be deposited on the premises and a contact telephone number for alternative disposal options; and

(d) a warning, indicating penalties for people lighting fires.

18. The licence holder must ensure that no visible dust generated from the prescribed activities crosses the boundary of the premises.

19. The licence holder must not burn or allow the burning of waste, including green waste, on the premises.

20. The licence holder must ensure that there are appropriate procedures in place at the premises so that any unauthorised fire is promptly extinguished.

21. The licence holder must notify the CEO if a fire has not been extinguished within 2 (two) hours of the licence holder becoming aware of a fire.

22. The licence holder must provide the CEO with a report on an unauthorised fire within 14 days of the fire and include:

(a) details of the date, time and location of the fire;

(b) the time the fire was declared safe by the Fire Control Officer for the premises; and

(c) the cause, or suspected cause, of the fire.

23. The licence holder must immediately recover or remove and dispose of any liquid resulting from spills or leaks of chemicals including fuel, oil or other hydrocarbons, whether inside or outside the waste oil storage area and e-waste storage area.

24. The licence holder must keep a record of any incident that includes the loss of chemicals including fuel, oil or other hydrocarbons and provide a summary of each incident in the annual report required in Condition 40 of this licence.

Uncontaminated Stormwater Management

25. The licence holder must divert stormwater away from all active and inactive disposal areas within the premises.

26. The licence holder must ensure stormwater drains on the premises are kept clear to allow for drainage.

27. The licence holder must ensure that stormwater that has come into contact with waste is diverted into a sump on the premises or otherwise retained on the premises.

Protection of Ground and Surface Waters

28. The licence holder must maintain an undisturbed separation distance of at least 3 (three) metres between all active and inactive disposal areas at the premises and the highest level of the water table.

29. The licence holder must maintain a minimum distance of at least 100 metres between all active and inactive disposal areas at the premises and any surface water body.

Waste Monitoring

30. The licence holder must record the total amount of waste accepted onto and removed from the premises, for each waste type listed in Table 6, in the corresponding unit, and for each corresponding time period set out in Table 6.

Table 6: Monitoring of inputs and outputs

Waste type	Units	Time period
Clean fill	Tonnes (where a weighbridge is present on the site)	Each load arriving at the Premises Each load leaving the Premises
Green waste		
Inert waste type 1		
Inert waste type 2		
Putrescible waste		
Special waste type 1		
Special waste type 2		
Contaminated solid waste (Class I and II)		
Quarantine waste		

Waste type	Units	Time period
Liquid waste		
E - waste		

Groundwater Monitoring Requirements

31. The licence holder must monitor groundwater in accordance with Table 7

Table 7: Groundwater Monitoring Requirements

Monitoring location	Parameter	Unit	Sampling frequency
Bore 1 (original abstraction bore), Bore A, Bore B, Bore C, Bore D (as depicted in Schedule 1)	Standing water level[1]	mAHD	January; April; July; and October.
	Aluminium;	mg/L	
	Arsenic;	mg/L	
	Cadmium;	mg/L	
	Chromium;	mg/L	
	Copper;	mg/L	
	Lead;	mg/L	
	Manganese;	mg/L	
	Mercury;	mg/L	
	Nickel;	mg/L	
	Zinc;	mg/L	
	pH[1];	mg/L	
	Chloride;	mg/L	
	Sulphate;	mg/L	
	Total Cyanide;	mg/L	
	Total Dissolved Solids;	mg/L	
	Total Nitrogen;	mg/L	
	Total Phosphorus;	mg/L	
	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons;	mg/L	

	BTEX; and PAH	mg/L	

Note 1: In-field non-NATA accredited analysis permitted.

32. The licence holder must maintain the bores referred to within Table 7 in a serviceable manner so that groundwater samples required by condition 31 can be taken..

33. The licence holder must ensure that all water samples are collected, handled and preserved in accordance with Australian Standard 5667.

34. The licence holder must ensure that all water samples are submitted to a laboratory with NATA accreditation for the analysis specified and analysed in accordance with the current Standard Methods for Examination of Wastewater – APHA-AWWA-WEF.

35. The licence holder must ensure that the results of the groundwater sampling program are presented in tabular form in the Annual Environmental Report required in Condition 40 of this licence.

Records and reporting

36. The licence holder must record the following information in relation to complaints received by the licence holder (whether received directly from a complainant or forwarded to them by the Department or another party) about any alleged emissions from the premises:

(a) the name and contact details of the complainant, (if provided);

(b) the time and date of the complaint;

(c) the complete details of the complaint and any other concerns or other issues raised; and

(d) the complete details and dates of any action taken by the licence holder to investigate or respond to any complaint.

37. The licence holder must maintain accurate and auditable books including the following records, information, reports, and data required by this licence:

(a) the calculation of fees payable in respect of this licence;

(b) the works conducted in accordance with condition 1 of this licence;

(c) any maintenance of infrastructure that is performed in the course of complying with condition 4 of this licence;

(d) monitoring programmes undertaken in accordance with conditions 30 and 31 of this licence; and

(e) complaints received under condition 36 of this licence.

38. The books specified under condition 37 must:

(a) be legible;

(b) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original version(s) and any subsequent amendments remain legible and are capable of retrieval;

(c) be retained by the licence holder for the duration of the licence; and

(d) be available to be produced to an inspector or the CEO as required.

39. The licence holder must:

(a) undertake an audit of their compliance with the conditions of this licence during the preceding annual period; and

(b) prepare and submit to the CEO an Annual Audit Compliance Report in the approved form by 1 March each year.

40. The licence holder must:

(a) prepare an environmental report that provides information in accordance with Table 8 for the preceding two annual periods, and

(b) submit the environmental report to the CEO by 1 March 2024 and biennially thereafter.

Table 8: Environmental reporting requirements

Condition	Requirement
Condition 20 and 21	the number and severity of any fires on site
Condition 18	the measures taken to suppress dust
Condition 15	the measures taken to control windblown waste
-	the average compaction rates
Condition 36	the number and type of complaints received including complainants' name, address, nature of complaint (where appropriate cross referenced with prevailing wind directions) and action taken
-	any changes to site boundaries, internal buffer zones;
Condition 6	Special wastes type 1 and 2 disposal areas
	quarantine waste disposal areas
Condition 30	total volumes of waste buried and the volumes of quarantine waste received for disposal;
Condition 30	Monitoring of waste inputs and outputs
-	location of groundwater monitoring bore(s) and surface drainage channels
Condition 31	an assessment of groundwater monitoring information against previous monitoring results, licence limits or other appropriate measures (e.g. standards or guidelines)
-	a trend comparison of groundwater monitoring results.

Definitions

In this licence, the terms in Table 9 have the meanings defined.

Table 9: Definitions

Term	Definition
ACN	Australian Company Number
AHD	means Australian Height Datum
Approved form	means the Annual Audit Compliance Report (AACR) form template approved by the CEO for use and available via DWER's external website.
APHA-AWWA-WEF	means American Public Health; American Water Works Association; Water Environment Federation
AQIS	means Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
asbestos	means material containing the asbestiform variety of mineral silicates belonging to the serpentine or amphibole groups of rock-forming minerals and includes actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite and any mixture containing 2 or more of those
AS 1940—2004	Australian Standard of the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids
Australian Standard 5667	means the most recent version and relevant part(s) of AS/NZS 5667
books	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
BTEX	means the suite of aromatic hydrocarbons that typify petroleum products and comprises Benzene, Toluene (methyl benzene), Ethyl benzene and the Xylenes (ortho-, meta-, and para-dimethyl benzene)
buffer	means the distance from the boundary of the premises to any area on the premises used for disposal, storage or transfer of waste
CEO	means Chief Executive Officer of the Department. "submit to / notify the CEO" (or similar), means either: Director General Department administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* Locked Bag 10 Joondalup DC WA 6919 or: info@dwer.wa.gov.au
clean fill	means material that will have no harmful effects on the environment and which consists of rocks or soil arising from the excavation of undisturbed

Term	Definition
	material, as defined in the document titled Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended December 2009)
condition	a condition to which the licence is subject under section 62 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.
cover material	means subsoil or other approved inert waste used for covering of waste
Department	means the department established under section 35 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994* (WA) and designated as responsible for the administration of the EP Act, which includes Part V Division 3.
discharge	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
emission	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
EP Act	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* (WA)
EP Regulations	*Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* (WA)
E- waste	means electronic, electrical and battery-powered items that have been discarded or no longer in working order. Covers a range of items used in commercial, industrial and residential premises and includes, but is not limited to, televisions, computers, mobile phones, kitchen appliances and audio/visual equipment.
Fire Control Officer	in relation to the premises, means a person who has such qualifications in fire fighting or fire control as are approved, appointed to that position by the occupier of the premises
grease trap	means grease trap liquid waste
greenwaste	means biodegradable waste comprising plants and their component parts such as flower cuttings, hedge trimmings, branches, grass, leaves, plants, seeds, shrub and tree loppings, tree trunks, tree stumps and similar materials and includes any mixture of those materials
Greenwaste Stockpiles	means stockpiles of greenwaste where each stockpile is less than 3 metres high and no more than 500 cubic metres in volume and separated by at least 5 metres of clear ground from any other stockpile, the boundary of the site or from other combustible material
Inert Waste Type 1	means wastes as defined in the document titled *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019)*
Inert Waste Type 2	means wastes as defined in the document titled *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019)*
Inspector	means a person appointed as an Inspector under Section 88 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*

Term	Definition
Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019)	refers to the document published by the Director General, Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
licence	refers to this document, which evidences the grant of a licence by the CEO under section 57 of the EP Act, subject to the specified conditions contained within.
licence holder	refers to the occupier of the premises, being the person specified on the front of the licence as the person to whom this licence has been granted.
mineral oil	means liquid waste mineral oils unfit for their intended use
mm, mg/L and µS/cm	means millimetres, milligrams per litre and microsiemens per centimetre respectively
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
PAH or PAHs	means polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons which may be one or (more usually) a mixture of a group of chemicals formed from the incomplete combustion of organic matter where the benzene rings are fused along their edge
Posi-Shell	means the synthetic daily cover system composed of an aggregate of (recycled) cementitious mineral binder, liquid (water), recycled plastic and cellulose fibres
premises	refers to the premises to which this licence applies, as specified at the front of this licence and as shown on the premises map in Schedule 1 to this licence.
prescribed premises	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.
Putrescible waste	means the component of the waste stream likely to become putrid – including wastes that contain organic materials such as food wastes or wastes of animal or vegetable origin, which readily bio-degrade within the environment of a landfill, as defined in the document titled *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019)*"
Quarantine waste	means material from a foreign region or country that is capable of being host to insects, helminths or other parasites, diseases, weeds or any other organisms that are not existent or prevalent in that country and pose a potential threat to local ecosystems, people or local plant or animal industries. Quarantine waste may include: (a) material used to pack and stabilise imported goods; (b) galley food and any other waste from overseas vessels;

Term	Definition
	(c) human, animal or plant waste bought into Australia; refuse or sweepings from a hold of an overseas vessel; (d) any other waste or other material, which comes into contact with quarantine waste; (e) contents of AQIS airport amnesty bins; and (f) articles seized by AQIS and/or not collected by clients;
Special Waste Type 1	means wastes as defined in the document titled *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019*)
Special Waste Type 2	means wastes as defined in the document titled *Landfill Waste Classification and Waste Definitions 1996 (As amended 2019*)
Surface waste body	means a water course or wetland (as those terms are defined in the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*) and any other surface water whether artificial or natural
SWL	means Standing Water Level in metres AHD (prior to sampling)
Tipping area	means the area of the premises where waste currently being brought to the premises is being deposited
TPH or total petroleum hydrocarbons	means indicator chemicals of potential concern such as Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes (BTEX), Naphthalene and carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) as well as the collapsed fractions group of hydrocarbons defined as C6-C10 (light non-BTEX fraction); C>10-C16 (petrol or gasoline fraction);C>16-C34 (diesel fraction); and C>34C40 (Lube or fuel oil fraction)
tyre	means a tyre made whether wholly or partly of natural or synthetic rubber or similar material
vector	means an agent capable of transmitting disease including flies, birds and rodents
waste	has the same meaning given to that term under the EP Act.

END OF CONDITIONS

Schedule 1: Maps

Premises map

The boundary of the prescribed premises is shown in the map below.

Figure 1: Map of the boundary of the prescribed premises

OFFICIAL

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

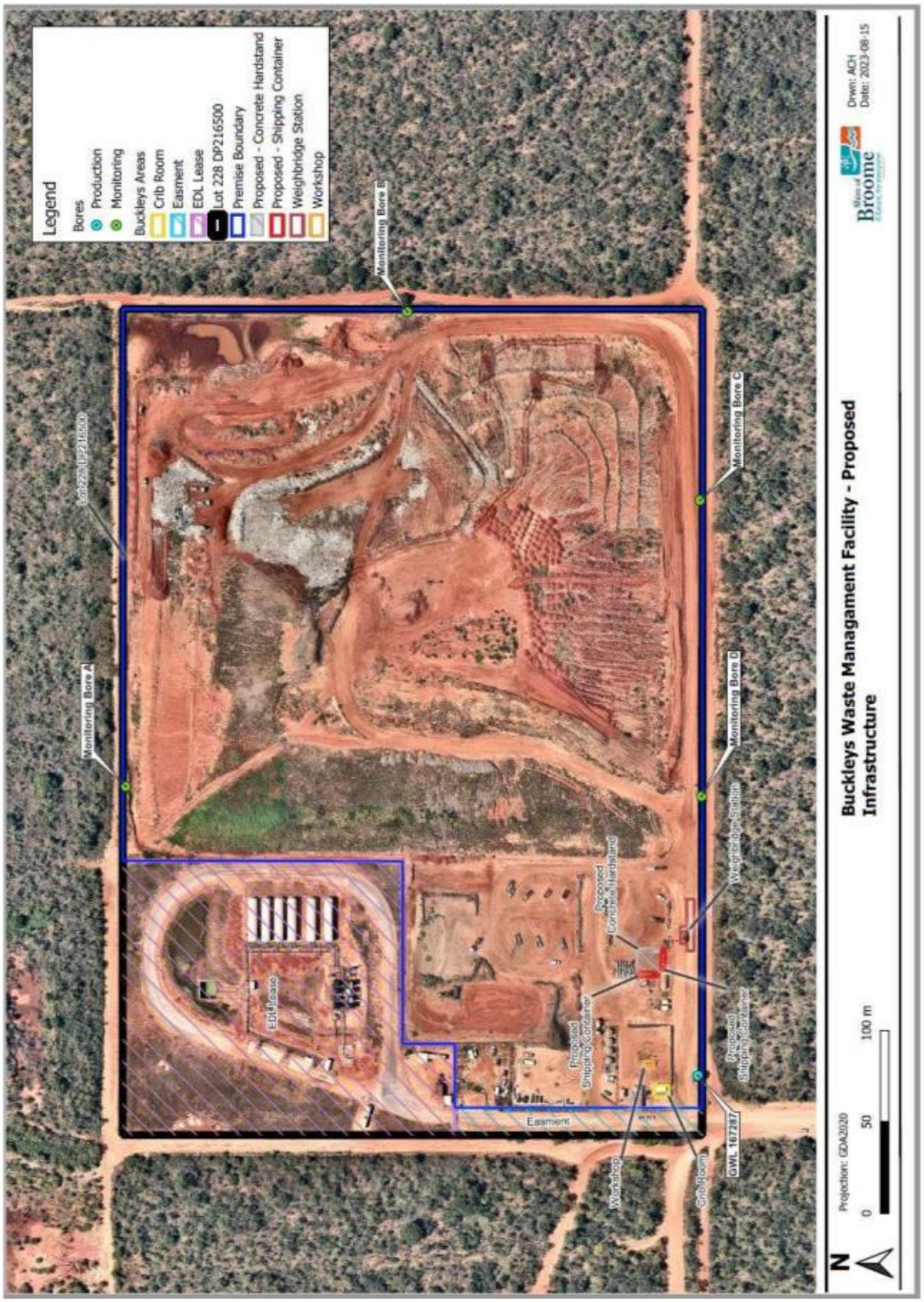

Figure 2: Premises infrastructure layout

Licence: L6912/1997/11 (Amended 11/01/2024)

IR-T06 Licence template (v8.0) (September 2022)

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APPENDIX C – BUDGET SCHEDULE

Description	Parameter	TOTAL (Rounded)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Post Closure
OPERATIONAL COST ESTIMATES									
Perimeter Road	South and SW corner (450m length)	26,000	26,000						
	Remainder of road (800m)	86,000		86,000					
Stormwater	Stormwater perimeter drain	36,000			25200		10,800		
Post closure monitoring	Surface water monitoring (sediment ponds)	10,000							10,000
	LFG Monitoring (in-house)	26,000							26,000
	Biowindow maintenance	32,000							32,000
	Landfill cap monitoring	12,000							12,000
	Landfill cap maintenance (contingency)	152,000							152,000
	Groundwater monitoring - Years 1 - 5 (six monthly)	96,000							96,000
	Groundwater monitoring - Years 6 - 25 (Annually)	240,000							240,000
	SUBTOTAL ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL COST	**716,000**							
CAPITAL COST ESTIMATES									
	Removal of infrastructure (gatehouse, etc)	16,000						16,000	
	LFG collection infrastructure (pipework, biowindow and monitoring bores)	346,000			224,900			121,100	
	Revegetation - Completed inhouse by Shire	45,000			29,250			15,750	
	Weed spraying	135,000		19,286	19,286	19,286	19,286	19,286	38,571
Capping Earthworks	Soil placement & operational compaction - all layers (Shire cost in-house)	527,000			131,750			395,250	
	Machine Hire (wet hire) (Shire provided cost)	678,000			169,500			508,500	
	Cap contour bund	19,000			19,000				
	Batter chute (along access road)	32,000			32,000				
Professional fees	Revegetation plan	19,000		19,000					
	Stormwater detailed design	40,000		40,000					
	LFG Biowindow detailed design	40,000		40,000					
	Licence surrender	16,000							16,000
	Project management, other consultancy, etc	131,000	1,300	10,214	32,544	964	1,504	53,794	31,129
Contingency	20% contingency for unforeseen events (inc. capping repairs)	552,000	5,000	43,000	137,000	4,000	6,000	226,000	131,000
	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	**3,312,000**	**32,300**	**257,500**	**820,430**	**24,250**	**37,590**	**1,355,680**	**784,700**

NOTES:

Cost estimates based on 43% of the Pyramid capping established by Dec 2024
Assume 'Pyramid' full by 2027, so capping works in 2028
Assume contingency full by 2030, so capping works in 2031
Remaining cap costs split 65% for 'Pyramid', 35% for contingency, based on area coverage
Weed spraying project for 7 years until natural veg established
LFG Biowindow detailed design added to costing
Contingency allowance has been increased from 10% to 20%, as the world is 'just a bit nuts' at the moment

9.3 PROSPERITY

9.3.1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND APPLICATIONS STREAM 1 AND 2, FOR 2026/27

LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Nil
APPLICANT:	Nil
FILE:	GPC16
AUTHOR:	Economic Development Coordinator
CONTRIBUTOR/S:	Nil
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Manager Community and Special Projects
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil

SUMMARY:

Council is requested to consider applications submitted under Stream 1 and 2 of the Community Development Fund, with funding allocations to be made in the 2026/27 financial year.

BACKGROUND

Previous Considerations

OMC 22 May 2025	Item 9.3.3
OMC 27 March 2025	Item 9.3.1
SMC 6 June 2024	Item 5.3.1
OMC 27 April 2023	Item 13.1
OMC 30 March 2023	Item 9.3.1
OMC 15 December 2022	Item 9.3.1

COMMENT

The Community Development Fund **(CDF)** program funds organisations within the Shire of Broome to develop and run initiatives and events that deliver long-term social or economic benefits to the local community. The CDF Guidelines were adopted at the 15 December 2022 Ordinary Meeting of Council **(OMC)**, following the amalgamation of the Events Development Fund **(EDF)** and the Annual Community Matched Fund **(ACMF).** This is the fourth year of CDF.

Community Development Fund Stream 1 applications are funded through a combination of Shire budgeted funds and Energy Developments Limited—West Kimberley Community Fund **(EDL)** grant funding. Stream 2 and 3 applications are allocated through the Shire's annual budget.

The CDF is separated into 3 streams.

- Stream 1 is for community projects and initiatives seeking a funding contribution of $500 - $10,000;
- Stream 2 is for events seeking a funding contribution of $1,000 - $40,000;
- Stream 3 is for PEARL events seeking a funding contribution of more than $40,000 per year (invite only).

This agenda item will consider applications that were received under Stream 1 and Stream 2 for events and projects that will be held in the 2026/27 financial year. Stream 3 was last considered at the OMC 27 March 2025, where a multiyear agreement with Shinju Matsuri Inc was approved and concludes in 2027.

COMMENT

Applications for the CDF program were accepted from 10 January to 20 March 2026. It was advertised via the Shire website, Facebook, the Shire News section in the Broome Advertiser, radio ads, poster advertising, media release and targeted emails to community and sporting groups. Previous applicants were also notified of the rounds' opening and closing dates.

Application Assessment Process

Following the closing date, each application was evaluated according to the CDF guidelines approved by Council. The process involved;

1. Applications are reviewed for eligibility.
2. Applications are scored against the following criteria by officers:
    a) Quality of the project or event, taking into account the extent to which the application complements other activity planned or proposed in Broome and the legacy of the project for the Broome community.
    b) The extent to which the event, project or initiative addresses the fund objectives as per Section 2.
    c) The credibility of the project budget and project delivery plan.
    d) Value for money in terms of impact, other funding sources secured and organisational need.

Officers will also use the following balancing criteria if required. These will not be scored but may be taken into account when making final recommendations:

a) balance of projects recommended for funding across type of project and demographics of beneficiaries.
b) The initiative is a new activity within the Shire that helps fill a gap in current activity (i.e.: a new activity for an audience demographic currently under-catered for).
c) New projects and organisations that have not received funding, or projects and organisations experiencing growth, may be prioritised over projects that have received funding previously for similar activity.
d) The level of recognition that the Shire will receive for its funding of the project.

Officers with expertise in club development, place activation, and economic development convened to review applications against the criteria and determine eligibility for funding, following Steps 1 and 2 of the assessment process.

Officers presented the assessment at a Council workshop held on 14 April, with Shire President Mitchell, Cr Cooper, Cr Lewis, Cr Smith, Cr Taylor and Cr Virgo in attendance and direction was provided on funding to be allocated.

Applications

A project description and the officer's assessment of the application against the guidelines are provided below.

Stream 1 Applications and Recommendations for Funding

For Stream 1 events, applicants are required to be based within the Shire of Broome or, if based outside the Shire boundaries, partner with a local organisation to demonstrate a commitment to local impact.

Applicants must be an incorporated not-for-profit organisation or community group, or have a confirmed auspice arrangement with a partner organisation. Applicants must also have an annual turnover of $500,000 or less, or where their turnover exceeds $500,000, demonstrate a significant need for funding.

Applicants are required to demonstrate that they have secured at least 50% of project costs from sources other than the CDF.

For Stream 1 events, 25 applications were received for 2026/27, with a total funding request of $207,366. This compares to the previous year, where 11 applications were received in 2025/26, with a total funding request of $125,219.

Given Stream 1 was heavily subscribed, and Council seeks to support a wide range of beneficial community programs, most applicants have been recommended to receive less than the amount requested. This approach allows for a more equitable distribution of available funding across eligible projects.

S101 – Live to Tell Your Story Inc t/a Prepare Produce Provide
Kimberley Bushfoods & Storytelling Student Showcase

Live to Tell Your Story Inc proposes to deliver a Kimberley Bushfoods and Storytelling Student Showcase, engaging secondary students in hands-on workshops that combine cultural knowledge, storytelling, and bushfood education. The project supports youth engagement and cultural learning, with broader community benefits through showcasing local knowledge and participation.

This project is not recommended for funding as the applicant is an external, non-Broome based organisation and has not sufficiently demonstrated local partnerships or engagement with Broome-based people, organisations or service providers.

Requested: $10,000
Recommended: $0,000

S102 – Healthy Mind Menu
Mental Health in Hospitality Broome Roadshow

Healthy Mind Menu proposes to deliver a mental health roadshow targeting the hospitality sector in Broome, expanding Mental Health First Aid initiatives and supporting workforce wellbeing within the industry.

This project is not recommended to allocate funding as the application does not sufficiently demonstrate eligibility under the Guidelines, including lack of clear local connection and unresolved assessment criteria.

Requested: $3,000
Recommended: $0

S103 – Pearl Coast Gymnastics Club
Airfloor Replacement or Gymnasium Rental Cost

Pearl Coast Gymnastics Club seeks funding to replace an essential Air Floor used in training and competitions, or alternatively to support gymnasium rental costs. The project supports ongoing access to recreational and sporting activities for local participants.

The applicant received funding in 2025/26 for a different project, with demonstrated delivery.

It is recommended to allocate $10,000 to the air floor replacement only, as rental costs are ineligible for funding as per section 3.3 of the CDF guidelines.

Requested: $10,000
Recommended: $10,000

S104 – Illyarrie Pty Ltd ATF The Trustee
Cable Beach Free Community WiFi

Illyarrie Pty Ltd proposes a cost-sharing arrangement to provide free community WiFi at Cable Beach, aimed at improving connectivity for residents and visitors.

It is not recommended to allocate funding, as the applicant does not meet eligibility requirements under Stream 1, including not being a not-for-profit organisation.

Requested: $2,500
Recommended: $0

S105 – Broome Town Band
Broome Town Band Rehearsal Venue Hire 2026–2029

Broome Town Band seeks funding to secure a three-year rehearsal venue, supporting the continuation of regular rehearsals and performances that contribute to community events and cultural activation in Broome.

The applicant is an ongoing community organisation with demonstrated contribution to local events.

It is recommended to allocate $3,000, as the project supports sustained community cultural activity. The recommended amount supports one year in venue hire costs but is less than the requested amount due to budget constraints and to ensure equitable distribution across applicants.

Requested: $9,020
Recommended: $3,000

S106 – Broome Athletics Club
WA State Junior Track & Field Event 2027

Broome Athletics Club seeks funding to support eligible athletes aged 8 to 12 to travel from Broome to Perth to attend the Fuel to Go & Play Little Athletics WA Challenge in March 2027. The event provides junior athletes with the opportunity to participate in a State-level athletics competition based on performance during the 2026/27 season.

The project is eligible; however, the applicant has received Shire funding for two consecutive years for the same project. It is not recommended to allocate funding due to the limited available budget and the need to support a broader range of applicants.

Requested: $6,360
Recommended: $0

S107 – RSPCA WA
RSPCA WA Community Action Day

RSPCA WA proposes to deliver a free community event providing animal health services, education, and support to pet owners. The event is designed to improve animal welfare outcomes and provide accessible services to the Broome community.

The applicant received funding in 2024/25.

It is recommended to allocate $5,000, as the project provides a direct community benefit and supports animal welfare outcomes. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints and to ensure equitable distribution across applications.

Requested: $10,000
Recommended: $5,000

S108 – Broome Boxing Club Inc
Kimberley Championships Red Dirt Rumble 2026

Broome Boxing Club Inc proposes to deliver the Kimberley Championships Red Dirt Rumble, supporting local fighters and providing opportunities for competition and community engagement.

This is a new application under the Community Development Fund.

It is recommended to allocate $6,000, as the project supports youth engagement, sport development, and community participation. The recommended amount is slightly less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $6,316
Recommended: $6,000

S109 – Broome Youth & Families Hub
Broome Youth and Families Hub Drop In Revitalisation

Broome Youth & Families Hub proposes to upgrade the Drop-In Youth Centre through the purchase of furniture, equipment, and improvements to enhance the space for young people and families.

This is a new application under the Community Development Fund.

It is recommended to allocate $6,000, as the project supports youth engagement and provides a safe and accessible community space. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $7,172
Recommended: $6,000

S110 – Boab Health Services
Little Feet, Big Steps

Boab Health Services proposes to deliver a community-based podiatry program providing checks, education, and early intervention services.

It is not recommended to allocate funding, as the applicant has not met the Guideline criteria by demonstrating a need for the funding despite having an annual turnover of over $500,000.

Requested: $9,800
Recommended: $0

S111 – Broome Floorball Inc
Youth Development Project 2026–2027

Broome Floorball Inc proposes to deliver a youth-focused sporting program supporting participation, skill development, and inclusive engagement. The applicant has previously received funding for similar initiatives.

It is recommended to allocate $6,000, as the project supports youth participation and community sport outcomes. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $10,000
Recommended: $6,000

S112 – Broome Historical Society
Indonesian Canoe Shed Interpretive Upgrade

Broome Historical Society proposes to upgrade interpretive materials at the Indonesian Canoe Shed to enhance visitor experience and historical understanding. The applicant received funding in 2025/26 for a different project.

It is recommended to allocate $4,500, as the project supports heritage interpretation and tourism outcomes.

Requested: $4,500
Recommended: $4,500

S113 – Pilbara Kimberley University Centres Inc (Broome)
PKUC 2027 Scholarship Program

Pilbara Kimberley University Centres Inc proposes to provide a $5,000 scholarship to support higher education students from remote regions accessing study through the Broome centre.

It is not recommended to allocate funding, as the application does not meet eligibility criteria under Section 3.3 of the Guidelines which states that grant funding may not be used for 'fundraising to support the provision of community grants or donation programs by the applicant.'

Requested: $5,000
Recommended: $0

S114 – Backroom Press
Write By the Bay

Backroom Press proposes to deliver a three-stage creative writing program supporting local writers through workshops, mentorship, and publication outcomes.

It is recommended to allocate $6,000, as the project supports arts development and community participation. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $8,650
Recommended: $6,000

S115 – The Skill Engineer Ltd
Kimberley Beats; Remote Youth Digital Access Program

The Skill Engineer Ltd proposes to deliver a youth-focused music and digital arts program, improving access to creative technologies and skill development opportunities.

The applicant received funding in 2025/26 for a different project.

It is recommended to allocate $8,500, as the project supports youth engagement, creative skill development and local participation.

Requested: $9,500
Recommended: $8,500

S116 – Sammy the Dragon
Sammy the Dragon for Shinju Matsuri

Sammy the Dragon proposes to deliver a child-focused cultural activation as part of Shinju Matsuri.

It is not recommended to allocate funding, as the applicant is not an incorporated organisation and does not meet eligibility requirements.

Requested: $5,000
Recommended: $0

S117 – Chrissy Carter Fund
Feline Rescue and Rehoming Initiative

Chrissy Carter Fund proposes to coordinate the rescue, care, and rehoming of cats, including transport and veterinary support.

The applicant received funding in 2025/26. The project has previously demonstrated positive impacts for the community by saving cats and reducing the overall numbers of potential strays. It is recommended that a reduced amount of $8,000 is allocated due to budget constraints.

Requested: $10,000
Recommended: $8,000

S118 – Broome Soccer Association
Building Better Pathways Program

Broome Soccer Association proposes to establish additional intra-club programs to improve participation pathways and player development.

It is recommended to allocate $6,000, as the project supports community sport and youth engagement. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $10,000
Recommended: $6,000

S119 – Nikkei Australia
When You Call My Name Project

Nikkei Australia proposes to deliver a photographic exhibition at the Broome Historical Museum, supporting cultural storytelling and community engagement.

It is recommended to allocate $6,000, as the project provides cultural and community benefit. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $8,276
Recommended: $6,000

S120 – Judo Broome
Development of a Judo Club in Broome

Judo Broome proposes to establish a new sporting club, increasing participation opportunities through introductory programs and equipment.

The project is eligible; however, the applicant has received Shire funding for two consecutive years. It is not recommended to allocate funding due to budget constraints and the need to support a broader range of applicants.

Requested: $8,758
Recommended: $0

S121 – Saving Animals from Euthanasia
Animal Welfare and Wellbeing

Saving Animals from Euthanasia proposes to deliver volunteer-led animal rescue services, including veterinary care and rehoming.

This is a new application under the Community Development Fund.

It is recommended to allocate $6,000, as the project supports animal welfare outcomes and community benefit. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $10,000
Recommended: $6,000

S122 – Breaking the Silence Limited t/a DV Assist
Stronger Kimberley Responses: FDV & Trauma Informed Support

Breaking the Silence Limited proposes to deliver family and domestic violence support services, focusing on trauma-informed responses and community capacity building.

Not recommended for funding as the applicant is an external, non-Broome based organisation and has not sufficiently demonstrated local partnerships or engagement with Broome-based people, organisations or service providers.

Requested: $10,000
Recommended: $0

S123 – Coolamon Community
Coolamon Community and KAMS Strong Beginnings

Coolamon Community proposes to continue delivery of the Coolamon Gift program supporting early childhood outcomes.

It is not recommended to allocate funding due to budget constraints and limited local delivery.

Requested: $20,000
Recommended: $0

S124 – Cable Beach Primary School P&C
Debate Club Camp

Cable Beach Primary School P&C proposes to deliver a two-day Debate Skills Camp to build confidence and communication skills among students. The applicant is eligible as an incorporated P&C.

It is recommended to allocate $3,500, as the project supports youth development and education outcomes.

Requested: $3,514
Recommended: $3,500

S125 – Broome Circle
Broome Empowerment Centre Activation Project

Broome Circle proposes to activate the Broome Empowerment Centre through community programs and service delivery.

This is a new application under the Community Development Fund.

It is recommended to allocate $3,000, as the project demonstrates strong community support and service delivery outcomes. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $10,000
Recommended: $3,000

STREAM 2 APPLICATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING

All Stream 2 applications for funding must be for an event, and all applicants are required to demonstrate that they have secured at least 50% of project costs from sources other than the CDF. Businesses are eligible to apply, provided the event meets the relevant eligibility and assessment criteria.

Events must demonstrate that they will deliver long-term social and economic outcomes for the Broome community. To be eligible for a higher level of support, the event should be identified as a drawcard, enhancer or community event.

The Shire also seeks appropriate acknowledgement of its contribution to Stream 2 events. This may include an opportunity for a Shire representative to speak at the event, as well as recognition through banner display or other agreed promotional material.

For Stream 2 events, 12 applications were received for 2026/27, with a total funding request of $211,124. This compares to the previous year, where 15 applications were received in 2025/26, with a total funding request of $376,819.

S201 – Broome Netball Association
Nets on the Beach

Broome Netball Association proposes to deliver Nets on the Beach, an annual Cable Beach netball fundraiser scheduled for May 2027. The event supports social connection, physical activity and local economic activation, with proceeds supporting netball programs and travel to the North West Championships.

The event is established and low risk, with strong participation, local engagement and letters of support.

It is recommended to allocate $6,500, as the event demonstrates clear youth and community benefits.

Requested: $6,500
Recommended: $6,500

S202 – Purple Hands Foundation
Kimberley 9s Carnival

Purple Hands Foundation proposes to deliver the Kimberley 9s Carnival, a two-day youth engagement event held in late October. The event combines football with structured workshops and targets at-risk youth across the Kimberley, with approximately 500 students expected to participate.

The applicant has been funded previously and demonstrates strong stakeholder and local partnerships, including WA Police and community organisations.

It is recommended to allocate $15,000, as the event provides youth engagement, wellbeing, community safety and regional participation outcomes. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints and the request for multiyear funding was not supported.

Requested: $34,700
Recommended: $15,000

S203 – The Kids Research Institute Australia
The Kids STEM Festival Broome 2026

The Kids Research Institute Australia proposes to deliver the Kids STEM Festival Broome 2026, an established two-day STEM engagement event for students and families. The event includes hands-on science activities, school workshops and a community session, and is scheduled for 12 and 13 August at the Civic Centre.

The application is well supported by partners and aligns with youth and social impact priorities.

It is recommended to allocate $5,000, as the event provides educational and community benefit. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints and noting some expenses were high.

Requested: $9,968
Recommended: $5,000

S204 – Broome Bowling Club
Broome Bowling Events 2026/2027

Broome Bowling Club proposes to deliver established annual bowls tournaments attracting interstate and WA participants, including events held during Shinju Matsuri and in May 2027.

The applicant has received Shire support previously and has demonstrated an economic rationale through visitor attraction and club activation.

It is recommended to allocate $6,000, as the events provide economic and tourism benefits. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints, and it is recommended that this be the final year of funding.

Requested: $18,075
Recommended: $6,000

S205 – Monsterball Broome
Monster Beach Club

Monsterball Broome proposes to deliver Monster Beach Club, a 10-day school holiday activation from 10 to 20 July 2026 at BRAC, featuring inflatable-based recreational activities.

The project is recommended for funding due to its positive impact during the school holiday period, providing structured recreational activities for local children and young people. The activation is also expected to attract visitors and tourists, support family-friendly activity in Broome, and contribute to local economic activity during the July peak season.

Requested: $15,000
Recommended: $5,000

S206 – Environs Kimberley
Environs Kimberley Art Auction

Environs Kimberley proposes to deliver the Environs Kimberley Art Auction, an established annual ticketed arts event and fundraiser featuring a live and online auction of Kimberley artworks. The event is scheduled to be held in July 2026 at the Civic Centre.

The project demonstrates community participation, volunteer involvement and artist engagement, with economic impact extending beyond the event through direct art sales and longer-term support for the Kimberley arts sector. However, the application is not recommended for funding as the primary purpose of the event is fundraising, rather than the delivery of a community activity.

Requested: $10,000
Recommended: $0

S207 – Broome Sports Association
Broome Sports Awards

Broome Sports Association proposes to deliver the Broome Sports Awards, an established annual gala awards event recognising athletes, volunteers and community contributors across multiple sports. The event is scheduled for 21 November 2026.

The applicant is a repeat applicant and previously received multi-year funding of $10,000. The event is established and low risk, with strong local engagement, volunteer participation and sponsorship support.

It is recommended to allocate $10,000, as the event provides community recognition and supports local sporting participation.

Requested: $11,000
Recommended: $10,000

S208 – Broome Barracudas Swimming Club
Kimberley Open Short Course (KOSC)

Broome Barracudas Swimming Club proposes to deliver the Kimberley Open Short Course, a three-day Swimming WA sanctioned competition at BRAC from 25 September to 4 October 2026. The event enables swimmers across age groups and abilities to achieve official qualifying times, supported by officiating, training clinics and regional participation from clubs across WA.

The project demonstrates economic impact through visitor spend and repeat attendance, alongside youth development outcomes. The applicant has a strong track record and partnerships with Swimming WA and BRAC, with high reliance on volunteer delivery.

It is recommended to allocate $10,000, as the event supports youth development, regional sport participation and visitor activity. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints. A multi-year funding agreement was not supported.

Requested: $15,875
Recommended: $10,000

S209 – Australian String Quartet
Creative Residency in Broome

Australian String Quartet proposes to deliver a four-day arts residency from 24 to 28 August 2026 at the Civic Centre. The program includes performances, workshops, masterclasses and open rehearsals with Stephen Pigram, with a focus on cultural participation, inclusion and local capacity building through free community access.

The project is a high-quality arts residency with strong cultural and community engagement outcomes, supported by credible partners and a significant in-kind contribution.
It is recommended to allocate $11,500, as the project supports cultural participation, local collaboration and community access. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $24,380
Recommended: $11,500

S210 – Black Swan Theatre
Raised in Big Spirit Country

Black Swan Theatre proposes to deliver Raised in Big Spirit Country, a three-night music and storytelling event from 3 to 5 September 2026 at Goolarri Amphitheatre. The event is led by Naomi Pigram-Mitchell and returns a successful Perth production to Broome through Pigram Productions, with local artists, crew, youth engagement and school programs.

The event is expected to attract approximately 500 attendees per performance, with an estimated total attendance of 1,500. Approximately 20 to 30 percent of attendees are expected to travel from outside Broome. The application is supported by strong sponsorship partners, including Minderoo Foundation.

It is recommended to allocate $10,000, as the project supports cultural activation, local employment and visitor attraction. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $20,000
Recommended: $10,000

S211 – Marrugeku
Cut the Sky

Marrugeku proposes to deliver Cut the Sky, a free three-day immersive indoor video installation from 20 to 22 August 2026 at the Civic Centre. The project combines filmed dance, sound and large-scale projection exploring climate change through Indigenous perspectives, with a flexible drop-in format accessible to all ages. It also includes a one-day community forum and broader Kimberley tour.

The project is well supported, with significant confirmed co-funding and clear alignment with social, community and economic impact priorities.

It is recommended to allocate $10,000, as the project supports cultural participation, free community access, school and visitor engagement, and broader regional activation. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints.

Requested: $20,626
Recommended: $10,000

S212 – Broome TriSports Association
Cable Beach Triathlon

Broome TriSports Association proposes to deliver the Cable Beach Triathlon, an established annual multi-sport event from 17 to 19 July 2026 at Cable Beach. The event includes a triathlon, the 5km Dash for Cash fun run, a 600m open water swim, and pre-event community activities including swim clinics and group rides.

The event is inclusive and supports participation across all ages and abilities, from beginner to competitive athletes. The application notes significant cash and donation prizes and includes high costs for flights and accommodation for travelling service providers, although explanations were provided.

It is recommended to allocate $8,000, as the event supports sport participation, community activation and visitor activity. The recommended amount is less than requested due to budget constraints and noting the high level of requested Shire support.

Requested: $25,000
Recommended: $10,000

CONSULTATION

CDF was widely publicly advertised, and one community engagement workshop was held to provide guidance on the application process. Officers also meet with local applicants to discuss their projects whilst the CDF round was open for submissions and provided feedback on applications that were submitted well before the deadline.

Multiyear Funding Applications

No projects or events have been recommended for multi-year funding, despite some applicants requesting this support. This is due to Councillor's concern that the available annual funding pool is reducing and that multi-year commitments would further limit the amount available for new applications in future years.

Officers acknowledge Council concern, but also that multi-year funding can be beneficial. It reduces administrative workload for both officers and proponents, creates a more streamlined funding process, and provides greater certainty for organisations to focus on establishing and delivering their programs rather than preparing annual grant applications.

For these reasons, officers are not recommending any change to the Guidelines at this time.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Nil

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Council has the right to determine funding allocations as per the Council adopted CDF Guidelines.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Community Development Fund (CDF) for Streams 1, 2, and 3 is allocated through the Shire's annual budget. Council retains the discretion to determine funding allocations each year, both overall and within each stream, based on the quality and number of applications received.

Stream1 Funding Implications

Stream 1 applications are supported through Shire budgeted funds and grant funding from the Energy Developments Limited – West Kimberley Community Fund (EDL).

EDL funding is provided through Reserve Funding, which currently has a balance of $25,000. Should the officer's recommendations be supported, applications will be recommended to EDL for funding if they meet the EDL-specific guidelines. Funding for projects determined to be eligible through EDL will be assigned to that relative account.

The Shire signed a Memorandum of Understanding with EDL on 8 August 2011; in 2024, EDL agreed to contribute an additional $50,000 to the West Kimberley Community Fund, to be allocated across 2025-26 and 2026-27. This is the final year EDL funding will be available, however, Shire officers have initiated discussions with EDL to renew this funding agreement.

Stream 1 had one multiyear agreement in place with Kyle Andrews Foundation; and 2026/27 is the last year of this agreement. Should the officer recommendations be supported, the table below outlines the full financial allocation for Stream 1 in 2026/27.

STREAM 1

Proponent	2026-27
Kyle Andrews Foundation	$ 7,500.00
Pearl Coast Gymnastics Club	$ 10,000.00
Broome Town Band	$ 3,000.00
RSPCA WA	$ 5,000.00
BROOME BOXING CLUB INC	$ 6,000.00
Broome Youth & Families Hub	$ 6,000.00
Broome Floorball Inc	$ 6,000.00
Broome Historical Society	$ 4,500.00
Backroom Press	$ 6,000.00
The Skill Engineer Ltd	$ 8,500.00
Chrissy Carter Fund	$ 8,000.00
Broome Soccer Association	$ 6,000.00
Nikkei Australia	$ 6,000.00
Saving Animals from Euthanasia	$ 6,000.00
Cable Beach Primary School	$ 3,500.00
Broome Circle	$ 3,000.00
	$ 95,000.00

Stream 2 Funding Implications

There are seven current multi-year event agreements in place for 2026/27, which were all decided at an OMC in previous years (below in table). The total already committed amount is $166,000 in 2026/27 and $136,000 in 2027/28.

Should the officer recommendations be supported, the table below outlines the full financial allocation for Streams 2 and 3 in 2026/27.

STREAM 2 & 3

Proponent	2026-27	2027-28
Shinju Matsuri Inc	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00
Theatre Kimberley	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00
Cinefest Oz	$ 20,000.00	
Broome Performing Arts Coop	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00
Broome Aboriginal Media Association	$ 10,000.00	$ 10,000.00
Bidyadanga Aboriginal Community La Grange	$ 10,000.00	
Australia's NorthWest ANW	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00
Broome Netball Association	$ 6,500.00	
Purple Hands Foundation	$ 15,000.00	

The Kids Research Institute Australia	$	5,000.00	
Broome Bowling Club	$	6,000.00	
Monsterball Broome	$	5,000.00	
Broome Sports Association	$	10,000.00	
Broome Barracudas Swimming Club	$	10,000.00	
Australian String Quartet	$	11,500.00	
Black Swan Theatre	$	10,000.00	
Marrugeku	$	10,000.00	
Broome TriSports Association	$	10,000.00	
	$	**265,000.00**	**$ 136,000.00**

RISK

	Risk	**Type**	**Rank**	**Mitigation**
Community dissatisfaction with allocations	Perception the Shire is not maximising opportunity to support organisations providing social and economic benefits	Reputational	Medium	Most applications were funded, however most at less than the requested amount. Where insufficient detail was provided or ineligible expenses were requested then officers will follow up with applicants for future years.
Funding recipient dissatisfaction with allocations	Perception the Shire is not maximising opportunity to support organisations providing social and economic benefits.	Reputational	Low	Guidelines have been put in place establishing eligibility criteria.

STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS

Prosperity - Together, we will build a strong, diversified and growing economy with work opportunities for everyone.

Outcome 8 - A strong, diverse and inclusive economy where all can participate.

Objective 8.2 Activate Broome precincts, events and tourism.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Simple Majority

REPORT RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. *Approves the allocation of the following amounts to the applicants under Stream 1 of the Community Development Fund and considers for inclusion in the 2026/27 annual budget:*

    a) *Pearl Coast Gymnastics Club, Airfloor Replacement $10,000*
    b) *Broome Town Band, Broome Town Band Rehearsal Venue Hire 2026-2029, $3,000*
    c) *RSPCA WA, RSPCA WA Community Action Day, $5,000*
    d) *Broome Boxing Club Inc, Kimberley Championships Red Dirt Rumble 2026, $6,000*
    e) *Broome Youth and Families Hub, Broome Youth and Families Hub Drop In Revitalization, $6,000*
    f) *Broome Floorball Inc, Youth Development Project 2026 - 2027, $6,000*
    g) *Broome Historical Society, Indonesian Canoe Shed Interpretive Upgrade, $4,500*
    h) *Backroom Press, Write By the Bay, $6,000*
    i) *The Skill Engineer Ltd, Kimberley Beats; Remote Youth Digital Access Project, $8,500*
    j) *Chrissy Carter Fund, Feline rescue and rehoming initiative: Transporting 131 cats to Perth for a new beginning over one year, $8,000*
    k) *Broome Soccer Association, Broome Soccer Association - Building Better Pathways Program, $6,000*
    l) *Nikkei Australia, When You Call My Name project, $6,000*
    m) *Saving Animals from Euthanasia, Animal Welfare and Wellbeing, $6,000*
    n) *Cable Beach Primary School, Debate Club Camp, $3,500*
    o) *Broome Circle, Broome Empowerment Centre Activation Project, $3,000*

2. *Approves the allocation of the following amounts to the applicants under Stream 2 of the Community Development Fund and considers for inclusion in the 2026/27 annual budget:*
    (a) *Broome Netball Association, Nets on the Beach, $6,500*
    (b) *Purple Hands Foundation, Kimberley 9s Carnival, $15,000*
    (c) *The Kids Research Institute Australia, The Kids STEM Festival Broome 2026, $5,000*
    (d) *Broome Bowling Club, Broome Bowling Events 2026/2027, $6,000*
    (e) *Monsterball Broome, Monster Beach Club, $5,000*
    (f) *Broome Sports Association, Broome Sports Awards, $10,000*
    (g) *Broome Barracudas Swimming Club, Kimberley Open Short Course (KOSC), $10,000*
    (h) *Australian String Quartet, Creative Residency in Broome, $11,500*
    (i) *Black Swan Theatre, Raised in Big Spirit Country, $10,000*
    (j) *Marrugeku, Cut the Sky, $10,000*
    (k) *Broome TriSports Association, Cable Beach Triathlon, $10,000*

Attachments
Nil

9.3.2 RENEWAL OF TRADING IN PUBLIC PLACES LICENCE AND APPLICATION TO TRADE IN ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS - PILBARA FISH TRUCK

LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Nil
APPLICANT:	Nil
FILE:	HEA001
AUTHOR:	Manager Environmental Health, Emergency and Rangers
CONTRIBUTOR/S:	Nil
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Acting Director Development and Community
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil

SUMMARY:

The Pilbara Fish Truck has been operating at a site along Old Broome Road since 2017 under a Trading in Public Places Licence issued in accordance with the *Trading , Outdoor Dining and Street Entertainment Law 2016 (the Local Law)*.

The current licence is due to expire on 31 July 2026. The applicant has applied to renew the licence and proposes to continue trading from the existing location within the Old Broome Road reserve adjacent to Reserve R42309.

The request to renew the licence is being referred to Council as the trading location is not within the approved trading zones in Council's Policy – Trading in Public Places and therefore requires Council consideration.

The applicant has also requested approval for an interim trading location at either Broome Cemetery or the Broome Visitor Centre during the Old Broome Road closure. The applicant advises that the closure has reduced passing traffic and customer access to the existing approved site.

This report provides an overview of the application, the applicant's risk assessment for the proposed interim locations, and the relevant considerations for Council's assessment and determination. The report recommends that the application to renew the trading license is approved and the application to trade in an alternative location is not supported.

BACKGROUND

Previous Considerations

OMC 27 July 2017	Item 9.2.1
OMC 27 July 2023	Item 9.1.3

Council first granted Pilbara Fish Truck approval to trade for one year at its current location at the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 27 July 2017. Council granted a further three year approval at the Ordinary Council Meeting 27 July 2023, which expires in July 2026. The location selected on Old Broome Road is unchanged from previous years and has previously been considered satisfactory having regard the size and weight of the truck.

All Shire trading licences are renewed annually. Where Council approval for a trading licence is required, Council may approve a longer trading term and delegate the annual renewal process to the Chief Executive Officer to reduce administrative load on Council.

The applicant has submitted an application for an interim trading location for the term of the Old Broome Road closures. The applicant advised that the Pilbara Fish Truck is approximately 18 metres long and relies on passing traffic for visibility. The applicant considers that the Old Broome Road closure has affected customer access because motorists may not turn into Old Broome Road when road closure signage is in place.

COMMENT

Officers have assessed the application for the renewal of the trading license and the interim application to trade from an alternative location. Comments in relation to each application is outlined below:

Renewal of training licence:

The Pilbara Fish Truck is a mobile food business selling frozen seafood from an 18 metre long refrigerated truck. The business markets itself as selling 'local quality healthy seafood direct from the boats'. The Pilbara Fish Truck is registered as a food business with the City of Karratha and currently travels to towns within the Pilbara including South Hedland, Port Hedland, Karratha, Paraburdoo, Tom Price, Newman, Onslow, Pannawonica and Wickham, on a monthly basis. The operator seeks an approval for continued trading in Broome on 21 weekends per year. The applicant provides their own power while trading and does not require local water supply or disposal.

Existing approved trading location

The documents submitted meet the requirements for assessment of a trading in public places application. The applicant has provided evidence of current public liability

insurance and current food business registration with the City of Karratha, both of which have been confirmed as current for the 2026-27 year.

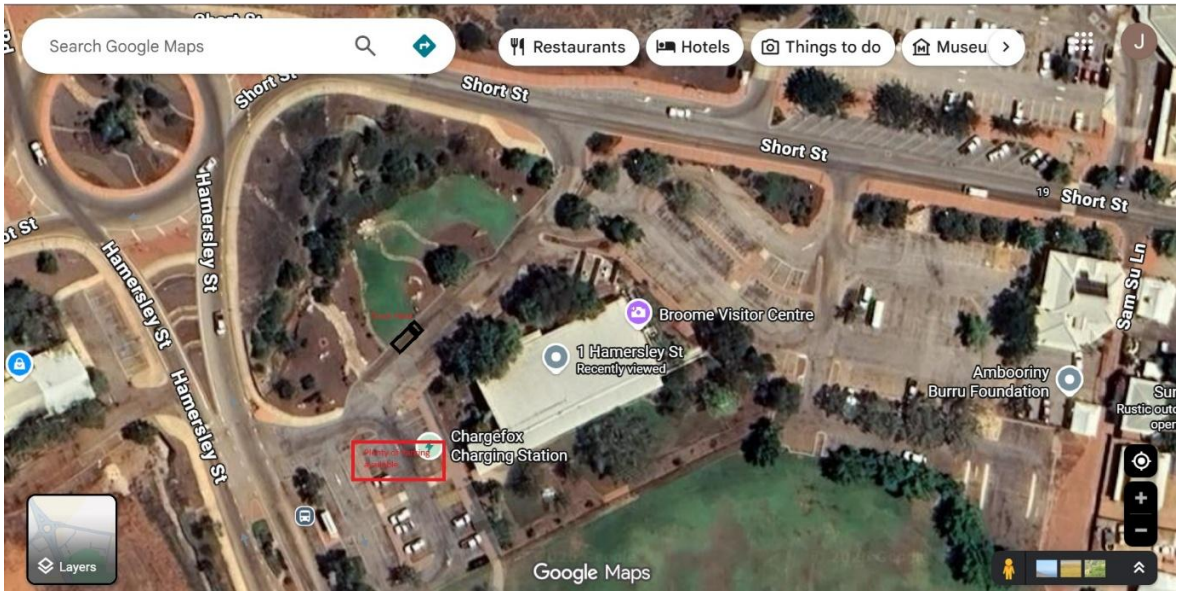
The current trading location on Old Broome Road is not within a trading zone as defined within the Trading in Public Places Policy (the Policy). When trading zones were introduced to the Policy in June 2022, the intention was to enable greater officer discretion to approve trading in public places, with the benefit of reducing delays in the application process and enabling activation of certain public places. Public trading may occur in other locations not within a zone if the applicant is able to demonstrate that the proposed trading location will be safe and suitable and is consistent with the objectives of the Policy. Trading applications for trading outside of the zones must be approved by Council.

The Policy states that an objective is to "encourage the use of parks and reserves for appropriate trading activities as a means of enhancing community activity and recreation, in such a manner that they do not conflict with amenity, usability and public safety". The meaning of this objective is that trading activities should encourage people to use and enjoy parks and reserves and facilitate persons staying longer in an area. It is considered that Pilbara Fish Truck does not meet this objective of the Policy, as customers to this trader do not stay in the area and the trading activity does not usually encourage activity and recreation in the area. Officers are therefore recommending that should Council renew the trading in public places renewal, that the licence shall not be transferable should the business be sold. This approach is consistent with Council's previous consideration of the Sale and Co trading licence, where the approval was specific to the existing operator and any future transfer or change in business ownership would require a new application to be considered on its merits.

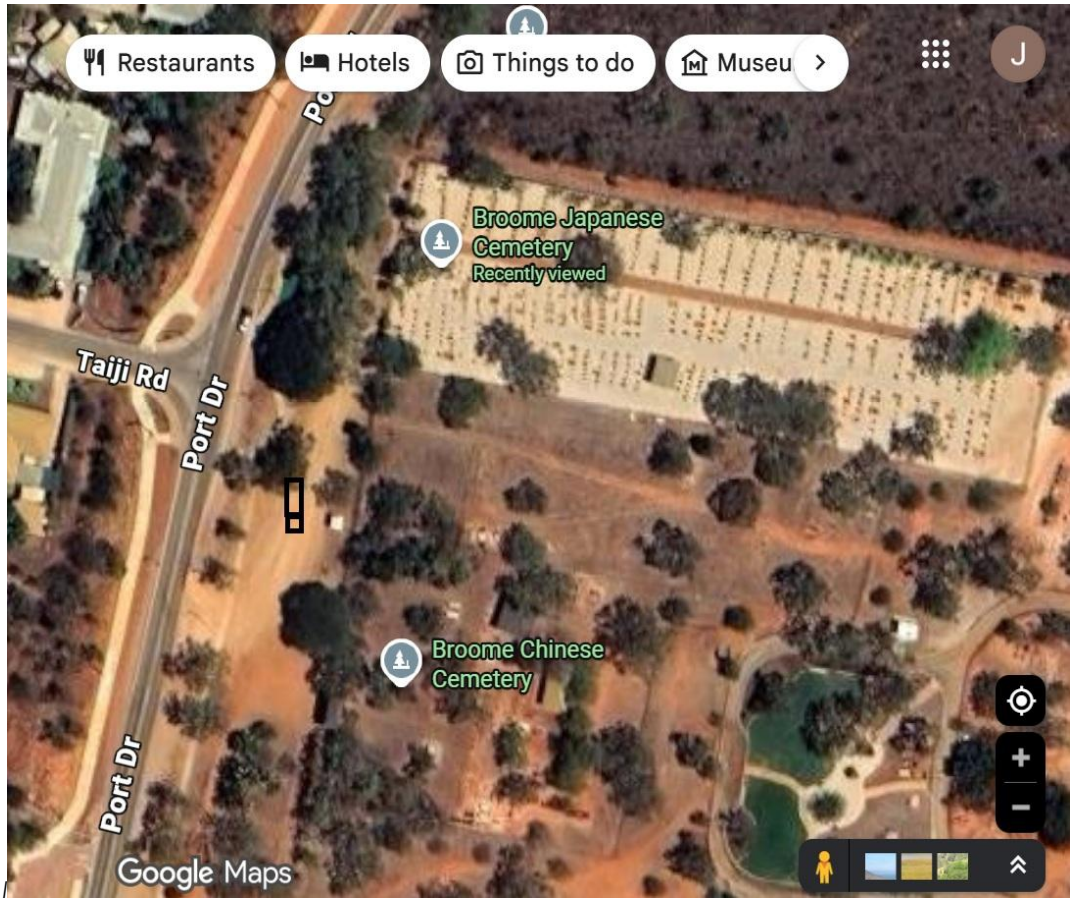
As the trader has been trading from this location without issue and the Shire has not received recent complaints on the trading activity, it is recommended that Council approves the renewal of the Trading Licence for the existing Old Broome Road location for a three-year period to 31 July 2029, subject to annual renewal under delegated authority. As outlined above, this trading activity was approved prior to the review of the Trading Policy in 2022, as such it is one of the few remaining traders that have approval to trade out of the approved trading zones. As outlined above, Officers are recommending that should Council renew the trading in public places renewal, that the licence shall not be transferable should the business be sold.

Interim Trading application for alternative location

The applicant has requested to trade from either the Broome Cemetery or the Broome Visitors Centre for the term of the Old Broome Road closures, refer to images below. This would be from 27 June 2026 to 9 August 2026 and incorporate four weekends of trade (note estimated completion date for the Old Broome Road upgrades is late July 2026, the trader has advised it would return to the approved Old Broome Road trading site once road closure is discontinued).



Applicant's proposed Broome Visitor Centre interim location.



Applicants proposed Broome Cemetery interim location

Access to the current approved trading zone remains available to both the trader and customers, with the section of Old Broome Road adjacent to the site remaining open. The primary impact of the road closure is a reduction in passing traffic volume, which may reduce customer numbers for the applicant. However, the Trading Policy does not include provisions for relocation or approval of alternative trading sites on the basis of reduced traffic volume or potential loss of trade. There is no guarantee of customer traffic or turnover associated with any approved site within the Policy.

As outlined above, the application for an interim trading location is not considered consistent with the objectives of the Trading Policy as it does not encourage the use of parks

and reserves. The trader has been advised of the approved trading locations in the Trading Policy that officers have the ability to approve for the term of the road works. Approval the interim trading application that is not in an approved trading location in the Policy, would result in the trader operating from locations closer to 'bricks and mortar' businesses offering similar products.

Applicant risk assessment.

The applicant has submitted a risk assessment for the Broome Visitor Centre and Broome Cemetery. The assessment identifies the following matters:

Proposed location	Key risks identified	Applicant controls proposed	Officer observation
Broome Visitor Centre	Access to the preferred position may be obstructed by caravans; customer parking may be limited during peak periods; customers may park incorrectly; pedestrian interface risk.	Wait for caravans to move; rely on existing parking adjacent to the truck and east of the Visitor Centre; request customers move incorrectly parked vehicles; rely on low-speed environment.	Risks are primarily parking, access and pedestrian-interface related. The site is a high-use visitor/tourism area and the applicant controls rely substantially on customer behaviour and availability of parking.
Broome Cemetery	Vehicle access may be affected by other vehicles or wet conditions; customer parking behaviour; risk of customers stopping suddenly on Port Drive; pedestrian interface risk in a 60km/h environment.	Notify customers by SMS and Facebook; place seafood signs 50 metres either side of the location, 5 metres from the road; remove signs if wind exceeds 25km/h; ask customers to move incorrectly parked vehicles.	The applicant identifies sudden stopping on Port Drive as severity 5. The proposed controls rely on customer awareness and temporary signage. Any signage in a road reserve would require appropriate approval and should not be assumed as a mitigation. This location presents a higher traffic and amenity risk than the existing approved location.

The risk assessment reinforces that the existing Old Broome Road location remains the most appropriate location for the trading activity. While the applicant has proposed controls for the interim sites, those controls do not adequately address the policy, amenity, parking, traffic and operational considerations associated with the proposed alternative locations.

In practical terms, the Broome Visitor Centre is not considered suitable for the proposed trading activity. The site already experiences vehicle and pedestrian movements associated with visitors, staff, tour operators, buses, caravans and other large vehicles. Introducing a food truck would generate additional vehicle movements, informal stopping, customer parking and pedestrian activity within an already constrained and frequently congested area. It would also create potential conflicts between customers approaching the food truck and vehicles entering, exiting or manoeuvring within the site. The availability of suitable space for the trading vehicle, customer queuing, safe pedestrian access and separation from existing traffic movements is limited. The use of a generator and customer activity, may also adversely affect the amenity and primary visitor-information function of the site. Furthermore, the trading activity would be within close proximity to established businesses that offer similar goods for sale and is not deemed to enhance community activity and recreation function of the reserve and is therefore deemed inconsistent with the objectives of the Trading Policy.

The Broome Cemetery option also introduces additional traffic risk associated with vehicles slowing, turning or stopping on Port Drive. It would place a commercial trading activity within or immediately adjacent to a sensitive cemetery reserve, with the operation of a generator and associated customer activity having the potential to adversely affect the quiet and respectful amenity expected at that location.

It is therefore recommended that the request for interim trading locations at Broome Cemetery and Broome Visitor Centre is not supported.

CONSULTATION

Nil. The applicant has provided supporting information and a risk assessment for the proposed interim locations.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

TRADING, OUTDOOR DINING AND STREET ENTERTAINMENT LOCAL LAW 2016

2.3 Determination of application

2.3.1 - The local government may, in respect of an application for a licence — (a) refuse to approve the application; or (b) approve the application on such terms and conditions, if any, as it sees fit.

2.3.2 - The local government may refuse to approve an application for a licence, where;

(a) it is not in accordance with clause 2.2 or any other clause containing requirements to be complied with when making an application for a licence;
(b) the activity will have an unreasonable impact on an established shop or an activity undertaken under an existing licence;
(c) the application does not comply with a policy of the local government adopted by the Council and relevant to that application;
(d) the proposed activity or location in respect of which a licence is sought is considered by the local government to be undesirable;
(e) the proposed stall is considered by the local government to be unsuitable in any respect for the activity or location for which the licence is sought;
(f) the applicant is not a suitable person to hold a licence;
(g) the applicant is an undischarged bankrupt or is in liquidation;
(h) the applicant has entered into any composition or arrangement with creditors;

(i) a manager, an administrator, a trustee, a receiver or a receiver and manager has been appointed in relation to any part of the applicant's undertakings or property; or
(j) there are other grounds on which the local government considers the application should be refused.

2.3.4 If the local government refuses to approve an application for a licence, it is to give written reasons for that refusal to the applicant.

2.5 Licence renewal

2.5.1 Prior to the expiry of an outdoor dining licence, a market licence or a trading licence, the licensee may apply to the local government for the renewal of the licence.

2.4 Issue of licence

2.4.4 The local government may vary the terms or conditions of a licence and the licensee must comply with those terms and conditions as varied on and from the date of notification of the variation.

5.2 Limitations on trading

5.2.2 The issue of a trading licence does not give the licensee exclusive possession or use of the approved trading area.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The renewal of the existing Old Broome Road trading location is consistent with previous Council approvals for this operator and with the assessment framework under the Trading in Public Places Policy.

Approval of either interim trading location would not be consistent with the objectives of the current Policy. The request is primarily based on reduced passing traffic and potential loss of trade associated with temporary roadworks. The Policy does not provide for relocation on that basis, and the proposed activity is not considered to activate a park or reserve in a manner that enhances community activity or recreation.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Given the activity is proposed to operate for 21 weekends per year and is not in a high-usage area, the applicant will be charged the medium intensity licence fee of $1,102.00 per annum applies.

There are no additional financial implications to the Shire associated with renewal of the licence for the existing approved location.

RISK

The risk to the Shire in renewing the Trading Licence for the existing Old Broome Road location is considered Low. The applicant is required to maintain public liability insurance to the value of $10,000,000 for the trading activity and must comply with the conditions of the licence.

The applicant's risk assessment identifies manageable operational risks at the Broome Visitor Centre, primarily relating to caravan access, customer parking and pedestrian interaction. However, the site remains a busy visitor precinct and the proposed controls rely largely on customer behaviour and parking availability.

The applicant's risk assessment identifies a more significant traffic risk at Broome Cemetery, including the risk of customers stopping suddenly on Port Drive. The applicant has assessed this risk as likelihood 2 and severity 5. The proposed controls include SMS and Facebook notifications and temporary seafood signs 50 metres either side of the location. These controls are not considered sufficient to overcome the broader traffic, amenity and reserve-use concerns associated with approving the cemetery location as an interim trading site.

The reputational risk associated with refusing the proposed interim locations is considered minimal. The trader is not a resident of the Shire, does not employ members of the local community in the trading activity and provides limited broader economic or place-activation outcomes beyond the direct commercial benefit derived from the trading activity. The business operates primarily as a point-of-sale activity, with customers generally purchasing goods and leaving the location rather than remaining within and contributing to the activation of the surrounding area. Accordingly, refusal of the interim locations is unlikely to result in any material adverse impact on local employment, community amenity, economic activity or the Shire's reputation.

There is a risk that approval of an interim location outside the endorsed Policy framework may create an expectation that trading locations can be varied to address commercial impacts such as reduced passing traffic. This may affect consistency in future decision-making. Refusing the interim locations while renewing the existing approved site reduces this risk and maintains alignment with the Policy.

STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS

Prosperity - Together, we will build a strong, diversified and growing economy with work opportunities for everyone.

Outcome 8 - A strong, diverse and inclusive economy where all can participate.

Objective 8.2 Activate Broome precincts, events and tourism.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Simple Majority

REPORT RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. *Approves the renewal of the Trading in Public Places Licence for Pilbara Fish Truck at the existing approved Old Broome Road road reserve location adjacent to Reserve R42309 for a period expiring 31 July 2029, subject to annual renewal and compliance assessment under delegated authority with the condition that the trading lisence is not transferrable*

2. *Notes that annual renewal remains subject to the applicant maintaining all required approvals, registrations and insurances, including public liability insurance to the value of $10,000,000, and complying with all licence conditions.*

REPORT RECOMMENDATION:

That Council does not approve the applicant's request for an interim trading location at the Broome Cemetery or the Broome Visitors Centre during the term of the Old Broome Road works for the following reasons:

a. *The locations are not consistent with the objectives of the Trading in Public Places Policy;*

b. *There are unresolved amenity, parking, pedestrian and traffic considerations;*

c. *The applicant has other approved trading locations under the Policy that can be utilised for the trading activity; and*

d. *Approval of the proposed interim trading locations would create a precedence that trading locations can be varied to address reduced passing traffic.*

Attachments
Nil

9.4 PERFORMANCE

9.4.1 ADOPTION OF THE 2026/2027 ANNUAL BUDGET

LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Nil
APPLICANT:	Nil
FILE:	ACC01
AUTHOR:	Manager Financial Services
CONTRIBUTOR/S:	Nil
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Director Corporate Services
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil

SUMMARY:
Council is requested to adopt the Shire of Broome 2026/2027 Annual Budget, together with supporting schedules, including the:

1. Differential Rates, Minimum Payments and Instalment Payment Arrangements;
2. Elected Member Sitting Fees and Allowances;
3. Materiality Threshold for Variance Reporting; and
4. Schedule of Fees and Charges.

Previous Considerations

OMC 11 December 2025	Item 9.4.3 Minute No. C/1225/015 Council Plan 2025-2035 - Minor Desktop Review - Annual Update
SMC 28 April 2026	Item 5.2.1 Minute No. C/0426/005 Notice of Intention to Impose 2026/2027 Differential Rates
OMC 30 April 2026	Item 9.4.2 Minute No. C/0426/016 Adoption of the 2026/2027 Schedule of Fees and Charges
SMC 26 May 2026	Item 5.1.1 Minute No. C/0526/055 Council Consideration of Public Submissions on Intention to Impose Differential Rates and Minimum Payments for the 2026/2027 Annual Budget

BACKGROUND

Under section 6.2 of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act), a local government is required to prepare and adopt an Annual Budget for its municipal fund for each financial year.

In previous years, the Annual Budget has been informed by Council's Strategic Community Plan, Corporate Business Plan (CBP) and Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) as required through the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IPR) Framework.

Council has taken the opportunity to be an early adopter of recent reforms under the *Local Government Amendment Act 2023.* These reforms have replaced the requirement for separate Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan documents with a streamlined Council Plan (Plan). This new format removes duplication by providing a single, integrated plan clearly outlining the local government's commitments to addressing community objectives.

The Long-Term Financial Plan (LTFP) is the monetary translation of the Council Plan encapsulating operating, capital, investing and financing activities. The Annual Budget is then guided by the high-level projections embodied in the Long-Term Financial Plan**.**

Following a desktop review, Council adopted the Council Plan and Long Term Financial Plan at the Ordinary Meeting of Council (OMC) held 11 December 2025, both of which have been used to inform the 2026/27 Annual Budget preparation.

Financial Assistance Grant Decline

As preparation of the budget has progressed, it has been recognised that the Shire's annual Financial Assistance Grant from the Commonwealth Government, which was forecast to increase over time in the LTFP, has in fact been reducing, as it is based on inaccurate allocation advice, and a change to the way the Shire of Broome allocation is determined. In 2025/26 this resulted in a $293,000 reduction and required Council to identify savings to offset the reduced grant revenue.

The decline in the Financial Assistance Grant will flow through to the 2026/27 Annual Budget and has impacted the municipal funding required in 2026/27 to maintain the Shire's services, programs and asset renewal. While opportunities have been pursued to identify savings, increase revenue streams (including grants), draw down reserve funds and review services, the flow on effects result in an increase to Council's proposed rates.

Community Housing Rate Exemptions

In 2025/26 Council dealt with a rate exemption request from a Community Housing Provider seeking rate exemptions on public housing properties owned by, or managed by them on behalf of the State. It is noted that the rates for these properties had previously been paid annually by either the State Government or the community housing provider.

Council initially refused the application however following a State Administrative Tribunal hearing and after receiving legal advice, Council approved the "Charitable Use" rate exemption request. This resulted in a $240,496 reduction in rates with an ongoing $125,000 annual impact, equating to a 0.4% rate increase.

While Council acknowledges the benefits that public housing delivers to the wider community and supports the provision of social and affordable housing to those in need, it also recognises that the delivery of public housing, including the payment of local government rates, is a State Government responsibility for which the State receives Federal Government funding. The transfer of public housing management from the State Government to Community Housing Providers has increased the application of Charitable Use rate exemptions, placing growing pressure on regional local governments and ratepayers.

In the Kimberley public housing accounts for around 16% of housing stock as compared to only around 3% in metropolitan Perth. Council acknowledges the disproportionately high concentration of public housing across the Kimberley and the growing burden this places on the Shire's rating base where rates are not payable on public housing properties. If all

public housing properties in the Shire were to become exempt from rates, the potential reduction in rates revenue could be up to $2.8 million annually, significantly impacting Council's ability to deliver services and infrastructure to the community.
It is also recognised that the quantum of rate exemptions for Community Housing Providers is set to increase in future years with current State and Federal Government policy allocating 30% of new developments to public housing. The percentage of public housing properties is likely to increase disproportionately, further impacting the remaining rate base and posing a significant risk to Council operations.

In response to this important issue Council continues to advocate to the State and Federal Governments for solutions to ensure that social and affordable housing is appropriately funded, with Community Housing Providers required to contribute to rates to maintain equitable delivery of services for the community.

Differential Rates

At the Special Meeting of Council (SMC) held 28 April 2026, Council resolved to publish a local public notice, adopt the Statement of Objects and Reasons (Attachment 2) and to request the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to report back to Council post advertising presenting any submissions for formal consideration. Advertising commenced from 1 May 2026 with ratepayers having 21 days to lodge a submission. 6 submissions were received and Council endorsed an updated proposed 2026/27 differential rating model at the SMC held 26 May 2026. The updated rating model took into consideration the submissions received and the updated Unimproved Valuation (UV) property valuations received from the Valuer General.

Following this SMC, Ministerial approval was sought however, at the time of writing this report, approval had not been received. Approval is expected prior to the 25 June 2026 OMC and associated documentation will be circulated to elected members and published as a supplementary attachment.

Consistent with the rates endorsed at the 26 May 2026 SMC, the average rate-in-the-dollar (RID) increase for GRV Residential rated properties is proposed at 5.97%, an increase equivalent to $3.63 per week.

Fees and Charges

Under sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Act, a local government may impose a fee or charge for any goods or services it provides. Fees and charges must be imposed when adopting the Annual Budget, however, may also be imposed or amended during the year if necessary.

The 2026/2027 Schedule of Fees and Charges was endorsed for advertising at the OMC held 30 April 2026 (Minute No. C/0326/016) and advertised for public comment from 22 May 2026. No submissions were received during the advertising period.

There has been some minor changes to the Schedule of Fees and Charges (Attachment 3) which are detailed later in this report, and these along with the advertised 2026/27 Schedule of Fees and Charges are included for adoption, as required under section 6.16(3) of the Act.

COMMENT

The draft Annual Budget for the 2026/27 financial year has been prepared as a balanced budget, and in accordance with the requirements of the Act, *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* (FMR) and Australian Accounting Standards. A

comprehensive review process has been undertaken, ensuring alignment with the strategic objectives outlined in the Council Plan.

The annual budget process is guided by the first year of the LTFP in conjunction with the Council Plan. The LTFP modelled a forecast rates increase of 3.5% for 2026/27 based on various financial indicators including October and November 2025 Perth CPI of 3.8% and 3.4% respectively. It is noted that since the adoption of the LTFP there has been significant volatility in CPI primarily related to impacts stemming from the US – Iran conflict including worldwide fuel shortages.

As preparation of the budget has progressed, it has been recognised that the annual Financial Assistance Grant from the Commonwealth Government, which was forecast to increase over time in the LTFP, has in fact been reducing, as it is based on inaccurate allocation advice from the Commonwealth. While every opportunity is sought to find savings, add new revenue streams including grants, draw down reserve funds and finally review services, this reduction in grants has impacted the municipal funding required in 2026/27 to maintain the Shire's services, programs and asset renewal.

In the preceding 6 financial years Council has prioritised the cost of living burden on its ratepayers when considering the annual budget process and final rates decision, despite significant CPI increases and continual above CPI increases to materials, contractors, utilities, fuel, housing and insurance premiums, and increasing interest rates on new loans. This is demonstrated by a cumulative rate increase over the past 6 years that is 2.95% below cumulative Perth inflation.

When taking into account Council's proposed 5.97% rate increase for 2026/27 the cumulative rate increase over 7 years is 1.58% below cumulative Perth CPI over the same period, which is a significant achievement given the additional costs associated with operating in the Kimberley.

Financial Year	CPI (Perth June)	General Rates Increase	Difference CPI vs Rates Increase	Cumulative
2026/2027	4.6%**	5.97%	1.37%	-1.58%
2025/2026	2.7%	4.25%	1.45%	-2.95%
2024/2025	4.60%	5.97%	1.37%	-4.40%
2023/2024	4.90%	5.00%	0.10%	-5.77%
2022/2023	7.40%	4.00%	-3.40%	-5.87%
2021/2022	4.20%	1.83%	-2.37%	-2.47%
2020/2021	0.10%	0.00%	-0.10%	-0.10%

Annual Rate Increase vs CPI (cumulative)

***March 2026 figures used – June CPI not released until 30 July 2026.*

Council's commitment to the Broome community each year is to deliver a balanced budget, minimising rate increases while maintaining service levels and utilising grant funding to deliver capital works. Striking the correct balance is a key focus of the annual budget process.

This has again been a key consideration for Council while developing the 2026/27 Annual Budget, made exceptionally difficult by Perth CPI approaching 5%, the Kimberley Development Commission's 2025 Regional Price Index showing Broome experiences a 15.3% higher cost of living than Perth, and minimum wage increases of 4.75%.

REGION, town	2025	2023	2021
KIMBERLEY	112.8	108.9	110.8
Broome	115.3	108.5	111.1
Derby	109.5	105.5	106.4
Fitzroy Crossing	113.4	111.8	113.4
Halls Creek	106.4	112.5	112.3
Kununurra	110.3	107.7	107.9
Wyndham	125.7	108.8	107.0

Extract: Regional Price Index 2025 (DPIRD)

In response to these external and revenue challenges Council has carefully considered operational expenditure requirements and planned capital projects. Non-essential planned projects and intiaitives have been deferred and there has been a focus on maintaining core services and infrastructure. This has allowed Council to progress a budget rate increase that is slightly above Perth CPI, ensuring service delivery to the community does not deteriorate.

When considering the above factors and recognising the loss of Financial Assistance Grants and rate revenue from Community Housing Providers, Council believes that a general GRV increase of 5.97% represents a balanced, responsible and financially sustainable outcome.

Property Revaluation

GRV properties are revalued every 3 years, with all GRV properties last revalued in 2024/25, taking effect 1 July 2025. These valuations and any interim changes to GRV valuations are utilised in the 2026/27 rating calculations.

UV properties are revalued annually by the Valuer-General. The Valuer-General, through Landgate, completed the rural assessments for all properties as of the Date of Valuation, 1 August 2025. These valuations become effective on 30 June 2026, applicable to rating calculations for 2026/27.

The changes applied by the Valuer General in the assessed UV valuations for the 2026/27 period were received after the 2026/27 Differential Rates were advertised (with a general 5.97% increase) and resulted in an average overall valuation increase of 16.68% across all UV properties. Council's approach has been to adjust the RID to limit the impact of the increased UV valuations on ratepayers, with total yield maintained through a reduced RID (subsequently the % increase in each category also reduced).

Rates Revenue

Rates revenue has been budgeted at $32,299,519 to meet the 2026/27 budgetary funding requirements after all expenditure, grants, fees and charges and other revenue sources, borrowings and reserve movements have been considered. This includes $263,000 of anticipated interim rates, $168,000 of rating exemptions and $81,563 of known rates concessions.

It is noted that the Foundation Housing Limited application for exemption, rates that had previously been paid annually by either the State Government or the community housing providers, is now an additional cost to the ratepayers being approximately $125,000 for 2026/27; equivalent to 0.4% rate increase. The quantum of rate exemptions for Community Housing Providers is set to increase in future years with current State and Federal

Government policy allocating 30% of new developments to public housing. The percentage of public housing properties is likely to increase disproportionately, further impacting the remaining rate base and posing a significant risk to Council operations.

For Western Australia, social housing represents approximately 3% of total housing stock in metropolitan areas, compared to around 16% in Broome. This significantly higher concentration means that the expansion of social housing delivered through Community Housing Providers has a disproportionate impact on Broome, where a larger share of properties may be exempt from rates. It is considered that the shires constrained regional operating environment, where revenue bases are already limited and costs are higher, that the continued expansion of rate-exempt housing may present long-term financial sustainability challenges unless accompanied by a corresponding funding or compensation mechanism.

As part of the annual budget process, Council must determine the general rate in the dollar and minimum payments for the 2026/27 financial year. Council applies the differential rating methodology, whereby properties are grouped and rated based on zoning or land use (or a combination) specifically determined by Council. The overall objective for the 2026/27 differential rating approach is to ensure that the rates revenue required to balance the budget is collected on an equitable basis, enabling the Shire to provide facilities, infrastructure and services to the entire community.

The proposed 2026/27 Rate in the Dollar and minimum payment for each rating category is as follows:

Differential Rate Category	Proposed Rate in the Dollar	Proposed Minimum Payment
GRV Residential	0.072642	$1,485
GRV Vacant	0.197422	$1,450
GRV Commercial	0.129027	$1,485
GRV Tourism	0.147839	$1,485
UV Commercial Rural	0.046245	$1,485
UV Mining	0.180084	$1,124
UV Rural	0.007962	$1,485

The Statement of Objects and Reasons (Attachment 2) outlines the objectives and reasons for each rating category. The Statement of Objects and Reasons was adopted at the SMC held 28 April 2026 and have not changed from the prior year.

Minimum Payments

The setting of minimum payments within rating categories recognises that every property receives some minimum level of benefit from the Shire's works and services, which is shared by all properties regardless of size, value, and use.

The minimum rate for the UV Mining and GRV Vacant categories are set at a lower level than the base rate to ensure less than 50% of the properties in these categories are on the minimum rate; this is required to comply with section 6.35 of the Act.

Public Notice and Ministerial Approval

At the SMC held 28 April 2026, Council resolved to invite submissions on the proposed differential rates and minimum payments. Public notice for these submissions was advertised

on 1 May 2026, with notices placed on the Shire of Broome Administration Centre and Library noticeboards, Shire website, The West Australian and Social Media (Facebook).

The Shire also wrote to the 24 properties in the UV Commercial Rural rating category, inviting public comments on the proposed differential rates according to the Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety (DLGIRS) requirement for rating categories with less than 30 ratepayers.

The rates model was updated to incorporate the new UV valuations provided by the Valuer General's Office (VGO).

At the SMC held 26 May 2026, Council considered the 6 submissions received during the submission period and the new valuations that had been received for UV rated properties. As a result of these new valuations, Council considered an amendment to the affected RID's; the Objects and Reasons supported the proposed changes in order for Council to maintain equitable rate representation from the affected differential rate groups.

Council subsequently adopted the amended RID's with the resolution also including authority to seek Ministerial approval to impose a differential general rate that exceeds twice the lowest rate in both the UV and GRV rating categories.

Ministerial approval was required for

1. GRV Vacant and GRV Tourism differential rating categories, which are proposed to be more than twice the lowest GRV Residential differential rate; and
2. UV Commercial Rural and UV Mining differential rating categories, which are proposed to be more than twice the lowest UV Rural differential rate.

At the time of writing this report, Ministerial approval had not been received however is expected prior to the 25 June 2026 OMC. Associated documentation will be circulated to elected members and published as a supplementary attachment when received.

Instalment Interest, Penalty Interest and Other Administration Fees

Under section 6.45 and 6.51 (1) of the Act, Council may charge interest on unpaid rates and rates paid on an approved instalment plan. The maximum interest rate for outstanding rates and other monies owed to Council is prescribed by Regulation 70 of the FMR and is currently 11%. Instalment interest is set at 5.5% as prescribed under FMR 68.

Under FMR Regulation 67, instalment charges are set to provide full or partial reimbursement of administration costs. The individual instalment transaction fee of $12.50 is set to reflect the administration cost in handling the instalment options provided to ratepayers.

Alternative payment arrangements incur a $61.00 fee to offset the administration costs (contained in the Schedule of Fees and Charges, Attachment 3).

Sections 6.45 and 6.50 of the Act specify the parameters when setting issue dates, due dates and time between instalment due dates. Ratepayers are given a minimum of 35 days to make payment after the issue date indicated on the rate notice. Instalment due dates must be at least two months apart.

Due Dates for the Payment of Rates:

Instalment Option	Payment Due Date

Full Payment	27 August 2026
Two Instalment Option First instalment Second and final instalment	 27 August 2026 14 January 2027
Four Payment Option First instalment Second instalment Third instalment Fourth and final instalment	 27 August 2026 29 October 2026 14 January 2027 18 March 2027

Operating Grants

The Shire have been awarded specific program grants, which enable officers to implement targeted projects that address the unique needs and priorities of the Broome community as identified in the Council Plan.

Grants from external parties for the 2026/27 budget include the following highlights:

- Main Roads Maintenance Grant $200,000;
- Main Roads Street Lighting Subsidy $48,000;
- Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries grant for Broome Civic Centre $70,000;
- Rio Tinto Youth development and programming $80,000;
- and
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage – Coastal Hazard Adaptation Risk Management and Adaptation Plan Review (CHRMAP) and Coastal Monitoring $21,650.

Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant

The Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant program consists of two (2) components, being general and roads. Confirmation of the Financial Assistance Grant amounts have not yet been provided for the 2026/27 budget and the general component is estimated at $1,515,086 and roads component at $705,000.

Fees and Charges Revenue

The 2026/27 Annual Budget estimates $13,786,382 of Fees and Charges revenue. Included within this is $8,300,885 from kerbside collection and Waste Management Facility operations. Operating as a cost recovery facility, these charges contribute towards the cost of contractors engaged for kerbside collection and the operation of the Waste Management Facility. Statutory fees and licences and rent and leasing income account for $707,200 and $3,159,979 respectively of the estimated fees and charges revenue.

Interest Revenue

The 2026/27 budget includes interest income generated from cash held in term deposits, with $550,000 expected from municipal funds and $2,217,365 from reserve funds.

Other Revenue

Other revenue includes reimbursements relating to the external use of Shire facilities including utilities, cleaning, insurance and security, and other reimbursements. The 2026/27 budget is $1,138,873.

Employee Costs

Employee costs in the 2026/27 Annual Budget account for $22,124,153. Key contributing factors include:

- Provision for the Shire's Enterprise Bargaining Agreements which were both renegotiated in 2024/25;
- Superannuation Guarantee contribution rose to 12% from July 2025;
- Worker's Compensation insurance and training budgets are both estimated to increase as they are driven by salaries, wages and past year workers compensation claims and the enacting of the new *Workers Compensation and Injury Management Act (2023) WA;*
- Employee costs include $650,000 for staff housing rental, this is 100% recouped through the Fees and Charges revenue category.

The Annual Budget reflects the current workforce, and it is recommended that the Council authorise the CEO to adjust operational workforce resources as needed, provided total employee costs remain within the employee budget. This approach has been used for the past few years and is effective in allowing services to continue whilst the organisation has vacancies, offering flexibility in addressing staffing issues while ensuring costs do not exceed the approved budget.

$400K of surplus 2025/26 salary savings is proposed to be carried forward. These funds will be used towards temporary resourcing measures to support teams impacted by recent staff turnover and to provide resources to finalise outstanding projects and works, and develop systems and processes to increase efficiencies within those departments.

Materials and Contracts

The materials and contracts budget for 2026/27 is $13,298,019 and includes $334K of projects carried over from the 2025/26 financial year. The prior year budget for materials and contracts was $13,509,862.

Utilities

The 2026/27 Annual Budget includes utility costs totalling $2,385,557, reflecting a 3% increase on 2025/26 estimated total actual costs.

The previous installation of solar panels at various Shire facilities, including the Broome Recreation and Aquatic Centre continues to deliver savings.

Insurance

Insurance expense has been budgeted at $919,904, an overall 7% increase on the actual insurance premiums charged in 2025/26. The estimate includes new assets built since the last premiums were set, vehicles and plant that have been changed over and assumptions on components of insurance. Insurance components include property, motor vehicle, liability, cyber and cargo, and the premium increases vary between each component. Actual insurance premiums are advised after setting the budget.

Elected Members Sitting Fees

Elected Member fees and allowances are reviewed and set annually by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal which determined an increase of 3.5% for the 2026/27 financial year. The Information Communication and Technology (ICT) annual allowance and Travel annual allowance have not increased.

The Shire of Broome is classified as a Band 2 local government. Council is to determine the level of remuneration within the appropriate band, but must be no less than the minimum, and no more than the maximum. The remuneration ranges provide flexibility to local governments to set remuneration within the allocated band. It is recommended that the proposed Councillor Sitting Fees, President and Deputy President allowances, and ICT and Travel allowances remain at 100% of the maximum allowable limit for 2026/27.

The proposed fees recognise the time commitment required of elected members, which includes Council and Committee meetings, Council workshops, meeting preparation, training and correspondence.

The total of proposed Councillor Sitting Fees and Allowances paid for 2026/27 is $375,754 and Councillor Superannuation to be paid is $41,202.

Fee - Allowance	2025/2026	2026/2027 Proposed	Maximum Limit	% of Maximum
Sitting Fee – President	$34,890	$36,112	$36,112	100%
Sitting Fee – (x 8 Councillors)	$26,020	$26,931	$26,931	100%
LG Allowance – President	$70,951	$73,435	$73,435	100%
LG Allowance – Deputy President	$17,738	$18,359	$18,359	100%
ICT Allowance – (x 9 Councillors)	$3,500	$3,500	$3,500	100%
Travel Allowance – (x 9 Councillors)	$100	$100	$100	100%

Capital Expenditure

A total capital program of $41,199,557 is proposed for the 2026/27 financial year, including $31,434,558 projects carried forward from 2025/26. Carry forward projects include $23.5M for the Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment - Stage 2 and $2.2 M for finalisation of the Old Broome Road Upgrade project. A further $2.69M of carry forward is associated with Plant Renewal carried over due to procurement delays.

A full list is contained in the Schedule of Capital Expenditure attached to the Annual Budget (Attachment 1), including a breakdown of how projects are funded.

It is worth noting that many of these large value projects have been made possible through the support of external funding, with 60.45% of capital expenditure required for Council's planned capital projects funded through grants:

Capital Projects	Cost	Funding Type
Buildings	$1,834,667	Grants, Reserves, Municipal

Furniture and Equipment	$162,840	Municipal
Plant and Equipment	$4,239,618	Reserves, Sale Proceeds, Municipal
Drainage	$34,000	Municipal, Reserves
Footpaths and Carparks	$1,711,131	Grants, Reserves, Municipal
Other Infrastructure	$1,421,906	Grants, Reserves, Municipal
Recreation Areas	$25,724,851	Grants, Reserves, Borrowings, Municipal
Roads	$6,070,544	Grants, Reserves, Municipal
Total	**$41,199,557**	

Capital Grant Funding

External capital grant funding and contributions total $24,903,445, or 60.45% of total Capital Expenditure, including $1,420,954 of new grant funding and $23,482,491 carried forward 2025/26 grant funding. Officers continue to work hard to leverage Shire funds to attract grant funding for significant capital expenditure projects. Grant funded project detail can be found in the Schedule of Capital Expenditure attached to the Annual Budget (Attachment 1).

Borrowings

The Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment - Stage 2 loan borrowings were proposed for 2025/26 to the value of $1,818,042. Whilst this loan was not drawn in 2025/26, it is still required for the completion of project and is proposed to be drawn upon during 2026/27.

Cash Reserve movements

Cash Reserves hold funds which have been quarantined for specific projects, both long and short-term. The budgeted 2026/27 reserve movements include:

- $2,648,204 will be drawn upon for 2026/27 capital projects, including $1.8M set aside for asset renewal and plant replacement;
- $1,827,814 will be drawn upon for carried forward capital projects;
- $512,800 will be drawn upon for carried forward operating projects;
- $1,482,058 will be quarantined to specified Reserve accounts for asset renewal in future years, aligning with the Shire's Asset Management Plan;
- $2,027,896 to be transferred to the Regional Resource Recovery Park Reserve from funds received from the Waste Management Facility;
- $35,722 of unspent 2024/25 Broome Recreation and Aquatic Centre Redevelopment Design project funding to be transferred to reserve for later phases of the redevelopment project;
- $35,000 of Standard Infrastructure Charges revenue to be transferred to the Developer Contribution Drainage and Footpaths reserves;
- $219,603 LTFP allocation plus a 2026/27 allocation of $464,350 for the renewal of Council's Enterprise Resource Planning information system (scheduled for 2027/28, 2028/29) transferred to the IT and Equipment Reserve;
- $100,000 set aside to the Shire's Resilience Reserve per the LTFP; and
- $2,217,365 interest earnings on Reserve funds, to be allocated to the respective Reserves.

Estimated Closing Position on 30 June 2026

An estimated closing position of $4,403,771 ($4,031,748 allocated and $372,023 unallocated) is anticipated to be brought forward from 30 June 2026. The final surplus/(deficit) position will be confirmed through the external financial audit process and any required adjustments along with any confirmed unallocated surplus will be presented to Council at that time for consideration via the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee.

$372,023 of unallocated surplus has been forecast as part of the Annual Budget process and is proposed to be transferred to the Restricted Cash Reserve until the final 2025/26 results are presented. Council will then determine the appropriate allocation after any necessary amendments.

A full list of projects carried forward and funding sources are included in the Schedule of 2025/206 Proposed Carried Forward Projects attached to the Annual Budget (Attachment 1) and account for $4,031,748 of the closing surplus position.

Schedule of Fees and Charges

The 2026/27 Schedule of Fees and Charges was endorsed for advertising at the OMC held 30 April 2026 (Minute No. C/0426/016) and advertised for public comment from 22 May 2026. No submissions were received.

The 2026/27 Schedule of Fees and Charges (Attachment 3) is included in this report for adoption, as required under section 6.16 (3) of the Act.

Since the adoption to advertise the 2026/2027 Fees and Charges, staff have requested the following changes;

Civic Centre

Inclusion of schools into the groups eligible for discounts on hire to attract school based events such as graduation ceremonies and concerts which have otherwise been held outdoors in the later part of the year in hot (and wet) conditions.

Addition of a fee for the hire/use of a photo booth following an opportunity that has arisen to offer events with a fun way to provide branding opportunities for either the Civic Centre or individual events. The photo outputs can include logos and slogans which act as keepsakes and extend marketing beyond the event itself.

Broome Recreation Aquatic Centre (BRAC)

Update field lighting charges for Joseph Nipper Roe Sports Field, Father McMahons Sports Field and Peter Haynes Reserve from a per unit cost to a per hour cost. The intent of this change is to provide more equity across the multiple venues that have different lighting systems and so varying power use. It will also allow fees to be levied when there are system issues or repairs occurring.

Waste Fees

It was recognised after the Fees and Charges were endorsed that some minor fees were missing for disposal of odd items e.g. Caravans, Motor Bikes. These have since been added to the schedule.

Materiality in Financial Reporting

The Shire has several thresholds on financial reporting as follows:
a) Asset capitalisation threshold of $5,000 per the LG Act;

b) Reporting variances in the monthly statement of financial activity by nature classification, that are greater than $10,000 for operating types and $20,000 for capital types, or 10%, whichever is higher (setting materiality thresholds are a requirement under FMR *Regulation 34(5)*;

c) Identifying and addressing over and underachievement of the Budget on a general ledger account or job code level for the quarterly FACRs that are identified as permanent variances greater than $5,000 for operating and $10,000 for capital (revenue and expenditure); and

d) The tolerable organisational deficit of 1% of operating revenues, being $532,336 for 2026/27. This considers the aggregate impact of individual variances across the entire budget, and being more than twice the risk matrix financial impact threshold of $150,000, places it beyond the extreme level. As per the risk matrix, the remedial outcome when the overall deficit is expected to exceed the $150,000 risk matrix threshold, is immediate intervention to reduce the deficit.

CONSULTATION

Community consultation and engagement have previously occurred during the development of the Council Plan which informed the Draft Budget.

The proposed differential rates were advertised on 1 May 2026 in the West Australian newspaper, Social media (Facebook), Council's Website and Council's Public Notice Boards. Direct correspondence was made to ratepayers within the UV Commercial Rural rating category. Similar advertising has also been undertaken for the 2026/27 Fees and Charges with notice being given on 22 May 2026.

Work commenced on the 2026/27 Annual Budget in December 2025, following the adoption of the new Council Plan and updated Long Term Financial Plan. Officers contributed to the development of the annual budget through supporting schedules, reviewed at each stage through Executive. Budget Workshops were held with Councillors on:

Council Agenda Briefing and Workshops Dates	Purpose	Councillor Attendance
25 November 2025	Council Plan and 4 Year Balanced Long Term Financial Plan	Cr Mitchell, Cr Male, Cr Cooper, Cr Lewis, Cr Taylor
10 March 2026	Draft Fees and Charges and Operating Budget (including Infrastructure Resource Budgets)	Cr Mitchell, Cr Cooper, Cr Lewis, Cr Matsumoto, Cr Smith, Cr Taylor
25 March 2026	Capital Budget and Project Briefs, including Plant Replacement	Cr Mitchell, Cr Male, Cr Cooper, Cr Lewis, Cr Matsumoto, Cr Smith, Cr Taylor

The DLGIRS and Western Australia Local Government Grants Commission have also been consulted at various stages throughout the budget process.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Local Government Act 1995, s 6.2	*Local government to prepare Annual Budget*
Local Government Act 1995, s 1.7	*Local Public Notice*
Local Government Act 1995, s 6.13	*Interest on money owing to Local Governments*
Local Government Act 1995, s 6.16	*Imposition of Fees And Charges*
Local Government Act 1995, s 6.17	*Setting level of Fees And Charges*
Local Government Act 1995, s 6.19	*Local government to give notice of Fees and Charges*
Local Government Act 1995, s 6.28	*Basis of Rates*
Local Government Act 1995, s 6.32	*Rates and Service Charges*
Local Government Act 1995, s 6.34	*Limit on Revenue or Income from General Rates*
Local Government Act 1995, s 6.35	*Minimum Payment*
Local Government Act 1995, s 6.36	*Local Government to give notice of Certain Rates*
Local Government Act 1995, s 6.47	*Concessions*

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 s 6.12

Annual Budget
Local Government Regulations Amendment Regulations 2023 – gazetted 30 June 2023, effective 1 July 2023. The statutory annual budget complies with the amendments.

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, Regulation 5A
Local governments to comply with AAS. Subject to Regulation 4, the annual Budget, annual financial report and other financial reports of a local government must comply with the AAS.

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007, s 67
Local government may impose receptacle charge.

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007, s 68
Fees and charges fixed by local government.

Building Regulations 2012 s 53A (2)
Initial inspection of safety barrier to new swimming pools.

Building Regulations 2012 s 53A (3)
Charges imposed for ongoing safety barrier inspections.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Shire of Broome Council Policy – Rating.
Shire of Broome Council Policy - Financial Hardship.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Budget is the primary financial plan for the 2026/27 financial year. The intention is to balance the Budget such that revenues and funding measures match all expenditures. The specific financial implications are as outlined in the comment section of this report, and detailed in the 2026/27 Annual Budget attached for adoption (Attachment 1).

RISK

Moderate risk of negative public perception is likely if the Council does not adopt the annual Budget.

Potential major reduction in the quality of assets provided and services delivered likely if the Differential Rates and the Annual Budget are not adopted. Cash flow, operations and capital projects are affected by delays in adopting the Annual Budget and in the issuing and collection of rates.

Risk of failing to meet statutory compliance for adopting the annual budget within the prescribed timeframe.

STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS

Performance - We will deliver excellent governance, service & value for everyone.

Outcome 9 - Effective leadership, advocacy and governance

Objective 9.1 Strengthen leadership, advocacy and governance capabilities.

Objective 9.2 Deliver cost effective, fit-for-purpose assets, facilities and equipment.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Absolute Majority

REPORT RECOMMENDATION 1:

(ABSOLUTE MAJORITY)

That Council:

1. *Under section 6.2 of the Local Government Act 1995 and Part 3 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, adopts the 2026/27 Annual Budget for the Shire of Broome as presented in Attachment 1, which includes the:*
    - *(i) Statement of Comprehensive Income by Nature;*
    - *(ii) Statement of Cash Flows;*
    - *(iii) Statement of Financial Activity showing an amount required to be raised from rates of $32,299,519;*
    - *(iv) Notes to the Annual Budget;*
    - *(v) Schedules including Capital expenditure including equipment purchases, disposals, and carried forward projects; and*
    - *(vi) Transfers to and from Reserve Accounts.*
2. *Authorises the Chief Executive Officer discretion to adjust operational workforce resources as required provided that adjustments remain within the total employee cost contained in the approved Annual Budget.*

REPORT RECOMMENDATION 2:

(ABSOLUTE MAJORITY)

That Council:

1. *Under section 6.13 of the Local Government Act 1995 adopts a rate of interest of 11% applicable to any amount of money owing to the local government (other than rates or service charges).*

2. *Under sections 6.32, 6.33 and 6.35 of the Local Government Act 1995 imposes the following differential rates and minimum payments for the 2026/2027 financial year:*

Differential Rate Category	Rate in the Dollar	Minimum Payment
GRV Residential	0.072642	$1,485
GRV Vacant	0.197422	$1,450
GRV Commercial	0.129027	$1,485
GRV Tourism	0.147839	$1,485
UV Commercial Rural	0.046245	$1,485
UV Mining	0.180084	$1,124
UV Rural	0.007962	$1,485

3. *Under section 6.45 of the Local Government Act 1995 and Regulation 64(2) of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, nominates the following due dates for the payment of rates in full and by instalments:*

Instalment Option	***Payment Due Date***
Full payment due date	*27 August 2026*
Two Payment Option	
1st instalment due date	*27 August 2026*
2nd instalment due date	*14 January 2027*
4 Instalments Option	
1st instalment due date	*27 August 2026*
2nd instalment due date	*29 October 2026*
3rd instalment due date	*14 January 2027*
4th instalment due date	*18 March 2027*

4. *Under section 6.45 of the Local Government Act 1995 and Regulation 67 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, adopts an instalment administration charge where the ratepayer has elected to pay rates and charges through an instalment option of $12.50 for each instalment after the initial instalment is paid.*

5. *Under section 6.45 of the Local Government Act 1995 and Regulation 68 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, adopts an interest rate of 5.50% where the ratepayer has elected to pay rates and charges through an instalment option.*

6. *Under section 6.51 (1) and section 6.51 (4) of the Local Government Act 1995 and Regulation 70 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, adopts an interest rate of 11% for rates and charges and cost of proceedings to recover such charges that remains unpaid after becoming due and payable.*

RECOMMENDATION 3:

(ABSOLUTE MAJORITY)

That Council:

1. *Under sections 5.98 and 5.99 of the Local Government Act 1995 adopts the following annual amounts for elected member sitting fees and allowances for 2026/2027 effective from 1 July 2026 (GST not applicable):*

Fee Allowance	***Amount***
Sitting Fee – President	*$36,112*
Sitting Fee – (x 8 Councillors)	*$26,931*
Allowance – President	*$73,435*
Allowance – Deputy President	*$18,359*
ICT Allowance – (x 9 Councillors)	*$3,500*
Travel Allowance – (x 9 Councillors)	*$100*

2. *Endorses that all member sitting fees and allowances be paid monthly.*

RECOMMENDATION 4:

(ABSOLUTE MAJORITY)

That Council under section 6.16 of the Local Government Act 1995, adopts the 2026/27 Schedule of Fees and Charges in Attachment 3.

RECOMMENDATION 5:

(ABSOLUTE MAJORITY)

That Council under Regulation 34 (5) of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, adopt a level of $10,000 for operating items and $20,000 for capital items, or 10%, whichever is higher, when reporting material variances in the Statements of Financial Activity in 2026/27.

Attachments

1. Attachment 1 - 2026-27 Annual Budget (Draft until Adopted)
2. Attachment 2 – 2026-27 Statement of Objects and Reasons for the Differential Rates and Minimum Payments
3. Attachment 3 - 2026-27 Schedule of Fees & Charges

SHIRE OF BROOME

ANNUAL BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

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The Shire of Broome a Class 2 local government conducts the operations of a local government with the following community vision:

Broome - a future for everyone.

SHIRE OF BROOME
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

	Note	2026/27 Budget	2025/26 Actual	2025/26 Budget
Revenue		$	$	$
Rates	2(a)	32,299,519	30,138,332	30,427,031
Grants, subsidies and contributions		2,720,816	2,214,256	2,979,405
Fees and charges	14	13,786,382	13,140,261	12,596,615
Interest revenue	10(a)	3,148,322	3,728,584	2,582,313
Other revenue		1,138,873	1,699,405	1,142,115
		53,093,912	50,920,838	49,727,479
Expenses				
Employee costs		(22,124,153)	(19,751,221)	(21,194,246)
Materials and contracts		(13,298,019)	(13,509,862)	(14,370,581)
Utility charges		(2,385,557)	(2,279,421)	(2,652,516)
Depreciation	6	(16,368,184)	(16,339,878)	(15,833,748)
Finance costs	10(c)	(452,866)	(421,383)	(440,171)
Insurance		(919,904)	(862,173)	(898,526)
Other expenditure		(1,709,159)	(1,711,512)	(1,707,894)
		(57,257,842)	(54,875,450)	(57,097,682)
		(4,163,930)	(3,954,612)	(7,370,203)
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions		24,938,445	23,028,257	48,251,874
Profit on asset disposals	5	139,708	174,863	214,410
Loss on asset disposals	5	(130,322)	(118,074)	(262,363)
		24,947,831	23,085,046	48,203,921
Net result for the period		**20,783,901**	**19,130,434**	**40,833,718**
Other comprehensive income for the period				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		0	0	0
Share of comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method		0	0	0
Total other comprehensive income for the period		**0**	**0**	**0**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**20,783,901**	**19,130,434**	**40,833,718**

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SHIRE OF BROOME
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

	Note	2026/27 Budget	2025/26 Actual	2025/26 Budget
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		$	$	$
Receipts				
Rates		28,769,096	29,887,542	28,680,707
Grants, subsidies and contributions		1,285,268	1,863,569	2,917,039
Fees and charges		13,786,382	9,199,863	8,362,291
Interest revenue		3,148,322	3,728,584	2,582,313
Goods and services tax received		5,620,673	4,490,398	5,923,570
Other revenue		1,138,873	1,699,405	1,142,115
		53,748,614	50,869,361	49,608,035
Payments				
Employee costs		(22,124,153)	(19,751,221)	(21,135,143)
Materials and contracts		(8,547,495)	(11,100,734)	(10,198,098)
Utility charges		(2,385,557)	(2,279,421)	(2,652,516)
Finance costs		(452,866)	(2,506,269)	(440,171)
Insurance paid		(919,904)	(862,173)	(898,526)
Goods and services tax paid		(4,258,452)	(4,008,218)	(4,497,001)
Other expenditure		(1,709,159)	(1,711,512)	(1,707,894)
		(40,397,586)	(42,219,548)	(41,529,349)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4	13,351,028	8,649,813	8,078,686
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Payments for purchase of property, plant & equipment	5(a)	(6,237,125)	(3,046,977)	(7,830,280)
Payments for construction of infrastructure	5(b)	(34,962,432)	(26,635,629)	(55,326,944)
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions		1,455,954	39,694,433	47,762,523
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5(a)	752,006	366,180	1,014,638
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(38,843,894)	10,523,328	(14,234,740)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of borrowings	7(a)	(968,709)	(903,043)	(910,108)
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities	8	(166,479)	(162,747)	(162,847)
Proceeds from new borrowings	7(a)	1,818,042	0	2,234,782
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(874,600)	(51,638,702)	1,161,827
Net (decrease) in cash held		(26,367,466)	(32,465,561)	(4,994,227)
Cash at beginning of year		27,300,094	59,765,655	48,429,152
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	**932,628**	**27,300,094**	**43,434,925**

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SHIRE OF BROOME
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

	Note	2026/27 Budget	2025/26 Actual	2025/26 Budget
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		$	$	$
Revenue from operating activities				
General rates	2(a)(i)	31,618,804	29,503,016	29,791,716
Rates excluding general rates	2(a)	680,715	635,316	635,315
Grants, subsidies and contributions		2,720,816	2,214,256	2,979,405
Fees and charges	14	13,786,382	13,140,261	12,596,615
Interest revenue	10(a)	3,148,322	3,728,584	2,582,313
Other revenue		1,138,873	1,699,405	1,142,115
Profit on asset disposals	5	139,708	174,863	214,410
		53,233,620	51,095,701	49,941,889
Expenditure from operating activities				
Employee costs		(22,124,153)	(19,751,221)	(21,194,246)
Materials and contracts		(13,298,019)	(13,509,862)	(14,370,581)
Utility charges		(2,385,557)	(2,279,421)	(2,652,516)
Depreciation	6	(16,368,184)	(16,339,878)	(15,833,748)
Finance costs	10(c)	(452,866)	(421,383)	(440,171)
Insurance		(919,904)	(862,173)	(898,526)
Other expenditure		(1,709,159)	(1,711,512)	(1,707,894)
Loss on asset disposals	5	(130,322)	(118,074)	(262,363)
		(57,388,164)	(54,993,524)	(57,360,045)
Non cash amounts excluded from operating activities	3(c)	16,358,798	14,198,204	15,881,701
Amount attributable to operating activities		**12,204,254**	**10,300,381**	**8,463,545**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows from investing activities				
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions		24,938,445	23,028,257	48,251,874
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	5(a)	752,006	366,180	1,014,638
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	7(a)	147,703	145,322	145,323
		25,838,154	23,539,759	49,411,835
Outflows from investing activities				
Right of use assets received - non cash	5(c)	(294,244)	(26,947)	(27,882)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	5(a)	(6,237,125)	(3,046,977)	(7,830,280)
Payments for construction of infrastructure	5(b)	(34,962,432)	(26,635,629)	(55,326,944)
		(41,493,801)	(29,709,554)	(63,185,106)
Non-cash amounts excluded from investing activities	3(d)	294,244	26,947	27,882
Amount attributable to investing activities		**(15,361,403)**	**(6,142,848)**	**(13,745,389)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Inflows from financing activities				
Proceeds from new borrowings	7(a)	1,818,042	0	2,234,782
Proceeds from new leases - non cash	8	294,244	26,947	27,882
Transfers from reserve accounts	9(a)	4,988,818	2,873,175	4,814,943
		7,101,104	2,900,122	7,077,607
Outflows from financing activities				
Repayment of borrowings	7(a)	(968,709)	(903,043)	(910,108)
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities	8	(166,479)	(162,747)	(162,847)
Transfers to reserve accounts	9(a)	(6,546,271)	(7,318,801)	(3,567,276)
		(7,681,459)	(8,384,591)	(4,640,231)
Non-cash amounts excluded from financing activities	3(e)	(294,244)	(26,947)	(27,882)
Amount attributable to financing activities		**(874,599)**	**(5,511,416)**	**2,409,494**
MOVEMENT IN SURPLUS OR DEFICIT				
Surplus at the start of the financial year	3	4,031,748	5,385,631	2,872,350
Amount attributable to operating activities		12,204,254	10,300,381	8,463,545
Amount attributable to investing activities		(15,361,403)	(6,142,848)	(13,745,389)
Amount attributable to financing activities		(874,599)	(5,511,416)	2,409,494
Surplus/(deficit) remaining after the imposition of general rates	3	**0**	**4,031,748**	**0**

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SHIRE OF BROOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027
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SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The annual budget of the Shire of Broome which is a Class 2 local government is a forward looking document and has been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and accompanying regulations.

Local Government Act 1995 requirements
Section 6.4(2) of the *Local Government Act 1995* read with the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* prescribe that the annual budget be prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Act, the Australian Accounting Standards. The Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities) and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board were applied where no inconsistencies exist.

The *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* specify that vested land is a right-of-use asset to be measured at cost, and is considered a zero cost concessionary lease. All right-of-use assets under zero cost concessionary leases are measured at zero cost rather than at fair value, except for vested improvements on concessionary land leases such as roads, buildings or other infrastructure which continue to be reported at fair value, as opposed to the vested land which is measured at zero cost. The measurement of vested improvements at fair value is a departure from *AASB 16 Leases* which would have required the Shire to measure any vested improvements at zero cost.

Accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this annual budget have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the annual budget has been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

The local government reporting entity
All funds through which the Shire controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in the financial statements forming part of this annual budget.

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements. For the current budgeted financial year the Shire does not hold any Trust Funds.

2025/26 actual balances
Balances shown in this budget as 2025/26 Actual are estimates as forecast at the time of preparation of the annual budget and are subject to final adjustments.

Budget comparative figures
Unless otherwise stated, the budget comparative figures shown in the budget relate to the original budget estimate for the relevant item of disclosure.

Comparative figures
Where required, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Rounding off figures
All figures shown in this statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Statement of Cashflows
Investing and financing transactions that do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents shall be excluded from a statement of cash flows. Such transactions shall be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements in a way that provides all the relevant information about these investing and financing activities.

Initial application of accounting standards
During the budget year, the below revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations are expected to be compiled, become mandatory and be applicable to its operations.

AASB 2022-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector
AASB 2024-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
AASB 2024-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11

It is not expected these standards will have an impact on the annual budget.

New accounting standards for application in future years
The following new accounting standards will have application to local government in future years:

- AASB 18 *(NFP/super) Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements - (Appendix D) [for not-for-profit and superannuation entities] Joint Venture*

It is not expected these standards will have an impact on the annual budget.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements
The preparation of the annual budget in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

As with all estimates, the use of different assumptions could lead to material changes in the amounts reported in the financial report.

The following are estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and further information on their nature and impact can be found in the relevant note:

- Fair value measurement of assets carried at reportable value including:
  - Property, plant and equipment
  - Infrastructure
- Expected credit losses on financial assets
- Assets held for sale
- Impairment losses of non-financial assets
- Investment property
- Estimated useful life of intangible assets
- Measurement of employee benefits
- Measurement of provisions

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

2. RATES AND SERVICE CHARGES

(a) Rating Information

Rate Description	Basis of valuation	Rate in dollar	Number of properties	Rateable value*	2026/27 Budgeted rate revenue	2026/27 Budgeted interim rates	2026/27 Budgeted total revenue	2025/26 Actual total revenue	2025/26 Budget total revenue
				$	$	$	$	$	$
(i) General rates									
Residential	Gross rental valuation	0.072642	5,192	239,788,912	17,418,746	95,000	17,513,746	16,102,272	16,390,972
Vacant	Gross rental valuation	0.197422	166	4,085,928	806,652	0	806,652	776,232	776,232
Commercial	Gross rental valuation	0.129027	567	67,123,291	8,660,717	0	8,660,717	8,214,387	8,214,387
Tourism	Gross rental valuation	0.147839	622	25,492,131	3,768,730	0	3,768,730	3,573,657	3,573,657
Commercial Rural	Unimproved valuation	0.046245	22	9,516,846	440,107	0	440,107	416,045	416,045
Mining	Unimproved valuation	0.180084	25	1,286,029	231,593	0	231,593	234,626	234,626
Rural	Unimproved valuation	0.007962	54	24,775,000	197,259	0	197,259	185,797	185,797
Total general rates			6,648	372,068,137	31,523,804	95,000	31,618,804	29,503,016	29,791,716
		Minimum							
(ii) Minimum payment		$							
Residential	Gross rental valuation	1,485.00	83	1,363,460	123,255	0	123,255	114,882	114,882
Vacant	Gross rental valuation	1,450.00	164	893,748	237,800	0	237,800	221,424	221,424
Commercial	Gross rental valuation	1,485.00	18	126,571	26,730	0	26,730	25,218	25,218
Tourism	Gross rental valuation	1,485.00	227	729,998	337,095	0	337,095	318,027	318,027
Commercial Rural	Unimproved valuation	1,485.00	2	34,000	2,970	0	2,970	2,802	2,802
Mining	Unimproved valuation	1,124.00	24	61,623	26,976	0	26,976	23,225	23,225
Rural	Unimproved valuation	1,485.00	5	304,500	7,425	0	7,425	7,005	7,005
Total minimum payments			523	3,513,900	762,251	0	762,251	712,583	712,583
Total general rates and minimum payments			7,171	375,582,037	32,286,055	95,000	32,381,055	30,215,599	30,504,299
Concessions (Refer note 2(g))					0	0	(81,536)	(77,267)	(77,268)
Total rates					32,286,055	95,000	32,299,519	30,138,332	30,427,031
Instalment plan charges							65,000	65,616	60,000
Instalment plan interest							150,000	169,760	134,556
Late payment of rate or service charge interest							170,000	186,000	156,000
							385,000	421,376	350,556

The Shire did not raise specified area rates for the year ended 30th June 2027.

*Rateable Value at time of adopting budget.

All rateable properties within the district used predominately for non-rural purposes are rated according to their Gross Rental Valuation (GRV), all other properties are rated according to their Unimproved Valuation (UV).

The general rates detailed for the 2026/27 financial year have been determined by Council on the basis of raising the revenue required to meet the estimated deficiency between the total estimated expenditure proposed in the budget and the estimated revenue to be received from all sources other than general rates and also considering the extent of any increase in rating over the level adopted in the previous year.

The minimum payments have been determined by Council on the basis that all ratepayers must make a reasonable contribution to the cost of local government services/facilities.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

2. RATES AND SERVICE CHARGES (CONTINUED)

(b) Interest Charges and Instalments - Rates and Service Charges

The following instalment options are available to ratepayers for the payment of rates and service charges.

Option 1 (Full Payment)
Full amount of rates and charges, including arrears, to be paid on or before 27 August 2026 or 35 days after the issue appearing on the rate notice, whichever is later.

Option 2 (Two Instalments)
First instalment to be made on or before 27 August 2026 or 35 days after the date of issue appearing on the rate notice, whichever is later, including all arrears and half the current rates and charges; and
Second instalment to be made on or before 14 January 2027, or 2 months after the due date of the first instalment, whichever is later.

Option 3 (Four Instalments)
First instalment to be made on or before 27 August 2026 or 35 days after the date of issue appearing on the rate notice, whichever is later, including all arrears and a quarter of the current rates and charges; and
Second instalment to be made on or before 29 October 2026, or 2 months after the due date of the first instalment, whichever is later; and
Third instalment to be made on or before 14 January 2027, or 2 months after the due date of the second instalment, whichever is later; and
Fourth instalment to be made on or before 18 March 2027, or 2 months after the due date of the third instalment, whichever is later.

Instalment options	Date due	Instalment plan admin charge	Instalment plan interest rate	Unpaid rates interest rates
		$	%	%
Option one				
Single full payment	27/08/2026	Nil	0.00%	11.00%
Option two				
First instalment	27/08/2026	Nil	0.00%	11.00%
Second instalment	14/01/2027	$12.50	5.50%	11.00%
Option three				
First instalment	27/08/2026	Nil	0.00%	11.00%
Second instalment	29/10/2026	$12.50	5.50%	11.00%
Third instalment	14/01/2027	$12.50	5.50%	11.00%
Fourth instalment	18/03/2027	$12.50	5.50%	11.00%

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

2. RATES AND SERVICE CHARGES (CONTINUED)

(c) Objectives and Reasons for Differential Rating

To provide equity in the rating of properties across the Shire the following rate categories have been determined for the implementation of differential rating.

(i) Differential general rate

Description	Characteristics	Objects	Reasons
GRV – Residential	This rating category consists of properties located within the townsite boundaries which have a predominantly residential use.	This is the base rate by which all other GRV rated properties are assessed.	To reflect the level of rating required to raise the necessary revenue to operate efficiently and provide the diverse range of services and programs and associated infrastructure/facilities required for developed residential and urban areas.
GRV – Vacant	This rating category consists of vacant properties located within the townsite boundaries, including land zoned as Residential, Tourist, Commercial or Industrial under the Shire's Local Planning Scheme.	The object of the rate for this category is to signify the Council's preference for land to be developed rather than leaving it vacant. Development is encouraged due to its importance and positive effect on local employment and economic diversity. Further community returns are also expected from population-linked investment in the region by both State and Federal funding bodies.	The rate is higher than the base rate to distribute the rates burden equitably considering the different method used for the valuation of vacant land as compared to other GRV properties. The rate is also intended to discourage land investors from land banking and discourage excessive vacant land leaving subdivisions barren and aesthetically unappealing which may provide prospects for potential antisocial behaviour. The rate in the dollar for this category is 172% higher than the GRV – Residential base rate.
GRV – Commercial	This rating category consists of properties used for Commercial, Town Centre or Industrial purposes and non residential vacant land, excluding properties with a tourism use.	To raise additional revenue to fund the costs associated with the higher level of service provided to properties in this category. This rating category recognises the impact of commercial properties on infrastructure and the environment within the Shire.	This category recognises the more significant share of costs associated with providing additional services like economic development, maintaining car park infrastructure, landscaping, environmental health, light industrial area infrastructure and other amenities. The rate in the dollar for this category is 78% higher than the GRV – Residential base rate.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

2. RATES AND SERVICE CHARGES (CONTINUED)

Description	Characteristics	Objects	Reasons
GRV – Tourism	This rating category consists of properties with operations related to tourism inclusive of un-hosted Holiday Homes, within the townsite.	To raise additional revenue to fund the costs associated with the higher reliance on Shire resources and the higher level of service provided to properties in this category. This rating category recognises the more significant share of costs associated with the provision of services in addition to the services provided in the GRV Commercial category.	This category is rated higher than the base rate for GRV to fund costs associated with the heavier use of infrastructure and other Council assets and services in addition to contribution toward tourism promotion activities. Some additional costs contribute to economic development, tourism promotion, marketing activities, environmental health, public safety and law enforcement during the tourist season. The rate in the dollar for this category is 104% higher than the GRV – Residential base rate.
UV - Rural	This rating category consists of properties that are exclusively for rural use.	This is the base rate by which all other UV rated properties are assessed.	Other UV rating categories have a higher demand on Shire resources.
UV - Commercial Rural	This rating category consists of properties that are outside of the townsite that have a commercial use inclusive of: − Pearling Leases; − Pastoral leases or Pastoral use.	This category recognises the increased rates required to operate efficiently and provide for rural infrastructure and services.	The Shire incurs higher costs of infrastructure maintenance and renewal of the rural road network due to its vulnerability to extreme weather conditions, further increasing due to extra vehicle movements and activities associated with these properties. The rate in the dollar for this category is 480% higher than the UV – Rural base rate.
UV – Mining	This rating category consists of properties that are used for mining, exploration or prospecting purposes.	To reflect the impact on utilisation of rural infrastructure (compared to pastoral) by heavy transport and associated higher traffic volumes. Also, these properties have access to all other services and facilities provided by the Shire.	This category is rated higher than UV - Commercial due to the higher road infrastructure maintenance costs to the Shire from frequent heavy vehicle use over extensive lengths of Shire roads throughout the year. The rate in the dollar for this category is 2,161% higher than the UV – Rural base rate.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

2. RATES AND SERVICE CHARGES (CONTINUED)

(ii) Differential Minimum Payment

A minimum payment of $1,485 is proposed for all categories except the GRV – Vacant category, for which a minimum payment of $1,450 is proposed and the UV – Mining category, for which a minimum payment of $1,124 is proposed.

The unimproved value of mining properties ranges from $205 to over $663,000, with an average of $27,503. The $1,124 minimum rate for the UV-Mining category is set at a lower level than the other rating categories to ensure compliance with section 6.35 of the *Local Government Act 1995* which requires that less than 50% of the properties in any category are on the minimum rate. Given the lower valuation figure assigned to small mining tenements, a lower minimum payment will also ensure that the rate burden is distributed equitably between all other property owners paying the minimum amount.

(d) Variation in Adopted Differential Rates to Local Public Notice

The following rates and minimum payments were previously set out in the local public notice giving notice of the intention to charge differential rates.

Differential general rate or general rate	Proposed Rate in $	Adopted Rate in $	Reasons for the difference
GRV – Residential	0.072642	0.072642	No difference
GRV – Vacant	0.197422	0.197422	No difference
GRV – Commercial	0.129027	0.129027	No difference
GRV – Tourism	0.147839	0.147839	No difference
UV - Commercial Rural	0.050823	0.046245	Reduced following the receipt of the UV property valuations to ensure the levied rates revenue is not inflated due to changes in valuations.
UV – Mining	0.181993	0.180084	Reduced following the receipt of the UV property valuations to ensure the levied rates revenue is not inflated due to changes in valuations.
UV - Rural	0.009590	0.007962	Reduced following the receipt of the UV property valuations to ensure the levied rates revenue is not inflated due to changes in valuations.

Minimum payment	Proposed Minimum $	Adopted Minimum $	Reasons for the difference
GRV – Residential	1,485.00	1,485.00	No difference
GRV – Vacant	1,450.00	1,450.00	No difference
GRV – Commercial	1,485.00	1,485.00	No difference
GRV – Tourism	1,485.00	1,485.00	No difference
UV - Commercial Rural	1,485.00	1,485.00	No difference
UV – Mining	1,161.00	1,124.00	Amended following the receipt of the UV - Mining property valuations to ensure that not more than 50% of properties are on minimum payments.
UV - Rural	1,485.00	1,485.00	No difference

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

2. RATES AND SERVICE CHARGES (CONTINUED)

(e) Specified Area Rate

The Shire did not raise specified area rates for the year ended 30th June 2027.

(f) Service Charges

The Shire did not raise service charges for the year ended 30th June 2027.

(g) Waivers or concessions

Rate, fee or charge to which the waiver or concession is granted	Type	Waiver/ Concession	Discount %	Discount ($)	2026/27 Budget	2025/26 Actual	2025/26 Budget	Circumstances in which the waiver or concession is granted
					$	$	$	
GRV – Residential	Rate	Concession	50-90%	N/A	81,536	77,267	77,268	As per the Deed of Settlement between Nyamba Buru Yawuru Ltd and the Shire of Broome for agreed concessions on the assessments specified, based on the purpose of each property. These are reviewed annually.
					81,536	77,267	77,268	

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

3. NET CURRENT ASSETS

(a) Composition of estimated net current assets

	Note	2026/27 Budget 30 June 2027	2025/26 Actual 30 June 2026	2025/26 Budget 30 June 2026
Current assets		$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	4	932,628	27,300,094	43,434,925
Financial assets		52,280,565	50,720,615	148,325
Receivables		2,246,536	2,905,388	2,583,826
Inventories		38,482	37,732	28,854
Other assets		1,863,783	1,856,605	212,271
		57,361,994	82,820,434	46,408,201
Less: current liabilities				
Trade and other payables		(4,551,483)	(4,051,484)	(3,467,799)
Contract liabilities		0	(4,150)	0
Capital grant/contribution liability		0	(23,482,491)	0
Lease liabilities	8	(201,279)	(73,514)	(27,882)
Long term borrowings	7	(1,038,804)	(968,709)	(1,079,733)
Employee provisions		(2,105,349)	(2,036,326)	(1,747,758)
Other provisions		(144,172)	(144,172)	(443,903)
		(8,041,087)	(30,760,846)	(6,767,075)
Net current assets		49,320,907	52,059,588	39,641,126
Less: Total adjustments to net current assets	3(b)	(49,320,907)	(48,027,840)	(39,641,126)
Net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity		0	4,031,748	0

(b) Current assets and liabilities excluded from budgeted deficiency

The following current assets and liabilities have been excluded from the net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with *Financial Management Regulation 32* to agree to the surplus/(deficit) after imposition of general rates.

Adjustments to net current assets				
Less: Cash - reserve accounts	9	(52,130,366)	(50,572,912)	(42,020,261)
Less: Current assets not expected to be received at end of year				
- Current financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans		(150,199)	(147,703)	(148,325)
Movement in Non-Current Employee Leave Receivables per 2023/24 AFS		15,566	15,566	15,566
Add: Current liabilities not expected to be cleared at end of year				
- Current portion of borrowings		1,038,804	968,709	1,079,733
- Current portion of lease liabilities		201,279	73,514	27,882
- Current portion of remediation provision		101,150	101,150	0
- Current portion of employee benefit provisions held in reserve		1,602,859	1,533,836	1,404,279
Total adjustments to net current assets		(49,320,907)	(48,027,840)	(39,641,126)

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

3. NET CURRENT ASSETS
EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCE IN NET CURRENT ASSETS AND SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)

Items excluded from calculation of budgeted deficiency

When calculating the budget deficiency for the purpose of Section 6.2 (2)(c) of the *Local Government Act 1995* the following amounts have been excluded as provided by *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 32* which will not fund the budgeted expenditure.

(c) Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities

The following non-cash revenue or expenditure has been excluded from amounts attributable to operating activities within the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with *Financial Management Regulation 32.*

	Note	2026/27 Budget 30 June 2027	2025/26 Actual 30 June 2026	2025/26 Budget 30 June 2026
		$	$	$
Adjustments to operating activities				
Less: Profit on asset disposals	5	(139,708)	(174,863)	(214,410)
Less: Movement in liabilities associated with restricted cash - employee provisions		69,023	63,698	0
Add: Loss on asset disposals	5	130,322	118,074	262,363
Add: Depreciation	6	16,368,184	16,339,878	15,833,748
Movement in current remediation provisions		0	(2,084,886)	0
Non-cash movements in non-current assets and liabilities:				
- Employee provisions		(69,023)	(63,697)	0
Non cash amounts excluded from operating activities		16,358,798	14,198,204	15,881,701

(d) Non-cash amounts excluded from investing activities

The following non-cash revenue or expenditure has been excluded from amounts attributable to investing activities within the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with *Financial Management Regulation 32.*

	Note	2026/27 Budget 30 June 2027	2025/26 Actual 30 June 2026	2025/26 Budget 30 June 2026
		$	$	$
Adjustments to investing activities				
Right of use assets recognised	5(c)	294,244	26,947	27,882
Non cash amounts excluded from investing activities		294,244	26,947	27,882

(e) Non-cash amounts excluded from financing activities

The following non-cash revenue or expenditure has been excluded from amounts attributable to financing activities within the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with *Financial Management Regulation 32.*

	Note	2026/27 Budget 30 June 2027	2025/26 Actual 30 June 2026	2025/26 Budget 30 June 2026
		$	$	$
Adjustments to financing activities				
Less: Lease liability recognised	8	(294,244)	(26,947)	(27,882)
Non cash amounts excluded from financing activities		(294,244)	(26,947)	(27,882)

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

3. NET CURRENT ASSETS

(f) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION
The asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the Shire's operational cycle. In the case of liabilities where the Shire does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, such as vested long service leave, the liability is classified as current even if not expected to be settled within the next 12 months. Inventories held for trading are classified as current or non-current based on the Shire's intentions to release for sale.

TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES
Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Shire prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Shire becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

PREPAID RATES
Prepaid rates are, until the taxable event has occurred (start of the next financial year), refundable at the request of the ratepayer. Rates received in advance are initially recognised as a financial liability. When the taxable event occurs, the financial liability is extinguished and the Shire recognises revenue for the prepaid rates that have not been refunded.

INVENTORIES
General
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

SUPERANNUATION
The Shire contributes to a number of superannuation funds on behalf of employees. All funds to which the Shire contributes are defined contribution plans.

INVENTORY - LAND HELD FOR RESALE
Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until completion of development. Finance costs and holding charges incurred after development is completed are expensed.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss at the time of signing an unconditional contract of sale if significant risks and rewards, and effective control over the land, are passed on to the buyer at this point.

Inventory - land held for resale is classified as current except where it is held as non-current based on the Shire's intentions to release for sale.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows.

CONTRACT LIABILITIES
Contract liabilities represent the Shire's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Shire has received consideration from the customer.

Contract liabilities represent obligations which are not yet satisfied. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the performance obligations in the contract are satisfied.

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES
Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for grants, contributions, reimbursements, and goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value.

Trade receivables are held with the objective to collect the contractual cashflows and therefore the Shire measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Due to the short term nature of current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value. Non-current receivables are indexed to inflation, any difference between the face value and fair value is considered immaterial.

The Shire applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses using a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, rates receivable are separated from other trade receivables due to the difference in payment terms and security for rates receivable.

PROVISIONS
Provisions are recognised when the Shire has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
Short-term employee benefits
Provision is made for the Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits. Short term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Shire's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the determination of the net current asset position.
The Shire's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the determination of the net current asset position.

Other long-term employee benefits
Long-term employee benefits provisions are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Shire's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Shire does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

4. RECONCILIATION OF CASH

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash and cash equivalents, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Estimated cash at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	Note	2026/27 Budget	2025/26 Actual	2025/26 Budget
		$	$	$
Cash at bank and on hand		932,628	27,300,094	1,414,664
Term deposits - <3mths		0	0	42,020,261
Total cash and cash equivalents		932,628	27,300,094	43,434,925
Held as				
- Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents		932,628	3,817,603	1,414,664
- Restricted cash and cash equivalents		0	23,482,491	42,020,261
	3(a)	932,628	27,300,094	43,434,925
Restrictions				
The following classes of assets have restrictions imposed by regulations or other externally imposed requirements which limit or direct the purpose for which the resources may be used:				
- Cash and cash equivalents		0	23,482,491	42,020,261
- Restricted financial assets at amortised cost - term deposits >3mths		52,130,366	50,572,912	0
		52,130,366	74,055,403	42,020,261
The assets are restricted as a result of the specified purposes associated with the liabilities below:				
Reserve accounts	9	52,130,366	50,572,912	42,020,261
Unspent capital grants, subsidies and contribution liabilities		0	23,482,491	0
		52,130,366	74,055,403	42,020,261
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net result				
Net result		20,783,901	19,130,434	40,833,718
Depreciation	6	16,368,184	16,339,878	15,833,748
(Profit)/loss on sale of asset	5	(9,386)	(56,789)	47,953
Adjustments to fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		0	0	0
Adjustments to fair value adjustments to investment property at fair value through profit or loss		0	0	0
Reversal of prior year loss on revaluation of assets		0	0	0
Loss on revaluation of non current assets		0	0	0
Share of profit or (loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method		0	0	0
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		658,852	299,210	(57,078)
(Increase)/decrease in contract assets		0	0	0
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(750)	0	(975)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(7,178)	(100,417)	(7,178)
Increase/(decrease) in payables		500,000	(1,498,673)	(316,365)
Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities		(4,150)	(350,687)	(62,366)
Increase/(decrease) in unspent capital grants		(23,482,491)	16,666,176	(502,463)
Increase/(decrease) in other provision		0	(2,084,886)	13,112
Increase/(decrease) in employee provisions		0	0	59,103
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions		(1,455,954)	(39,694,433)	(47,762,523)
Net cash from operating activities		13,351,028	8,649,813	8,078,686

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks, other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown as short term borrowings in current liabilities in Note 3 - Net Current Assets.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST
The Shire classifies financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cashflows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The following assets are budgeted to be acquired and/or disposed of during the year.

	2026/27 Budget					2025/26 Actual					2025/26 Budget				
	Additions	Disposals - Net Book Value	Disposals - Sale Proceeds	Disposals - Profit	Disposals - Loss	Additions	Disposals - Net Book Value	Disposals - Sale Proceeds	Disposals - Profit	Disposals - Loss	Additions	Disposals - Net Book Value	Disposals - Sale Proceeds	Disposals - Profit	Disposals - Loss
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Buildings - non-specialised	1,834,667	0	0	0	0	1,513,419	0	0	0	0	4,064,767	0	0	0	0
Furniture and equipment	162,840	0	0	0	0	124,420	0	0	0	0	63,713	0	0	0	0
Plant and equipment	4,239,618	(742,620)	752,006	139,708	(130,322)	1,409,139	(309,392)	366,180	174,863	(118,074)	3,701,800	(1,062,591)	1,014,638	214,410	(262,363)
Total	6,237,125	(742,620)	752,006	139,708	(130,322)	3,046,977	(309,392)	366,180	174,863	(118,074)	7,830,280	(1,062,591)	1,014,638	214,410	(262,363)
(b) Infrastructure															
Infrastructure - roads	6,070,544	0	0	0	0	2,919,681	0	0	0	0	5,550,759	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure - footpaths, carparks & bridges	1,711,131	0	0	0	0	994,616	0	0	0	0	1,523,545	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure - drainage	34,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,000	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure - landfill assets	164,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure - recreation areas	25,724,851	0	0	0	0	22,369,712	0	0	0	0	47,290,365	0	0	0	0
Infrastructure - others	1,257,849	0	0	0	0	351,620	0	0	0	0	928,275	0	0	0	0
Total	34,962,432	0	0	0	0	26,635,629	0	0	0	0	55,326,944	0	0	0	0
(c) Right of Use Assets															
Right of use - IT Equipment	294,244	0	0	0	0	26,947	0	0	0	0	27,882	0	0	0	0
Total	294,244	0	0	0	0	26,947	0	0	0	0	27,882	0	0	0	0
Total	41,493,801	(742,620)	752,006	139,708	(130,322)	29,709,554	(309,392)	366,180	174,863	(118,074)	63,185,106	(1,062,591)	1,014,638	214,410	(262,363)

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

RECOGNITION OF ASSETS
Assets for which the fair value as at the date of acquisition is under $5,000 are not recognised as an asset in accordance with *Financial Management Regulation 17A (5)*. These assets are expensed immediately.

Where multiple individual low value assets are purchased together as part of a larger asset or collectively forming a larger asset exceeding the threshold, the individual assets are recognised as one asset and capitalised.

GAINS AND LOSSES ON DISPOSAL
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in profit or loss in the period which they arise.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

6. DEPRECIATION

	2026/27 Budget	2025/26 Actual	2025/26 Budget
	$	$	$
By Class			
Buildings - non-specialised	3,280,667	3,274,994	3,196,612
Furniture and equipment	314,542	313,998	266,993
Plant and equipment	1,192,218	1,190,156	1,170,620
Infrastructure - roads	4,880,061	4,871,622	4,818,292
Infrastructure - footpaths, carparks & bridges	1,015,036	1,013,281	853,925
Infrastructure - drainage	707,826	706,602	689,029
Infrastructure - landfill assets	3,406	3,400	41,247
Infrastructure - recreation areas	3,954,377	3,947,539	3,857,677
Infrastructure - others	869,029	867,526	721,752
Right of use - IT Equipment	151,021	150,760	217,601
	16,368,184	16,339,878	15,833,748
By Program			
Law, order and public safety	509,040	505,488	484,524
Health	1,227	1,218	1,224
Housing	115,765	115,143	63,660
Community amenities	1,086,916	1,082,408	949,992
Recreation and culture	5,343,552	5,312,472	5,290,812
Transport	6,201,486	6,181,825	6,091,920
Economic services	420,520	417,586	334,128
Other property and services	2,689,678	2,723,738	2,617,488
	16,368,184	16,339,878	15,833,748

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

DEPRECIATION
The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings but excluding freehold land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the individual asset's useful life from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Major depreciation periods used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Buildings	10 - 80 Years
Furniture and equipment	4 - 10 Years
Plant and equipment	2 - 16 Years
Infrastructure - Roads	8 - 100 Years
Infrastructure - Footpaths, carparks & bridges	15 - 80 Years
Infrastructure - Drainage	50 - 80 Years
Infrastructure - Recreation areas	4 - 100 Years
Infrastructure - Others	4 - 100 Years
Infrastructure - Landfill assets	7 - 50 Years
Right-of-use (plant and equipment)	3 - 10 Years

AMORTISATION
The depreciable amount of all intangible assets with a finite useful life, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the individual asset's useful life from the time the asset is held for use.

The assets residual value of intangible assets is considered to be zero and useful live and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year.

Amortisation is included within Depreciation on non-current assets in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

7. BORROWINGS

(a) Borrowing repayments

Movement in borrowings and interest between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

Purpose	Loan Number	Institution	Interest Rate	Budget Principal 1 July 2026	2026/27 Budget New Loans	2026/27 Budget Principal Repayments	Budget Principal outstanding 30 June 2027	2026/27 Budget Interest Repayments	Actual Principal 1 July 2025	2025/26 Actual New Loans	2025/26 Actual Principal Repayments	Actual Principal outstanding 30 June 2026	2025/26 Actual Interest Repayments	Budget Principal 1 July 2025	2025/26 Budget New Loans	2025/26 Budget Principal Repayments	Budget Principal outstanding 30 June 2026	2025/26 Budget Interest Repayments
				$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Town Beach Redevelopment	197	WATC	1.62%	911,622	0	(94,893)	816,729	(20,736)	1,005,011	0	(93,389)	911,622	(22,933)	1,005,011	0	(93,378)	911,633	(22,906)
Chinatown Revitalisation Project Stage 1	196	WATC	1.89%	543,978	0	(177,926)	366,052	(13,252)	718,588	0	(174,610)	543,978	(17,798)	718,589	0	(174,611)	543,978	(17,791)
Chinatown Revitalisation Project Stage 2	198	WATC	1.95%	1,246,711	0	(114,069)	1,132,642	(32,484)	1,358,587	0	(111,876)	1,246,711	(35,532)	1,358,587	0	(111,877)	1,246,710	(35,459)
Chinatown Contingency	201	WATC	4.75%	1,436,347	0	(102,105)	1,334,242	(77,147)	1,533,765	0	(97,418)	1,436,347	(82,586)	1,533,765	0	(97,418)	1,436,347	(82,516)
Broome Surf Life Saving Club (BSLSC)	200	WATC	4.78%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111,061	0	0	111,061	0
Cable Beach Stage 1	203	WATC	4.56%	563,180	0	(91,263)	471,917	(86,707)	613,153	0	(49,973)	563,180	(30,867)	613,717	0	(49,261)	564,456	(32,438)
Shire Key Worker Accommodation	202	WATC	4.56%	2,597,145	0	(240,750)	2,356,395	(130,310)	2,827,600	0	(230,455)	2,597,145	(142,346)	2,851,364	0	(238,240)	2,613,124	(157,944)
Cable Beach Stage 2	NEW	WATC	5.73%	0	1,818,042	0	1,818,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,234,782	0	2,234,782	0
				7,298,983	1,818,042	(821,006)	8,296,019	(360,637)	8,056,704	0	(757,721)	7,298,983	(332,062)	8,192,094	2,234,782	(764,785)	9,662,091	(349,054)
Self Supporting Loans																		
Broome Golf Club	199	WATC	1.95%	961,538	0	(96,154)	865,384	(25,050)	1,057,692	0	(96,154)	961,538	(27,656)	1,057,692	0	(96,154)	961,538	(27,602)
Broome Surf Life Saving Club (BSLSC)	200	WATC	4.78%	903,934	0	(51,549)	852,385	(48,966)	953,102	0	(49,168)	903,934	(51,736)	842,040	0	(49,169)	792,871	(51,690)
				1,865,472	0	(147,703)	1,717,769	(74,015)	2,010,794	0	(145,322)	1,865,472	(79,393)	1,899,732	0	(145,323)	1,754,409	(79,292)
				9,164,455	1,818,042	(968,709)	10,013,788	(434,652)	10,067,498	0	(903,043)	9,164,455	(411,455)	10,091,826	2,234,782	(910,108)	11,416,500	(428,346)

All borrowing repayments, other than self supporting loans, will be financed by general purpose revenue.
The self supporting loan(s) repayment will be fully reimbursed.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

7. BORROWINGS

(b) New borrowings - 2026/27

Particulars/Purpose	Institution	Loan type	Term (years)	Interest rate	Amount borrowed budget	Total interest & charges	Amount used budget	Balance unspent
				%	$	$	$	$
Cable Beach Stage 2	WATC	Debenture	15	5.73%	1,818,042	0	1,818,042	0
					1,818,042	0	1,818,042	0

(c) Unspent borrowings

The Shire had no unspent borrowing funds as at 30th June 2026 nor is it expected to have unspent borrowing funds as at 30th June 2027.

(d) Credit Facilities

	2026/27 Budget	2025/26 Actual	2025/26 Budget
	$	$	$
Undrawn borrowing facilities credit standby arrangements			
Bank overdraft limit	700,000	700,000	700,000
Bank overdraft at balance date	0	0	0
Credit card limit	200,000	200,000	200,000
Credit card balance at balance date	(20,000)	(17,312)	(20,000)
Total amount of credit unused	880,000	882,688	880,000
Loan facilities			
Loan facilities in use at balance date	10,013,788	9,164,455	11,416,500
Unused loan facilities at balance date	0	0	0

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BORROWING COSTS
The Shire has elected to recognise borrowing costs as an expense when incurred regardless of how the borrowings are applied.

Fair values of borrowings are not materially different to their carrying amounts, since the interest payable on those borrowings is either close to current market rates or the borrowings are of a short term nature.
Borrowings fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

8. LEASE LIABILITIES

Purpose	Lease Number	Institution	Lease Interest Rate	Lease Term	Budget Lease Principal 1 July 2026	2026/27 Budget New Leases	2026/27 Budget Lease Principal Repayments	Budget Lease Principal outstanding 30 June 2027	2026/27 Budget Lease Interest Repayments	Actual Principal 1 July 2025	2025/26 Actual New Leases	2025/26 Actual Lease Principal repayments	Actual Lease Principal outstanding 30 June 2026	2025/26 Actual Lease Interest repayments	Budget Principal 1 July 2025	2025/26 Budget New Leases	2025/26 Budget Lease Principal repayments	Budget Lease Principal outstanding 30 June 2026	2025/26 Budget Lease Interest repayments
					$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ICT - Equipment	BRO011024	Vestone Capital	6.1%	5	30,218	0	(9,142)	21,076	(1,474)	38,812		(8,594)	30,218	(2,023)	38,812	0	(8,605)	30,207	(2,011)
ICT - Equipment	BRO021023B	Vestone Capital	5.0%	3	16,696	0	(16,696)	0	0	127,035	0	(110,339)	16,696	(1,673)	127,035	0	(109,084)	17,951	(2,927)
ICT - Equipment	BRO020124	Vestone Capital	5.8%	5	78,754	0	(31,682)	47,072	(3,370)	108,520	0	(29,766)	78,754	(5,287)	108,520	0	(29,909)	78,611	(5,143)
ICT - Equipment	BRO0111025	Vestone Capital	3.8%	3	13,350	0	(6,707)	6,643	(369)	20,647	0	(7,297)	13,350	(220)	21,753	0	(6,395)	15,358	(682)
ICT - Equipment	BRO011025	Vestone Capital	3.8%	3	20,196	0	(9,287)	10,909	(629)	0	26,947	(6,751)	20,196	(726)	0	27,882	(8,854)	19,028	(1,062)
ICT - Equipment	New 26/27	Vestone Capital	4.2%	3	0	294,244	(92,965)	201,279	(12,372)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					159,214	294,244	(166,479)	286,979	(18,214)	295,014	26,947	(162,747)	159,214	(9,929)	296,120	27,882	(162,847)	161,155	(11,825)

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

LEASES

At the inception of a contract, the Shire assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset is recognised at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Shire uses its incremental borrowing rate.

LEASE LIABILITIES

The present value of future lease payments not paid at the reporting date discounted using the incremental borrowing rate where the implicit interest rate in the lease is not readily determined.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

9. RESERVE ACCOUNTS

(a) Reserve Accounts - Movement

		2026/27 Budget			2025/26 Actual				2025/26 Budget			
		Opening Balance	Transfer to	Transfer (from)	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Transfer to	Transfer (from)	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Transfer to	Transfer (from)	Closing Balance
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	Restricted by legislation												
(a)	Cash-in-lieu of Carparking Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b)	Cash-in-lieu of Public Open Space Reserve	197,248	8,876	0	206,124	189,057	8,191	0	197,248	188,086	6,321	0	194,407
		197,248	8,876	0	206,124	189,057	8,191	0	197,248	188,086	6,321	0	194,407
	Restricted by council												
(c)	BRAC (Leisure Centre) Reserve	241,246	10,856	0	252,102	231,228	10,018	0	241,246	23,025	812	0	23,837
(d)	Buildings Reserve	5,186,194	305,355	(630,000)	4,861,549	4,867,835	815,893	(497,534)	5,186,194	4,818,853	328,299	(2,220,810)	2,926,342
(e)	Carpark Reserve	903,681	40,666	(421,000)	523,347	713,295	190,386	0	903,681	710,606	51,902	0	762,508
(f)	Community Sponsorship Reserve	106,154	4,777	0	110,931	101,746	4,408	0	106,154	91,675	3,135	0	94,810
(g)	Developer Contributions - Drainage Reserve	146,811	36,606	0	183,417	94,305	52,506	0	146,811	93,975	32,150	0	126,125
(h)	Developer Contributions - Footpaths Reserve	727,609	37,742	(6,569)	758,782	568,283	366,611	(207,284)	727,609	557,065	66,730	(260,777)	363,018
(i)	Developer Contributions - Roads Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(j)	Drainage Reserve	1,917,496	116,888	(4,434)	2,029,950	1,837,868	79,628	0	1,917,496	1,852,014	63,343	(4,434)	1,910,923
(k)	EDL Sponsorship Reserve	34,054	1,532	0	35,586	56,602	2,452	(25,000)	34,054	56,174	1,869	(25,000)	33,043
(l)	Footpath Reserve	1,795,539	80,799	(214,116)	1,662,222	1,731,080	96,001	(31,543)	1,795,539	1,722,194	59,192	(79,000)	1,702,386
(m)	IT & Equipment Reserve	2,036,483	775,595	(82,800)	2,729,278	1,419,028	617,455	0	2,036,483	1,480,741	245,811	(82,800)	1,643,752
(n)	Kimberley Zone Reserve	0	0	0	0	3,262	0	(3,262)	0	0	0	0	0
(o)	Leave Reserve	1,533,836	69,023	0	1,602,859	1,470,140	63,696	0	1,533,836	1,387,341	47,401	0	1,434,742
(p)	Plant Reserve	2,655,994	651,236	(57,460)	3,249,770	2,549,104	140,443	(33,553)	2,655,994	2,592,590	88,861	(55,747)	2,625,704
(q)	Public Art Reserve	7,331	330	0	7,661	7,027	304	0	7,331	6,991	239	0	7,230
(r)	Public Open Space Reserve	7,267,677	1,099,291	(1,139,676)	7,227,292	5,476,513	1,934,521	(143,357)	7,267,677	5,474,894	1,074,689	(417,253)	6,132,330
(s)	Refuse Site Reserve	4,118,586	185,336	(1,531,033)	2,772,889	5,538,907	239,980	(1,660,301)	4,118,586	2,355,388	45,547	(1,367,135)	1,033,800
(t)	Regional Resource Recovery Park Reserve	16,079,561	2,751,476	(40,659)	18,790,378	15,499,852	671,550	(91,841)	16,079,561	16,167,085	516,319	(87,500)	16,595,904
(u)	Resilience Reserve	209,697	109,436	0	319,133	200,989	8,708	0	209,697	200,471	6,876	0	207,347
(v)	Restricted Cash Reserve	1,298,095	0	(861,071)	437,024	96,500	1,233,095	(31,500)	1,298,095	31,500	421,122	(31,500)	421,122
(w)	Road Reserve	4,109,620	260,452	0	4,370,072	3,474,667	782,953	(148,000)	4,109,620	3,457,260	506,658	(182,987)	3,780,931
(x)	Staff Housing Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		50,375,664	6,537,395	(4,988,818)	51,924,242	45,938,229	7,310,610	(2,873,175)	50,375,664	43,079,842	3,560,955	(4,814,943)	41,825,854
		50,572,912	6,546,271	(4,988,818)	52,130,366	46,127,286	7,318,801	(2,873,175)	50,572,912	43,267,928	3,567,276	(4,814,943)	42,020,261

9. RESERVE ACCOUNTS

(b) Reserve Accounts - Purposes

In accordance with Council resolutions in relation to each reserve account, the purpose for which the reserves are set aside are as follows:

	Reserve name	Anticipated date of use	Purpose of the reserve
	Restricted by legislation		
(a)	Cash-in-lieu of Carparking Reserve	Ongoing	To hold cash-in-lieu of carparking.
(b)	Cash-in-lieu of Public Open Space Reserve	Ongoing	Maintained for the purpose of retaining and using funds in accordance with section 154 (2) of the Planning and Development Act 2005.
	Restricted by council		
(c)	BRAC (Leisure Centre) Reserve		To be used for the construction of recreation infrastructure facilities.
(d)	Buildings Reserve	Ongoing	To be used for renewal, upgrade, replacement or new building construction and associated infrastructure.
(e)	Carpark Reserve	Ongoing	To be used for renewal, upgrade or new carparks.
(f)	Community Sponsorship Reserve	Ongoing	To hold funds remaining as at 30 June after allocation of both Annual and Ad-hoc sponsorships and external donations to be spent on both annual and ad-hoc sponsorships in accordance with the Community Sponsorship Program Policy.
(g)	Developer Contributions - Drainage Reserve	Ongoing	To hold developer contributions for footpaths as required by State Planning Policy 3.6 Infrastructure Contributions (SPP 3.6).
(h)	Developer Contributions - Footpaths Reserve	Ongoing	To hold developer contributions for drainage as required by State Planning Policy 3.6 Infrastructure Contributions (SPP 3.6).
(i)	Developer Contributions - Roads Reserve	Ongoing	To hold developer contributions for roads as required by State Planning Policy 3.6 Infrastructure Contributions (SPP 3.6).
(j)	Drainage Reserve	Ongoing	To be used for the renewal, upgrade or construction of drainage services.
(k)	EDL Sponsorship Reserve	Ongoing	To hold funds to be spent on community projects as approved by Energy Development Limited.
(l)	Footpath Reserve	Ongoing	To be used for renewal, upgrade or new footpaths.
(m)	IT & Equipment Reserve	Ongoing	To be used for renewal, upgrade or new office equipment, IT hardware and software.
(n)	Kimberley Zone Reserve	30/06/2026	To hold funds set aside annually to fund future projects and initiatives for the Kimberley Zone of WALGA and/or Regional Collaborative Groups.
(o)	Leave Reserve	Ongoing	To be used to fund annual and long service leave requirements.
(p)	Plant Reserve	Ongoing	To be used for the renewal, upgrade or purchase of new mobile plant and engineering equipment.
(q)	Public Art Reserve	Ongoing	To hold funds set aside annually to fund future public art projects and initiatives within the Shire.
(r)	Public Open Space Reserve	Ongoing	To be used for renewal, upgrade, replacement or new public open space facilities and garden areas associated with buildings and other freely accessible public recreational facilities.
(s)	Refuse Site Reserve	Ongoing	To be used for the current and future costs of maintaining and closing the refuse site in accordance with operational and environmental needs.
(t)	Regional Resource Recovery Park Reserve	Ongoing	To hold funds set aside annually and any year end operational profit generated from refuse site business unit to fund: i) the future construction of a new facility; ii) the future subsequent and ongoing costs of maintaining the site in accordance with operational requirements and environmental guidelines; or iii) the costs of future rehabilitation of the site.
(u)	Resilience Reserve	Ongoing	To provide a level of self insurance for claims falling outside of Council's insurance coverage, particularly miscellaneous infrastructure.
(v)	Restricted Cash Reserve	Ongoing	To be used for unspent grant and loan funds.
(w)	Road Reserve	Ongoing	To be used for renewal, upgrade or new streets and roads.
(x)	Staff Housing Reserve	Ongoing	To hold funds set aside for new housing for key workers.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

10. OTHER INFORMATION

The net result includes as revenues	2026/27 Budget	2025/26 Actual	2025/26 Budget
	$	$	$
(a) Interest earnings			
Investments	2,828,322	3,372,824	2,291,757
Other interest revenue	320,000	355,760	290,556
	3,148,322	3,728,584	2,582,313
* The Shire has resolved to charge interest under section 6.13 for the late payment of any amount of money at 5.5%.			
The net result includes as expenses			
(b) Auditors remuneration			
Audit services	189,000	156,139	165,000
Other services	6,000	257	6,000
	195,000	156,396	171,000
(c) Interest expenses (finance costs)			
Borrowings (refer Note 7(a))	434,652	411,455	428,346
Interest on lease liabilities (refer Note 8)	18,214	9,928	11,825
	452,866	421,383	440,171
(d) Write offs			
General rate	5,000	0	5,000
	5,000	0	5,000

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

11. COUNCIL MEMBERS REMUNERATION

	2026/27 Budget	2025/26 Actual	2025/26 Budget
	$	$	$
Cr Chris Mitchell JP			
President's allowance	73,435	70,951	70,951
Meeting attendance fees	36,112	34,890	34,890
Annual allowance for ICT expenses	3,500	3,500	3,500
Annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses	100	100	100
Superannuation contribution payments	13,146	12,701	12,701
	126,293	122,142	122,142
Cr Desiree Male			
Deputy President's allowance	18,359	17,738	17,738
Meeting attendance fees	26,931	26,020	26,020
Annual allowance for ICT expenses	3,500	3,500	3,500
Annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses	100	100	100
Superannuation contribution payments	5,435	5,251	5,251
	54,325	52,609	52,609
Cr Philip Matsumoto			
Meeting attendance fees	26,931	26,020	26,020
Annual allowance for ICT expenses	3,500	3,500	3,500
Annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses	100	100	100
Superannuation contribution payments	3,232	0	3,122
	33,763	29,620	32,742
Cr Peter Taylor			
Meeting attendance fees	26,931	26,020	26,020
Annual allowance for ICT expenses	3,500	3,500	3,500
Annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses	100	100	100
Superannuation contribution payments	3,232	3,122	3,122
	33,763	32,742	32,742
Cr Jan Lewis			
Meeting attendance fees	26,931	26,020	26,020
Annual allowance for ICT expenses	3,500	3,500	3,500
Annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses	100	100	100
Superannuation contribution payments	3,232	3,122	3,122
	33,763	32,742	32,742
Cr Johani Mamid			
Meeting attendance fees	26,931	26,020	26,020
Annual allowance for ICT expenses	3,500	3,500	3,500
Annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses	100	100	100
Superannuation contribution payments	3,232	3,122	3,122
	33,763	32,742	32,742
Cr Ellen Smith			
Meeting attendance fees	26,931	26,020	26,020
Annual allowance for ICT expenses	3,500	3,500	3,500
Annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses	100	100	100
Superannuation contribution payments	3,232	3,122	3,122
	33,763	32,742	32,742
Cr Melanie Virgo			
Meeting attendance fees	26,931	26,020	26,020
Annual allowance for ICT expenses	3,500	3,500	3,500
Annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses	100	100	100
Superannuation contribution payments	3,232	3,122	3,122
	33,763	32,742	32,742
Cr Sean Cooper			
Meeting attendance fees	26,931	26,020	26,020
Annual allowance for ICT expenses	3,500	3,500	3,500
Annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses	100	100	100
Superannuation contribution payments	3,232	3,122	3,122
	33,763	32,742	32,742
Total Council Member Remuneration	416,956	400,823	403,948
President's allowance	73,435	70,951	70,951
Deputy President's allowance	18,359	17,738	17,738
Meeting attendance fees	251,560	243,050	243,050
Annual allowance for ICT expenses	31,500	31,500	31,500
Annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses	900	900	900
Superannuation contribution payments	41,202	36,684	39,809
	416,956	400,823	403,948

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

12. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(a) Revenue and Expenditure Classification

REVENUES

RATES
All rates levied under the *Local Government Act 1995*. Includes general, differential, specific area rates, minimum payment, interim rates, back rates, ex-gratia rates, less discounts offered.
Exclude administration fees, interest on instalments, interest on arrears, service charges and sewerage rates.

GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS
All amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not capital grants.

CAPITAL GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS
Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of non-current assets paid to a local government, irrespective of whether these amounts are received as capital grants, subsidies, contributions or donations.

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the local government satisfies its performance obligations under the contract.

FEES AND CHARGES
Revenues (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire charges, fee for service, photocopying charges, licences, sale of goods or information, fines, penalties and administration fees.
Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as rubbish collection fees, rental of property, fines and penalties, other fees and charges.

SERVICE CHARGES
Service charges imposed under *Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995*. Regulation 54 of the Local Government *(Financial Management) Regulations 1996* identifies the charges which can be raised. These are television and radio broadcasting, underground electricity and neighbourhood surveillance services and water.
Exclude rubbish removal charges which should not be classified as a service charge. Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

INTEREST REVENUE
Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

OTHER REVENUE / INCOME
Other revenue, which cannot be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

PROFIT ON ASSET DISPOSAL
Gain on the disposal of assets including gains on the disposal of long-term investments.

EXPENSES

EMPLOYEE COSTS
All costs associated with the employment of person such as salaries, wages, allowances, benefits such as vehicle and housing, superannuation, employment expenses, removal expenses, relocation expenses, worker's compensation insurance, training costs, conferences, safety expenses, medical examinations, fringe benefit tax, etc.
Note *AASB 119 Employee Benefits* provides a definition of employee benefits which should be considered.

MATERIALS AND CONTRACTS
All expenditures on materials, supplies and contracts not classified under other headings. These include supply of goods and materials, legal expenses, consultancy, maintenance agreements, communication expenses (such as telephone and internet charges), advertising expenses, membership, periodicals, publications, hire expenses, rental, leases, postage and freight etc.
Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as contract services, consultancy, information technology and rental or lease expenditures.

UTILITIES (GAS, ELECTRICITY, WATER)
Expenditures made to the respective agencies for the provision of power, gas or water.
Exclude expenditures incurred for the reinstatement of roadwork on behalf of these agencies.

INSURANCE
All insurance other than worker's compensation and health benefit insurance included as a cost of employment.

LOSS ON ASSET DISPOSAL
Loss on the disposal of fixed assets.

DEPRECIATION ON NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Depreciation and amortisation expenses raised on all classes of assets.

FINANCE COSTS
Interest and other costs of finance paid, including costs of finance for loan debentures, overdraft accommodation and refinancing expenses.

OTHER EXPENDITURE
Statutory fees, taxes, provision for bad debts, member's fees or levies including DFES levy and State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

12. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(b) Revenue Recognition

Recognition of revenue from contracts with customers is dependant on the source of revenue and the associated terms and conditions associated with each source of revenue and recognised as follows:

Revenue Category	Nature of goods and services	When obligations typically satisfied	Payment terms	Returns/Refunds/ Warranties	Determination of transaction price	Allocating transaction price	Measuring obligations for returns	Timing of Revenue recognition
Grant contracts with customers	Community events, minor facilities, research, design, planning evaluation and services	Over time	Fixed terms transfer of funds based on agreed milestones and reporting	Contract obligation if project not complete	Set by mutual agreement with the customer	Based on the progress of works to match performance obligations	Returns limited to repayment of transaction price of terms breached	Output method based on project milestones and/or completion date matched to performance obligations as inputs are shared
Fees and Charges for Licences/ Registrations/ Approvals	Building, planning, development and animal management, having the same nature as a licence regardless of naming.	Single point in time	Full payment prior to issue	None	Set by State legislation or limited by legislation to the cost of provision	Based on timing of issue of the associated rights	No refunds	On payment and issue of the licence, registration or approval
Waste management entry fees	Waste treatment, recycling and disposal service at disposal sites	Single point in time	Payment in advance at gate or on normal trading terms if credit provided	None	Adopted by council annually	Based on timing of entry to facility	Not applicable	On entry to facility
Fees and charges for other goods and services	Cemetery services, library fees, reinstatements and private works	Single point in time	Payment in full in advance	None	Adopted by council annually	Applied fully based on timing of provision	Not applicable	Output method based on provision of service or completion of works
Sale of stock	BRAC kiosk sales	Single point in time	Full payment prior to transfer of goods	Refund for faulty goods	Adopted by council annually, set by mutual agreement	Applied fully based on timing of provision	Returns limited to repayment of transaction price	Output method based on goods

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

13. PROGRAM INFORMATION

Key Terms and Definitions - Reporting Programs

In order to discharge its responsibilities to the community, Council has developed a set of operational and financial objectives. These objectives have been established both on an overall basis, reflected by the Shire's Community Vision, and for each of its broad activities/programs.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES
Governance To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of resources.	Administration and operation of facilities and services to members of council; other costs that relate to the tasks of assisting elected members and ratepayers on the matters which do not concern specific council services.
General purpose funding To collect revenue to allow provision of services.	Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.
Law, order, public safety To provide services to help ensure a safer and environmentally conscious community.	Supervision of various by-laws, fire prevention, emergency services and animal control.
Health To provide an operational framework for environmental and community health.	Food quality, eating house inspection, pest control and child health clinics.
Education and welfare To provide services to disadvantaged persons, the elderly, children and youth.	Facilities for senior citizens aged care, infant day care centres, preschool; assistance to play group and other community services and development activities.
Housing To provide and maintain staff housing.	Provision of staff housing.
Community amenities To provide services required by the community.	Rubbish collection services, tip operation, administration of town planning scheme, maintenance of cemeteries, storm water drainage maintenance, sanitation maintenance and environment protection.
Recreation and culture To establish and effectively manage infrastructure and resource which will help the social wellbeing of the community.	Operation/maintenance of halls, Broome Recreation and Aquatic Centre (BRAC), various parks and reserves, beaches, library museum and other cultural activities.
Transport To provide safe, effective and efficient transport services to the community.	Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges, footpaths and streetlighting.
Economic services To help promote the Council's economic well being.	The regulation and provision of tourism facilities, area promotion and building control.
Other property and services To monitor and control Council's overheads operating accounts.	Private works and provision of unclassified civic building facilities. General administration support for the Council's operations, allocated to other functions. Engineering, works and parks and gardens maintenance, allocated to construction and maintenance jobs. Plant and construction and maintenance jobs. Plant and depot operation and maintenance, allocated to construction and maintenance jobs.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

14. FEES AND CHARGES

	2026/27 Budget	2025/26 Actual	2025/26 Budget
	$	$	$
By Program:			
General purpose funding	151,000	147,576	137,000
Law, order and public safety	94,350	54,865	84,350
Health	230,000	234,894	216,900
Housing	1,074,060	1,010,846	852,740
Community amenities	8,468,085	7,799,808	7,641,448
Recreation and culture	1,327,120	1,172,630	1,259,352
Transport	25,000	15,277	25,000
Economic services	888,602	880,062	749,770
Other property and services	1,528,165	1,824,303	1,630,055
	13,786,382	13,140,261	12,596,615

The Schedule of Fees and Charges detail the fees and charges proposed to be imposed by the local government.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

15. SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	26/27 Total Cost ($)	Municipal Funds ($)	Carry Forward Municipal Funds ($)	Capital Grants & Contributions ($)	Reserve Funds ($)	Loan Borrowings ($)	Proceeds from Sale of Assets ($)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**6,237,125**	**1,317,725**	**2,528,264**	**115,443**	**1,523,687**		**752,006**
Buildings	**1,834,667**	**802,885**	**565,680**	**115,443**	**350,659**		
25-26 CFwd Cable Beach Restaurant Facilities Building Renewal (Inc Plant & Furn)	83,248		83,248				
25-26 CFwd Community Recycling Centre - RRRP - Cap Exp	40,659	-			40,659		
25-26 CFwd Depot Building Renewal	10,000		10,000				
25-26 CFwd KRO1 Building Renewal	200,000				200,000		
25-26 CFwd KRO2 Building Renewal	29,562		29,562				
25-26 CFwd Museum Precinct Master Plan	22,813		22,813				
25-26 CFwd Admin Building - Packaged Plant	100,000				100,000		
25-26 CFwd BRAC Building Upgrade - BRAC Dry	318,986		203,543	115,443			
25-26 CFwd Building Renewal - BRAC Aquatic	138,171		138,171				
25-26 CFwd Building Upgrade - Crib Room & Office Space (WMF)	10,000				10,000		
25-26 CFwd Shire Office Building Haas St Renewal	78,343		78,343				
2026/27 Buildings Renewal per AMP	779,600	779,600					
2026/27 POS Renewals per AMP - Other Buildings	23,285	23,285					
Plant and Equipment	**4,239,618**	**352,000**	**1,962,584**		**1,173,028**		**752,006**
Adjustable Hydraulic Forks	19,141	-			19,141		
25-26 CFwd Plant Replacement Program 2025/2026 - Waste	322,433		-		186,427		136,006
25-26 CFwd Plant Replacement Program 2025-26 - General	2,376,044		1,962,584		57,460		356,000
Plant Replacement Program 2026/2027 - General	522,000	352,000					170,000
Plant Replacement Program 2026/2027 - Waste	1,000,000	-			910,000		90,000
Furniture & Equipment	**162,840**	**162,840**					
2026/27 POS Renewals per AMP - Furniture & Equipment (BRAC)	162,840	162,840					
Purchase and construction of infrastructure	**34,962,432**	**4,118,115**	**1,285,942**	**24,788,002**	**2,952,331**	**1,818,042**	
Infrastructure - Roads	**6,070,544**	**1,804,442**	**684,397**	**3,367,589**	**214,116**		
25-26 CFwd Old Broome Road Project	2,265,877		63,876	1,987,885	214,116		
25-26 CFwd Road Safety - Streets Alive - Robinson And Weld Street	98,750			98,750			
25-26 CFwd Urban Maintenance Reseals Renewal Works	620,521		620,521				
2026/27 Roads Renewal per AMP	1,368,108	1,368,108					
Blackspot Project: Reid Road (Bernard-Dobson)	197,000	65,667		131,333			
Blackspot Project: Reid Road (Dakas-Sibosado)	197,000	65,667		131,333			
Capital Works - Road Upgrade - CB East Intersection	475,788	-		475,788			
Develop Sanctuary Road Streetscape Plan	305,000	305,000					
Frederick Street Pavement and Road upgrades	542,500	-		542,500			
Infrastructure - Footpaths, Carparks & Bridges	**1,711,131**	**985,268**	**144,147**	**154,147**	**427,569**		
25-26 CFwd Various Footpath Renewals	130,000		130,000				
25-26 CFwd Town Beach To Demco Pathway	28,294		14,147	14,147			
2026/27 Carparks Renewal per AMP	15,500	15,500					
2026/27 Footpaths Renewals per AMP	424,591	424,591					
BRAC Parking Improvements/Sealing - South of Medlend Pavilion	826,177	405,177	-		421,000		
Footpath Network Expansion - Implement the Town Beach Foreshore Management Plan - Demco to Town Beach Stage 1	280,000	140,000		140,000			
25-26 CFwd Footpaths - Various (DIS25CW25 - Footpath Network Expansion - Build out of Developer Funded Subdivisional Paths)	6,569				6,569		
Infrastructure - Drainage	**34,000**		**29,566**		**4,434**		

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

15. SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	26/27 Total Cost ($)	Municipal Funds ($)	Carry Forward Municipal Funds ($)	Capital Grants & Contributions ($)	Reserve Funds ($)	Loan Borrowings ($)	Proceeds from Sale of Assets ($)
25-26 CFwd Drainage Renewals Per Amp - Grate Replacement	34,000		29,566		4,434		
Infrastructure - Recreation	**25,724,851**	**987,782**	**293,798**	**21,024,482**	**1,600,747**	**1,818,042**	
25-26 CFwd Youth Bike Recreation Area	178,008		178,008				
25-26 CFwd Cable Beach Foreshore Upgrade	60,618		60,618				
25-26 CFwd Cable Beach Waterpark Detailed Design Expenditure	28,150		28,150				
25-26 CFwd Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment - Stage 1	21,250		7,082	14,168			
25-26 CFwd Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment - Stage 2	23,556,443		19,940	21,010,314	708,147	1,818,042	
Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment - Stage 2	47,865	47,865					
2026/27 POS Renewals per AMP	1,333,225	449,774			883,451		
2026/27 Buildings Renewal per AMP	75,000	75,000					
2026/27 Miscellaneous Infrastructure Renewal	300,000	300,000					
BRAC Sports Lighting Systems Update	54,292	54,292					
Coastal Renewals - Town Beach Jetty balustrading rails and post caps	70,000	60,851			9,149		
Infrastructure - Others	**1,257,849**	**340,623**	**134,034**	**241,784**	**541,408**		
25-26 CFwd Sam Male Lugger Restoration	200,000		100,000		100,000		
25-26 CFwd Sanctuary Road Idf Capital Grant Expenditure	241,784			241,784			
25-26 CFwd Street Lighting At Various Locations - Renewal	34,034		34,034				
25-26 CFwd Broome Civic Centre Infrastructure Renewal	200,000				200,000		
2026/27 Buildings Renewal per AMP	100,000	100,000					
2026/27 Miscellaneous Infrastructure Renewal	133,500	133,500					
Bin Replacement	224,142	-			224,142		
Streetlight Upgrades	107,123	107,123					
Upgrade WMF CCTV system	17,266	-			17,266		
Infrastructure - Landfill Areas	**164,057**	**-**			**164,057**		
Landfill Rehabilitation (Capping) - Buckleys Road WMF	164,057	-			164,057		
Total Capital Expenditure - 2026/27	**41,199,557**	**5,435,840**	**3,814,206**	**24,903,445**	**4,476,018**	**1,818,042**	**752,006**

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

16. SCHEDULE OF ASSET DISPOSALS

Asset / Plant Ref	Description	Net Book Value ($)	Proceeds ($)	Profit ($)	(Loss) ($)
P7423	Toyota Prado GXL	47,376	50,000	2,624	-
P18719	PTE Heavy Duty 3.5T Tandem Axle Tipping Trailer with Bin Lifter	6,913	5,000	-	1,913
P16323	Toyota Prado GX	42,841	45,000	2,159	-
P140012	6 Tonne Hoist Levanta - Workshop	-	5,000	5,000	-
P7624	Toyota Prado GX	46,156	45,000	-	1,156
P19222	Toro Ground Master 360 4WD	21,277	10,000	-	11,277
P419	CASE 721F Wheel Loader	123,793	50,000	-	73,793
P8103	Dozer CAT D6R XLDS 20t	19,507	40,000	20,493	-
P14611	Ammann AV40 2K Combination Road Roller	7,000	10,000	3,000	-
P513	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 25-26 Waste Services Plant Replacement - Bomag Compactor	100,048	121,006	20,958	-
P19120	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2025-26 - Isuzu D-Max SX Crew Cab 4x4 - Property Maintenance Officer	17,221	20,000	2,779	-
P1917	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2025-26 - UD Nissan 8T Tipper Truck	45,000	30,000	-	15,000
P1319	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2025-26 - Isuzu 2 Axle Truck with Tray NPR 65/45-190 AMT	32,472	40,000	7,528	-
P13218	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2025-26 - Kubota M126GX 125HP Tractor	22,100	30,000	7,900	-
P11520	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2025-26 - Izuzu D-Max Extra Cab - Retic	16,170	20,000	3,830	-
P6319	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2025-26 - Isuzu 2 Axle Truck with tray NPR 65/45-190 AMT	11,792	25,000	13,208	-
P6419	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2025-26 - Isuzu 2 Axle Light Truck with Tray NPR 65/45-190 AMT - Signs Truck	5,000	25,000	20,000	-
P13618	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2025-26 - Howard EHD180E Slasher Attachment	-	2,000	2,000	-
P18118	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2024-25 - Holden Colorado Community Clean Up 1GND050 (replaced P1611)	12,291	22,000	9,709	-
P1719	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2024-25 - Isuzu D-MAX 4x4 SX Crew Cab Utility	15,000	20,000	5,000	-
P11219	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2024-25 - Toyota Hilux Dual Cab 4x4 Auto	24,257	20,000	-	4,257
P17119	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2024-25 - Utility Crew Cab Tray Top 4WD Isuzu D-Max SXX Manual (Waste Coordinator)	11,745	15,000	3,255	-
P8315	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2024-25 - HINO FG 500 Series 8T Tipper Truck	43,177	40,000	-	3,177
P16819	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2024-25 - Toro Mini Track Loader TX1000	5,000	5,000	-	-
P6719	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2024-25 - Trimax Stealth S3 340 Rotary Dual Winged Mower (Tractor Towed)	5,904	5,000	-	904
P19222	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2024-25 - Toro Groundmaster 360 4WD - Team 2	27,369	10,000	-	17,369
P11720	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2024-25 - Toyota Hilux Extra Cab - Retic 2	21,476	20,000	-	1,476
P11418	Cfwd Plant Replacement Program 2024-25 - Holden Colorado Dual Cab Alloy Tray Top - Depot Ute 1GLT638	11,735	22,000	10,265	-
	Total Disposals - 2026/27	**742,620**	**752,006**	**139,708**	**130,322**

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2027

17. SCHEDULE OF 2025/2026 CARRIED FORWARD PROJECTS

		COST	FUNDING				
Operating / Capital	Project Description	2025/26 Cost CFwd ($)	Municipal Funding ($)	Grants & Contributions ($)	Proceeds from Sale of Assets ($)	Loan Borrowings ($)	Tfr from Reserve ($)
OP	Strategic Advice Airport MOU	13,000	13,000				
OP	CHRMAP Expenditure	8,300	4,150	4,150			
OP	Town Beach Foreshore Management and Implementation Plan	40,000	40,000				
OP	Gantheame Point Ablutions - Planned Maintenance	31,566	1,566				30,000
OP	Risk Management	100,000	100,000				
OP	Broome Growth Plan	22,000	22,000				
OP	Public Open Space Strategy - Playgrounds	4,082	4,082				
OP	Finalisation of Mcmahon Business Case and Grant Submission	6,688	6,688				
OP	ERP Independent Review and Business Case Project	82,800	0				82,800
OP	Essential 8 (ES8) Project	26,058	26,058				
OP	Temporary Resourcing and employee costs carried forward	400,000					400,000
CAP	25-26 CFwd Capital Expenditure Projects - Refer to Schedule of Capital Expenditure	31,434,558	3,814,205	23,482,491	492,006	1,818,042	1,827,814
	Total 25/26 Carried Forward Projects - Operating	**734,494**	**217,544**	**4,150**	**0**	**0**	**512,800**
	Total 25/26 Carried Forward Projects - Capital	**31,434,558**	**3,814,205**	**23,482,491**	**492,006**	**1,818,042**	**1,827,814**
	Total 25/26 Carried Forward Projects	**32,169,052**	**4,031,749**	**23,486,641**	**492,006**	**1,818,042**	**2,340,614**

Statement of Objects and Reasons

2026/27 Differential Rates and Minimum Payments

Under section 6.36 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the Objects and Reasons for implementing Differential Rates must be published by the Shire of Broome.

Overall Objective

The purpose of the levying of rates is to meet the Shire's budget requirements each financial year to deliver services and community infrastructure. The Valuer-General provides the property valuations as the basis for the calculation of rates each year. Section 6.33 of the *Local Government Act 1995* provides the ability to differentially rate properties based on zoning or land use as determined by the Shire of Broome. Properties are grouped according to town planning zonings or predominant land use. Each rating category has a separately calculated rate in the dollar to achieve equity across all sectors.

Council has considered the key values contained within the Rating Policy: Differential Rates (s.6.33) released by the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries, being:

- Objectivity
- Fairness and Equity
- Consistency
- Transparency and Administrative Efficiency

A copy of this policy can be obtained from this link:
https://www.dlgsc.wa.gov.au/department/publications/publication/rating-policy-differential-rates.

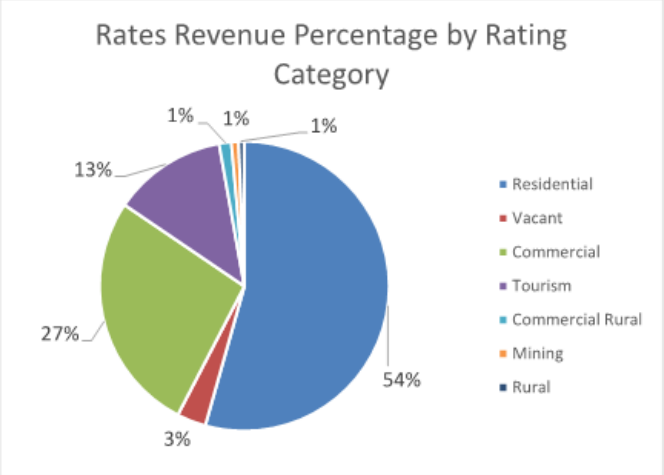
Council determines the required rates yield by reviewing all revenue sources, expenditure and efficiency measures as part of its budget deliberations, and for the 2026/27 financial year a budget deficiency of $32.3M has been identified. To achieve a balanced budget an average rate-in-the dollar increase of 5.97% has been applied to all categories, with the GRV Commercial category adjusted to reflect the reduced inter regional flight network funding, resulting in an average 4.99% rate-in-the dollar increase for this category.

Below is a summary of the proposed Minimum Payments and Rates in the Dollar for 2026/27:

Differential Rate Category	Minimum Payment	Rate in the Dollar
GRV – Residential	$1,485	0.072642
GRV – Vacant	$1,450	0.197422
GRV – Commercial	$1,485	0.129027
GRV – Tourism	$1,485	0.147839
UV – Commercial Rural	$1,485	0.046245
UV – Mining	$1,124	0.180084
UV – Rural	$1,485	0.007962

Rates Contribution Based by Rating Category:

The following chart details the rates contribution as a percentage of total rates revenue for each rating category:



Gross Rental Value (GRV)

The *Local Government Act 1995* determines that properties of a non-rural purpose be rated using the Gross Rental Valuation (GRV) as the basis for the calculation of annual rates. The Valuer-General determines the GRV for all properties within the Shire of Broome. Under section 22 of the *Valuation of Land Act 1978*, the Valuer-General also determines the frequency of general valuations.

The Valuer-General undertakes a GRV revaluation every three to five years, with the most recent valuation recently occurring with a valuation date being 1 August 2024 and effective from 1 July 2025. Factors such as age, construction, size, car shelters, pools and location influence the rental value for a house or other GRV property. Interim valuations are provided fortnightly to the Shire by the Valuer-General for properties where changes have occurred (i.e. subdivisions or strata title of a property, amalgamations, building constructions, demolition, additions and/or property rezoning). In such instances, the Shire recalculates the rates for the affected properties and issues interim rates notices.

GRV properties contribute about 97.19% of the total rates as the properties make up over 98% of total properties, and therefore have the highest demand for Shire resources

GRV – Residential (The Base Rate for Gross Rental Value)

This rating category consists of properties that have a predominant residential use. This rating category is the base GRV rate by which all other GRV rated properties are assessed. The reason for the rate in the dollar for this category is to reflect the level of rating required to raise the necessary revenue to operate efficiently and provide the diverse range of services and programs and associated infrastructure/facilities required for developed residential and urban areas.

Council is focused on sustainably managing its community and infrastructure assets through the funding of renewal and replacement asset programs. These programs include but are not limited to investment in the resealing of roads, replacement and development of footpath networks, refurbishing public ablutions and other building maintenance programs. The rates from this category are expected to meet the community needs and service levels for properties under this category within the Shire of Broome.

This category contains 73.56% of all properties within the Shire, accounting for 64.21% of total property value, and generating 54.33% of the rates revenue raised in 2026/27.

An average increase of 5.97% is proposed for the GRV Residential rate category.

GRV – Vacant

This rating category consists of vacant properties zoned Residential, Tourist, Commercial or Industrial under the Shire's Local Planning Scheme. The object of the rate for this category is to signify the Council's preference for land to be developed rather than left vacant. Development is encouraged due to its importance and positive effect on local employment and economic diversity. Further community returns are also expected from population-linked investment in the region by both State and Federal funding bodies. The rate is also higher than the base rate to distribute the rates burden equitably considering the different method used for the valuation of vacant land as compared to other GRV properties. The rate is also intended to discourage land investors from land banking and discourage excessive vacant land leaving subdivisions barren and aesthetically unappealing which may provide prospects for potential antisocial behaviour.

The rate in the dollar for this category is 172% higher than the GRV – Residential base rate. This category contains 4.60% of all properties within the Shire, accounting for 1.33% of total property value, and is expected to contribute 3.23% of the total rates to be raised for 2026/27.

GRV – Commercial

This rating category covers the town centre, commercial business, shopping centres, telecom tower sites and the airport. All properties rated under this category are zoned Commercial under the Town Planning Scheme, excluding properties with tourism use. This rating category recognises the impact of commercial properties on infrastructure and the environment within the Shire. This category recognises the more significant share of costs associated with providing additional services like economic development, maintaining car park infrastructure, landscaping, environmental health, light industrial area infrastructure, inter regional flight network costs and other amenities.

The rate in the dollar for this category is 78% higher than the GRV – Residential base rate. This category contains 8.16% of all properties within the Shire, accounting for 17.91% of total property value, and is expected to contribute 26.91% of the total rates to be raised for 2026/27.

GRV – Tourism

This rating category consists of properties with operations related to tourism inclusive of un-hosted Holiday Homes. This category recognises the impact of such properties on infrastructure and the environment within the Shire. This rating category recognises the more significant share of costs associated with the provision of tourism specific services in addition to the services provided in the GRV Commercial category. The increased GRV-Tourism rate in the dollar provides for additional funding to contribute to economic development, tourism promotion and marketing activities, environmental health, public safety and law enforcement.

The rate in the dollar for this category is 104% higher than the GRV – Residential base rate. This category contains 11.84% of all properties within the Shire, accounting for 6.98% of total property value, and is expected to contribute 12.72% of the total rates to be raised for 2026/27.

Unimproved Value (UV)

Properties that are predominantly used for rural purposes are assigned an Unimproved Value supplied and updated by the Valuer-General on an annual basis. The rate in the dollar set for the UV-Rural category forms the basis for calculating all other UV differential rates.

UV properties contribute about 1.84% of the total rates as the number of properties in these categories is low and they generally have a much lower demand on Shire resources.

UV - Rural (The Base Rate for Unimproved Value)

This rating category consists of properties that are exclusively for rural use. This category is the base UV rate by which all other UV rated properties are assessed. Other UV rating categories have a higher demand for Shire resources than properties in the UV - Rural rating category.

This category contains 0.82% of all properties within the Shire, accounting for 6.68% of total property value, and is expected to contribute 0.63% of the total rates to be raised for 2026/27.

UV - Commercial Rural

This rating category consists of properties with a commercial use outside of the townsite and inclusive of pearling leases, pastoral leases or other properties with pastoral use.

This category recognises the increased rates required to operate efficiently and provide for rural infrastructure and services. The above services are in addition to the urban services, programs, and infrastructure available to the properties in this category. The Shire incurs higher costs of infrastructure maintenance and renewal of the rural road network due to its vulnerability to extreme weather conditions, further increasing due to extra vehicle movements and activities associated with these properties.

The rate in the dollar for this category is 480% higher than the UV–Rural base rate. This category contains 0.33% of all properties within the Shire, accounting for 2.54% of total property value, and is expected to contribute 1.37% of the total rates to be raised for 2026/27.

UV – Mining

This rating category consists of properties for mining, exploration or prospecting purposes. The object of the rate for this category is to reflect the impact on utilisation of rural infrastructure (compared to pastoral) by heavy transport and associated higher traffic volumes. Also, these properties have access to all other services and facilities provided by the Shire. This category is rated higher than UV-Commercial due to the higher road infrastructure maintenance costs to the Shire from frequent heavy vehicle use over extensive lengths of Shire roads throughout the year.

The rate in the dollar for this category is 2,161% higher than the UV–Rural base rate. This category contains 0.68% of all properties within the Shire, accounting for 0.36% of total property value, and is expected to contribute 0.80% of the total rates to be raised for 2026/27.

Minimum Payments

Every property, regardless of size, value, and use, receives some minimum level of benefit from the Shire's works and services. Minimum rates ensure that all ratepayers make a reasonable contribution to essential services and infrastructure.

A minimum payment of $1,485 is proposed for all categories except the GRV – Vacant category, for which a minimum payment of $1,450 is proposed and the UV – Mining category, for which a minimum payment of $1,124 is proposed.

The unimproved value of mining properties ranges from $205 to over $663,000, with an average of $27,503.

The $1,124 minimum rate for the UV-Mining category is set at a lower level than the other rating categories to ensure compliance with section 6.35 of the *Local Government Act 1995* which requires that less than 50% of the properties in any category are on the minimum rate. Given the lower valuation figure assigned to small mining tenements, a lower minimum payment will also ensure that the rate burden is distributed equitably between all other property owners paying the minimum amount.

Proposed Differential General Rates 2026/27

Rate Category	% of Properties	No. of Properties	Rateable Value ($)	Rate in $	Minimum Payment	% of Total Rates Revenue	Rate Revenue ($)
Residential	73.56%	5,275	$ 241,152,372	0.072642	$ 1,485	54.33%	$ 17,542,000
Vacant	4.60%	330	$ 4,979,676	0.197422	$ 1,450	3.23%	$ 1,044,452
Commercial	8.16%	585	$ 67,249,862	0.129027	$ 1,485	26.91%	$ 8,687,447
Tourism	11.84%	849	$ 26,222,129	0.147839	$ 1,485	12.72%	$ 4,105,826
Commercial Rural	0.33%	24	$ 9,550,846	0.046245	$ 1,485	1.37%	$ 443,077
Mining	0.68%	49	$ 1,347,672	0.180084	$ 1,124	0.80%	$ 258,571
Rural	0.82%	59	$ 25,079,500	0.007962	$ 1,485	0.63%	$ 204,684
Sub-Total	**100.00%**	**7,171**	**$ 375,582,057**			**100.00%**	**$ 32,286,056**
Interim Rates & Concessions							$ 13,464
Total							**$ 32,299,520**

Yours Faithfully,

Sam Mastrolembo
Chief Executive Officer

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Shire of Broome 2026/27 Fees & Charges

All fees and charges imposed by the Shire of Broome are effective 01 July 2026.
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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
1	**GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING**					
2	**Rates Enquiries**					
3	Property enquiry via settlement agents (Rating information)	Per property	Council	N	$67.50	$70.00
4	Property enquiry via settlement agents (Rating, orders and requisitions)	Per property	Council	N	$129.50	$135.00
5	**Other Rates Fees**					
6	Payment Arrangement Administration Fee	Per property	Council	N	$59.00	$61.00
7	Administration Fees on instalment plan	Per instalment	Council	N	$12.00	$12.50
8	Interest on instalment and payment arrangement plan	Per annum, calculated daily	Statutory	N	5.50%	5.50%
9	Interest on unpaid rates	Per annum, calculated daily	Statutory	N	11%	11%
10	Debt Clearance Letter	Per property	Council	N	$35.00	$36.00
11	Additional information requests will be charged (minimum 1 hour)	Per hour	Council	N	$70.00	$72.50
12	**LAW, ORDER & PUBLIC SAFETY**					
13	**Ranger Operations**					
14	Ranger charge out	Per hour	Council	Y	$125.00	$129.50
15	**Fines & Penalties**					
16	Fire Charges Fines & Penalties	As per the infringement schedule	Statutory	N	See Infringement	See Infringement
17	**Block Slashing**					
18	Charges for Block Slashing: Cost plus admin fee listed	Per item	Council	Y	Cost + $65.00 Admin Fee	Cost + $67.00 Admin Fee
19	**Fines & Penalties**					
20	Animal Related Offences Fines and Penalties	As per the infringement schedule	Statutory	N	See Infringement	See Infringement
21	**Dog Handling**					
22	For Seizure and Impounding of Dog - Registered	Per dog	Council	N	$116.00	$150.00
23	For Seizure and Impounding of Dog - Unregistered	Per dog	Council	N	$116.00	$150.00
24	For Seizure and Return of Dog Without Impounding ($0) - Registered dogs only	Per dog - first impound only	Statutory	N	$102.00	$110.00
25	For Sustenance and Maintenance of a Dog at Pound - Per Day or Part of Day	Per dog	Council	N	$30.00	$35.00
26	Surrender of a Dog	Per dog	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
27	Parasite Control Fee (Dogs and Cats)	Per dog	Council	Y	$13.50	$14.00
28	1 year registration - SAFE for rehoming dog in Broome	Per dog	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
29	**Cat Handling**					
30	For Seizure and Impounding of Cat	Per cat	Council	N	$115.00	$150.00
31	For Seizure and Return of Cat Without Impounding ($0)	Per cat	Council	N	$90.00	$110.00
32	Surrender of a Cat	Per cat	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
33	Surrender of a Litter of Kittens	Per litter	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
34	For Sustenance and Maintenance of a Cat at Pound - Per Day or Part of Day	Per cat	Council	N	$30.00	$35.00
35	1 year registration - SAFE rehoming a cat in Broome	Per cat	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
36	**Dog Handling Accessories**					
37	Dangerous Dog / Restricted Breed Collar - Small	Per dog	Council	Y	$90.00	$93.00
38	Dangerous Dog / Restricted Breed Collar - Medium	Per dog	Council	Y	$100.00	$103.50
39	Dangerous Dog / Restricted Breed Collar - Large	Per dog	Council	Y	$102.50	$106.00
40	Dangerous Dog / Restricted Breed Collar - Extra Large	Per dog	Council	Y	$105.50	$109.00
41	Dangerous Dog / Restricted Breed Sign	Per dog	Council	Y	$71.50	$74.00
42	Animal Trap Security Bond	Per dog	Council	N	$57.00	$59.00
43	**Dog Licensing**					
44	Annual registration - Unsterilized dog	Per dog	Statutory	N	$50.00	$50.00
45	Annual registration - Sterilized dog	Per dog	Statutory	N	$20.00	$20.00
46	Annual registration - Dangerous dog	Per dog	Statutory	N	$50.00	$50.00
47	3 year registration - Unsterilized dog	Per dog	Statutory	N	$120.00	$120.00
48	3 year registration - Sterilized dog	Per dog	Statutory	N	$42.50	$42.50

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Shire of Broome 2026/27 Fees & Charges

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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
49	Lifetime registration - Unsterilized dog	Per dog	Statutory	N	$250.00	$250.00
50	Lifetime registration - Sterilized dog	Per dog	Statutory	N	$100.00	$100.00
51	Registration - Dogs for droving or tending stock - % of fee payable	Per dog	Statutory	N	25% of fee payable	25% of fee payable
52	Registration - Dogs owned by pensioners (except dangerous dogs) - % of fee payable	Per dog	Statutory	N	50% of statutory fee	50% of statutory fee
53	Registration after 31 May in any year, for that registration year - % of fee payable	Per dog	Statutory	N	50% of fee payable	50% of fee payable
54	Registration - Dogs used by the State Emergency Service for tracking	Per dog	Statutory	N	$0.00	$0.00
55	Free registration prior to 6 months of age until the next registration period	Per dog	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
56	**Licence to keep an Approved Kennel Establishment**					
57	Licence to keep an approved kennel establishment	Per kennel	Statutory	N	$200.00	$200.00
58	Renewal of Licence to keep an approved kennel establishment	Per kennel	Council	N	$200.00	$207.00
59	Application to keep 3-6 Dogs	Per application	Council	N	$215.00	$222.50
60	Declaration of a Dangerous Dog	Per dog	Statutory	N	$250.00	$250.00
61	Annual inspection Restricted Breed Dangerous Dog	Per dog	Statutory	N	$100.00	$100.00
62	Annual - Inspection Kennel Establishment	Per kennel	Council	N	$105.00	$108.50
63	Registration Tag Replacement	Per tag	Council	N	$8.00	$8.50
64	**Cat Registration**					
65	Annual Registration Fee	Per cat	Statutory	N	$20.00	$20.00
66	Annual Registration Fee (application between 31 May and 31 October)	Per cat	Statutory	N	$10.00	$10.00
67	3 Year Registration	Per cat	Statutory	N	$42.50	$42.50
68	Lifetime Registration	Per cat	Statutory	N	$100.00	$100.00
69	Application to breed cats - per breeding cat	Per cat	Statutory	N	$100.00	$100.00
70	Registration Tag Replacement	Per tag	Council	N	$8.00	$8.50
71	**Cat Sterilisation (for eligible applicants)**					
72	Cat Sterilisation Male % subsidy of actual costs	Per cat	Council	N	50% Subsidy of Actual Cost	50% Subsidy of Actual Cost
73	Cat Sterilisation Female % subsidy of actual costs	Per cat	Council	N	50% Subsidy of Actual Cost	50% Subsidy of Actual Cost
74	**Dog Sterilisation (for eligible applicants)**					
75	Dog Sterilisation Male % subsidy of actual costs	Per dog	Council	N	50% Subsidy - Maximum Value $210.00	50% Subsidy - Maximum Value $217.00
76	Dog Sterilisation Female % subsidy of actual costs	Per dog	Council	N	50% Subsidy - Maximum Value $217.50	50% Subsidy - Maximum Value $225.00
77	**Large Animal Control**					
78	Application for Permit to walk, lead, ride, herd or drive a large animal on local government property	Per animal	Council	N	$63.00	$65.00
79	**Disposal of Dead Animals**					
80	Disposal of dead animals	Per animal	Council	Y	$42.00	$43.50
81	**Fines & Penalties**					
82	Illegal Camping Fines and Penalties	As per the infringement schedule	Statutory	N	See Infringement	See Infringement
83	Impounded Advertising Signs	Per advertising sign	Council	N	$108.00	$112.00
84	Impounded Trolleys	Per trolley	Council	N	$140.00	$145.00
85	Impounded Goods (Other)	Per the impounded goods	Council	N	$108.00	$112.00
86	Impounded Goods Storage Fee	Per the impounded goods	Council	N	$15.50	$16.00
87	Littering Fines & Penalties	As per the infringement schedule	Statutory	N	See Infringement	See Infringement
88	Litter Clean-up Fee - cost plus admin fee listed	Per clean-up	Council	Y	$68.00	$70.50
89	Review & Download CCTV Footage	Per request	Council	Y	$70.00	$75.00

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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
90	**Other Fines and Penalties**					
91	Sundry Ranger Fines & Penalties except those above. Off Road Vehicles, Noise Etc	As per the infringement schedule	Council	N	See Infringement	See Infringement
92	**Impounded Vehicles**					
93	Impounding Vehicles - Cost plus Admin fee Listed	Per vehicle	Council	N	$62.00	$64.00
94	Daily cost for impounded vehicle	Per vehicle	Council	N	$14.50	$15.00
95	**Sales of Impounded Vehicles**					
96	Sale of Impounded Vehicles & Goods - Cost plus admin fee listed	Per vehicle	Council	Y	Cost + $70 Admin Fee	Cost + $72.50 Admin Fee
97	**Other Applications / Permits**					
98	Application to advertise anything on local government property or a thoroughfare	Per advertising sign	Council	N	$125.00	$129.50
99	Application For Temporary Signage Permit	Per signage permit	Council	N	$73.00	$75.50
100	Application For Temporary Parking Permit	Per permit	Council	N	$73.00	$75.50
101	Application to erect a structure for public amusement	Per structure	Council	N	$125.00	$129.50
102	Application to plant or sow seeds on local government property	Per application	Council	N	$62.00	$64.00
103	Application to drive, ride or take a vehicle on local government property	Per vehicle	Council	N	$62.00	$64.00
104	Application to parachute, hang glide, abseil from or onto local government property	Per parachute/hang glide/abseil event	Council	N	$315.00	$326.00
105	Application to depasture any horse, sheep, cattle, goat, camel, ass or mule	Per animal	Council	N	$125.00	$129.50
106	Application to land an aircraft or helicopter on local government property	Per helicopter	Council	N	$315.00	$326.00
107	**Miscellaneous**					
108	Microchipping Fees	N/A	Council	N	At Cost	At Cost
109	**HEALTH**					
110	**Health Hire Out**					
111	Environmental Health Officer Charge Out	Per attendance	Council	Y	$125.00	$129.50
112	Health Work Order/Settlement Enquiry Fee	Per settlement inquiry	Council	N	$187.00	$193.50
113	Application for Section 39 Certificate of Local Government (Liquor Licensing)	Per application	Council	N	$187.00	$193.50
114	Section 39 Certificate of Local Government (Liquor Licensing) - 2nd or subsequent inspection	Per application	Council	N	$187.00	$193.50
115	**Fines and Penalties**					
116	Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act1911, Public Health Act 2016, Food Act 2008, Local Government Act 1995, Environmental Protection Act 1986	As per the infringement schedule	Council	N	See Infringement	See Infringement
117	Section 55 Gaming assessment	Per assessment	Council	N	$125.00	$129.50
118	**Health Local Laws Lodging House**					
119	Registration Per Annum	Per registration	Council	N	$235.00	$243.00
120	Transfer ownership licence	Per licence	Council	N	$235.00	$243.00
121	Lodging house reinspection	Per inspection	Council	N	$215.00	$222.50
122	**Health Local Laws Morgue**					
123	Registration Per Annum	Per registration	Council	N	$115.00	$119.00
124	Licence to operate a Temporary Morgue Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911	Per application	Council	Y	$95.00	$98.50
125	**Health Local Laws Health (Public Building) Regulations 1992**					
126	Fee equal to the cost of considering the application up to $871 (Application to Construct, Extend or Alter a Public Building)	Per application	Council	N	$250.00	$259.00
127	Inspection fee	Per inspection	Council	N	$235.00	$243.00
128	Inspection fee after hours	Per event	Council	N	$292.50	$302.50
129	Form 1 - Fee application to construct	Per application	Council	N	$250.00	$259.00
130	Form 2 - Application for Certificate of Approval - Low Risk	Per application	Council	N	$225.00	$233.00
131	Form 2 - Application for Certificate of Approval - Medium Risk	Per application	Council	N	$225.00	$233.00
132	Form 2 - Application for Certificate of Approval - High Risk	Per application	Council	N	$225.00	$233.00
133	Form 3 - Application to vary certificate of approval	Per application	Council	N	$225.00	$233.00
134	Form 1 & 2 - Fee application for Events	Per application	Council	N	$110.00	$114.00

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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
135	Reissue of Certificate of Approval	Per application	Council	N	$45.00	$46.50
136	**Health Local Laws Water Sampling**					
137	Aquatic Facilities Water Sampling	Per sample	Council	N	$90.00	$93.00
138	Aquatic Facilities Water Sampling - Resample	Per sample	Council	N	$165.00	$171.00
139	Water Sample Fee (Potable Water)	Per sample	Council	N	$125.00	$129.50
140	Annual onsite assessment of public aquatic facility	Per audit	Council	N	$135.00	$139.50
141	Water Sample Fee (Potable Water) Resample	Per sample	Council	N	$250.00	$259.00
142	Aquatic Facility Water Sampling - per pool 3+ pools on one property	Per sample	Council	N	$70.00	$72.50
143	**Trading in Public Place Licence (Trading: Outdoor Dining & Street Entertainment LL 2003)**					
144	Application Fee to be paid at time of application (not refundable)	Per application	Council	N	$382.50	$396.00
145	Licence (Annual) High Intensity	Per application	Council	N	$1,810.00	$1,873.50
146	Licence (Annual) Medium Intensity	Per application	Council	N	$1,220.00	$1,262.50
147	Licence (Annual) Low Intensity	Per application	Council	N	$850.00	$879.50
148	Licence (Monthly)	Per application	Council	N	$235.00	$243.00
149	Licence (Weekly)	Per application	Council	N	$120.00	$124.00
150	**Trading in Public Places - Use of Shire Utilities (power and water) where applicable**					
151	High Intensity - (trading most weeks and most days of the week)	Per application	Council	Y	$1,710.00	$1,770.00
152	Medium Intensity - (trading most weekends)	Per application	Council	Y	$1,140.00	$1,180.00
153	Low intensity - (itinerant trading - greater than 10, less than 40 occasions per annum)	Per application	Council	Y	$570.00	$590.00
154	Very low intensity - (10 or less occasions per year)	Per application	Council	Y	$285.00	$295.00
155	**Health Local Law (2006) - Large Animals**					
156	Health Local Law approval (including approval to keep large animals within townsite)	Per animal	Council	N	$125.00	$129.50
157	**Market License (Trading: Outdoor Dining & Street Entertainment LL 2003)**					
158	Application Fee to be paid at time of application (not refundable)	Per application	Council	N	$370.00	$383.00
159	Annual	Per application	Council	N	$1,815.00	$1,878.50
160	Monthly	Per application	Council	N	$230.00	$238.00
161	Single market event	Per application	Council	N	$187.50	$194.00
162	**Busking (Trading: Outdoor Dining & Street Entertainment LL 2003)**					
163	Application Fee to be paid at time of application (not refundable)	Per application	Council	N	$50.00	$51.50
164	Licence (Annual)	Per application	Council	N	$110.00	$114.00
165	Licence (Monthly)	Per application	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
166	Licence (Weekly)	Per application	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
167	Market License - Use of utilities on Shire reserve annual fee	Per application	Council	Y	$600.00	$621.00
168	Markets - venue hire per market occasion	Per hire	Council	Y	$400.00	$414.00
169	**Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997**					
170	Application Fee for Approval Under Reg 18(6)(b) (over 60 days)	Per application	Statutory	N	$1,000.00	$1,000.00
171	Application Fee for Approval Under Reg 18(6)(b) (under 60 days) (as per 18(7)	Per application	Statutory	N	$1,250.00	$1,250.00
172	Application Fee for Approval Under Reg 16AA (Motor Sports Venue) or amendment to approval	Per application	Statutory	N	$500.00	$500.00
173	Minor Noise Approval Application	Per application	Council	Y	$103.50	$107.00
174	Noise monitoring fee (business hours)	Per hour	Council	Y	$149.00	$154.00
175	Noise Monitoring Fee (non standard business hours)	Per hour	Council	Y	$298.00	$308.50
176	**Food Act 2008 - (Exempted Food Premises: not for profit and community groups)**					
177	Fee, Notification of New Food Business or Transfer of Ownership	Per premises	Council	N	$83.00	$86.00
178	Registered High Risk Food Premises Annual Fee (or pro rata) non-refundable	Per premises	Council	N	$740.00	$766.00
179	Registered Medium Risk Food Premises Annual Fee (or pro rata) non-refundable	Per premises	Council	N	$372.50	$385.50
180	Registered Low Risk Food Premises Annual Fee (or pro rata) non-refundable	Per premises	Council	N	$186.50	$193.00
181	Registered Food Premises Annual Fee - Very Low Risk	Per premises	Council	N	No Fee	No Fee
182	Second and Subsequent Reassessment or Reinspection	Per premise inspection	Council	N	$211.00	$218.50

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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
183	Re-issue, re-print food business registration certificate	Per application	Council	Y	$43.50	$45.00
184	**Application to Fit Out, Construct or Vary a Food Premises**					
185	High Risk	Per premises	Council	N	$211.00	$218.50
186	Medium Risk	Per premises	Council	N	$211.00	$218.50
187	Low Risk	Per premises	Council	N	$186.50	$193.00
188	**Food Act 2008 - Notification of Temporary Food Premises (Not for profit and community groups exempted)**					
189	Application Fee	Per premises	Council	N	$77.50	$80.00
190	Late Fee - <5 Days Notice	Per application	Council	N	$54.00	$56.00
191	**Supplemental Fees - Hairdressers / Beauty Therapy / Skin Penetration**					
192	Initial Notification Fee/Application	Per application	Council	N	$139.50	$144.50
193	Septic Plan and approval Search Fee	Per application	Statutory	N	$84.00	$84.00
194	Annual inspection fee	Per inspection	Council	N	$150.00	$155.50
195	**COMMUNITY AMENITIES**					
196	**Sanitation - Standard Refuse Kerbside Collection Service** *Collection Charges Section 67 Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*					
197	Waste/Recycle Service (240L Waste bin weekly and 240L recycle bin fortnightly)	Per item	Council	N	$630.00	$700.00
198	Waste/Recycle Service (240L Waste bin weekly and 360L recycle bin fortnightly)	Per item	Council	N	$630.00	$700.00
199	Replacement Refuse & Recycle Bins 240L	Per item	Council	N	$139.50	$144.50
200	Replacement Recycle Bins 360L	Per item	Council	N	$189.00	$195.50
201	Repair bin lid, wheel set or RFID Tag	Per item	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
202	Skip bins for pensioners - please contact Council for eligibility. One annually. No charge	Per item	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
203	**Sanitation - Refuse Additional Kerbside Collection Services**					
204	Additional 240L Waste Service (one additional service per week) Includes additional bin	Per item	Council	N	$262.00	$292.00
205	Additional 240L Recycle Service (one additional service per fortnight) Includes additional bin	Per item	Council	N	$270.50	$302.00
206	Additional 360L Recycle Service (one additional service per fortnight) Includes additional bin	Per item	Council	N	$270.50	$302.00
207	Per Lift Collection Charge for additional lift for Waste Service	Per lift	Council	N	$5.50	$6.10
208	Per Lift Collection Charge for additional lift for Recycling Service	Per lift	Council	N	$10.00	$11.10
209	Annual Domestic Waste Disposal Pass (properties not offered Kerbside Collection)	Per item	Council	N	$233.50	$255.00
210	**Sanitation - Premium Bin Services (Chinatown)**					
211	Waste/Recycle Premium Bin Service (240L waste bin weekly and 240/360L recycle bin fortnightly)	Per item	Council	N	$661.50	$735.00
212	Additional 240L Waste Premium Bin Service (one additional service per week) includes additional bin	Per item	Council	N	$275.50	$306.50
213	Additional 360L Waste Premium Bin Service (one additional service per week) includes additional bin	Per item	Council	N	$284.50	$317.00
214	Per lift collection charge for additional lift for Waste Premium Bin Service	Per lift	Council	N	$5.50	$6.41
215	Per lift collection charge for additional lift for Recycle Premium Bin Service	Per lift	Council	N	$11.00	$11.55
216	**Sanitation - Landfill Domestic Refuse Site Charges**					
217	Recycling	Per item	Council	N	No Fee	No Fee
218	6 free waste passes for each domestic rates assessment annually.	Per item	Council	N	No Fee	No Fee
219	Commercial quantities of e-waste	Per tonne	Council	Y	$250.00	$325.00
220	Per Car, Utility, or Household Trailer (7'x5' max) containing clean green waste only arising from domestic and residential premises	Per car, utility or household trailer	Council	N	No Fee	No Fee
221	Per Car, Utility, or Household Trailer (7'x5' max) containing domestic refuse only	Per car, utility or household trailer	Council	Y	$17.50	$25.00
222	**Sanitation - Commercial Charges**					
223	Minimum charge - Green waste, commercial industrial waste, putrescible waste, scrap metal, concrete, bricks or tiles, sorted timber, fill containing >10% of organic material, wood or pallets	Per tonne	Council	Y	$17.50	$25.00
224	Clean green waste	Per tonne	Council	Y	$102.50	$110.00
225	Mixed waste (commercial Putrescible Waste includes MRF residuals)	Per tonne	Council	Y	$152.00	$180.00
226	Commercial Industrial Compactable Inert Waste	Per tonne	Council	Y	$180.00	$225.00
227	Not for profit and charitable organisations (please contact Council prior to entry)	Per tonne	Council	Y	$90.00	$112.50
228	Compacted mixed waste - (if weighbridge is inoperable)	Per cubic metre	Council	Y	$97.00	$101.00
229	E-Waste (excluding appliances containing refrigerant)	Per item	Council	N	No Fee	No Fee

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230	Sorted Waste Glass	Per tonne	Council	Y	$65.00	$70.00
231	Sorted Waste Steel	Per tonne	Council	Y	$15.00	$15.00
232	Sorted Concrete, Bricks or Tiles	Per tonne	Council	Y	$55.00	$60.00
233	Sorted Concrete, Bricks or Tiles (reinforced)	Per tonne	Council	Y	$180.00	$200.00
234	Sorted Timber, Wood or Pallets	Per tonne	Council	Y	$152.00	$180.00
235	Sorted Recycle (cardboard)	Per tonne	Council	Y	$29.00	$29.00
236	Sorted Waste Timber, Wood and/or Pallets - (if weighbridge is inoperable)	Per cubic metre	Council	Y	$30.50	$35.00
237	Minyirr Buru (in-town) Conservation Park - illegal dumping	Per transaction	Council	N	No Fee	No Fee
238	**Sanitation - Vehicle Bodies Refuse Site Charges**					
239	Per Vehicle	Per item	Council	Y	$115.00	$130.00
240	Per Vehicle bodies - with gas tank	Per item	Council	Y	$255.00	$280.00
241	Caravan	Per tonne	Council	Y	N/A	$365.00
242	Motorcycle	Per item	Council	Y	N/A	$75.00
243	**Sanitation - Engine Batteries Refuse Site Charges**					
244	Batteries Lead Acid - each separated to recycling area	Per item	Council	N	No Fee	No Fee
245	**Sanitation - Dead Animals Refuse Site Charges**					
246	Large Animals - horses, cattle, camels, pigs, etc.	Per item	Council	Y	$95.00	$98.50
247	Small Domestic Pets - dogs, cats, etc.	Per item	Council	Y	$25.00	$26.00
248	Euthanised native animals	Per item	Council	N	No Fee	No Fee
249	**Sanitation - Tyres (Unshredded) Refuse Site Charges**					
250	Car Tyres - Each/Equivalent Passenger Unit (EPU 1)	Per item	Council	Y	$15.50	$16.00
251	Light Truck Tyres - Each/Equivalent Passenger Unit (EPU 2)	Per item	Council	Y	$31.00	$32.00
252	Truck Tyres - Each/Equivalent Passenger Unit (EPU 5)	Per item	Council	Y	$78.00	$81.00
253	Tractor and Large machinery Tyres - Each/Equivalent Passenger Unit (EPU 9)	Per item	Council	Y	$141.00	$146.00
254	Tyres on Rims (plus associated Tyre disposal fee)	Per Tyre	Council	Y	$11.00	$12.00
255	Conveyor / Machinery track Belt	Per tonne	Council	Y	$625.00	$647.00
256	**Sanitation - Liquid Waste Refuse Site Charges**					
257	Grease Trap Waste	Per tonne	Council	Y	$289.00	$299.00
258	Engine Oil, Cooking Oil or Fat in a 20 Litre Drum (or part thereof)	Per litre	Council	N	$1.00	$1.00
259	**Sanitation - Goods For Sale**					
260	Mulched Green Waste	Per cubic metre	Council	N	No Fee	No Fee
261	**Sanitation - Special Disposal Requirement Waste**					
262	Waste sorting fee for incorrectly tipped waste	Per hour	Council	Y	N/A	$372.00
263	Specialist material processing fee (crushing/processing vehicles)	Per item	Council	Y	N/A	$250.00
264	Asbestos / Medical	Per tonne	Council	Y	$350.00	$375.00
265	Asbestos / Medical - Minimum Charge	Per tonne	Council	Y	$210.00	$225.00
266	Drilling Waste - Per tonne - spadable non compacted	Per tonne	Council	Y	$100.00	$180.00
267	Other materials acceptable under a Class 2 Landfill Licence which require special disposal procedures	Per tonne	Council	Y	$210.00	At cost plus 20% plus GST
268	Large/bulky or non-compactable waste	Per tonne	Council	Y	$350.00	$400.00
269	Bulka Bags	Per tonne	Council	Y	$983.00	$1,020.00
270	**Sanitation - Quarantine / Biosecurity Waste Charges**					
271	Quarantine / Biosecurity Waste Charges	Per Tonne	Council	Y	N/A	$2,165.00
272	Quarantine / Biosecurity Waste Charges - Minimum Charge	Per Tonne	Council	Y	N/A	$832.00
273	**Sanitation - Other Waste Charges**					
274	Mattresses - Each	Per item	Council	Y	$15.00	$20.00
275	Gas bottles >45kg - Each	Per item	Council	Y	$12.50	$13.00
276	200L drum - Each	Per item	Council	Y	$8.00	$9.00
277	Buoys - Each	Per item	Council	Y	$8.00	$9.00
278	Commercial Fluro	Per unit	Council	Y	$1.00	$1.50
279	E-Waste (items removed from tip face)	Per item	Council	Y	N/A	$25.00
280	**Sanitation - Recycled C&D Waste - Per tonne**					
281	Recycled C&D Waste	Per tonne	Council	Y	$31.00	$25.00
282	**Fines & Penalties**					
283	Littering - Fines & Penalties	As per infringement schedule	Council	N	See Infringement	See Infringement
284	**Septic Tank Fees - Health (Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974**					
285	Installation of Apparatus for the Treatment of Sewage	Per application	Statutory	N	$118.00	$118.00
286	Issuing of a 'Permit to Use an Apparatus'	Per application	Statutory	N	$118.00	$118.00
287	**Drainage Headworks Charges**					

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288	Subdivisions (based on number of lots). Any new lot created by any subdivision, built strata or survey strata in any Planning Zone in the Township of Broome, except in the Cable Beach Tourist Zone and Broome North	Per lot	Council	N	$1,000.00	$1,000.00
289	Developments (based on lot area). Any new development on an existing lot in any Planning Zone in the Township of Broome, except for the Cable Beach Tourist Zone, Settlement, General Rural, Rural Agriculture and Rural Living zones, for which the Shire cannot determine if a payment has been made previously. On a $ per hectare basis	Cost per hectare	Council	N	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
290	Subdivisions or development of any lots in the Cable Beach Tourist Development Zone connecting into the existing drainage system in Millington Road and Murray Road. All other lots in this zone connecting into the future Sanctuary Road drainage system will be required to contribute on a proportional discharge basis to the full cost of drainage installation.	Per lot	Council	N	$20,000.00	$20,000.00
291	Checking of Engineering Plans on Subdivisions (on per allotment basis)	Per allotment	Council	Y	$290.00	$300.00
292	Checking of Engineering Plans on Developments (on per tenement basis)	Per tenement	Council	Y	$290.00	$300.00
293	Checking of Landscaping Plans on Subdivisions.	Per subdivision	Council	Y	$290.00	$300.00
294	Site Inspections for Public OS and Roadside Landscaping on Subdivision (on per allotment basis) - % of the value of Landscaping and Reticulation.	Per subdivision	Council	N	1.5% of the value of landscaping and reticulation (Plus GST)	1.5% of the value of landscaping and reticulation (Plus GST)
295	Site Inspections for Civil Infrastructure, Roads and Drainage on Subdivision - % of the value of Roadworks and Drainage	Per subdivision	Council	N	1.5% of the value of landscaping and reticulation (Plus GST)	1.5% of the value of landscaping and reticulation (Plus GST)
296	**Development Application**					
297	Design Review Panel member engagement fee - Chair for developments defined as 'Major Development' under LPP 5.24	Per hour	Council	Y	$325.00	$336.50
298	Design Review Panel member engagement fee - Panel Member for developments defined as 'Major Development' under LPP 5.24	Per hour	Council	Y	$250.00	$259.00
299	Fees for planning services in the Planning and Development Regulations 2009	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
300	Where the estimated cost of development is not more than $50,000	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
301	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $50,000 but not more than $500,000 - % of estimated cost of development	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
302	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $500,000 but not more than $2.5 million - $1,700 plus % for every $1 in excess of $500K	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009

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303	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $2.5 million but not more than $5 million - $7,161 plus % for every $1 in excess of $2.5M	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
304	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $5 million but not more than $21.5 million - $12,633 plus % for every $1 in excess of $5M	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
305	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $21.5 million	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
306	When determining an application for development approval where the development has commenced or been carried out	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
307	**Development Assessment Panel (DAP) applications**					
308	Fees for DAP applications listed in the Planning and Development(Development Assessment Panels) Regulations 2011	Per DAP application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
309	Where the estimated cost of development is less than $2 million	Per DAP application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
310	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $2 million but not more than $7 million	Per DAP application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
311	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $7 million but not more than $10 million	Per DAP application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009

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312	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $10 million but not more than $12.5 million	Per DAP application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
313	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $12.5 million but not more than $15 million	Per DAP application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
314	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $15 million but not more than $17.5 million	Per DAP application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
315	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $17.5 million but not more than $20 million	Per DAP application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
316	Where the estimated cost of development is more than $20 million	Per DAP application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
317	Amendment or cancellation (Reg. 17)	Per DAP application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
318	**Amending or Cancelling development approval**					
319	Application to amend development approval; extend the period within which the development approval must be substantially commenced (extension to term of approval); amend or delete any condition; or cancel development approval, pursuant to section 77 of the deemed provisions.	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
320	**Extractive Industry**					
321	Determination of development application for an extractive industry	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009

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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
322	Determine a development application for an extractive industry where the development has commenced or been carried out - usual fee above plus, by way of penalty, twice that fee.	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
323	**Home Occupation Approval Application Fee**					
324	Determine an initial application for approval of a home occupation where the home occupation has not commenced	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
325	Determine an initial application for approval of a home occupation where the home occupation has commenced - usual fee above plus, by way of penalty, twice that fee.	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
326	Determining an application for the renewal of an approval of a home occupation where the application is made before the approval expires	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
327	Determining an application for the renewal of an approval of a home occupation where the application is made after the approval has expired - usual fee above plus, by way of penalty, twice that fee.	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
328	**Application for a Change of Use - Includes Home Business**					
329	Determining an application for a change of use or for an alteration or extension or change of a conforming use to which a development application does not apply, where the change or alteration, extension or change has not commenced or been carried out	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
330	Determining an application for a change of use or for an alteration or extension or change of a conforming use to which a development application does not apply, where the change or alteration, extension or change has commenced or been carried out- usual fee above plus, by way of penalty, twice that fee.	Per development application	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
331	**Miscellaneous Planning Consent Applications**					
332	Level C or D Consultation in accordance with LPP 5.14- Public Consultation Planning Matters	Per development application	Statutory	Y	$585.20	$600.00

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333	Scheme Amendments - At cost based on Schedule 3 of Planning and Development Regulations, minimum fee payable upon submission is $2,500	Per Scheme Amendment	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee permissible under Schedule 3, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee permissible under Schedule 3, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
334	Local Development Plan's	Per LDP	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee permissible under Schedule 4, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee permissible under Schedule 4, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
335	Structure Plans	Per Structure Plan	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee permissible under Schedule 4, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee permissible under Schedule 4, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
336	Issue of Zoning Certificate	Per zoning certificate request	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Part 7, Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Part 7, Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
337	Reply to a property settlement questionnaire	Per reply	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Part 7, Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Part 7, Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
338	Issue of written planning advice	Per application for written advice	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in Part 7, Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009	As per the maximum fee listed in Part 7, Schedule 2, Planning and Development Regulations 2009
339	Certificate - Section 40 (Liquor Licence)	Per application	Council	N	$159.50	$165.00
340	Clearance - Motor Industry Board	Per clearance request	Council	N	$159.50	$165.00
341	Application fee for Access Way Closure	Per request	Council	Y	$517.50	$535.50
342	Advertising fee for Access Way Closure	Per request	Council	Y	$605.50	$626.50
343	Inspection for Compliance Issues or Audit - Cost plus %	Per request	Council	N	At cost plus 20% plus GST	At cost plus 20% plus GST
344	Public Consultation LPP Holiday House	Flat Fee	Council	Y	$217.50	$225.00
345	**Subdivision Clearance**					
346	a) not more than 5 lots - per lot	Per subdivision clearance request	Statutory	N	At cost based on Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2009	At cost based on Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2009

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347	b) more than 5 lots and up to 195 lots - $981 plus per lot fee	Per subdivision clearance request	Statutory	N	At cost based on Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2009	At cost based on Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2009
348	c) more than 195 lots	Per subdivision clearance request	Statutory	N	At cost based on Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2009	At cost based on Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2009
349	**Strata Titles Act 1985**					
350	Local government Approval under s.23 of the Act	Per request	Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in regulation 170 of the Strata Title (General) Regulations 2019.	As per the maximum fee listed in regulation 170 of the Strata Title (General) Regulations 2019.
351	Preliminary determination by Local Government under s.24 of the Act		Statutory	N	As per the maximum fee listed in regulation 170 of the Strata Title (General) Regulations 2019.	As per the maximum fee listed in regulation 170 of the Strata Title (General) Regulations 2019.
352	Planning and building - Professional Services - Per hour	Per hour	Council	Y	$175.50	$181.50
353	**Cemetery Fees** *s53 of the Cemeteries Act 1986, Cemeteries Local Law 2012*					
354	Sinking Fee - Ordinary Grave (1.83m)	Per application	Council	Y	$817.50	$846.00
355	Sinking Fee - To an extra depth per metre or part thereof	Per application	Council	Y	$163.00	$168.50
356	Sinking Fee - Child 13 years & under	Per application	Council	Y	$652.00	$675.00
357	Sinking Fee - Child Stillborn	Per application	Council	Y	$652.00	$675.00
358	Grant of Right of Burial (25 Years)	Per application	Council	Y	$202.00	$209.00
359	Purchase of Land	Per application	Council	Y	$817.50	$846.00
360	Grant of Right of Burial for existing grave prior to the requirement for Grant of Right of Burials being obtained (25 years)	Per application	Council	Y	$217.50	$225.00
361	Renewal of Grant of Right of Burial	Per application	Council	Y	$217.50	$225.00
362	Transfer of Grant of Right of Burial	Per application	Council	Y	$108.50	$112.50
363	Exhumation	Per application	Council	Y	At Cost plus GST	At Cost plus GST
364	Reinterment in same grave (additional charges (e.g. Purchase of Land) will apply if new grave)	Per application	Council	Y	At Cost plus GST	At Cost plus GST
365	Placement of Ashes (includes attendance)	Per application	Council	Y	$165.50	$171.50
366	Survey Setout of Plots for Burial or Monument - Per hour	Per hour	Council	Y	$290.00	$300.00
367	**Other Fees**					
368	Funeral Directors Licence - Annual Licence	Per application	Council	Y	$310.50	$321.50
369	Permit - Single Funeral	Per application	Council	Y	$119.00	$123.00
370	Monumental Masons Licence - Annual Licence	Per application	Council	Y	$310.50	$321.50
371	Single permit to erect a monument or headstone	Per application	Council	Y	$119.50	$123.50
372	Self-supporting Loan application fee	Per application	Council	N	$336.50	$350.00
373	**RECREATION AND CULTURE**					
374	**Book Fees**					
375	Lost Books	Per item	Council	Y	Replacement cost + GST	Replacement cost + GST
376	Library Bags	Per unit	Council	Y	$8.00	$8.00
377	Earphones	Per unit	Council	Y	$5.00	$5.00
378	Replacement library card	Per unit	Council	Y	$5.00	$5.00
379	Old books - Max fee	Per unit	Council	N	Range from $1 $5	Range from $0.20-$5
380	USB Sticks	Per unit	Council	Y	$10.00	$10.00
381	**Photocopying**					

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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
382	Photocopying - Mono - A5 1 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	N/A	$0.10
383	Photocopying - Mono - A5 2 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	N/A	$0.20
384	High volume A4 - Mono - >100 sheets	Per unit	Council	Y	N/A	$0.10
385	Photocopying - Mono - A4 1 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	$0.25	$0.25
386	Photocopying - Mono - A4 2 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	$0.50	$0.50
387	Photocopying - Mono - A3 1 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	$0.50	$0.50
388	Photocopying - Mono - A3 2 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	$1.00	$1.00
389	High volume A5 - Colour - >50 sheets	Per unit	Council	Y	N/A	$0.25
390	Photocopying - Colour - A5 1 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	N/A	$0.50
391	Photocopying - Colour - A5 2 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	N/A	$1.00
392	High volume A4 - Colour - >50 sheets	Per unit	Council	Y	N/A	$0.50
393	Photocopying - Colour - A4 1 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	$1.00	$1.00
394	Photocopying - Colour - A4 2 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	$2.00	$2.00
395	Photocopying - Colour - A3 1 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	$2.00	$2.00
396	Photocopying - Colour - A3 2 Sided	Per unit	Council	Y	$4.00	$4.00
397	**Telephone charges**					
398	Mobile Device Charging - per session	Per session	Council	Y	$2.00	$2.00
399	**Miscellaneous**					
400	Miscellaneous promotional items	Per unit	Council	NA	$0.00	$0.00
401	Exam supervision	Per hour	Council	NA	$29.00	$29.00
402	SLWA charges for external loan	Per unit	Council	N	$35.00	$35.00
403	3-D printing charge - first hour	Per hour	Council	Y	$10.00	$10.00
404	3-D printing charge - subsequent hour	Per hour	Council	Y	$3.00	$3.00
405	Laminating charge - A4	Per unit	Council	Y	$2.50	$2.50
406	Laminating charge - A3	Per unit	Council	Y	$4.50	$4.50
407	**Venue Hire Discount**					
408	***Venue Hire - Schools, not for profit and eligible community groups receive a 50% discount on venue hire only	Per booking	Council	N	50% fee discount	50% fee discount
409	***Venue Hire - Regular Hirer with minimum of 10 bookings can receive 10% discount off standard rate	Per booking	Council	N	10% fee discount	10% fee discount
410	***Venue Hire for Shire of Broome Community programming	Per booking	Council	N	0 - 100%	0 - 100%
411	***Venue Hire for Rehearsal space for junior NFP organisations (conditions apply)	Per booking	Council	N	0 - 100%	0 - 100%
412	***Discounted drink packages for eligible Not for Profit organisations (conditions apply)	Per package	Council	N	N/A	25% fee discount
413	**Staffing and Associated Costs**					
414	Staffing costs for venue hires - Per hour	Per hour	Council	Y	$60.00	$60.00
415	Staffing costs for venue hires - Per Hour - Monday to Friday 8am - 5pm	Per hour	Council	Y	$55.00	$55.00
416	Staffing costs for venue hires - Per Hour - Sunday	Per hour	Council	Y	$78.00	$78.00
417	Staff call out fee - Per hour	Per hour	Council	Y	$120.00	$120.00
418	Security	Per hour	Council	Y	At Cost plus GST	At Cost plus GST
419	AV Technician	Per hour	Council	Y	At Cost plus GST	At Cost plus GST
420	Cleaning - 2 hour minimum	Per hour	Council	Y	At Cost plus GST	At Cost plus GST
421	**Civic Marketing**					
422	Event Planning/Marketing (Min 2 hours)	Per hour	Council	Y	$67.00	$67.00
423	Electronic Direct Mail	Per newsletter	Council	Y	$67.50	$67.50
424	**Whole Venue Hire**					
425	Per Day	Per day	Council	Y	$4,068.00	$4,068.00
426	Per Week	Per week	Council	Y	$15,960.00	$15,960.00
427	Hourly rate charge if hires go over specified time	Per hour	Council	Y	$230.00	$230.00
428	**Jimmy Chi Hall and Stage**					
429	Per Hour (minimum 4 hours)	Per hour	Council	Y	$125.00	$125.00
430	Per day (8am-midnight)	Per day	Council	Y	$1,245.00	$1,245.00
431	Weekly (5 day hire)	Per week	Council	Y	$3,735.00	$3,735.00
432	Rehearsal Space Per Hour (Min 4 hours - Mon-Wed Only)	Per hour	Council	Y	$68.50	$68.50
433	Rehearsal Space Per Day (Mon-Wed Only)	Per day	Council	Y	$500.00	$500.00
434	**Sammy Room**					
435	Per Hour (Minimum 3 Hours)	Per hour	Council	Y	$51.50	$51.50
436	Per Day (Maximum 8 Hours)	Per day	Council	Y	$341.50	$341.50
437	**Pigram Garden Theatre**					
438	Per Day (8am - midnight)	Per day	Council	Y	$560.00	$560.00
439	Per Week (5 Days; 8am - midnight)	Per week	Council	Y	$2,575.00	$2,575.00
440	Per Hour (Minimum 4 Hours)	Per hour	Council	Y	$80.00	$80.00

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441	Pigram Garden Theatre & Licenced Bar Private event package	Per day	Council	Y	$500.00	$500.00
442	Pigram Garden Theatre - PA	Per day	Council	Y	$150.00	$150.00
443	**Kitchen**					
444	Commercial - All day charge (Maximum 8 hours)	Per day	Council	Y	$450.00	$450.00
445	Per Hour (Minimum 4 Hours)	Per hour	Council	Y	$58.00	$58.00
446	Cool Room / Catering Bump In (per day)	Per day	Council	Y	$57.00	$57.00
447	**Office Space**					
448	Office Space	Per day	Council	Y	$60.00	$60.00
449	Office Space - per 5 day week	Per week	Council	Y	$269.00	$269.00
450	**Audio Visual Equipment**					
451	Projector	Per day	Council	Y	$32.00	$33.00
452	Tripod screen	Per day	Council	Y	$23.00	$23.00
453	Damage to AV Equipment - At cost to repair/replace as per quotation(s) plus admin fee %	Per incident	Council	N	At cost to repair/replace as per quotation(s) plus 20% admin charge + GST	At cost to repair/replace as per quotation(s) plus 20% admin charge + GST
454	**Additional Equipment (All per day)**					
455	Conference lectern	Per day	Council	Y	$34.00	$35.00
456	Wired Microphones	Per item/per day	Council	Y	$34.00	$35.00
457	DI boxes	Per day	Council	Y	$46.50	$48.00
458	External Fx unit	Per day	Council	Y	$90.00	$93.00
459	External Compressor	Per day	Council	Y	$57.00	$59.00
460	Hazer including fluid	Per day	Council	Y	$79.50	$82.50
461	Mobile Hanging Panels	Per item/per day	Council	Y	$6.00	$6.00
462	Premium Exhibition panels	Per item/per day	Council	Y	N/A	$7.50
463	Additional Recoupable Event Equipment	Per item	Council	Y	Cost plus 20% admin fee + GST	Cost plus 20% admin fee + GST
464	Autopoles	Per day	Council	Y	$75.50	$78.00
465	Tarkett	Per day	Council	Y	$51.50	$53.50
466	Photo Booth - General Hire (3 hour hire includes unlimited photos)	Per hire	Council	Y	N/A	$500.00
467	**Sammy Room Only**					
468	Video Conferencing Equipment	Per day	Council	Y	$33.00	$33.00
469	Projection & dropdown screen, speakers & microphone	Per day	Council	Y	$54.00	$56.00
470	**Jimmy Chi Hall - Audio**					
471	Projection/Conference Package	Per day	Council	Y	$115.00	$119.00
472	PA	Per day	Council	Y	$155.00	$155.00
473	Advanced Audio Package	Per day	Council	Y	$305.00	$310.00
474	**Jimmy Chi Hall - Lighting**					
475	Basic white wash (Front of House lighting bar only)	Per day	Council	Y	$114.00	$118.00
476	LED package	Per day	Council	Y	$315.00	$326.00
477	Full Theatre Package	Per day	Council	N	$445.00	$445.00
478	Wireless internet breach of use	Per incident	Council	Y	Cost plus 20% admin fee + GST	Cost plus 20% admin fee + GST
479	**Pigram Garden Theatre AV**					
480	Audio Package	Per day	Council	Y	$105.00	$108.50
481	Pigram Garden lights	Per unit	Council	Y	$20.00	$20.50
482	Pigram Theatre PA	Per day	Council	Y	N/A	$160.00
483	**Event Equipment**					
484	Corkage	Per bottle	Council	Y	$12.00	$12.00
485	Water package	Per person	Council	Y	$2.00	$2.00
486	Glasses	Per unit	Council	Y	$1.10	$1.10
487	Crockery package	Per person	Council	Y	$5.50	$5.50
488	Conference Crockery Package	Per person	Council	Y	$2.50	$2.50
489	Round Tablecloths	Per item/Per day	Council	Y	$24.00	$24.00
490	Rectangle Tablecloths	Per item/Per day	Council	Y	$21.50	$21.50
491	Cloth Napkin	Per item/Per day	Council	Y	$2.50	$2.50
492	Glass Water Dispenser	Per item/Per day	Council	Y	$21.50	$22.50
493	Vinyl Dance floor	Per item/Per day	Council	Y	$54.00	$56.00
494	Tea, coffee and water	Per item	Council	Y	Cost plus 25% admin fee + GST	Cost plus 25% admin fee + GST

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495	**Damages**					
496	Damage to property, fixtures, fittings and equipment	Per item	Council	N	At cost to repair/replace as per quotation(s) plus 25% Admin Fee	At cost to repair/replace as per quotation(s) plus 25% Admin Fee
497	**Box Office Charges**					
498	Ticket Prices for Small Shows (Maximum Charge)	Per show	Council	Y	$0 to $250	$0 to $250
499	Ticket Prices for Large Shows (Maximum Charge)	Per show	Council	Y	$0 to $180	$0 to $180
500	Staffing charge - box office and phone sales	Per transaction	Council	Y	$2.20	$2.20
501	Booking Fee	Per transaction	Council	Y	$3.50	$3.50
502	Commission	Per ticket	Council	Y	$3.50	$3.50
503	Merchandise Commission	Percent of sales	Council	Y	12%	12%
504	**Bonds**					
505	Event with Alcohol	Per event	Council	Y	$1,100.00	$1,135.00
506	Event without Alcohol	Per event	Council	Y	$555.00	$575.00
507	Bond for Sammy Room and bare stage	Per event	Council	Y	$220.00	$230.00
508	**Cancellation Refunds**					
509	21 days prior to the booking	Per event	Council	N	Full Refund	90% refund
510	14 days prior to the booking	Per event	Council	N	75% Refund	75% Refund
511	7 day prior to the booking	Per event	Council	N	50% Refund	50% Refund
512	48 hours prior to the booking	Per event	Council	N	No Refund	No Refund
513	Cancellation Fee - second event cancellation per financial year	Per event	Council	N	$51.50	$53.50
514	**Senior Sporting Organisations Training Fees**					
515	Football (AFL)	Per session	Council	Y	$29.00	$30.00
516	Touch Football	Per session	Council	Y	$29.00	$30.00
517	Soccer	Per session	Council	Y	$14.50	$15.00
518	Cricket	Per session	Council	Y	$14.50	$15.00
519	Rugby	Per session	Council	Y	$14.50	$15.00
520	Softball	Per session	Council	Y	$14.50	$15.00
521	**Senior Sporting Organisations Competition Fees**					
522	Sports consisting of more than 15 participants per team	Per team Per game	Council	Y	$106.50	$110.00
523	Sports consisting of up to 10 participants per team	Per team Per game	Council	Y	$20.50	$21.00
524	Sports consisting of 10-15 participants per team (up to three hours)	Per team Per game	Council	Y	$33.00	$34.00
525	Sports consisting of 10 - 15 participants per team (more than three hours playing time)	Per team Per game	Council	Y	$64.00	$66.00
526	**Haynes Oval Hire**					
527	Day Fee (6am - 6pm)	Per day	Council	Y	$553.50	$573.00
528	Full Day Fee (6am - midnight)	Per day	Council	Y	$828.00	$857.00
529	Hourly fee - then pro rata as per booking requirements	Per hour	Council	Y	$70.00	$72.00
530	Hourly fee - half field - then pro Rata as per booking requirements	Per hour	Council	Y	$35.00	$36.00
531	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
532	Lighting Fee	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.60	$39.50
533	**Haynes Oval Kiosk**					
534	Not for profit/community per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements	Per hour	Council	Y	$23.00	$24.00
535	Not for profit / community - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$114.00	$120.00
536	Commercial/government - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$57.00	$59.00
537	Commercial / government - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$284.50	$295.00
538	**Cleaning**					
539	Additional cleaning required due to breach in hiring conditions - Cleaning contractor and BRAC staff	Per hour	Council	Y	Cost plus 20% admin fee + GST	Cost plus 20% admin fee + GST
540	Unscheduled cleaning charge at hirers request (Weekdays) - Cleaning contractor and BRAC staff	Per hour	Council	Y	Cost plus 20% admin fee + GST	Cost plus 20% admin fee + GST
541	**Damage**					

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542	Damage to property, fixtures, fittings and equipment - At cost to repair/replace as per quotation(s) plus % admin fee	Per occasion	Council	Y	At cost to repair / replace as per quotation(s) + 20% admin fees + GST	At cost to repair / replace as per quotation(s) + 20% admin fees + GST
543	Inappropriate use of fire safety equipment	Per item	Council	Y	At cost to repair / replace as per quotation(s) + 20% admin fees + GST	At cost to repair / replace as per quotation(s) + 20% admin fees + GST
544	**General, Bonds & Deposits**					
545	Venue Bond - Bond requested at the discretion of management	Per occasion	Council	N	From $0 to $5,000 (at discretion of management)	$0.00 - $10 000.00
546	Swipe Card Deposit - Lighting System	Per card	Council	N	$20.50	$21.00
547	Replacement of Lost Key	Perkey	Council	Y	N/A	Cost plus 20% admin fee + GST
548	**Father McMahon Sports Field**					
549	Day Fee (6am - 6pm)	Per day	Council	Y	$552.00	$573.00
550	Full Day Rate (6am - midnight)	Per day	Council	Y	$828.00	$857.00
551	Hourly Fee - (without lights) then pro rata as per booking requirement.	Per hour	Council	Y	$70.00	$72.00
552	Half Field - hourly fee (without lights) then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$35.00	$36.00
553	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
554	Lighting Fee	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.60	$39.50
555	**Joseph Nipper Roe Sports Field**					
556	Day Fee (6am - 6pm)	Per day	Council	Y	$552.00	$573.00
557	Full Day Rate (6am - midnight)	Per day	Council	Y	$828.00	$857.00
558	Hourly Fee - then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$70.00	$72.00
559	Half Field - hourly fee then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$35.00	$36.00
560	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
561	Lighting Fee	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.60	$39.50
562	**Glenn & Pat Medlend Pavilion, BRAC Sports Fields - Bond for functions and events in undercover area**					
563	Not for profit / community / commercial / government - Ranges depending on type of function/activity - Min $100	Per occasion	Council	N	From $0 to $5,000 (at discretion of management)	From $0 to $5,000 (at discretion of management)
564	Commercial / private user groups - Ranges depending on type of function/activity - Min $100	Per occasion	Council	N	From $0 to $5,000 (at discretion of management)	From $0 to $5,000 (at discretion of management)
565	**Glenn & Pat Medlend Pavilion, BRAC Sports Fields - Cleaning**					
566	Additional cleaning required due to breach in hiring conditions - Contractor or BRAC staff	Per hour	Council	Y	At cost to replace as per quotation(s) plus 20% Admin fee	At cost to replace as per quotation(s) plus 20% Admin fee
567	Unscheduled cleaning charge at hirers request - Contractor or BRAC staff	Per hour	Council	Y	At cost to replace as per quotation(s) plus 20% Admin fee	At cost to replace as per quotation(s) plus 20% Admin fee
568	**Glenn & Pat Medlend Pavilion, BRAC Sports Fields - Damage**					
569	Damage to property, fixtures, fittings and equipment	Per occasion	Council	N	At cost to replace as per quotation(s) plus 20% Admin fee	At cost to replace as per quotation(s) plus 20% Admin fee

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570	Inappropriate use of fire safety equipment	Per item	Council	Y	At cost to replace as per quotation(s) plus 20% Admin fee	At cost to replace as per quotation(s) plus 20% Admin fee
571	**PAVILION FEES Meeting room only, with use of public toilets**					
572	Not for profit / community - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$28.50	$29.50
573	Not for profit / community - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$142.50	$147.50
574	Commercial / government - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$57.00	$59.00
575	Commercial / government - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$284.50	$295.00
576	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
577	**PAVILION FEES Kiosk only, with use of public toilets**					
578	Not for profit / community - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$28.50	$29.50
579	Not for profit / community - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$142.50	$147.50
580	Commercial / government - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$57.00	$59.00
581	Commercial / government - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$284.50	$295.00
582	**PAVILION FEES Undercover Area only (peak time - after 6pm, including lighting), with use of public toilets**					
583	Not for profit / community - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$17.50	$18.00
584	Not for profit / government - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$88.00	$90.00
585	Commercial / government / private - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$36.00	$37.50
586	Commercial / government / private user groups - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$176.00	$187.50
587	**PAVILION FEES Change Room (per change room)**					
588	Not for profit/community - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$13.50	$14.00
589	Not for profit / community - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$67.50	$70.00
590	Commercial / government - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$26.00	$27.00
591	Commercial / government - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$131.50	$135.00
592	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
593	**PAVILION FEES Use of full facility**					
594	Not for profit / community - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$80.50	$83.50
595	Not for profit / community - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$393.50	$417.50
596	Commercial / government - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$165.50	$171.50
597	Commercial / government - Full day hire	Per day	Council	Y	$807.50	$857.50
598	**Facility Hire and Other Fees**					
599	BRAC Staff Member Hire	Per hour	Council	Y	$41.50	$43.00
600	BRAC Duty Manager Hire	Per hour	Council	Y	$43.50	$45.00
601	BRAC Duty Manager Hire - Public Holiday	Per hour	Council	Y	$110.50	$114.50
602	BRAC Staff Member Hire - Public Holiday	Per hour	Council	Y	$100.50	$104.00
603	Security guard - Outside of normal BRAC business hours centre supervision and lock up. Recreation centre only.	Per hour	Council	Y	At cost to repair / replace as per quotation(s) + 20% admin fees + GST	At cost to repair / replace as per quotation(s) + 20% admin fees + GST
604	**Program Fees**					
605	New Program Fee	Per session	Council	N	$0 - $52.00	$0 - 200
606	Social Badminton - Casual	Per session	Council	Y	$10.50	$11.00
607	Social Badminton - Concession/Child	Per session	Council	Y	$6.50	$6.50
608	Social Tennis - Casual	Per session	Council	Y	$10.50	$11.00
609	Social Tennis - Concession/Child	Per session	Council	Y	$6.50	$6.50
610	Social Pickleball - Casual	Per session	Council	Y	$10.50	$11.00
611	Social Pickleball - Concession/Child	Per session	Council	Y	$6.50	$6.50
612	**Marketing and Promotions**					
613	Promotional Discount Fees	Per entry	Council	N	0 - 100%	0 - 100%
614	**Swimming Lesson Charges**					
615	Adult 1:1 - per 1/2 hr	Per lesson	Council	N	$48.50	$50.00

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Shire of Broome 2026/27 Fees & Charges

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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
616	Child 1:1 - per 1/2 hr	Per lesson	Council	N	$48.50	$50.00
617	Additional child 1:2 - per half hour lesson	Per lesson	Council	N	$24.50	$25.50
618	Parent & Baby	Per lesson	Council	N	$17.50	$18.00
619	Pre-school/school age	Per lesson	Council	N	$17.50	$18.00
620	**Aquatic Education**					
621	Bronze Medallion	Per course	Council	Y	$227.50	$235.50
622	Bronze Requalification	Per course	Council	Y	$114.00	$118.00
623	CPR Course	Per course	Council	Y	$98.50	$102.00
624	Aquatic Rescue for Group 3 Pools	Per course	Council	Y	N/A	$155.00
625	**Equipment Hire Inflatables**					
626	Inflatable (in addition to normal pool entry)	Per child	Council	Y	$3.50	$3.50
627	Inflatable Hire - Private - Per hour (includes lifeguard and 10 x child entry)	Per hour	Council	Y	$198.00	$205.00
628	Inflatable Hire Public holiday	Per hour	Council	Y	$310.00	$321.00
629	Inflatable Hire Schools	Per hour	Council	Y	$160.00	$165.50
630	**Admission Fees and Memberships - General Entry**					
631	Single Entry - Pool - Child	Per entry	Council	Y	$4.00	$4.00
632	Single Entry - Pool - Concession	Per entry	Council	Y	$4.00	$4.00
633	Single Entry - Pool - Family	Per entry	Council	Y	$16.50	$16.50
634	Single Entry - Pool - Adult/Child/Concession - Promotional passes programmed event, at discretion of the CEO	Per entry	Council	N	100% Discount	100% Discount
635	Single Entry - Pool	Per adult	Council	Y	$6.00	$6.00
636	Child 10 visit pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$36.00	$36.00
637	Child 20 visit pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$72.00	$72.00
638	Child 30 visit pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$108.00	$108.00
639	Concession 20 visit pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$72.00	$72.00
640	Concession 30 visit pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$108.00	$108.00
641	Adult 10 Visit Pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$54.00	$54.00
642	Adult 20 visit pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$108.00	$108.00
643	Adult 30 visit pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$162.00	$162.00
644	Family 10 visit pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$148.50	$153.00
645	Family 20 visit pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$297.00	$306.00
646	Family 30 visit pass - Pool only	Per pass	Council	Y	$445.50	$510.00
647	School entry	Per entry	Council	Y	$4.00	$4.00
648	Spectator Adult	Per entry	Council	Y	$2.00	$2.00
649	Spectator Child School Aged Child (under 5 free)	Per entry	Council	Y	$1.00	$1.00
650	Adult - 1 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$61.00	$63.00
651	Adult - 3 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$166.00	$172.00
652	Adult - 6 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$307.50	$318.50
653	Adult - 12 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$586.50	$607.00
654	Child - 1 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$37.00	$38.50
655	Child - 3 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$95.00	$98.50
656	Child - 6 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$184.50	$191.00
657	Child - 12 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$353.50	$366.00
658	Concession - 1 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$37.00	$38.50
659	Concession - 3 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$95.00	$98.50
660	Concession - 6 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$184.40	$191.00
661	Concession - 12 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$353.50	$366.00
662	Family - 1 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$111.00	$149.00
663	Family - 3 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$326.00	$396.00
664	Family - 6 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$637.50	$742.50
665	Family - 12 month - Pool access - SWIMMING ONLY - Programs not included	Per membership	Council	Y	$1,245.00	$1,328.00
666	**Admission Fees and Memberships - Multi-Card**					
667	Adult 10 visit pass - Group fitness (aqua/circuit/Adult swim squad)	Per pass	Council	Y	$117.00	$126.00
668	Adult 20 visit pass - Group fitness (aqua/circuit/Adult swim squad)	Per pass	Council	Y	$234.00	$252.00
669	Adult 30 visit pass - Group fitness (aqua/circuit/Adult swim squad)	Per pass	Council	Y	$351.00	$378.00
670	Concession 10 visit pass - Group fitness (aqua/circuit/Adult swim squad)	Per pass	Council	Y	$81.00	$90.00

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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
671	Concession 20 visit pass - Group fitness (aqua/circuit/Adult swim squad)	Per pass	Council	Y	$162.00	$180.00
672	Concession 30 visit pass - Group fitness (aqua/circuit/Adult swim squad)	Per pass	Council	Y	$243.00	$270.00
673	**Admission Fees and Memberships - 12 Month Access Card**					
674	Adult - 1 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$110.50	$122.00
675	Adult - 3 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$300.00	$330.00
676	Adult - 6 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$564.00	$621.00
677	Adult - 12 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$1,071.00	$1,179.00
678	Child - 1 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$57.00	$63.00
679	Child - 3 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$145.00	$160.00
680	Child - 6 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$281.50	$310.00
681	Child - 12 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$533.00	$587.00
682	Concession - 1 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$57.00	$63.00
683	Concession - 3 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$145.00	$160.00
684	Concession - 6 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$281.50	$310.00
685	Concession - 12 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$533.00	$587.00
686	Family - 1 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$167.50	$185.00
687	Family - 3 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$498.00	$548.00
688	Family - 6 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$975.00	$1,073.00
689	Family - 12 month - Full facility access (pool, aqua, tennis/ squash, shootaround, creche)	Per membership	Council	Y	$1,904.50	$2,095.00
690	**Admission Fees and Memberships - Aqua Fit Class Fees**					
691	**Facility Hire & Other Fees**					
692	Lane hire - restricted times - Hourly fee then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$27.00	$28.00
693	Venue - aquatic only plus additional cost for each staff required - Per hour - Exclusive use requires CEO approval	Per hour	Council	Y	$657.00	$680.00
694	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
695	Cleaning post event BRAC - Cleaning contractor and BRAC staff	Per hour	Council	Y	Cost plus 20% Admin Fee + GST	Cost plus 20% Admin Fee + GST
696	Large Grandstand hire	Per day	Council	Y	$450.00	$465.50
697	Grandstand hire (small)	Per day	Council	Y	$77.50	$80.00
698	BRAC RDFID Membership tag replacement	Per tag	Council	Y	$2.00	$2.00
699	**Indoor Stadium**					
700	Indoor court hire Casual - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$31.00	$32.00
701	Indoor court hire Club - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$16.50	$17.00
702	Indoor court hire School - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$16.50	$17.00
703	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
704	Club Storage in season charge - annual charge (Large Area)	Per annum	Council	Y	$176.00	$182.00
705	Club Storage in season charge - annual charge (Small Area)	Per annum	Council	Y	$120.00	$124.00
706	**Outdoor Basketball / Netball Courts**					
707	Outdoor court hire Casual - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$31.00	$32.00
708	Outdoor court hire Club - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$18.50	$19.00
709	Outdoor court hire School - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$18.50	$19.00

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Shire of Broome 2026/27 Fees & Charges

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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
710	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
711	Club Storage in Season (Large Area)	Per annum	Council	Y	$176.00	$182.00
712	Club Storage in Season (Small Area)	Per annum	Council	Y	$120.50	$124.50
713	**Badminton/Table Tennis Fees**					
714	Per court - Per Hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$19.00	$19.50
715	**Mixed Floorball**					
716	Floorball Nominations Fee	Per team Per week	Council	Y	$4.00	$4.00
717	Floorball Weekly Games Fee	Per person Per week	Council	Y	$11.50	$12.00
718	Floorball Weekly Team Fee	Per team Per week	Council	Y	$51.50	$53.50
719	**Mixed Netball Fees**					
720	Mixed Netball Nominations Fee	Per team Per week	Council	Y	$4.00	$4.00
721	Mixed Netball Weekly Games Fee	Per person Per week	Council	Y	$11.50	$12.00
722	Mixed Netball Weekly Team Fee	Per team Per week	Council	Y	$72.50	$75.00
723	**Volleyball**					
724	Volleyball Nomination Fee	Per team Per week	Council	Y	$4.00	$4.00
725	Volleyball Weekly Game Fee	Per person Per week	Council	Y	$11.50	$12.00
726	Volleyball Weekly Team Fee	Per team Per week	Council	Y	$62.00	$64.00
727	**Group Fitness**					
728	Group Fitness Casual	Per session	Council	Y	$13.00	$14.00
729	Group Fitness Class - Concession/child	Per session	Council	Y	$9.00	$10.00
730	Adult Squad	Per session	Council	Y	$13.00	$14.00
731	Adult Squad - Concession/child	Per session	Council	Y	$9.00	$10.00
732	General New Programmes	Per session	Council	Y	$13.00	$14.00
733	Private Group Fitness Class - Schools and Private Bookings	Per session	Council	Y	$139.50	$144.50
734	**Squash Fees**					
735	Court hire casual per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$20.50	$21.00
736	Court hire club night per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$17.50	$18.00
737	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
738	Court hire school per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$17.50	$18.00
739	Court hire club member casual use per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements	Per hour	Council	Y	$18.50	$19.00
740	**Tennis Fees**					
741	Court hire casual per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$23.00	$24.00
742	Court hire club day/night per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$17.00	$17.50
743	Court hire school per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$17.00	$17.50
744	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
745	Pickleball court hire - Casual per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$19.50	$20.00
746	Pickleball court hire school per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements.	Per hour	Council	Y	$17.00	$17.50
747	Pickleball court hire club day/night per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement	Per hour	Council	Y	$14.00	$14.50
748	**Sports Equipment**					
749	Equipment Hire - Floorball rink. School and Private use	Per session	Council	Y	$25.00	$26.00
750	Equipment Hire - Floorball sticks per team. School and Private use	Per session	Council	Y	$17.00	$17.50
751	Equipment hire - Floorball balls. Five balls. School and Private use	Per session	Council	Y	$11.50	$12.00
752	**Crèche Fees**					
753	1 child for 1.5 hours	Per session	Council	Y	$6.50	$6.50
754	1 child for 1.5 hours - additional child	Per session	Council	Y	$3.25	$3.50
755	Creche Multi pass - 10 visits (1 child)	Per pass	Council	Y	$58.50	$58.50
756	**Stadium Fees**					
757	Hire of Broome Recreation & Aquatic Centre	Per day	Council	Y	$3,053.00	$3,160.00
758	Individual entry to stadium - adult 18 yrs. +	Per hour	Council	Y	$6.50	$7.00
759	Individual entry to stadium - child 5 - 18 yrs.	Per hour	Council	Y	$4.50	$5.00

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	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
760	Half Stadium Hire for Non Sport Activities - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirement - Not For Profit / Community	Per hour	Council	Y	$41.00	$42.50
761	Half Stadium Hire for Non Sport Activities - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements- Commercial / Government	Per hour	Council	Y	$82.00	$85.00
762	Full Stadium Hire for Non Sport Activities - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements - Not For Profit / Community	Per hour	Council	Y	$76.50	$79.00
763	Full Stadium Hire for Non Sport Activities - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements - Commercial / Government	Per hour	Council	Y	$163.50	$169.00
764	Stadium - Non-Sporting Events - Hire, laying and removal of the protective floor coverings by BRAC staff. Recommended for non sporting events.	Per event	Council	Y	$838.50	$868.00
765	Half Stadium Hire for Non Sport Activities - Not For Profit / Community	Per day	Council	Y	$205.00	$212.50
766	Full Stadium Hire for Non Sport Activities - Not For Profit / Community	Per day	Council	Y	$409.00	$395.00
767	Indoor half court hire - per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements	Per hour	Council	Y	$15.00	$15.50
768	**Stadium Fees Outside Courtyard Area - restricted for use for private functions and must be cleared with Centre Manager (limited access to area due to club facilities) This applies to the paved area adjacent to rear sports courts.**					
769	Not for Profit / Community	Per hour	Council	Y	$26.00	$27.00
770	Not for Profit / Community	Per day	Council	Y	$130.00	$135.00
771	Commercial / Government	Per hour	Council	Y	$52.00	$54.00
772	Commercial / Government	Per day	Council	Y	$259.50	$270.00
773	**Stadium Fees Grounds - Lawn Area adjacent to the stadium and tennis courts. Does not include BRAC staff, equipment or bar facilities**					
774	Not for Profit / Community - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements	Per hour	Council	Y	$24.50	$25.50
775	Not for Profit / Community	Per hour	Council	Y	$122.50	$127.50
776	Commercial / Government - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements	Per hour	Council	Y	$49.00	$50.50
777	Commercial / Government	Per hour	Council	Y	$244.50	$252.50
778	**Multipurpose Room Hire Fees**					
779	Not for Profit / Community - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements	Per hour	Council	Y	$35.00	$36.00
780	Not for Profit / Community	Per Day	Council	Y	$176.00	$180.00
781	Commercial / Government - Per hour then pro rata as per booking requirements	Per hour	Council	Y	$51.50	$53.50
782	Commercial / Government	Per day	Council	Y	$259.00	$267.50
783	Junior Sport Venue Hire Fee - For incorporated volunteer and not for profit Broome organisations only.	Per hour	Council	Y	$0.00	$0.00
784	**School Holiday Program**					
785	School Holiday Program - Per morning/afternoon session (4 hours each)	Per session	Council	Y	$27.50 - $60.00	$28.50 - $62.00
786	**Events Dash & Splash**					
787	Adult Entry - Dash & Splash	Per event	Council	Y	$16.00	$16.50
788	Adult Entry - Dash & Splash	Per series	Council	Y	$41.50	$43.00
789	Child Entry - Dash & Splash	Per event	Council	Y	$11.00	$11.50
790	Child Entry - Dash & Splash	Per series	Council	Y	$27.50	$28.50
791	Miscellaneous events fee	Per participant	Council	Y	N/A	$0.00 - $50.00
792	**TRANSPORT**					
793	**Carparking Contributions**					
794	Where Council accepts cash-in-lieu of parking on-site, the developer shall pay per bay for the construction costs of a car bay. Per bay cost plus land costs where appropriate.	Per Bay	Council	N	$15,000.00	$15,500.00
795	**Footpath Contributions**					
796	Footpath (2 metres wide on one side)	Per Metre	Council	Y	$300.00	$310.00
797	**Reimbursements**					
798	Crossovers Rebate Paid	Per Crossover	Council	N	$1,000.00	$1,035.00
799	**Deposits**					
800	A refundable deposit is also required from the Contractor or owner for transportation of any dwelling, other building or oversize loads on Shire roads. Only designated routes will be approved with conditions applied for damage to Shire property. The bond will cover any damage to road signs, trees or other Shire property which may be caused during transportation.	Each	Council	N	$10,500.00	$10,868.00
801	**ECONOMIC SERVICES**					
802	**Parking Fines**					
803	Parking Fines	As Per infringement schedule	Council	N	See Infringement	See Infringement

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804	**CARAVAN PARK & ACCOMMODATION FEES Caravan Parks**					
805	Application for grant or renewal of licence	Per application	Statutory	N	$6 per long stay; $6 per short stay; $3 per campsite (Minimum $200)	$6 per long stay; $6 per short stay; $3 per campsite (Minimum $200)
806	Caravan Park Inspection Fee	Per application	Council	N	$139.50	$144.50
807	Additional fee for renewal after expiry	Per application	Statutory	N	$20.00	$20.00
808	Transfer of licence	Per licence	Statutory	N	$100.00	$100.00
809	Overflow Caravan Park Temporary Licence - Per site	Per application	Statutory	N	$1.50	$1.50
810	Overflow Caravan Park Temporary Licence - Minimum Fee	Per application	Council	N	$108.50	$112.50
811	Fee to construct a structure in a Caravan Park	Per application	Council	N	$181.00	$187.50
812	Fee for approval to camp other than in a caravan park	Per application	Council	N	$108.50	$112.50
813	Daily fee per RV per day in approved RV overflow areas (3 day max)	Per application	Council	N	$21.50	$22.50
814	**Other Fees and Charges**					
815	Overhead Banner for government & other organisations	Per application	Council	Y	$755.50	$1,140.80
816	Overhead Banner Non-Profit and Broome Community Rate	Per application	Council	Y	$383.00	$755.30
817	**Building Fees**					
818	Fees for Building Services listed in *Schedule 2, Building Regulations 2012*		Statutory	N	Fees for Building Services listed in Schedule 2, Building Regulations 2012	Fees for Building Services listed in Schedule 2, Building Regulations 2012
819	Fees for Building Services Levy listed in Part 3 Building Services (Complaint Resolution and Administration) Regulations 2011		Statutory	N	Fees for Building Services Levy listed in Part 3 Building Services (Complaint Resolution and Administration) Regulations 2011	Fees for Building Services Levy listed in Part 3 Building Services (Complaint Resolution and Administration) Regulations 2011
820	Building and Construction Industry Training Levy Act 1990.		Statutory	N	Building and Construction Industry Training Levy Act 1990	Building and Construction Industry Training Levy Act 1990
821	**Swimming Pool Charges** ***Fees for Swimming Pools listed in Division 2 Private Swimming Pools of the Building Regulations 2012***					
822	Swimming Pool Inspection Annual Charge. Periodic inspection program including compliance inspection every four years, and any re-inspections required where a non-compliant barrier is detected. As per Reg 53A(3) Building Regulations 2012	Per pool, annually	Statutory	N	$78.00	$78.00
823	Pool Barrier Inspection(s) and Certificate for new pool barriers. As per Reg 53A(2) Building Regulations 2012		Statutory	N	$312.00	$312.00
824	**Miscellaneous Building Fees**					
825	Copy of Building Plans - Class 1 and 10: fee plus copy costs		Council	Y	$113.00	$117.00
826	Copy of Building Plans - Class 2-9 - plus Copy costs. If time exceeds 2 hours additional $66/hr will apply		Council	Y	$196.50	$205.00
827	Request for Building Certificates - CDC(Cert. of Design Compliance), CCC(Cert. of Construction Compliance), CBC(Cert. of Building Compliance).		Council	Y	0.1% of the value of work with a minimum fee of $538	0.1% of the value of work with a minimum fee of $557
828	**OTHER PROPERTY & SERVICES**					

Shire of Broome
A future, for everyone

Shire of Broome 2026/27 Fees & Charges

All fees and charges imposed by the Shire of Broome are effective 01 July 2026.
Any Statutory Fees are fees imposed by other Government agencies and are subject to change without notice.

	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
829	**Private Works**					
830	Private Works - including materials, sub-contractors, plant hire (including operation and fuel) and labour	Each	Council	N	At full cost recovery incl. on cost & overheads (plus 20% Admin Fee + GST)	At full cost recovery incl. on cost & overheads (plus 20% Admin Fee + GST)
831	Private Works - including materials, sub-contractors, plant hire (including operation and fuel) and labour - Works	Each	Council	N	At full cost recovery incl. on cost & overheads (plus 20% Admin Fee + GST)	At full cost recovery incl. on cost & overheads (plus 20% Admin Fee + GST)
832	Pavement Sweeping (road, carpark, site). Excludes tip fees.	Per Hour	Council	Y	N/A	$328.00
833	**Private Works - Signage**					
834	Blue and White Directional Signs - Initial Establishment Fee	Each	Council	Y	$414.00	$430.00
835	Blue and White Directional Signs - Annual Fee	Each	Council	Y	$103.50	$107.00
836	Information Bay Advertising Sign - Establishment Fee	Each	Council	Y	$414.00	$420.00
837	Information Bay Advertising Sign - Annual Fee	Each	Council	Y	$103.50	$107.00
838	**Engineering Office Hire Out**					
839	Engineering Survey, Design and Drafting	Per Hour	Council	Y	$290.00	$300.00
840	Engineering Inspections for Third Party Service Authorities	Per Hour	Council	Y	$290.00	$300.00
841	Assessment and Approval of Works in SOB Reserves including Review of Traffic Management <$50,000 -	Per Hour	Council	Y	$290.00	$300.00
842	Assessment and Approval of Works in SOB Reserves including Review of Traffic Management >$50,000	Per Hour	Council	Y	$290.00	$300.00
843	Review and Approval of Traffic Management Plans for Events	Per Hour	Council	Y	$290.00	$300.00
844	**Banking and Financial Fees**					
845	Sundry Debtor Penalty Interest	Per annum, calculated daily	Council	N	11%	11%
846	Dishonoured Payment (Cheques, Direct Debits, etc) Bank Fee	Per issue	Council	N	Actual cost	Actual Cost
847	**Freedom of Information Requests**					
848	FOI Search requests - Application fee	Per application	Statutory	N	$30.00	$30.00
849	FOI Staff	Per hour	Statutory	N	$30.00	$30.00
850	FOI Actual Costs to Prepare Copies of Tape, Film, Computerised Records / Information, Delivery, Packaging and Posting	Per actual costs	Statutory	N	Actual Costs	Actual Costs
851	**Photocopying Fees**					
852	Photocopy A4 - Rate per copy - black & white	Per page	Council	Y	$0.50	$0.50
853	Photocopy A3 - Rate per copy - black & white	Per page	Council	Y	$0.65	$0.65
854	**Number Plate Sales**					
855	Special Series Number Plates	Per application	Council	Y	$372.50	$385.50
856	**Key Deposit**					
857	Key Deposit Fee	Per key	Council	Y	$50.00	$50.00
858	**EVENTS**					
859	**Venue Accounts**					
860	Father McMahon Sports Field	Per account	Council	Y	$72.50	$75.00
861	Joseph Nipper Roe Sports Field	Per account	Council	Y	$72.50	$75.00
862	**Event Application Fees by category:**					
863	Booking Fee - online booking (SpacetoCo)	Per application	Council	N	$31.00	$32.00
864	Low Impact Event	Per application	Council	N	$124.00	$128.50
865	Medium Impact Event	Per application	Council	N	$372.50	$385.50
866	High impact event (Includes inspection fee and temporary public building fees)	Per application	Council	N	$1,242.00	$1,285.50
867	Public notification road closure for event (Advertising)	Per application	Council	N	$383.00	$396.50
868	Major Impact Event (includes inspection fee and temporary public building fees)	Per application	Council	N	$2,070.00	$2,142.50
869	Fee penalty for late application and/or late receipt of complete event documentation. Should an event application or completed documentation be submitted when more than 50% of the timeframe for approval in the event impact matrix has elapsed (i.e. the application and all documentation required to approve the permit is submitted 14 days before an event with a 30 days timeframe for approval) a penalty fee of 100% of the application fee shall be applied	Per application	Council	N	100% Loading	100% Loading
870	Fireworks, Light Show or Aerial Drone Show Application Fee	Per application	Council	N	$165.50	$171.50
871	**Venue Hire Exclusive Use: Shire Parks and Reserves**					

Shire of Broome
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Shire of Broome 2026/27 Fees & Charges

All fees and charges imposed by the Shire of Broome are effective 01 July 2026.
Any Statutory Fees are fees imposed by other Government agencies and are subject to change without notice.

	Fee	Basis of Fees	Fee Type (Council / Statutory)	GST Y / N	2025/26 Fee	2026/27 Fee
872	Half Day Fee hire rate maximum 6 hours including bump in-bump out (power included). Note additional key hire charges may be incurred.	Per application	Council	Y	$455.50	$471.50
873	Full Day Fee hire rate over 6 hours (less than 24 hours) including bump in-bump out (power included). Note additional key hire charges may be incurred.	Per application	Council	Y	$817.50	$846.00
874	Half Day Fee - Min hire rate 6 hours including bump in-bump out (power NOT included)	Per application	Council	Y	$274.50	$284.00
875	Full Day Fee hire rate over 6 hours (less than 24 hours) - (power NOT included)	Per application	Council	Y	$512.50	$530.50
876	**Venue Hire Exclusive Use: Shire land other than parks and reserves**					
877	Half Day Fee hire rate maximum 6 hours including bump in-bump out	Per application	Council	N	$517.50	$535.50
878	Full Day Fee hire rate over 6 hours (less than 24 hours) including bump in-bump out	Per application	Council	N	$776.00	$803.00
879	**Venue Fees Exclusive Use - Bond**					
880	Low Impact Event (damage to Shire infrastructure can incur additional charges)	Per application	Council	N	$207.00	$214.00
881	Medium Impact Event (damage to Shire infrastructure can incur additional charges)	Per application	Council	N	$517.50	$535.50
882	High Impact Event (damage to Shire infrastructure can incur additional charges)	Per application	Council	N	$1,035.00	$1,071.00
883	**Venue Fees Cancellation**					
884	Cancellation: >14 days prior to the booking	Per application	Council	N	Full Refund	Full Refund
885	Cancellation 14 to 7 days prior to the booking	Per application	Council	N	50% Refund	50% Refund
886	Cancellation less than 7 days notice	Per application	Council	N	No Refund	No Refund
887	Damage to property, fixtures, fittings and equipment.	Per application	Council	N	As quoted	As quoted
888	**Application and Venue Hire Fees Exclusive Use - Parks & Reserves - Discount**					
889	Charitable, Non-profit and Community organisations which are based in Shire of Broome and event held has Free entry	Per application	Council	N	100% fee discount	100% fee discount
890	Charitable, Non-profit and Community organisations based in Shire of Broome event held has Entry Fees charged	Per application	Council	N	50% fee discount	50% fee discount
891	Events exempted through Council decision	Per application	Council	N	$0.00	$0.00
892	**Venue Fees - Miscellaneous**					
893	Marking of reticulation and electricity	Per hour	Council	Y	$160.50	$250.90

9.4.2 MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT MAY - 2026

LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Nil
APPLICANT:	Nil
FILE:	FRE02
AUTHOR:	Accountant
CONTRIBUTOR/S:	Nil
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Director Corporate Services
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil

SUMMARY:

Council is required under Regulation 34(1) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* (FMR) to consider and receive the Monthly Financial Report for the period ended 31 May 2026.

BACKGROUND

Council is provided with the Monthly Financial Report, which has been prepared in line with statutory reporting obligations and includes the:

- Statement of Financial Activity by nature classifications (satisfying Regulation 34 of the FMR)
- Statement of Financial Position (satisfying Regulation 35 of the FMR)
- Basis of Preparation
- Statement of Financial Activity Information - the adjustments to the Statement of Financial Activity and Net Current Assets Position which agree to the surplus/deficit position (satisfying Regulation 32 of the FMR)
- Explanation of material variances to year-to-date budget (satisfying Regulation 34 of the FMR).

Supplementary information has been provided per Regulation 34(2) of the FMR to provide Council with a holistic overview of the operations of the Shire of Broome. The Supplementary Information notes include:

- Cash and financial assets;
- Reserve accounts;
- Capital acquisitions – summarised by asset class, detailed to project, plant disposals;
- Aged payables;
- Borrowings;
- Grants – detailed listing of operating grants, capital grants and contributions; and
- Detailed list of Council adopted Budget amendments – by nature classification.

COMMENT

The May 2026 Monthly Financial Report provides an overview of operating and capital project progress.

Below are the key indicators of the 2025/26 final budget position:

Budget Year Elapsed	**92%**
Total Rates levied	100%
Total Operating Revenue (excluding Rates and Profit on asset disposals)	97%
Total Operating Expenditure (excluding Loss on asset disposals)	85%
Total Capital Revenue	62%
Total Capital Expenditure	45%

For activity categories where progress notably differs from the 92% budget year elapsed, high-level explanations for the variances are provided.

Operating Revenue

Other Revenue

Workers Compensation and other insurance reimbursements have been received, creating a permanent variance of approximately $131,000. Timing of invoices in relation to cost recoveries for leased Shire properties have resulted in a variance of approximately $80,000.

Operating Expenditure

Materials & Contracts

Timing of invoices received for kerbside rubbish and recycling collections has resulted in a variance of approximately $725,000. Timing of invoices received for site remediation has resulted in a variance of approximately $770,000. Expenditure on rural road maintenance is showing a timing variance of $305,000. This is a temporary variance; works have commenced and funds are expected to align with budget through to the EOFY. There are minor variances across several business units which will be monitored prior to year end.

Utilities

Utilities is generally tracking lower than expected however is affected by the timing of invoices. It is expected that there will be surplus of between $150,000 - $250,000 to the EOFY. These savings/lower expenditure are related to Water usage. 2026/27 budget estimates have been revised to reflect 2025/26 actuals. Permanent Variance.

Capital Revenue

Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions

Receipts of grant funding relating to the Stage 2 Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment will be a carryover as the contractor has not met contract project completion date. Recognition of revenue for this project will be reviewed in line with construction milestones and relevant accounting standards. Timing issue.

Capital Expenditure

Payments for construction of Property, Plant and Infrastructure

Variance relates to timing of purchases and invoices yet to be received. A number of purchase orders have been raised committing funds but goods/services are yet to be received. A significant portion of this expenditure relates to the Stage 2 Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment.

Budget Amendment

As part of the end of year processes, it has been recognised that some budget amendments are required ensure that the correct carried forward amounts are applied to ongoing projects. The proposed budget amendments are detailed in the attached schedule with commentary following below.

Interest earned on grant funding – Stage 2 Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment

The Shire of Broome has received significant grant funding in relation to the Stage 2 Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment. The chief sources of this funding are the Regional Precincts & Partnerships Program, the Royalties for Regions Program, and LotteryWest. The grant agreements from these organisations allowed advance payment of funds and contain conditions/restrictions relating to interest earned on these funds. The conditions require the interest to be applied against the project or returned to the provider. It is proposed to hold these funds as restricted cash until they are either spent on the project or returned to the provider as per the grant agreements.

COA Code	Job Number	IE Code	Account / Job Description	Proposed Budget Change	Reserve Movements	Proposed Amendment Description
142215	INT01	20	Interest Received (Restricted) - Op Inc (Cable Beach Grants)	(461,071)	-$461,071	Interest earned on Grants related to Cable Beach Project
0117509		43	Transfer to Restricted Cash Reserve - Restricted Grants Interest Earnings	461,071		Hold Interest Earnings in Restricted Cash
0113409		26	Transfer From Restricted Cash Reserve - Other Rec & Sport MUN	(461,071)		Transfer Interest Earning to Offset Project Expenditure
0113134	CB21	34	Cable Beach Stage 2 - Head Contract	461,071	$461,071	Increase Project Expenditure to represent Interest Earned on Grant Funds
					$0	

It is noted that the proposed amendment has nil impact on the Shire's overall budget position.

CONSULTATION

Nil.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996

34(1) A local government is to prepare each month a statement of financial activity reporting on the revenue and expenditure, as set out in the annual budget under regulation 22 (1)(d), for the previous month (the "relevant month") in the following detail:

(a) annual budget estimates, taking into account any expenditure incurred for an additional purpose under section 6.8(1)(b) or (c); and

(b) budget estimates to the end of the relevant month; and

(c) actual amounts of expenditure, revenue and income to the end of the relevant month; and

(d) material variances between the comparable amounts referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c); and

(e) the net current assets at the end of the relevant month and a note containing a summary explaining the composition of the net current assets.

34(1B) The detail included under subregulation (1)(e) must be structured in the same way as the detail included in the annual budget under regulation 31(1) and (3)(a).

34(1C) Any information relating to exclusions from the calculation of a budget deficiency that is included as part of the budget estimates referred to in subregulation (1)(a) or (b) must be structured in the same way as the corresponding information included in the annual budget.

34(2) Each statement of financial activity is to be accompanied by documents containing-

(b) an explanation of each of the material variances referred to in subregulation (1)(d); and

(c) such other supporting information as is considered relevant by the local government.

34(3) The information in a statement of financial activity may be shown according to nature classification.

34(4) A statement of financial activity, and the accompanying documents referred to in subregulation (2), are to be —

(a) presented at an ordinary meeting of the council within 2 months after the end of the relevant month; and

(b) recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which it is presented.

34(5) Each financial year, a local government is to adopt a percentage or value, calculated in accordance with the AAS, to be used in statements of financial activity for reporting material variances.

35(1) A local government must prepare each month a statement of financial position showing the financial position of the local government as at the last day of the previous month (the previous month) and —

(a) the financial position of the local government as at the last day of the previous financial year; or

(b) if the previous month is June, the financial position of the local government as at the last day of the financial year before the previous financial year.

35(2) A statement of financial position must be —

(a) *presented at an ordinary meeting of the council within 2 months after the end of the previous month; and*

(b) *recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which it is presented.*

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The attached financial statements summarise the transactions for the 2025/26 financial year. The closing position as of 30 June 2026 may change due to year-end accruals and non-cash adjustments. The final closing position and statements will be provided in the audited annual financial report.

All budget amendments must be approved by an absolute majority of Council.

Budget Amendment – Interest earned on grant funding – Stage 2 Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment

The Shire of Broome has invested grant funding held in relation to the Stage 2 Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment project, in accordance with the Shire's investment policy, and the respective grant guidelines. Interest earned on funds invested will be applied to the project where allowable under the provisions of each grant, and to facilitate this a budget amendment is required to quarantine these funds within the restricted cash reserve.

It is noted that the proposed amendment has nil impact on the Shire's overall budget position.

RISK

The Monthly Financial Report is presented monthly and provides a retrospective picture of the activities at the Shire. Contained within the report is information pertaining to the financial cost and delivery of strategic initiatives and key projects.

In order to mitigate the risk of budget over-runs or non-delivery of projects, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has implemented internal control measures such as regular Council and management reporting and the quarterly Finance and Costing Review (FACR) process to monitor financial performance against budget estimates. Materiality reporting thresholds have been established at half the adopted Council levels, which equate to $5,000 for operating budget line items and $10,000 for capital items, to alert management prior to there being irreversible impacts.

It should also be noted that there is an inherent level of risk of misrepresentation of the financials through either human error or potential fraud. The establishment of control measures through a series of efficient systems, policies and procedures, which fall under the responsibility of the CEO as laid out in the *Local Government (Financial Management Regulations) 1996* Regulation 5, seek to mitigate the possibility of this occurring. These controls are set in place to provide daily, weekly and monthly checks to ensure that the integrity of the data provided is reasonably assured.

STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS

Performance - We will deliver excellent governance, service & value for everyone.

Outcome 10 - A well-informed and engaged community.

Objective 10.1. Provide community with excellent customer service, relevant, timely information and effective engagement.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Absolute Majority

REPORT RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. *Adopts the Monthly Financial Activity Statement Report for the period ended 31 May 2026 as attached;*
2. *Approves the following budget amendments to ensure the correct treatment of grant funding interest for the Cable Beach Walmanyjun Stage 2 Foreshore Development:*

COA Code	Job No	IE Code	Account / Job Description	Proposed Budget Amendment
142215	INT01	20	Interest Received (Restricted) - Op Inc (Cable Beach Grants)	(461,071)
0117509		43	Transfer to Restricted Cash Reserve - Restricted Grants Interest Earnings	461,071
0113409		26	Transfer From Restricted Cash Reserve - Other Rec & Sport MUN	(461,071)

0113134	CB21	34	Cable Beach Stage 2 - Head Contract	461,071
				$0

Attachments

1. Monthly Statement of Activity - May 2026

SHIRE OF BROOME

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

(Containing the required statement of financial activity and statement of financial position)

For the period ended 31 May 2026

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

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SHIRE OF BROOME
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

	Note	Original Adopted Budget	Amended Budget Estimates (a)	YTD Budget Estimates (b)	YTD Actual (c)	Variance* $ (c) - (b)	Variance* % ((c) - (b))/(b)	Var.
			$	$	$	$	%	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Revenue from operating activities								
General rates		30,427,031	30,146,535	30,136,535	**30,138,332**	1,797	0.01%	
Grants, subsidies and contributions		2,979,405	2,058,200	2,015,189	**2,164,506**	149,317	7.41%	
Fees and charges		12,596,615	13,039,427	12,388,104	**12,223,667**	(164,437)	(1.33%)	
Interest revenue		2,582,313	2,647,517	2,415,237	**2,541,399**	126,162	5.22%	
Other revenue		1,142,115	1,459,731	1,370,322	**1,614,306**	243,984	17.80%	▲
Profit on asset disposals		214,410	214,410	0	**175,267**	175,267	0.00%	
		49,941,889	**49,565,820**	**48,325,387**	**48,857,477**	532,090	1.10%	
Expenditure from operating activities								
Employee costs		(21,194,246)	(20,564,047)	(18,959,303)	**(18,552,320)**	406,983	2.15%	
Materials and contracts		(14,370,581)	(17,479,586)	(16,432,943)	**(12,317,892)**	4,115,051	25.04%	▲
Utility charges		(2,652,516)	(2,652,516)	(2,431,473)	**(2,051,690)**	379,783	15.62%	▲
Depreciation		(15,833,748)	(15,833,748)	(14,514,269)	**(15,000,953)**	(486,684)	(3.35%)	
Finance costs		(440,171)	(440,171)	(229,642)	**(210,450)**	19,192	8.36%	
Insurance		(898,526)	(878,000)	(878,000)	**(862,173)**	15,827	1.80%	
Other expenditure		(1,707,894)	(1,722,269)	(1,546,988)	**(1,552,182)**	(5,194)	(0.34%)	
Loss on asset disposals		(262,363)	(262,363)	0	**(118,074)**	(118,074)	0.00%	
		(57,360,045)	**(59,832,700)**	**(54,992,618)**	**(50,665,734)**	4,326,884	7.87%	
Non cash amounts excluded from operating activities	2(c)	15,881,701	15,881,701	14,514,269	**15,170,483**	656,214	4.52%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		**8,463,545**	**5,614,821**	**7,847,038**	**13,362,226**	5,515,188	70.28%	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Inflows from investing activities								
Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		48,251,874	46,510,363	42,360,892	**34,294,817**	(8,066,075)	(19.04%)	▼
Proceeds from disposal of assets		1,014,638	1,039,068	0	**366,585**	366,585	0.00%	
Proceeds from self supporting loans		145,323	145,323	72,371	**72,371**	0	0.00%	
		49,411,835	**47,694,754**	**42,433,263**	**34,733,773**	(7,699,490)	(18.14%)	
Outflows from investing activities								
Right of use assets recognised		(27,882)	(27,882)	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(7,730,280)	(6,294,099)	(6,323,099)	**(3,001,798)**	3,321,301	52.53%	▲
Payments for construction of infrastructure		(55,426,943)	(53,929,877)	(47,758,720)	**(25,665,659)**	22,093,061	46.26%	▲
		(63,185,105)	**(60,251,858)**	**(54,081,819)**	**(28,667,457)**	25,414,362	46.99%	
Non-cash amounts excluded from investing activities	2(d)	0	0	0	**35,194**	35,194	0.00%	
Amount attributable to investing activities		**(13,773,270)**	**(12,557,104)**	**(11,648,556)**	**6,101,509**	17,750,065	152.38%	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Inflows from financing activities								
Leases liabilities recognised		27,882	27,882	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
Proceeds from new borrowings		2,234,782	1,818,402	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
Transfer from reserves		4,814,943	6,602,214	1,580,305	**3,735**	(1,576,570)	(99.76%)	▼
		7,077,607	**8,448,498**	**1,580,305**	**3,735**	(1,576,570)	(99.76%)	
Outflows from financing activities								
Payments for principal portion of lease liabilities		(162,848)	(162,848)	(164,050)	**(164,050)**	0	0.00%	
Repayment of borrowings		(910,108)	(910,108)	(448,253)	**(448,253)**	0	0.00%	
Transfer to reserves		(3,567,276)	(6,014,350)	(4,385,166)	**(1,081,901)**	3,303,265	75.33%	▲
		(4,640,232)	**(7,087,306)**	**(4,997,469)**	**(1,694,204)**	3,303,265	66.10%	
Amount attributable to financing activities		**2,437,375**	**1,361,192**	**(3,417,164)**	**(1,690,469)**	1,726,695	50.53%	
MOVEMENT IN SURPLUS OR DEFICIT								
Surplus or deficit at the start of the financial year	2(a)	2,872,350	5,385,631	5,385,631	**5,385,632**	1	0.00%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		8,463,545	5,614,821	7,847,038	**13,362,226**	5,515,188	70.28%	▲
Amount attributable to investing activities		(13,773,270)	(12,557,104)	(11,648,556)	**6,101,509**	17,750,065	152.38%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		2,437,375	1,361,192	(3,417,164)	**(1,690,469)**	1,726,695	50.53%	▲
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates		**0**	**(195,460)**	**(1,833,051)**	**23,158,898**	24,991,949	1363.41%	▲

KEY INFORMATION

▲▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data outside the adopted materiality threshold.
▲ Indicates a variance with a positive impact on the financial position.
▼ Indicates a variance with a negative impact on the financial position.
Refer to Note 3 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SHIRE OF BROOME
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

	Actual 30 June 2025	Actual as at 31 May 2026
	$	$
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	59,766,042	70,396,873
Trade and other receivables	3,204,211	2,494,504
Other financial assets	145,322	72,952
Inventories	37,732	32,147
Other assets	1,756,188	362,977
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	64,909,495	73,359,453
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables	163,075	163,075
Other financial assets	1,964,996	1,964,996
Property, plant and equipment	89,098,905	87,410,424
Infrastructure	328,795,823	343,752,889
Right-of-use assets	279,489	141,292
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	420,302,288	433,432,676
TOTAL ASSETS	485,211,783	506,792,129
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	5,550,157	2,427,398
Other liabilities	7,171,152	0
Lease liabilities	6,819	(157,231)
Borrowings	903,032	454,781
Employee related provisions	1,972,629	1,972,629
Other provisions	2,229,058	2,229,058
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	17,832,847	6,926,635
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Lease liabilities	288,194	288,194
Borrowings	9,164,466	9,164,466
Employee related provisions	301,871	301,871
Other provisions	2,596,147	2,596,147
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	12,350,678	12,350,678
TOTAL LIABILITIES	30,183,525	19,277,313
NET ASSETS	**455,028,258**	**487,514,816**
EQUITY		
Retained surplus	155,382,854	186,791,247
Reserve accounts	46,127,288	47,205,453
Revaluation surplus	253,518,116	253,518,116
TOTAL EQUITY	**455,028,258**	**487,514,816**

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

This prescribed financial report has been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and accompanying regulations.

Local Government Act 1995 requirements
Section 6.4(2) of the Local Government Act 1995 read with the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996,* prescribe that the financial report be prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Act, the Australian Accounting Standards. The Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities) and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board were applied where no inconsistencies exist.

The *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* specify that vested land is a right-of-use asset to be measured at cost, and is considered a zero cost concessionary lease. All right-of-use assets under zero cost concessionary leases are measured at zero cost rather than at fair value, except for vested improvements on concessionary land leases such as roads, buildings or other infrastructure which continue to be reported at fair value, as opposed to the vested land which is measured at zero cost. The measurement of vested improvements at fair value is a departure from AASB 16 which would have required the Shire to measure any vested improvements at zero cost.

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, regulation 34 prescribes contents of the financial report. Supplementary information does not form part of the financial report.

Accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the financial report has been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

PREPARATION TIMING AND REVIEW

Date prepared: All known transactions up to 08 June 2026

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY
All funds through which the Shire controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in the financial statements forming part of this financial report.

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES
Material accounting policies utilised in the preparation of these statements are as described within the 2024-25 Annual Budget. Please refer to the adopted budget document for details of these policies.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements
The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

As with all estimates, the use of different assumptions could lead to material changes in the amounts reported in the financial report.

The following are estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and further information on their nature and impact can be found in the relevant note:

- Fair value measurement of assets carried at reportable value including:
  - Property, plant and equipment
  - Infrastructure
- Impairment losses of non-financial assets
- Expected credit losses on financial assets
- Measurement of employee benefits
- Measurement of provisions
- Estimation uncertainties and judgements made in relation to lease accounting

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

2 NET CURRENT ASSETS INFORMATION

(a) Net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity

	Note	Amended Budget Opening 1 July 2025	Actual as at 30 June 2025	Actual as at 31 May 2026
Current assets		$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents		58,882,853	59,766,042	70,396,873
Trade and other receivables		3,275,507	3,204,212	2,494,504
Other financial assets		(46,898)	145,322	72,952
Inventories		37,732	37,732	32,147
Other assets		303,322	1,756,188	362,977
		62,452,516	64,909,496	73,359,453
Less: current liabilities				
Trade and other payables		(5,903,098)	(5,550,157)	(2,427,398)
Other liabilities		(9,934,991)	(7,171,152)	0
Lease liabilities		(6,819)	(6,819)	157,231
Borrowings		(903,033)	(903,033)	(454,781)
Employee related provisions		(2,006,753)	(1,972,629)	(1,972,629)
Other provisions		(103,000)	(2,229,058)	(2,229,058)
		(18,857,694)	(17,832,848)	(6,926,635)
Net current assets		43,594,822	47,076,648	66,432,818
Less: Total adjustments to net current assets	2(b)	(43,581,832)	(41,691,016)	(43,273,919)
Closing funding surplus / (deficit)		**12,990**	**5,385,632**	**23,158,899**

(b) Current assets and liabilities excluded from budgeted deficiency

Adjustments to net current assets				
Less: Reserve accounts		(46,127,288)	(46,127,288)	(47,205,453)
Less: Financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans		46,898	(145,322)	(72,952)
Less: Current assets not expected to be received at end of year				
- Receivables for employee related provisions		15,566	15,566	15,566
Add: Current liabilities not expected to be cleared at the end of the year				
- Current portion of lease liabilities		6,819	6,819	(157,231)
- Current portion of borrowings		903,033	903,033	454,781
- Current portion of remediation provision		103,000	2,186,036	2,186,036
- Current portion of employee benefit provisions held in reserve		1,470,140	1,470,140	1,505,334
Total adjustments to net current assets	2(a)	**(43,581,832)**	**(41,691,016)**	**(43,273,919)**

(c) Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities

	Amended Budget Estimates 30 June 2026	YTD Budget Estimates 31 May 2026	YTD Actual 31 May 2026
	$	$	$
Adjustments to operating activities			
Less: Profit on asset disposals	(214,410)	0	(175,267)
Add: WIP subsequently reclassified to operating expense	0	0	226,723
Add: Loss on asset disposals	262,363	0	118,074
Add: Depreciation	15,833,748	14,514,269	15,000,953
Total non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	**15,881,701**	**14,514,269**	**15,170,483**

(d) Non-cash amounts excluded from investing activities

Adjustments to investing activities			
Right of use assets received	27,882	0	0
Movement in current other provision associated with restricted cash	0	0	35,194
Total non-cash amounts excluded from investing activities	**27,882**	**0**	**35,194**

CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. Unless otherwise stated assets or liabilities are classified as current if expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the local governments' operational cycle.

SHIRE OF BROOME
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

3 EXPLANATION OF MATERIAL VARIANCES

The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date actual materially.
The material variance adopted by Council for the 2025-26 year is $10,000 for operating, $20,000 for capital and 10.00%, whichever is the greater.

Description	Var. $	Var. %	
	$	%	
Revenue from operating activities			
Other revenue	**243,984**	**17.80%**	▲
Permanent variance. Workers Compensation and other insurance reimbursements of approximately $131,000 were received. Timing of invoices in relation to cost recovery on leased properties has resulted in a variance of approximately $80,000.		Permanent	
Expenditure from operating activities			
Materials and contracts	**4,115,051**	**25.04%**	▲
Timing of invoices received for kerbside rubbish and recycling collections has resulted in a variance of approximately $725,000. Timing of invoices received for site remediation has resulted in a variance of approximately $770,000. Expenditure on rural road maintenance is running approximately $305,000 behind budget. This is a temporary variance; works have commenced and funds are expected to align with budget through to the EOFY. There are minor variances across several business units which will be monitored prior to year end.		Timing	
Utility charges	**379,783**	**15.62%**	▲
Utilities is generally tracking lower than expected however is affected by the timing of invoices. It is expected that there will be surplus of between $150,000 - $250,000 to the EOFY. These savings / lower expenditure are related to water usage. 2026/27 budget estimates have been reviewed to reflect 2025/26 actuals. Permanent variance.		Permanent	
Inflows from investing activities			
Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	**(8,066,075)**	**(19.04%)**	▼
Receipts of grant funding relating to the Cable Beach Walmanyjun Stage 2 Foreshore development are currently behind budgeted timeframes. Recognition of project revenue will be reviewed subsequently, in line with construction milestones and relevant accounting standards.		Timing	
Outflows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	**3,321,301**	**52.53%**	▲
Renewal and replacement of mobile plant and equipment is behind schedule. Major works have been scheduled to limit disruptions with some of these works occurring later in the year.		Timing	
Payments for construction of infrastructure	**22,093,061**	**46.26%**	▲
Variance relates to timing of invoices received from key contractor in the Cable Beach Walmanyjun Stage 2 Foreshore redevelopment. A detailed breakdown of capital purchases can be found at Supplementary Note 5.		Timing	
Inflows from financing activities			
Transfer from reserves	**(1,576,570)**	**(99.76%)**	▼
Transfers from Reserves will be finalised towards the end of the completion of the Annual Financial Statements.		Timing	
Outflows from financing activities			
Transfer to reserves	**3,303,265**	**75.33%**	▲
Transfers to Reserves will be finalised towards the end of the completion of the Annual Financial Statements.		Timing	

SHIRE OF BROOME

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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BASIS OF PREPARATION - SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Supplementary information is presented for information purposes. The information does not comply with the disclosure requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards.

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

1 KEY INFORMATION

Funding Surplus or Deficit Components

Funding surplus / (deficit)

	Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
Opening	$5.39 M	$5.39 M	$5.39 M	$0.00 M
Closing	($0.20 M)	($1.83 M)	$23.16 M	$24.99 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Cash and cash equivalents

	$70.40 M	% of total
Unrestricted Cash	$23.19 M	32.9%
Restricted Cash	$47.21 M	67.1%

Refer to 3 - Cash and Financial Assets

Payables

	$2.43 M	% Outstanding
Trade Payables	$0.72 M	
0 to 30 Days		77.2%
Over 30 Days		22.8%
Over 90 Days		5.3%

Refer to 7 - Payables

Receivables

	$0.95 M	% Collected
Rates Receivable	$1.54 M	95.1%
Trade Receivable	$0.95 M	% Outstanding
Over 30 Days		42.5%
Over 90 Days		10.5%

Refer to 6 - Receivables

Key Operating Activities

Amount attributable to operating activities

Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
$5.61 M	$7.85 M	$13.36 M	$5.52 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Rates Revenue

YTD Actual	$30.14 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$30.14 M	0.0%

Grants and Contributions

YTD Actual	$2.16 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$2.02 M	7.4%

Refer to 10 - Grants and Contributions

Fees and Charges

YTD Actual	$12.22 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$12.39 M	(1.3%)

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Key Investing Activities

Amount attributable to investing activities

Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
($12.56 M)	($11.65 M)	$6.10 M	$17.75 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Proceeds on sale

YTD Actual	$0.00 M	%
Amended Budget	$0.53 M	(100.0%)

Refer to 6 - Disposal of Assets

Asset Acquisition

YTD Actual	$25.67 M	% Spent
Amended Budget	$53.85 M	(52.3%)

Refer to 5 - Capital Acquisitions

Capital Grants

YTD Actual	$34.29 M	% Received
Amended Budget	$46.43 M	(26.1%)

Refer to 5 - Capital Acquisitions

Key Financing Activities

Amount attributable to financing activities

Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
$1.36 M	($3.42 M)	($1.69 M)	$1.73 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Borrowings

Principal repayments	($0.45 M)
Interest expense	($0.20 M)
Principal due	$9.62 M

Refer to 8 - Borrowings

Reserves

Reserves balance	$47.21 M
Net Movement	$1.08 M

Refer to 4 - Cash Reserves

Lease Liability

Principal repayments	($0.16 M)
Interest expense	$0.00 M
Principal due	$0.46 M

Refer to Note 9 - Lease Liabilites

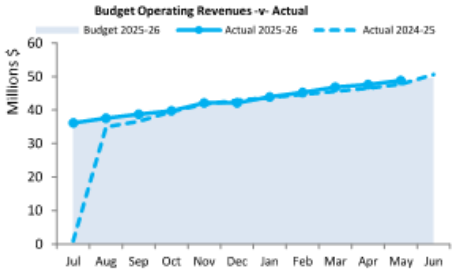
This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

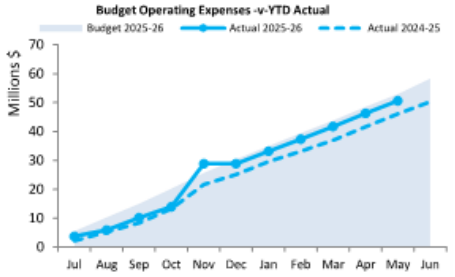
2 KEY INFORMATION - GRAPHICAL

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

OPERATING REVENUE

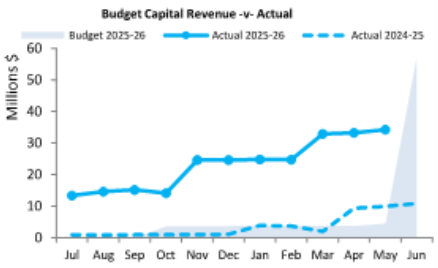


OPERATING EXPENSES

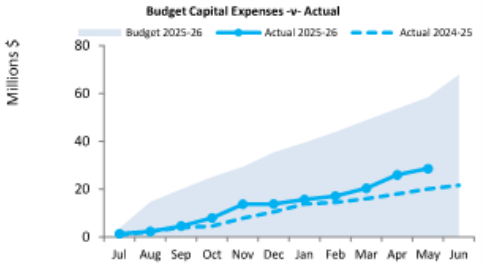


INVESTING ACTIVITIES

CAPITAL REVENUE

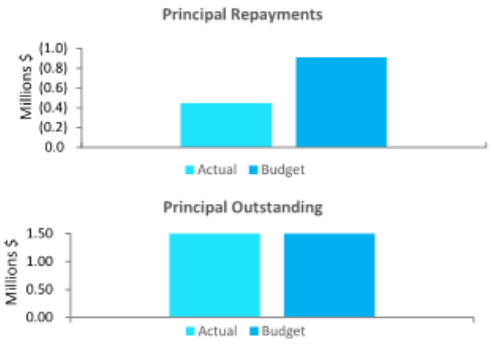


CAPITAL EXPENSES

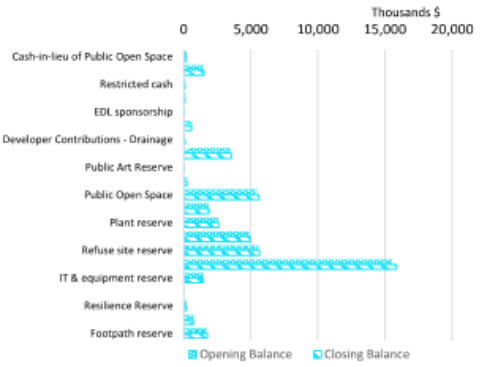


FINANCING ACTIVITIES

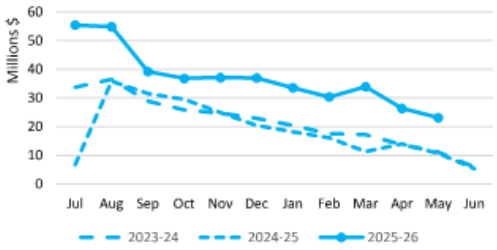
BORROWINGS



RESERVES



Closing funding surplus / (deficit)



This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

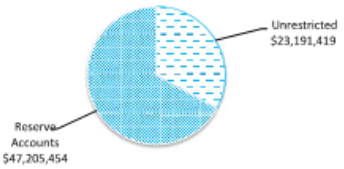
SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

3 CASH AND FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

Description	Classification	Unrestricted	Reserve Accounts	Total	Trust	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
		$	$	$	$			
Cash on hand	Cash and cash equivalents	4,050	0	4,050	0	On Hand	Nil	On Hand
Municipal Bank Account	Cash and cash equivalents	1,649,739	0	1,649,739	0	CommBank	3.10%	At Call
Business Online Saver	Cash and cash equivalents	9,029,908	0	9,029,908	0	CommBank	3.50%	At Call
Reserve Bank Account	Cash and cash equivalents	0	2,205,454	2,205,454	0	CommBank	3.50%	At Call
Trust Bank Account	Cash and cash equivalents	165,260	0	165,260	0	CommBank	0.00%	At Call
Grants Bank Account	Cash and cash equivalents	342,462	0	342,462	0	CommBank	3.50%	At Call
Term Deposit	Cash and cash equivalents	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	Westpac	4.40%	26/06/2026
Term Deposit	Cash and cash equivalents	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	0	Westpac	5.05%	13/02/2027
Term Deposit	Cash and cash equivalents	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	Westpac	4.65%	26/06/2026
Term Deposit	Cash and cash equivalents	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	0	CommBank	4.60%	26/06/2026
Term Deposit	Cash and cash equivalents	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	0	Westpac	4.65%	26/06/2026
Total		**23,191,419**	**47,205,454**	**70,396,873**	**0**			
Comprising								
Cash and cash equivalents (including Financial Assets - Term Deposits)		23,191,419	47,205,454	70,396,873	0			
		23,191,419	**47,205,454**	**70,396,873**	**0**			

KEY INFORMATION
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The local government classifies financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cashflows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

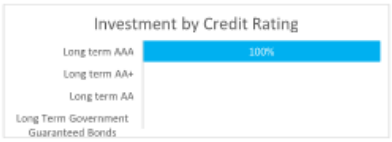


Term deposit information

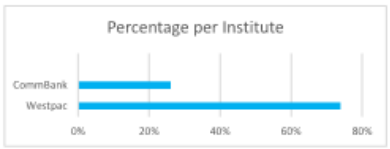
Investment Type	Institution	Rating	Interest rate	Deposit Date	Maturity	Investment Term (days)	Investment $	Forecast interest $
Reserve Funds	WBC	AAA	4.40%	18/11/2025	26/06/2026	221	10,000,000	266,411
Reserve Funds	WBC	AAA	5.05%	13/02/2026	13/02/2027	365	25,000,000	1,262,500
Reserve Funds	WBC	AAA	4.65%	13/02/2026	26/06/2026	133	10,000,000	169,438
Municipal Funds	CBA	AAA	4.60%	06/03/2026	26/06/2026	112	5,000,000	70,575
Municipal Funds	WBC	AAA	4.65%	11/08/2025	26/06/2026	184	7,000,000	164,088
		Weighted average Interest rate	**0.00%**			**Total**	**57,000,000**	**1,933,012**

Investment Policy Reporting
Note: A review of the credit ratings held in the Investment Policy is required to ensure consistency with the Standard & Poors credit ratings for short and long term ratings.

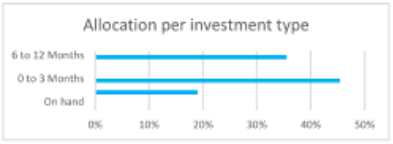
Credit Rating	Maximum % in credit rating category	Shire of Broome allocation
Long term AAA	100%	100%
Long term AA+	50%	0%
Long term AA	25%	0%
Guaranteed Bonds	100%	0%



Institution	Maximum % in authorised institute	Shire of Broome allocation
Westpac	100%	74%
CommBank	100%	26%



Institution	Allocation per investment type
On hand	0.01%
At call	19.02%
0 to 3 Months	45.46%
3 to 6 Months	0.00%
6 to 12 Months	35.51%



SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

4 RESERVE ACCOUNTS

	Original Budget				Amended Budget				Actual			
Reserve account name	Opening Balance	Transfers In (+)	Transfers Out (-)	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Transfers In (+)	Transfers Out (-)	Closing Balance	Opening Balance	Transfers In (+)	Transfers Out (-)	Closing Balance
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Reserve accounts restricted by legislation												
Cash-in-lieu of Public Open Space	188,086	6,321	0	194,407	189,057	6,321	0	195,378	189,057	4,526	0	193,582
Reserve accounts restricted by Council												
Leave reserve	1,387,341	47,401	0	1,434,742	1,470,140	47,401	0	1,517,541	1,470,140	35,194	0	1,505,334
Restricted cash	31,500	421,122	(31,500)	421,122	96,500	0	(31,500)	65,000	96,500	0	0	96,500
Community sponsorship	91,675	3,135	0	94,810	101,746	3,135	0	104,881	101,746	2,396	0	104,142
EDL sponsorship	56,174	1,869	(25,000)	33,043	56,602	1,869	(25,000)	33,471	56,602	1,465	0	58,067
Developer Contributions - Footpaths	557,065	66,730	(260,777)	363,018	568,283	358,719	(260,777)	666,225	568,283	14,055	0	582,338
Developer Contributions - Drainage	93,975	32,150	0	126,125	94,305	50,570	0	144,875	94,305	2,133	0	96,438
Road reserve	3,457,260	506,658	(182,987)	3,780,931	3,474,667	750,298	(182,987)	4,041,978	3,474,667	82,814	0	3,557,481
Public Art Reserve	6,991	239	0	7,230	7,027	239	0	7,266	7,027	168	0	7,195
BRAC (Leisure Centre) Reserve	23,025	812	0	23,837	231,228	812	0	232,040	231,228	4,674	0	235,902
Public Open Space	5,474,894	1,074,689	(417,253)	6,132,330	5,476,513	1,883,940	(417,253)	6,943,200	5,476,513	136,470	0	5,612,983
Drainage reserve	1,852,014	63,343	(4,434)	1,910,923	1,837,868	63,343	(4,434)	1,896,777	1,837,868	43,997	0	1,881,865
Plant reserve	2,592,590	88,861	(55,747)	2,625,704	2,549,104	118,861	(91,013)	2,576,952	2,549,104	60,352	0	2,609,456
Buildings reserve	4,818,853	328,299	(2,220,810)	2,926,342	4,867,835	1,289,292	(1,667,517)	4,489,610	4,867,835	113,288	0	4,981,123
Refuse site reserve	2,355,388	45,547	(1,367,135)	1,033,800	5,538,907	45,547	(3,521,681)	2,062,773	5,538,907	119,465	0	5,658,372
Regional resource recovery park reserve	16,167,085	516,319	(87,500)	16,595,904	15,499,852	516,319	(71,593)	15,944,578	15,499,852	364,979	0	15,864,831
IT & equipment reserve	1,480,741	245,811	(82,800)	1,643,752	1,419,028	606,715	(82,800)	1,942,943	1,419,028	33,337	0	1,452,365
Kimberley zone reserve	0	0	0	0	3,262	0	0	3,262	3,262	473	(3,735)	0
Resilience Reserve	200,471	6,876	0	207,347	200,989	6,876	0	207,865	200,989	4,397	0	205,386
Carpark reserve	710,606	51,902	0	762,508	713,295	183,902	0	897,197	713,295	16,288	0	729,583
Footpath reserve	1,722,194	59,192	(79,000)	1,702,386	1,731,080	80,192	(245,659)	1,565,613	1,731,080	41,430	0	1,772,510
	43,267,928	**3,567,276**	**(4,814,943)**	**42,020,261**	**46,127,288**	**6,014,350**	**(6,602,214)**	**45,539,424**	**46,127,288**	**1,081,901**	**(3,735)**	**47,205,453**

SHIRE OF BROOME **INVESTING ACTIVITIES**
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

5 CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS

Capital acquisitions	Original Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Variance
		$	$	$	$
Buildings - non-specialised	3,878,793	2,390,139	2,390,139	1,413,601	(976,538)
Furniture and equipment	174,187	166,243	62,743	114,207	51,464
Plant and equipment	3,701,800	3,737,717	3,310,033	1,409,139	(1,900,894)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**7,754,780**	**6,294,099**	**5,762,915**	**2,936,946**	**(2,825,969)**
Infrastructure - roads	7,360,244	7,341,025	7,247,190	3,089,474	(4,157,716)
Infrastructure - recreation areas	47,409,078	45,505,756	39,578,421	22,242,425	(17,335,996)
Infrastructure - other	632,562	1,083,096	1,065,051	398,612	(666,439)
Acquisition of infrastructure	**55,401,884**	**53,929,877**	**47,890,662**	**25,730,511**	**(22,160,151)**
Total of PPE and Infrastructure.	**63,156,664**	**60,223,976**	**53,653,577**	**28,667,457**	**(24,986,120)**
Total capital acquisitions	**63,156,664**	**60,223,976**	**53,653,577**	**28,667,457**	**(24,986,120)**
Capital Acquisitions Funded By:					
Capital grants and contributions	48,171,874	46,430,363	42,360,892	34,294,816	(8,066,076)
Borrowings	2,234,782	1,818,402	0	0	0
Other (disposals & C/Fwd)	1,014,638	1,039,068	0	366,585	366,585
Reserve accounts	4,534,954	4,534,954	1,580,305	0	(1,580,305)
Developer Contributions - Footpaths	80,000	80,000	0	0	0
Contribution - operations	7,120,974	7,120,974	9,925,581	(5,997,678)	(15,923,259)
Capital funding total	**63,157,222**	**61,023,761**	**53,866,778**	**28,667,457**	**(25,199,321)**

KEY INFORMATION

Initial recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment or infrastructure that qualifies for recognition as an asset is measured at its cost.

Upon initial recognition, cost is determined as the amount paid (or other consideration given) to acquire the assets, plus costs incidental to the acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the Shire includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads. For assets acquired at zero cost or otherwise significantly less than fair value, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition.

Assets for which the fair value as at the date of acquisition is under $5,000 are not recognised as an asset in accordance with *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(5).* These assets are expensed immediately.

Where multiple individual low value assets are purchased together as part of a larger asset or collectively forming a larger asset exceeding the threshold, the individual assets are recognised as one asset and capitalised.

Individual assets that are land, buildings and infrastructure acquired between scheduled revaluation dates of the asset class in accordance with the Shire's revaluation policy, are recognised at cost and disclosed as being at reportable value.

Measurement after recognition

Plant and equipment including furniture and equipment and right-of-use assets (other than vested improvements) are measured using the cost model as required under *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(2).* Assets held under the cost model are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses being their reportable value.

Reportable Value

In accordance with *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(2),* the carrying amount of non-financial assets that are land and buildings classified as property, plant and equipment, investment properties, infrastructure or vested improvements that the local government controls.

Reportable value is for the purpose of *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 17A(4)* is the fair value of the asset at its last valuation date minus (to the extent applicable) the accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses in respect of the non-financial asset subsequent to its last valuation date.

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

5 CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED) - DETAILED

Account Description	Adopted Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Variance (Under)/Over
		$	$	$	$
Buildings - non-specialised					
Town Beach Kiosk Cap Build New Const-Cap Exp-Other Build Lea	22,945	0	0	0	0
Pavilion Build New Const Stg 2 - Brac Ovals - Cap Exp	13,200	13,200	13,200	14,770	(1,570)
Toilet Block Renewal Town Beach Inc Furn & Services - Build Cap Exp	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,030	(30)
Building Renewal - Cap Exp - Brac Aquatic	234,250	234,250	234,250	96,079	138,171
Shire Staff Housing Building Renewal - Staff Housing	20,000	20,000	20,000	11,302	8,698
Visitor Centre Renewal (Inc plant & Furn) - Cap Bldg Exp	60,000	35,000	35,000	33,591	1,409
Shire Office Build Haas St Renewal - Cap Exp - Corp Gov	90,000	90,000	90,000	11,658	78,343
Cable Beach Restaurant Facilities Building Renewal (Inc Plant & Furn)-Cap Exp	350,000	350,000	350,000	266,351	83,649
Library Building Renewal	0	7,169	7,169	7,169	(0)
Civic Centre Building Renewal (Inc Plant & Furn) - Cap Exp - Public Halls	0	0	0	3,147	(3,147)
Museum Precinct Master Plan	68,430	57,973	57,973	23,570	34,403
Brac Building Renewal - Cap Exp - Brac Dry	10,000	16,736	16,736	7,736	9,000
Admin Building - Packaged Plant- Cap Ex	1,946,260	950,100	950,100	899,193	50,907
Depot Building Const Renewal - Cap Exp - Depot Operations	35,000	35,000	35,000	18,792	16,208
Brac Building Upgrade - Cap Exp - Brac Dry	320,000	318,986	318,986	0	318,986
Library Fixed Plant & Equipment New - Cap Exp - Libraries	10,213	10,213	10,213	10,213	(0)
KRO1 Building Renewal - Cap Exp - Office Prop Leased	0	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
KRO2 Building Renewal - Cap Exp - Office Prop Leased	31,512	31,512	31,512	0	31,512
Town Beach Cafe Redevelopment - Cap Exp	589,983	0	0	0	0
Building Upgrade - Crib Room & Office Space - Cap Exp - San Gen Refuse	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
Depot Security Gates Upgrade	62,000	0	0	0	0
Total Buildings - non-specialised	**3,878,793**	**2,390,139**	**2,390,139**	**1,413,601**	**976,538**
Furniture and equipment					
Exhibition Infrastructure For Kimberley Artwork Grant - Cap Exp	70,687	62,743	62,743	65,545	(2,802)
Equip & H'Ware > $5000 Cap Exp - IT	53,500	53,500	0	48,662	(48,662)
Mola Mapping	50,000	50,000	0	0	0
Total Furniture and equipment	**174,187**	**166,243**	**62,743**	**114,207**	**(51,464)**
Plant and equipment					
Vehicle & Mob Plant New Cap Exp - Comm Services	58,000	58,000	58,000	0	58,000
Vehicle & Mobile Plant Renewal (Replace) Cap Exp- Emerg & Rang Serv	83,000	88,105	88,105	0	88,105
Vehicle & Mobile Plant Renewal (Replacement) Cap Exp - Other Gov	0	21	21	0	21
Vehicles & Mob Plant Renewal > $3000 - Cap Exp - SES/ FESA	0	152,934	152,934	152,934	(0)
Vehicle & Mobile Plant New - Cap Exp- IT	30,000	0	0	0	0
130238 Mobile Plant & Equip New - Cap Exp - Sanitation Other	0	25,000	25,000	0	25,000
Vehicle & Mobile Plant New - Cap Exp - Depot Ops	219,534	219,534	219,534	28,665	190,869
Vehicle & Mob Plant New - Cap Exp - Works Ops	57,460	57,460	57,460	0	57,460
Vehicle & Mob Plant Renewal(Replacement)-Cap Exp- Sanit Gen Refuse	296,890	297,433	297,433	0	297,433
Vehicle & Mobile Plant Renewal (Replacement) Cap Exp - Dev Services	0	1,285	1,285	7,803	(6,518)
Vehicles & Mobile Plant Renewal(Replacement) - Cap Exp - Town Plann	58,000	58,000	58,000	0	58,000
Vehicle & Mobile Plant Renewal (Replacement) -Cap Exp- Swim Area & Beaches	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,792	(5,792)
Vehicle & Plant Renewal(Replacement) - Cap Exp - P&G Operations	950,662	968,358	968,358	33,979	934,379
Vehicle & Mobile Plant Renewal(Replacement)- Cap Exp - Eng Office	140,000	148,903	148,903	0	148,903
Vehicle & Mobile Plant Renewal(Replacement) - Cap Exp - Depot Ops	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle & Mob Plant Renewal(Replacement) - Cap Exp - Works Ops	923,254	777,684	350,000	318,677	31,324
Mobile Plant & Equipment Renewal (Replacement) - Cap Exp - Sanitation Other	860,000	860,000	860,000	836,289	23,711
Total Plant and equipment	**3,701,800**	**3,737,717**	**3,310,033**	**1,409,139**	**1,900,894**
Infrastructure - roads, footpaths & bridges					
Urban Maint Reseals Renewal Works Cap Exp.	1,392,364	1,392,364	1,392,224	783,859	608,365
Road Upgrade - Cb East Intersection (Brac) (Cap Ex)	517,500	41,712	41,712	52,126	(10,414)
Drainage Renewals Per Amp - Grate Replacement (Cap Ex)	34,000	34,000	34,000	0	34,000
Road Safety - Streets Alive - Robinson And Weld Street (Cap Ex)	98,750	98,750	98,750	12,127	86,623
Brac Parking Improvements/Sealing (Cap Ex)	504,033	194,025	194,025	202,559	(8,534)
Footpath Network Expansion - Dakas (Cap Ex)	15,600	15,600	15,600	14,443	1,157
Town Beach To Demco Pathway (Cap Ex)	35,174	35,174	35,174	15,448	19,726
Frederick St Footpath Construction - Jewell To The Boulevard	300,000	244,313	244,313	260,103	(15,790)
Various Footpath Renewals - Cap Exp .	410,233	410,233	376,046	208,429	167,617
Black Spot - Fairway Drive Traffic Calming Device	35,939	789	790	1,845	(1,055)
Frederick St Roundabout - Brac Entry	90,152	119,352	111,843	73,931	37,912
Old Broome Road	3,139,582	4,165,319	4,113,319	1,168,134	2,945,185
De Marchi Road Black Spot - Cap Exp	30,000	0	0	3,203	(3,203)
Various Footbridge Renewals - Cap Exp	0	48,774	48,774	48,825	(51)
Bus Shelters - Renewal - Various	0	8,800	8,800	7,900	900
State Blackspot - Frederick Street Off-Street Carpark Cap (Broome Shs) Exp	243,640	29,259	29,259	29,259	(0)

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

5 CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED) - DETAILED

Account Description	Adopted Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Variance (Under)/Over
Footpaths - Various	246,672	246,672	246,672	207,284	39,388
Broome North Subdivision - New Footpath Construction	14,105	14,105	14,105	0	14,105
Sanctuary Road - Idf - 01 Cap Ex Grant Exp	240,000	241,784	241,784	0	241,784
Japanese Cemetery New Infra By P & G - Cap Exp	12,500	0	0	0	0
Total Infrastructure - roads, footpaths & bridges	**7,360,244**	**7,341,025**	**7,247,190**	**3,089,474**	**4,157,716**
Infrastructure - recreation areas					
Cable Beach Stage 1 - Other	0	0	0	1,480	(1,480)
Cable Beach Stage 1 Bbrf Grant Expenditure	250,000	267,907	267,907	0	267,907
Cable Beach Stage 1 Lotterywest Grant Expenditure	30,000	33,751	33,751	19,583	14,168
Cable Beach Stage 1 Loan Expenditure	150,000	123,812	123,812	33,813	89,999
Cable Beach Stage 2 - Head Contract	40,534,156	39,191,938	35,814,088	19,963,208	15,850,880
Cable Beach Stage 2 - Cultural Monitor & Specialist Consulamts	250,000	250,000	194,975	250,000	(55,025)
Cable Beach Stage 2 – Shire Landscaping And Misc Items	391,388	391,388	175,428	655,021	(479,593)
Cable Beach Stage 2 – Art And Interpretation	935,000	1,100,000	1,022,087	406,841	615,246
Cable Beach Stage 2 – Marketing, Community Engagement, Place Activation And Events	325,000	355,292	327,358	122,924	204,434
Cable Beach Stage 2 – Threatened Ecological Community Boardwalk And Path	200,000	200,000	183,337	0	183,337
Cable Beach Stage 2 – Commercial Spaces	100,000	430,000	330,000	6,311	323,689
Cable Beach Stage 2 – Foreshore Access Path	376,938	566,097	222,693	16,094	206,599
Cable Beach Stage 2 – Cctv & Smart Vehicle Monitoring	300,000	300,000	0	0	0
Cable Beach Stage 2 – Contingency And Misc Costs	2,181,602	1,848,602	404,990	619,315	(214,325)
Town Beach Renewal Works - Infra Cap Exp	5,750	5,750	4,600	4,475	125
Haynes Oval Reserve Renewal Of Infrastructure- Cap Exp	14,950	14,950	11,960	0	11,960
Sunset Park Renewal Infra - Cap Exp - Parks And Ovals	26,763	0	0	0	0
Broiga Park Renewal Infra - Cap Exp - Parks & Ovals	14,030	0	0	0	0
Solway Park Renewal Infra - Cap Exp - Pks & Ovals	38,088	0	0	0	0
Cygnet Park Infrastructure Renewal - Cap Exp	85,445	0	0	0	0
25-26 Amp Pos Renewal- Brac (Cap Ex)	399,395	0	0	0	0
Sugar Glider Park Renewal Infra - Cap Exp - Parks & Ovals (Cap Ex)	7,130	0	0	302	(302)
25-26 Amp Pos Renewal - Herbert St Reserve (Cap Ex)	7,130	0	0	0	0
25-26 Amp Pos Renewal - Januburu Park (Cap Ex)	8,280	0	0	0	0
25-26 Amp Pos Renewal - Koel Park (Cap Ex)	7,130	0	0	0	0
25-26 Amp Pos Renewal - Sibosado Park (Cap Ex)	7,015	0	0	0	0
Brac Oval Upgrade Of Infra - Cap Exp	322,286	0	0	0	0
Cable Beach Foreshore Upgrade	190,080	129,689	129,689	60,619	69,070
Mola Mapping	0	0	50,000	0	50,000
Youth Bike Recreation Area - New Construction - Cap Exp	0	178,008	163,174	0	163,174
Cable Beach Waterpark Detailed Design 23-24 Expenditure	36,250	36,250	36,250	3,100	33,150
Haynes Oval Infra Upgrade Const By P&G - Cap Exp - Pks & Ovl	30,000	60,000	60,000	60,311	(311)
Chippindale Park Renewal Infra - Cap Exp - Parks & Ovals	21,167	0	0	0	0
Male Oval Renewal Infra - Cap Exp - Parks & Ovals	113,800	0	0	0	0
Tolentino Park Infrastructure Renewal - Cap Exp	33,305	0	0	1,029	(1,029)
Depot Other Infra Renewal Const - Cap Exp - Depot Ops	17,000	22,322	22,322	18,000	4,322
Total Infrastructure - recreation areas	**47,409,078**	**45,505,756**	**39,578,421**	**22,242,425**	**17,335,996**
Infrastructure - other					
Mobile Garbage Bin Replacement - Cap Exp - San Gen Refuse	216,562	216,562	198,517	86,882	111,635
Other Infra Upgrade Const - Cap Exp - San Gen Refuse	0	42,000	42,000	38,001	3,999
Street Lighting At Various Locations - Renewal	228,500	292,034	292,034	208,877	83,157
Sam Male Lugger Restoration- Cap Ex	100,000	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
Bme Civic Centre Other Infrastructure Renewal - Cap Exp	0	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
Community Recycling Centre - Rrp - Cap Exp	87,500	132,500	132,500	64,852	67,648
Total Infrastructure - other	**632,562**	**1,083,096**	**1,065,051**	**398,612**	666,439
Capital expenditure total	**63,156,664**	**60,223,976**	**53,653,577**	**28,667,457**	**49,972,240**

Level of completion indicators

- 0%
- 20%
- 40%
- 60%
- 80%
- 100%
- Over 100%

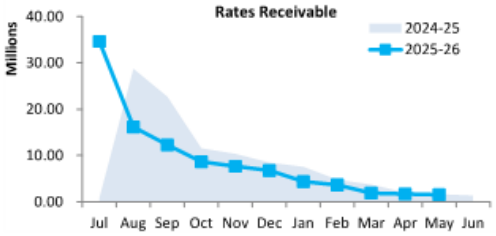
Percentage Year to Date Actual to Annual Budget expenditure where the expenditure over budget highlighted in red.

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

6 RECEIVABLES

Rates receivable	30 June 2025	31 May 2026
	$	$
Opening arrears previous year	1,052,012	1,382,568
Levied this year	28,795,118	30,138,332
Less - collections to date	(28,464,562)	(29,976,406)
Net rates collectable	**1,382,568**	**1,544,494**
% Collected	95.4%	95.1%



Receivables - general	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Trade receivables	(86,007)	389,375	155,995	13,050	55,574	527,987
Percentage	(16.3%)	73.7%	29.5%	2.5%	10.5%	
Balance per trial balance						
Trade receivables						224,054
Infringement Debtors						292,654
GST receivable						335,962
Receivables for employee related provisions						49,347
Allowance for credit losses of other receivables						(244,274)
Total receivables general outstanding						**950,010**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

Note: two key receivables - capital grant funding for the Walmanyjun Cable Beach Stage two project totalling approximately $13.2m was received in early August.

KEY INFORMATION

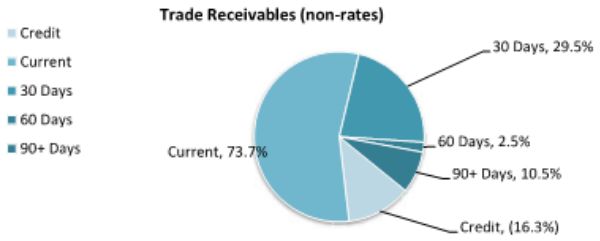
Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less any allowances for uncollectable amounts (i.e. impairment). The carrying amount of net trade receivables is equivalent to fair value as it is due for settlement within 30 days.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Receivables which are generally due for settlement within 30 days except rates receivables which are expected to be collected within 12 months are classified as current assets. All other receivables such as, deferred pensioner rates receivable after the end of the reporting period are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are held with the objective to collect the contractual cashflows and therefore the Shire measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.



SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

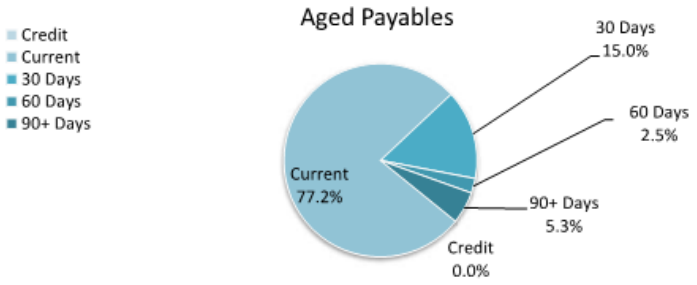
7 PAYABLES

Sundry creditors	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Sundry creditors	0	558,001	108,262	17,902	38,392	722,557
Percentage	0.0%	77.2%	15.0%	2.5%	5.3%	
Balance per trial balance						
Sundry creditors						722,557
Building Services Levy						34,061
Prepaid rates						621,439
Accrued payroll liabilities						(3,057)
ATO liabilities						101,986
Bonds and deposits held						781,915
Accrued liabilities						168,497
Total payables general outstanding						**2,427,398**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Shire prior to the end of the period that are unpaid and arise when the Shire becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services.
The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.
The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.



SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

8 BORROWINGS

Repayments - borrowings

Information on borrowings			New Loans		Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
Particulars	Loan No.	1 July 2025	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Town Beach Redevelopment	197	1,005,011	0	0	(46,501)	(93,378)	958,510	911,633	(10,944)	(22,906)
Chinatown Revitalisation Project Stage 1	196	718,588	0	0	(86,895)	(174,611)	631,693	543,977	(8,902)	(17,791)
Chinatown Revitalisation Project Stage 2	198	1,358,587	0	0	(55,667)	(111,877)	1,302,920	1,246,710	(17,820)	(35,459)
Chinatown Contingency	201	1,533,765	0	0	(48,137)	(97,418)	1,485,628	1,436,347	(39,873)	(82,516)
Cable Beach Stage 1	203	613,153	0	0	(24,714)	(49,261)	588,439	563,892	(15,188)	(32,438)
Shire Key Worker Accommodation	202	2,827,600	0	0	(113,968)	(238,240)	2,713,632	2,589,360	(70,042)	(157,945)
Cable Beach Stage 2			0	1,818,402	0	0	0	1,818,402	0	0
		8,056,704	0	1,818,402	(375,882)	(764,785)	7,680,822	9,110,321	(162,769)	(349,055)
Self supporting loans										
Broome Golf Club	199	1,057,692	0	0	(48,077)	(96,154)	1,009,615	961,538	(13,894)	0
Broome Life Saving Club		953,102	0	0	(24,294)	(49,169)	928,808	903,933	(25,162)	0
		2,010,794	0	0	(72,371)	(145,323)	1,938,423	1,865,471	(39,056)	0
Total		**10,067,498**	**0**	**1,818,402**	**(448,253)**	**(910,108)**	**9,619,245**	**10,975,792**	**(201,825)**	**(349,055)**
Current borrowings		910,108					454,781			
Non-current borrowings		9,157,390					9,164,464			
		10,067,498					**9,619,245**			

All debenture repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.
Self supporting loans are financed by repayments from third parties.

New borrowings 2025-26

Particulars	Amount Borrowed Actual	Amount Borrowed Budget	Institution	Loan Type	Term Years	Total Interest & Charges	Interest Rate	Amount (Used) Actual	Amount (Used) Budget	Balance Unspent
	$	$				$	%	$	$	$
Cable Beach Stage 2	0	1,818,402	TBA	TBA	TBA	0	0.00	0	1,818,402	0

KEY INFORMATION
The Shire has elected to recognise borrowing costs as an expense when incurred regardless of how the borrowings are applied.

Fair values of borrowings are not materially different to their carrying amounts, since the interest payable on those borrowings is either close to current market rates or the borrowings are of a short term nature.

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

9 RATE REVENUE

General rate revenue

	Budget						YTD Actual		
RATE TYPE	Rate in $	Number of Properties	Rateable Value	Rate Revenue	Reassessed Rate Revenue	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Reassessed Rate Revenue	Total Revenue
				$	$	$	$	$	$
Gross rental value									
GRV - Residential	0.068550	5,127	236,192,152	16,190,972	200,000	16,390,972	16,190,972	(88,699)	16,102,273
GRV - Vacant	0.186300	180	4,166,568	776,232	0	776,232	776,232	0	776,232
GRV - Commercial	0.122890	567	66,843,411	8,214,387	0	8,214,387	8,214,387	0	8,214,387
GRV - Tourism	0.139510	623	25,615,781	3,573,657	0	3,573,657	3,573,657	0	3,573,657
Unimproved value									
UV - Rural	0.009050	54	20,530,000	185,797	0	185,797	185,797	0	185,797
UV - Mining	0.171740	30	1,366,168	234,626	0	234,626	234,626	0	234,626
UV - Commercial Rural	0.047960	22	8,674,826	416,045	0	416,045	416,045	0	416,045
Sub-Total		**6,603**	**363,388,906**	**29,591,716**	**200,000**	**29,791,716**	**29,591,716**	**(88,699)**	**29,503,017**

Minimum payment

	Minimum Payment $								
Gross rental value									
GRV - Residential	1,401	82	1,344,480	114,882	0	114,882	114,882	0	114,882
GRV - Vacant	1,318	168	903,948	221,424	0	221,424	221,424	0	221,424
GRV - Commercial	1,401	18	126,571	25,218	0	25,218	25,218	0	25,218
GRV - Tourism	1,401	227	729,998	318,027	0	318,027	318,027	0	318,027
Unimproved value									
UV - Rural	1,401	5	246,300	7,005	0	7,005	7,005	0	7,005
UV - Mining	929	25	66,255	23,225	0	23,225	23,225	0	23,225
UV - Commercial Rural	1,401	2	28,300	2,802	0	2,802	2,802	0	2,802
Sub-total		**527**	**3,445,852**	**712,583**	**0**	**712,583**	**712,583**	**0**	**712,583**
Concession						(77,267)			(77,267)
Total general rates		**7,130**	**366,834,758**	**30,304,299**	**200,000**	**30,504,299**	**30,304,299**	**(88,699)**	**30,138,333**

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

10 GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Provider	Grant	Grants, subsidies and contributions revenue					
		Amended Budget Revenue	YTD Budget	Annual Budget	Budget Variations	Expected	YTD Revenue Actual
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Grants and subsidies							
WA Grants Commission	Financial Assistance Grant - General Purpose	861,554	861,554	1,449,096	(587,542)	861,554	861,552
WA Grants Commission	Financial Assistance Grant - Roads	363,719	363,719	726,700	(362,981)	363,719	363,721
Department of Health	Broome CLAG Funding	11,600	10,637	11,600	0	11,600	12,380
Rio Tinto - Pilbara Iron Company Pty Ltd	Youth Partnership Agreement 2022-2025	80,000	74,163	80,000	0	80,000	102,632
Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries	In the House	70,000	64,163	70,000	0	70,000	100,364
Main Roads WA	Street Lighting Subsidy	48,000	48,000	48,000	0	48,000	53,732
Main Roads WA	Direct Grant	202,110	202,110	202,110	0	202,110	199,932
Department Of Justice	A Sporting Chance	45,000	45,000	45,000	0	45,000	35,545
Library Various grants		47,667	46,092	38,994	8,673	47,667	35,221
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	Coastal Management Plan Assistance Program 2024-25	90,200	64,200	107,500	(17,300)	90,200	44,600
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	Inclusion Development Fund	1,000	913	1,000	0	1,000	0
Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development	Animal Welfare Program	15,698	15,698	23,798	(8,100)	15,698	15,668
Waste Management Grant	Waste Management	33,154	33,154	14,500	18,654	33,154	34,607
Mental Health Commission	Installation of needle disposal units	127,750	127,750	112,458	15,292	127,750	152,750
Various	Cable Beach Waterpark Detailed Design Income	58,248	55,748	46,149	12,099	58,248	54,749
TOTALS		**2,058,200**	**2,015,189**	**2,979,405**	**(921,205)**	**2,058,200**	**2,164,506**

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

11 CAPITAL GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

		Capital grants, subsidies and contributions revenue					
Provider	Grant	Amended Budget Revenue	YTD Budget	Annual Budget	Budget Variations	Expected	YTD Revenue Actual
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Main Roads	Black Spot Frederick Street Carpark	42,302	36,302	30,000	12,302	42,302	42,302
Main Roads	RPG Stewart St, Port Guy intersection	2,031,006	2,031,006	0	2,031,006	2,031,006	995,403
Main Roads	RTR/RPG Cable Beach Stage 1 - Cable Beach Road West	944,595	944,595	0	944,595	944,595	951,831
Lotterywest	Cable Beach Stage 1 Cable Beach Stage 1	0	0	1,532,000	(1,532,000)	0	33,751
Community Sporting & Recreation Facilities	BRAC Tennis Court Surface Renewal	108,986	(1,014)	110,000	(1,014)	108,986	56,708
SES / Department of Fire and Emergency Services	LGGS Capital Grant	152,934	152,934	0	152,934	152,934	107,934
Various	Cable Beach (Walmanyjun) Foreshore	41,223,725	37,898,404	42,175,321	(951,596)	41,223,725	30,141,163
Roebuck Estate Development Pty Ltd	Drainange Headworks WAPC 155527 STAGE 11C 2022	48,420	45,920	30,000	18,420	48,420	48,420
Roebuck Estate Development Pty Ltd	Footpath Contribution WAPC 155527 STAGE 11C 2022	341,989	337,826	50,000	291,989	341,989	341,989
Regional Bikeways Grant- Non Op Inc - Footpaths		913,135	913,135	0	913,135	913,135	747,312
Department of Planning, Lands, and Heritage	Sanctuary Road Detailed Design	250,278	1,784	240,000	10,278	250,278	252,952
Broome Civic Centre Capital Grants - Cap Inc - Bme Civic Centre		4,243	0	34,132	(29,889)	4,243	4,243
Town Team Movement Ltd	Streets Alive Grant	98,750	0	98,750	0	98,750	98,750
Lotterywest	Cable Beach Waterpark Detailed Design	350,000	0	350,000	0	350,000	350,000
Department of Local Government, Industry, Regulation & Safety	CCTV Community Safety Grant	0	0	0	0	0	122,058
TOTALS		**46,510,363**	**42,360,892**	**44,650,203**	**1,860,160**	**46,510,363**	**34,294,816**

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

12 BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

Description	Classification	Nature & Type	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
			$	$	$	$
Budget adoption						
FACR1 Budget Amendments - OCM 16/10/25						
Reduction in Salaries due to vacant CEO EA position	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		19,656		
Contractor engaged to cover vacant CEO EA position	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(33,520)	
Replacement of lighting controls - Father McMahon Oval	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(24,310)	
Salary savings from SAGO role vacancy	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		10,000		
Consultant required for Business Continuity Plan review	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(25,000)	
Increased security service at library	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(17,238)	
Reduction in Financial Assistance Grant	Operating Income	Grants, subsidies and contributions			(330,671)	
Increase in untied roads grant funding	Operating Income	Grants, subsidies and contributions		36,900		
Reallocate general advertising funds to video production	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(20,000)	
Reallocate general advertising funds to video production	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		20,000		
E-Scooter revenue share increased	Operating Income	Revenue from operating activities		15,000		
increased funding required for preventative / inspection minor expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(11,000)	
Additional funds required to reflect public health plan tender responses	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(25,000)	
Salary savings - to offset potential contract works - drainage maintenance	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		15,000		
Contract works offset by salary savings - drainage maintenance	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(15,000)	
Decrease contractor requirement due to internal works - Yamashita st	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		6,000		
Additional gravel fill required for Lawrence Rd	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(6,000)	
Increased income received from caravan park waste	Operating Income	Fees and charges		26,000		
Upgrades to fencing around landfill contingency area	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(42,000)	
Transfer from Refuse Site Reserve to fund fencing alignment	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves		16,000		
Town beach café redevelopment project on hold - budgeted funds transferred to reserve	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts		539,983		
Town beach café redevelopment project on hold - budgeted funds transferred to reserve	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves			(539,983)	
Additional funds required for three high-spec computers for engineering department	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(12,000)	
Reallocating Salary Savings to external support for wet season weed management	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(20,000)	
Reallocating Salary Savings to external support for wet season weed management	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		10,000		
Reallocating Salary Savings to external support for wet season weed management	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		10,000		
Reallocating Salary Savings to external support for routine cemetery maintenance	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		10,000		
Reallocating Salary Savings to external support for routine cemetery maintenance	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(10,000)	
Funding for Haynes Oval upgrade to be allocated to other projects	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts		181,713		
Increased expenditure required for Haynes Oval pump upgrade	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(30,000)	
Increased allocation to bus shelter renewal	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(13,800)	
Increased allocation to street lighting renewal	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(68,140)	
Increase allocation to footbridge renewal	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(69,773)	
Funding required to furnish a new staff house	Operating Expenditure	Other expenditure			(25,000)	
Overspend in finalising Frederick St Roundabout project	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(12,936)	
Reallocation from Jewell to Blvd project to fund Frederick St overrun	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts		12,936		
Budget allocated to specific jobs to simplify project mgmt, nil impact	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions			(775,977)	
Budget allocated to specific jobs to simplify project mgmt, nil impact	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		517,500		
Budget allocated to specific jobs to simplify project mgmt, nil impact	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		238,477		
Budget allocated to specific jobs to simplify project mgmt, nil impact	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		20,000		
Budget allocated to specific jobs to simplify project mgmt, nil impact	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions			(2,164,033)	
Budget allocated to specific jobs to simplify project mgmt, nil impact	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		206,186		
Budget allocated to specific jobs to simplify project mgmt, nil impact	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		1,957,847		
Budget allocated to specific jobs to simplify project mgmt, nil impact	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions			(661,657)	
Budget allocated to specific jobs to simplify project mgmt, nil impact	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		17,587		
Budget allocated to specific jobs to simplify project mgmt, nil impact	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		644,070		
Additional funds required for failed aircon renewal	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(7,169)	
Aircon renewal to be funded by reserves	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves		7,169		**(422,183)**
SMC 03/11/25						
Additional funding for contaminated site remediation - funded through reserves	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts			(850,000)	
Additional funding for contaminated site remediation - funded through reserves	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves		850,000		**(422,183)**
OMC Dec 11/12/25						
Finalisation of Audited 2024-25 Closing Surplus - Impact on 2025-26 Opening surplus	Opening surplus(deficit)			2,513,281		
Transfer to Building Reserve	Opening surplus(deficit)	Transfer to reserves			(360,904)	
Transfer to IT Equipment Reserve	Opening surplus(deficit)	Transfer to reserves			(360,904)	
To correct advance payment of Finanical Assistance Grant	Operating Income	Grants, subsidies and contributions			(256,871)	
To correct advance payment of Finanical Assistance Grant	Operating Income	Grants, subsidies and contributions			(399,881)	
Additional Income - Old Broome Road Project	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		53,159		
Additional Income - Old Broome Road Project	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		693,519		
Additional Income - Old Broome Road Project	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves		166,658		
Additional expenditure required for Old Broome Road upgrade	Capital Expenditure	Payments for construction of infrastructure			(860,177)	
Additional funds required for purchase of light vehicles	Capital Expenditure	Payments for property, plant and equipment			(33,553)	
Additional funds required for purchase of light vehicles - transfer from reserve	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves		33,553		
						765,699

Finalisation of Carry-forward projects for the 2024-25 financial year

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

12 BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Operating Grants	Operating Income	Grants, subsidies and contributions		(14,200)	
Capital Grants	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		(2,533,537)	
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	Capital Income	Profit on asset disposals	24,430		
Transfer from Reserve	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves	1,199,796		
Operating Expenditure - Materials and Contracts (.34)	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(1,287,041)	
Operating Expenditure - Employee Costs (.61)	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	5,918		
Operating Expenditure - Employee Costs (.76)	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(947)	
Capital Expenditure Projects	Capital Expenditure	Payments for property, plant and equipment		(64,090)	
Capital Expenditure Projects	Capital Expenditure	Payments for construction of infrastructure	1,113,828		
Estimated unallocated surplus transferred to Restricted Cash Reserve	Operating Expenditure	Transfer to reserves	421,122		(369,022)
FACR2 Budget Amendments - OCM 26/02/26					
Additional funds required for KRG Canberra trip and Developing Northern AU conference	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)	
Savings on print media allocations	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	19,650		
Salary budget reallocated to correct departments	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	226,964		
Reduced expenditure to offset KRG costs	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	10,000		
Reallocate Media Monitoring budget	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	15,000		
Adjustment required to reconcile carry forward project	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(5,761)	
Additional cost of community scorecard	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)	
Elected member development cost - Diploma of LG	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(15,000)	
Higher rates instalment fees received	Operating Income	Fees and charges	5,712		
Expenditure required for legal advice - SAT Rate exemptions	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)	
Increase expected to penalty interest	Operating Income	Interest revenue	20,000		
Increase expected to rate eqnuiry fees	Operating Income	Fees and charges	10,000		
Additional expense of impounding and storing buses	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(35,000)	
Cost of new SES vehicle	Operating Expenditure	Other expenditure		(152,934)	
Grant funding for SES vehicle	Operating Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	152,934		
Property vacated - reduced income forecast - 69 Robinson St	Operating Income	Other revenue		(7,800)	
Increased reactive maintenance required across the key worker housing assets.	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(20,000)	
Property vacated - reduced income forecast - Honeyeater Loop	Operating Income	Other revenue		(7,600)	
Property vacated - reduced income forecast - Ibis Way	Operating Income	Other revenue		(7,200)	
Properties occupation rate forecasted to exceed budget estimate. 46 Tanami Dr	Operating Income	Other revenue	40,000		
Property vacated - reduced income forecast - Tanami Dr	Operating Income	Other revenue		(4,000)	
New lease commenced 24/11/2025 - Yako Mall	Operating Income	Other revenue	18,750		
Property vacated - reduced income forecast - Pandanus Rd	Operating Income	Other revenue		(4,000)	
New lease commenced 24/11/2025 - Cajuput Cr	Operating Income	Other revenue	18,750		
Income from container deposit scheme tracking ahead of budget	Operating Income	Other revenue	42,000		
Additional grant funding received - keep Australia beautiful	Operating Income	Grants, subsidies and contributions	18,654		
Grant funded expenditure for keep Australia beautiful	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(4,154)	
Grant funded expenditure for community education (waste)	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(15,593)	
Waste Operations adjustment to Reserve Transfer	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves		(15,907)	
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	5,000		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	15,000		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(20,000)	
Town Beach - Coastal pathway design works	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(40,000)	
Reallocate salary expense between Building and Planning teams	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	294,084		
Reallocate salary expense between Building and Planning teams	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	35,290		
Addition funding for legal expenses	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)	
Increased planning appeal fees received	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(15,000)	
Reallocate salary expense between Building and Planning teams	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(28,161)	
Reallocate salary expense between Building and Planning teams	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(234,675)	
Increased planning fees received	Operating Income	Fees and charges	20,000		
Correction of insurance budgets - Cemeteries	Operating Expenditure	Insurance	20,526		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	2,000		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(2,000)	
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(7,500)	
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(5,000)	
Project to be rescheduled until the Cemetery Masterplan update is completed	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	12,500		
Transfer of project savings to POS Reserve	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves		(795,451)	
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	3,000		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(3,000)	
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	10,000		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)	
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	10,000		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)	
Cable Beach Contingency allocated to Public Art budget	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(165,000)	
Additional marketing and engagement costs for Cable Beach Redevelopment	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(43,000)	
Addition design costs for two commercial spaces in Cable Beach Redevelopment	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(330,000)	
Additional funding for digital light and sound, wayfinding signs, and dinosaur footprint costs	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	538,000		
Solway Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	38,088		
Chippindale Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	21,167		
Januburu Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	8,280		
Sunset Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	26,763		
Koel Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	7,130		
Brolga Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	14,030		
Cygnet Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	85,445		
Tolentino Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	33,305		
Sugar Glider Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	7,130		
Herbert St Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	7,130		
Sibosado Pk - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	7,015		
BRAC POS - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	399,395		
Recognition of water consumption recouped from St Marys	Operating Income	Other revenue	25,000		
Meeting Pod for library - to be grant funded	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(12,766)	
Increased library printing income	Operating Income	Fees and charges	10,000		
Meeting Pod for library - to be grant funded	Operating Income	Grants, subsidies and contributions	12,766		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	1,500		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(1,500)	
Increased reactive maintenance (Civic Centre)	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(27,000)	
Civic Centre Kitchen redesign not undertaken this year	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	7,000		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	10,000		

SHIRE OF BROOME
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12 BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)	
Funds required for lifeguared room improvements	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(12,000)	
Additional building maintenance required (BRAC)	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(20,000)	
Higher sales of consumables than forecast	Operating Income	Fees and charges	25,000		
Higher court hire usage (BRAC)	Operating Income	Fees and charges	10,000		
Higher consumables cost of sales to keep up with demand	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(15,000)	
Higher pool entry fees than forecast	Operating Income	Fees and charges	20,000		
BRAC Oval - infrastructure renewal deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	140,573		
Fairway Drive traffic calming project completed with savings	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	5,210		
De Marchi Rd Blackspot project completed with savings	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	36,302		
Cable St East Intersection upgrade deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	475,788		
Old Broome Rd additional expense funded by Jewell savings	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(52,000)	
BRAC Carpark sealing project deferred - funds transferred to reserve	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves		(132,000)	
RTR funding for CB East deferred	Operating Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		(475,788)	
Underspend on grant funded project WABN Frederick St Footpath	Operating Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions		(87,000)	
Transfer remaining funds for Frederick St Broome Senior High School drop off to Road Reserve	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves		(243,640)	
Carpark maintenance costs higher than forecast	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(15,000)	
Savings on planned works maintenance in chinatown	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	15,000		
Reallocate Operations Crew salaries to deliver Youth Bike Track	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	66,936		
Reallocate Operations Crew salaries to deliver Youth Bike Track	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	111,072		
Funding for Frederick Street Broome Senior High School drop off transferred to Road Reserve	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	243,640		
BRAC Carpark sealing project deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	132,000		
Transfer of footbridge renewal savings to Footpath Reserve	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves		(21,000)	
Bus shelter renewal completed under budget	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	5,000		
Various planned footbride renewal works completed under budget	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	21,000		
Jewell to the Blvd project completed under budget - savings allocated to Old Broome Rd	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	139,000		
Broome Visitor Centre Aircon replacement completed under budget	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	25,000		
Properties occupation rate forecasted to exceed budget estimate - Roebuck Bay CP	Operating Income	Other revenue	90,000		
Reallocate salary expense between Building and Planning teams	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(7,129)	
Reallocate salary expense between Building and Planning teams	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(59,409)	
Salary budget reallocated to correct departments	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(57,763)	
Salary budget reallocated to correct departments	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(69,699)	
Lower than expected exependiture on staff uniforms	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	20,000		
Increased bank fees in current year	Operating Expenditure	Other expenditure		(20,000)	
Costs expected for Risk Register and Business Continuity Planning	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(110,000)	
Reimbursement of employee costs received	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	8,253		
Adjustment to Workers Compensation premiums	Operating Income	Other revenue	34,362		
Salary budget reallocated to correct departments	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(99,492)	
Reallocate Engineering salaries to Technical Officer	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	127,455		
Reallocate Engineering salaries to Technical Officer	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	17,698		
Additional costs of project management framework consultant	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(12,000)	
Diesel fuel rebate tracking ahead of budget	Operating Income	Other revenue	10,000		
Subdivision works income tracking ahead of budget	Operating Income	Fees and charges	125,000		
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	18,500		
Property vacated - reduced income forecast - Shelduck Way	Operating Income	Other revenue		(28,000)	
Reallocate Media Monitoring budget	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(15,000)	
Salary savings to fund Cyber Security Maturity project	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	10,282		
Reallocating Salary budget from IT to Records	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	34,630		
Reallocating Salary budget from IT to Records	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	249,000		
Reallocating Salary budget from IT to Records	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(249,000)	
Reallocating Salary budget from IT to Records	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(34,630)	
Additional funds required for Cyber Security Maturity project	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,282)	
Reallocate Parks and Gardens team Salaries to enable temporary contractor support	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(6,000)	
Reallocate planned maintenance budget between KRO2 and KRO1	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(20,000)	
Reallocate planned maintenance budget between KRO2 and KRO1	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	20,000		
Additional funding required for commercial office space maintenance works - BEC	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(8,587)	
Transfer BVC Aircon savings to Building Reserve	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves		(25,000)	
Property vacated - reduced income forecast - Old Broome Lock up	Operating Income	Other revenue		(17,500)	
Rent Abatement to be considered for 25/26 - Sam Male Lugger	Operating Income	Other revenue		(7,500)	
Reallocate Engineering salaries to Technical Officer	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(127,455)	
Reallocate Engineering salaries to Technical Officer	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(17,698)	
Supply of two hooklift bins	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(25,000)	
Reallocate Operations Crew salaries to deliver Youth Bike Track	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(66,936)	
Reallocate Operations Crew salaries to deliver Youth Bike Track	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(111,072)	
Library feasibility study deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	100,000		
Depot relocation and Animal Mgmt plans deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	60,000		
Adjustment required to reconcile carry forward project	Operating Income	Grants, subsidies and contributions	13,279		
Grant funding to facilitate Australia Day expense	Operating Income	Grants, subsidies and contributions	10,000		
Increased Australia Day expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(5,000)	
Additional expenditure required for out os scope works at elected member request	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(3,734)	**(46,410)**
OCM 26/03/26 - Minute # C/0326/025					
Reduction in Rate revenue - Foundation Housing exemptions	Operating Income	General rates		(240,496)	**(286,906)**
FACR3 Budget Amendments - OCM 30/04/26					
Funds required for McMahon Estate Business case	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)	
Reclassify performance based award expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	8,000		
Reclassify performance based award expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(8,000)	
Reclassify and redistribute training expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	20,000		
Reclassify and redistribute training expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	5,000		
Reclassify and redistribute training expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	10,000		
Reclassify and redistribute training expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(10,000)	
Reduced uniform expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	20,000		
Reduced recruitment advertising expense	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	10,000		
Legal costs lower than forecast	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	10,000		
Reduced staff relocation expense	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	10,000		
Reclassifying employee health and safety expense	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(15,000)	
Reclassifying employee health and safety expense	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	15,000		
Lights and Pavilion maintenance	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(5,000)	
Costs associated with higher sales volume at BRAC	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(25,000)	
Higher sales receipts at BRAC	Operating Income	Fees and charges	45,000		

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

12 BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Increased chemical usage due to unplanned shutdowns	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(16,500)
Increase to term two swimming lessons	Operating Income	Fees and charges	20,000	
Greater entry fees than forecast	Operating Income	Fees and charges	10,000	
Higher mid year holiday enrolments	Operating Income	Fees and charges	6,500	
Additional maintenance required for start of peak season	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(5,000)
Savings on Rates related expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	7,500	
Adjustment to interim rates due to delays at Landgate	Operating Income	General rates		(40,000)
Greater instance of rates paid by instalment	Operating Income	Interest revenue	35,204	
Increased instance of rate payment delinquency	Operating Income	Interest revenue	10,000	
Ancillary audit expense allocated within individual grant acquittals	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	20,000	
External contractor support for finance operational review	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(52,704)
Relief contractor to cover finance long service leave vacancy	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(31,667)
Salary Savings reallocated to fund relief contractor	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	26,667	
Salary Savings reallocated to fund relief contractor	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	5,000	
Increased cemetery fees	Operating Income	Fees and charges	5,000	
Savings on printing and stationery	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	5,000	
Estimated income from insurance claims (various)	Operating Income	Other revenue	40,000	
Lighting damage - Father McMahon Oval	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(25,000)
Internal salary reclassification - ICT department	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(20,271)
Internal salary reclassification - ICT department	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	50,471	
Internal salary reclassification - ICT department	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	5,000	
Funding required for managed ICT service provider to cover ongoing vacancies	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(35,200)
Ongoing advertising demand	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(11,050)
Reallocate funds from video production account to general advertising	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	6,050	
Reallocate funds from promotion & printing account to general advertising	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	5,000	
No advertising scheduled for rangers for the financial year	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	5,000	
Development application panel expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,620)
Increased subdivision applications	Operating Income	Fees and charges	6,200	
Increased miscellaneous town planning charges	Operating Income	Fees and charges	7,500	
Building permit fees tracking below budget	Operating Income	Fees and charges		(10,000)
Reduction in budget as "untamed" event did not go forward	Operating Expenditure	Other expenditure	20,000	
Decreased expenditure related to Cruise Broome	Operating Expenditure	Other expenditure	10,000	
Lower ad hoc funding requests than forecast	Operating Expenditure	Other expenditure	10,000	
Housing Support Program complete, no further grant funds receivable	Operating Income	Grants, subsidies and contributions		(11,180)
Recognise interest earned on Sanctuary Road grant funding	Operating Income	Interest revenue	8,494	
Lower animal tagging / control expense than forecast	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	20,000	
Increased funding for all abilities day 2026	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(7,300)
Savings in youth development allocated to disability programs	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	7,300	
Planned events completed at lower expense than forecast	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	7,500	
Reallocation of expense as hygeine officer role is now being completed internally	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	35,000	
Reallocation of expense as hygeine officer role is now being completed internally	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(35,000)
Depot security gates project deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	62,000	
Reallocation of salaries for technical officer to relief contractor	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs		(36,424)
Reallocation of salaries for technical officer to relief contractor	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	36,424	
Vibe roller not replaced	Capital Expenditure	Materials and contracts	170,000	
Reallocate drainage works salaries to contractor support = Broome Lotteries House	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(5,000)
Reallocate drainage works salaries to contractor support = Broome Lotteries House	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	5,000	
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Sector 1 Chinatown	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	30,000	
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Sector 5 Roebuck	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	55,000	
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Fairway Drive	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	20,000	
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Sector 3 Old Broome	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(100,000)
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Bore line Road	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(5,000)
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Sector 6 Broome North	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	20,000	
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Sector 7 LIA HIA Port	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(20,000)
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - 80 Mile Beach Rd	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(5,000)
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Port Smith Rd	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Yamashita Street	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	25,000	
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Sands Street	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	20,000	
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Wattle Drive	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	5,000	
Resource reallocations between works maintenance projects - Kanagae Drive	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	30,000	
Decreased expenditure on protective equipment	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	10,000	
Light vehicle replacement not required	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	30,000	
Transfer of funds to plant reserve for vehicle not replaced	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves		(30,000)
Increased sundry depot expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)
Increased tools expense - depot	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)
Reduced safety equipment expense	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	10,000	
Increase expenditure on tyres	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(25,000)
Reduced depot repairs expense	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	25,000	
Funding required for consultant support - Waste Financial Model	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(45,000)
Upgrade of ICT infrastructure at Waste Mgmt Facility	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)
Bulk tyre export not required this year	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	50,000	
Additional carting of stockpiled material required.	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(50,000)
Additional security required on site - Waste Mgmt Facility	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(40,000)
Dry hire of excavator to support compactor while under repair	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(40,000)
Consultant required to undertake review of waste strategy and action plan	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(18,000)
Reallocation of grant funded expenditure to Waste Sorted	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(11,439)
Reallocation of grant funded expenditure from Keep Australia Beautiful	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	11,439	
Additional refuse and recycling income from interim rates levied	Operating Income	Fees and charges	10,000	
Additional income generated from scrap steel processed on site	Operating Income	Other revenue	143,000	
Underspend recognised and not required for remainder of FY.	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	10,000	
Reallocation of funding from CB30 to fund retaining walls & foreshore pathway	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	200,000	
Reallocation of funding from CB30 to fund retaining walls & foreshore pathway	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(200,000)
Expenses related to Blackspot funding - additional income received to offset	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(29,259)
Additional Main Roads WA income not previously budgeted. See offsetting blackspot expense	Operating Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	36,302	
Recognise additional income received for future Footpath Works, transferred to Reserve.	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	291,989	
Recognise additional income received for future Footpath Works, transferred to Reserve.	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves		(291,989)
Recognise income received for future Headworks and Drainage works, transferred to Reserve	Capital Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	18,420	
Recognise income received for future Headworks and Drainage works, transferred to Reserve	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves		(18,420)
Opportunity to reallocate salary savings from vacancies within the team over the FY.	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	50,000	
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Japanese Cemetery	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(5,000)
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Japanese Cemetery	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	5,000	
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Broome Cemetery	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(15,000)

SHIRE OF BROOME
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2026

12 BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Male Oval	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	10,000		
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Haynes Oval	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	10,000		
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Bedford Park	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	16,000		
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Town Beach	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(65,000)	
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Town Beach Water Pk	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(18,000)	
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Frangipani Park	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	7,000		
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - BRAC Grounds	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(17,000)	
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - BRAC Ovals	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(38,000)	
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Chinatown	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(30,000)	
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Chinatown	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	10,000		
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Sunset Pk	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	15,000		
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Roebuck Estate	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	5,000		
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Broome North	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	5,000		
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Drain Slashing	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	5,000		
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Roundabouts	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	20,000		
Salary Savings - reallocated to fund contractors in P&G projects	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	40,000		
Increased expense on minor / handheld tools - P&G	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(12,500)	
Salary Savings - reallocated to fund contractors in P&G projects (Town Beach / BRAC)	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	70,000		
Decreased expenditure required for task specific protective equipment	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	12,500		
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - Shire office Barker St	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(20,000)	
Reallocation of salary & contractor expense between P&G activities - KRO	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(10,000)	
Male Oval renewal project deferred	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	13,800		
Transfer of funds to POS reserve for deferred Male Oval project	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves		(13,800)	
Funding required for defects in Chinatown signage	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(15,000)	
Recognising refund of rent paid following rent abatement	Operating Expenditure	Other expenditure		(9,375)	
Increased rent from Camel tour operators	Operating Income	Other revenue	7,000		
Recognise additional WABN grant funding	Operating Income	Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	100,000		
Recognise expenditure in connection with additional WABN grant funding	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(100,000)	
Restoration of Sam Male lugger commencing in Q4, funded by Building Reserve	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(100,000)	
Transfer from Building Reserve to fund lugger restoration	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves	100,000		
Recognition of project savings - Administration building air conditioning	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	1,000,000		
Transfer of surplus funds from Admin building airconditioning project to Building Reserve	Capital Expenditure	Transfer to reserves		(1,000,000)	
Funding required for structure demolition - Gantheaume Pt Ablutions	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(30,000)	
Transfer from Building Reserve to fund demolition - Gantheaume Pt Ablutions	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves	30,000		
Town beach toilet block renewal project completed under budget	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts	5,000		
Funding required for escalating short term maintenance - Civic Centre	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(200,000)	
Transfer from Building Reserve to fund Civic Centre maintenance	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves	200,000		
Funds required to replace airconditioning cassette - BRAC	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(5,736)	
Funding required for escalating maintenance - KRO1	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(200,000)	
Transfer from Building Reserve to fund KRO1 maintenance	Capital Income	Transfer from reserves	200,000		
Reallocate salary savings to relief contract staff for pressure washing of public infrastructure	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	27,000		
Reallocate salary savings to relief contract staff for pressure washing of public infrastructure	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(27,000)	
Reallocate FACR3 organisational savings to reduce Cable Beach Stage 2 Loan	Capital Income	Proceeds from new borrowings		(416,380)	(195,460)
OCM 21/05/26 - Minute # C/0526/052					
Reallocate Salary savings in engineering to consultants	Operating Expenditure	Employee costs	30,000		
Reallocate Salary savings in engineering to consultants	Operating Expenditure	Materials and contracts		(30,000)	(195,460)
OCM 21/05/26 - Minute # C/0526/052					
Variation to ACOR project consultancy - Cable Beach Stage 2	Capital Expenditure	Payments for construction of infrastructure	405,000		
Variation to ACOR project consultancy - Cable Beach Stage 2	Capital Expenditure	Payments for construction of infrastructure		(405,000)	(195,460)
			20,588,477	**(20,783,937)**	**(195,460)**

9.4.3 MONTHLY PAYMENT LISTING - MAY 2026

LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Nil
APPLICANT:	Nil
FILE:	FRE02
AUTHOR:	Fiance Officer
CONTRIBUTOR/S:	Nil
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Director Corporate Services
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil

SUMMARY:
This report recommends that Council receive the list of payments made under delegated authority, as per the attachment to this report, for April 2026.

BACKGROUND

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has delegated authority via Delegation 1.2.20 Payments from the Municipal or Trust Funds, to make payments from the Municipal and Trust funds as per budget allocations and in line with applicable policies.

COMMENT

The Shire provides payments to suppliers by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT and BPAY), cheque, credit card or direct debit. Attachment 1 provides a list of all payments processed under delegated authority in April 2026.

CONSULTATION

Nil.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996

12. Payments from municipal fund or trust fund, restrictions on making

(1) A payment may only be made from the municipal fund or the trust fund —

(a) if the local government has delegated to the CEO the exercise of its power to make payments from those funds — by the CEO; or

(b) otherwise, if the payment is authorised in advance by a resolution of the council.

13. Payments from municipal fund or trust fund by CEO, CEO's duties as to etc.

(1) If the local government has delegated to the CEO the exercise of its power to make payments from the municipal fund or the trust fund, a list of accounts paid by the CEO is to be prepared each month showing for each account paid since the last such list was prepared —

(a) the payee's name; and

(b) the amount of the payment; and

(c) the date of the payment; and

(d) sufficient information to identify the transaction.

(3) A list prepared under sub regulation (1) or (2) is to be —
(a) presented to the Council at the next ordinary meeting of the Council after the list is prepared; and
(b) recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

13A. Payments by employees via purchasing cards.

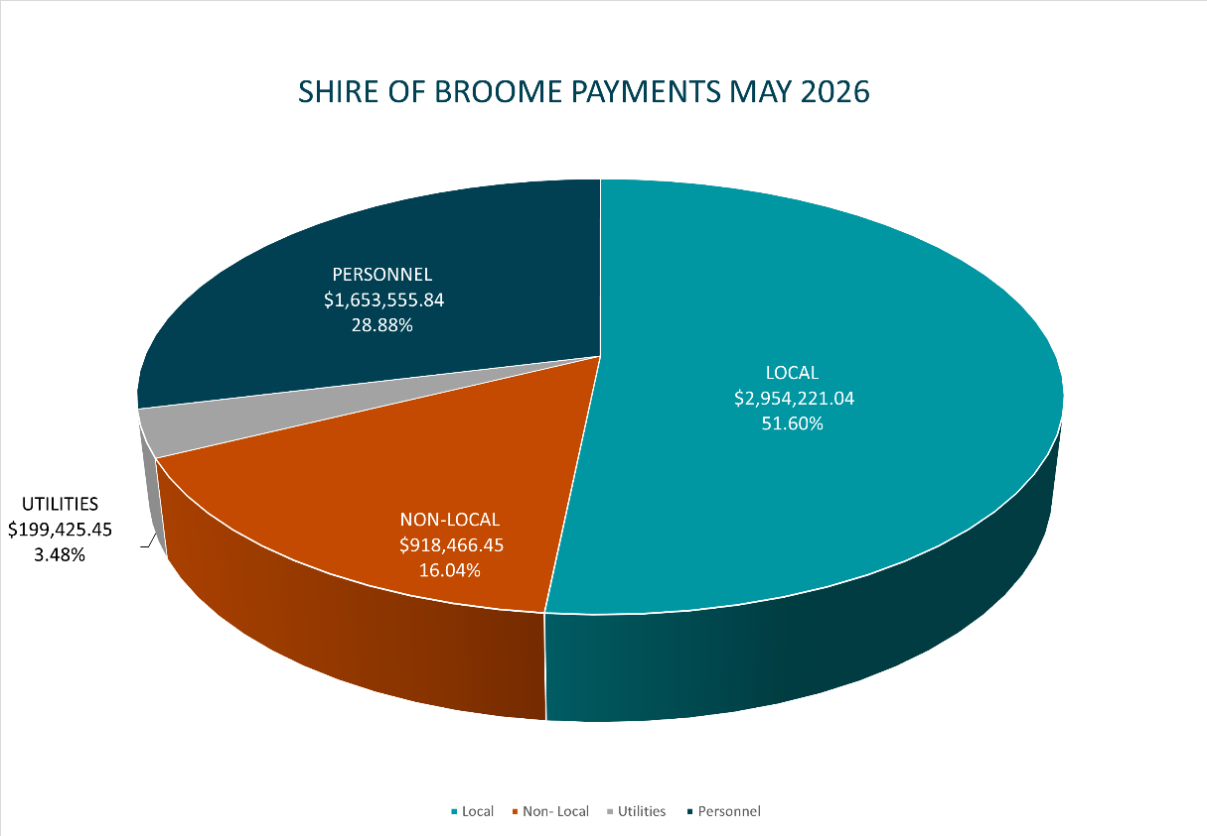
(1) If a local government has authorised an employee to use a credit, debit or other purchasing card, a list of payments made using the card must be prepared each month showing the following for each payment made since the last such list was prepared —
(a) the payee's name;
(b) the amount of the payment;
(c) the date of the payment;
(d) sufficient information to identify the payment.
(2) A list prepared under sub regulation (1) must be —
(a) presented to the council at the next ordinary meeting of the council after the list is prepared; and
(b) recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

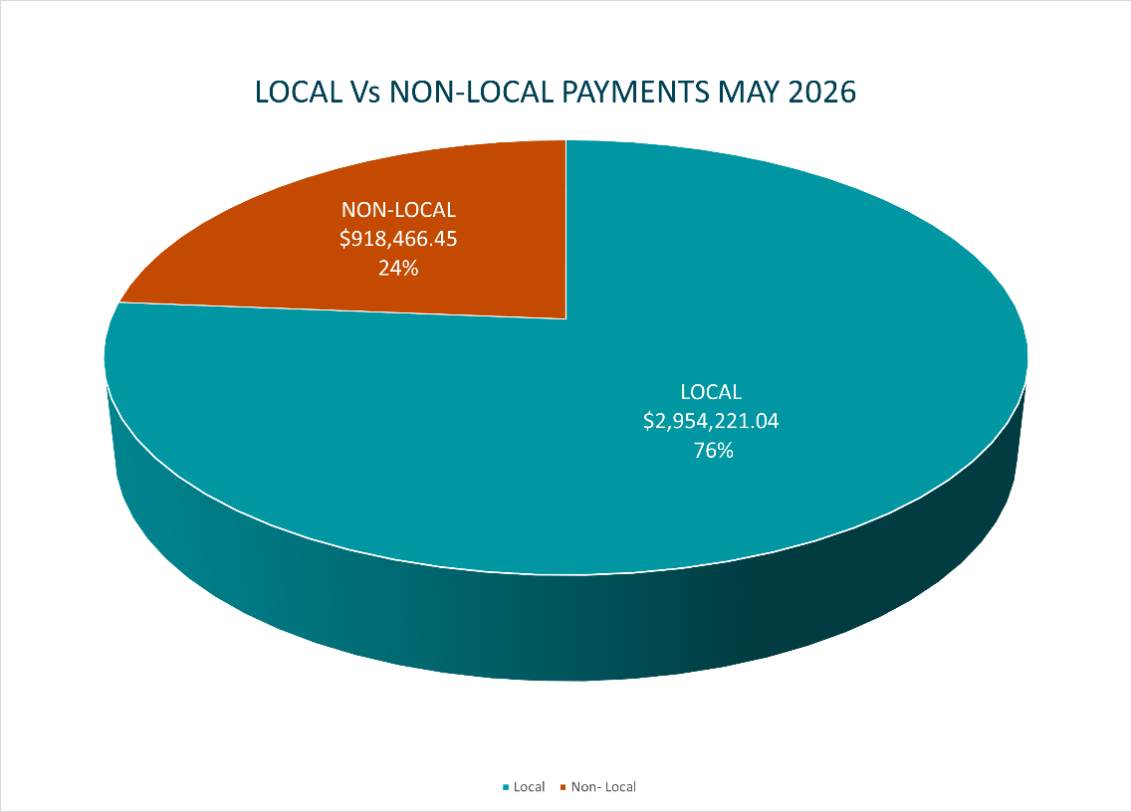
Nil.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

List of payments made in accordance with budget and delegated authority. Payments can also be analysed as follows:



Note: Personnel payments in this analysis include payroll, superannuation (contained within Direct Debit type payments), payroll tax and other deductions (contained within the EFT Payments type payments).



The above graph shows the percentage of local spend in comparison to non-local and recoupable spend for May 2026, after $1,653,555.84 in personnel payments, $199,425.45 in utilities, and other non-local sole suppliers were excluded.

YEAR TO DATE CREDITOR PAYMENTS

The table below summarises the total payments made to creditors year to date:

Month	Cheques	EFT Payments	Direct Debit	Credit Card	Trust	Payroll	Total Creditors
Jul-25	$ 4,895.35	$ 4,634,889.06	$ 528,035.87	$ 40,093.25	$ -	$ 877,394.96	$ 6,085,308.49
Aug-25	$ -	$ 5,504,680.41	$ 365,632.93	$ 45,381.35	$ -	$ 853,707.24	$ 6,769,401.93
Sep-25	$ 3,500.00	$ 6,108,370.52	$ 402,977.55	$ 44,223.11	$ -	$ 834,426.18	$ 7,393,497.36
Oct-25	$ -	$ 6,082,061.10	$ 557,648.24	$ 34,571.75	$ -	$ 1,393,817.93	$ 8,068,099.02
Nov-25	$ -	$ 4,053,227.00	$ 444,421.59	$ 34,486.06	$ -	$ 949,687.30	$ 5,481,821.95
Dec-25	$ 610.40	$ 6,161,207.00	$ 443,797.27	$ 32,929.74	$ -	$ 933,837.26	$ 7,572,381.67
Jan-26	$ 311.85	$ 4,343,202.19	$ 543,228.47	$ 22,796.01	$ -	$ 898,109.77	$ 5,807,648.29
Feb-26	$ -	$ 3,353,085.67	$ 393,916.42	$ 27,519.71	$ -	$ 907,957.68	$ 4,682,479.48
Mar-26	$ -	$ 5,002,038.90	$ 288,770.90	$ 45,518.47	$ -	$ 929,437.45	$ 6,265,765.72
Apr-26	$ 557.05	$ 8,774,191.05	$ 537,169.95	$ 33,673.78	$ -	$ 1,351,453.03	$ 10,697,044.86
May-26	$ -	$ 4,356,606.05	$ 453,333.53	$ 33,250.92	$ -	$ 882,478.28	$ 5,725,668.78
Jun-26							
TOTAL	**$ 9,874.65**	**$ 58,373,558.95**	**$ 4,958,932.72**	**$ 394,444.15**	**$ -**	**$ 10,812,307.08**	**$ 74,549,117.55**

RISK

The risk of Council not receiving this report is extreme as this will result in non-compliance with Regulation 13 of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*.

The likelihood of this ever occurring is rare due to the CEO's implementation of procedures to ensure payment details are disclosed to Council in a timely manner, as well as Procurement and Purchasing policies which ensure these payments are made in accordance with budget and delegated authority and comply with *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*.

STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS

Performance - We will deliver excellent governance, service & value for everyone.

Outcome 9 - Effective leadership, advocacy and governance

Objective 9.2 Deliver cost effective, fit-for-purpose assets, facilities and equipment.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Simple Majority

REPORT RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

1. *Receives the list of payments made from the Municipal and Trust Accounts in April 2026, totalling $5,725,668.78 (Attachment 1) per the requirements of Regulation 12 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 covering:*
   a) *EFT Vouchers EFT83956 – EFT84267 totalling $4,356,606.05;*
   b) *Municipal Cheque Vouchers 00000 – 00000 totalling $0.00;*
   c) *Trust Cheque Vouchers 00000 – 00000 totalling $0.00; and*
   d) *Municipal Direct Debits, DD35439.1 – DD35519.1 including payroll totalling $1,335,811.81.*
2. *Receives the list of payments made by credit cards in May 2026, totalling $33,250.92 (contained within Attachment 1) per the requirements of Regulation 13A of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 covering Direct Debits DD35526.1 – DD35526.24.*
3. *Notes the local spend of $2,954,221.04 included in the amount above, equating to 76% of total payments excluding personnel, utility, and other external sole supplier costs.*

Attachments
1. ATTACHMENT 1

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
EFT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
EFT83964	5/8/2026	AARON MANSON (POOL WISDOM)	Pool Chemicals Supply – BRAC	$ 2,007.86
EFT84012	5/11/2026	AARON MANSON (POOL WISDOM)	Pool Chemicals Supply – BRAC	$ 3,081.68
EFT84107	5/20/2026	AARON MANSON (POOL WISDOM)	Water Testing- Town Beach Water Park	$ 728.75
EFT84164	5/26/2026	AARON MANSON (POOL WISDOM)	Water Testing- Town Beach Water Park	$ 569.60
EFT84213	5/28/2026	AARON MANSON (POOL WISDOM)	Pool Chemicals Supply – BRAC	$ 1,505.60
EFT84108	5/20/2026	ABCO HOLDINGS WA PTY LTD TA CHI MAYI KITCHEN	Catering- Work Ready Workshop	$ 643.50
EFT83965	5/8/2026	ABL LANDSCAPING CONTRACTING PTY LTD	Garden Maintenance- Property & Leasing	$ 2,420.00
EFT84053	5/14/2026	ABL LANDSCAPING CONTRACTING PTY LTD	Weed Management Services- BRAC	$ 1,698.16
EFT84165	5/26/2026	ABL LANDSCAPING CONTRACTING PTY LTD	Landscaping Maintenance- Jigal Drive Nature Strips	$ 467.50
EFT84214	5/28/2026	ABL LANDSCAPING CONTRACTING PTY LTD	Landscape Maintenance- Broome Cemetery	$ 4,840.00
EFT84109	5/20/2026	ABLE ELECTRICAL (WA) PTY LTD	Commercial Oven Installation- Civic Centre	$ 1,650.00
EFT84054	5/14/2026	ACOR CONSULTANTS (WA) PTY LIMITED	Walmanyjun Cable Beach Redevelopment- Superintendence (RFQ 25/32)	$ 135,863.75
EFT84110	5/20/2026	ACOR CONSULTANTS (WA) PTY LIMITED	Old Broome Road Stormwater Pit Design- Engineering	$ 3,850.00
EFT84013	5/11/2026	ACURIX NETWORKS PTY LTD	Public Wi-Fi- Library	$ 497.20
EFT84014	5/11/2026	ADVANCED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	LED Lighting Supply- BRAC	$ 1,072.50
EFT83966	5/8/2026	AFGRI EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Grader Parts- Shire Fleet	$ 1,492.91
EFT84166	5/26/2026	AFGRI EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Grader Parts- Shire Fleet	$ 377.46
EFT84215	5/28/2026	AFGRI EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Cutter Spindles Supply- Shire Fleet	$ 1,296.67
EFT83967	5/8/2026	AIT SPECIALISTS PTY LTD	Fuel Tax Credits Review- March 2026	$ 644.60
EFT84015	5/11/2026	ALBA HOLDINGS PTY LTD T/AS QUALITY PRESS ATFT ALBA UNIT TRUST	Broome Waste Guide- WMF	$ 1,276.00
EFT83968	5/8/2026	ASK WASTE MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	Waste Strategy & Action Plan Review- Infrastructure (RFQ 25-31)	$ 6,921.75
EFT83969	5/8/2026	ASSORTED SIGNS	Signage Supply – BRAC	$ 521.25
EFT84055	5/14/2026	AUSSIE BROADBAND LIMITED	Aussie Broadband Internet- ICT	$ 2,526.70
EFT84167	5/26/2026	AUSTRALIA POST	Postal Charges- Shire Administration	$ 2,569.06
EFT83956	5/1/2026	AUSTRALIAN SERVICES UNION - WA BRANCH	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 581.00
EFT84098	5/15/2026	AUSTRALIAN SERVICES UNION - WA BRANCH	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 554.50
EFT84261	5/28/2026	AUSTRALIAN SERVICES UNION - WA BRANCH	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 554.50
EFT84111	5/20/2026	AUSTRALIAN SPORTS FOUNDATION	Quick Response Grants- Community Development	$ 500.00
EFT83957	5/1/2026	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 133,846.00
EFT84099	5/15/2026	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 138,540.00
EFT84262	5/28/2026	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 133,019.00
EFT84106	5/20/2026	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE - FBT	Fringe Benefits Tax Return 2025/2026- Financial Services	$ 80,177.71
EFT84168	5/26/2026	AVIAIR	Sponsorship Contribution- Inter-regional Flight Network C/1222/026	$ 35,356.20
EFT84169	5/26/2026	BAIRD AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	Review of Coastal Hazard Risk Management & Adaption Plan (RFQ 24/26)	$ 30,965.00
EFT84216	5/28/2026	BARNATO FABRICATION PTY LTD	Water Truck Fabrication- Parks & Gardens	$ 2,951.23
EFT84170	5/26/2026	BENTLEY MCGUINNESS MEDIA PTY LTD	Councillor Media Training- Governance	$ 2,469.43
EFT84056	5/14/2026	BISHOPP OUTDOOR ADVERTISING PTY LTD	Fight The Bite Advertising- Environmental Health	$ 2,131.26
EFT83970	5/8/2026	BLACKWOODS	Employee Uniform- People & Culture	$ 583.97
EFT84016	5/11/2026	BLACKWOODS	Employee Uniform- People & Culture	$ 229.91
EFT84112	5/20/2026	BLACKWOODS	Uniform- Parks & Gardens	$ 114.40
EFT84171	5/26/2026	BLACKWOODS	Uniform- People & Culture	$ 710.42
EFT84217	5/28/2026	BLACKWOODS	Signage Supply- BRAC	$ 46.20
EFT84017	5/11/2026	BOC LIMITED	Oxygen- BRAC	$ 404.41
EFT84113	5/20/2026	BP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD - FUEL	Diesel Bulk- Depot	$ 18,880.03
EFT84057	5/14/2026	BROOME BRICKLAYERS	Paving Works- Infrastructure	$ 19,800.00
EFT84058	5/14/2026	BROOME BUILDERS PTY LTD	Crossover Subsidy Reimbursements	$ 3,000.00
EFT84114	5/20/2026	BROOME BUILDERS PTY LTD	Crossover Subsidy Reimbursements	$ 3,000.00
EFT84018	5/11/2026	BROOME CAMPUS NORTH REGIONAL TAFE	Traffic Management Course- Parks & Gardens	$ 1,587.15
EFT84172	5/26/2026	BROOME CAMPUS NORTH REGIONAL TAFE	Work Safety At Height Courses- Parks & Gardens	$ 85.84
EFT84218	5/28/2026	BROOME CAMPUS NORTH REGIONAL TAFE	Organisational Training- Infrastructure	$ 391.92
EFT84059	5/14/2026	BROOME CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (INC)	2025/26 Sponsorship Agreement- Economic Development	$ 6,600.00

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
EFT84115	5/20/2026	BROOME CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (INC)	West Kimberley Careers Expo Platinum Sponsor- People & Culture	$ 1,100.00
EFT83971	5/8/2026	BROOME CIRCLE	Room Hire- WMF	$ 60.50
EFT84173	5/26/2026	BROOME FISHING CLUB	Christmas Party Venue Hire- People & Culture	$ 1,500.00
EFT84219	5/28/2026	BROOME LOTTERIES HOUSE INC	Water Usage Reimbursement- Lotteries House	$ 545.17
EFT84116	5/20/2026	BROOME NETBALL ASSOCIATION	Quick Response Grant- Community Sponsorship Program	$ 1,000.00
EFT84019	5/11/2026	BROOME PROGRESSIVE SUPPLIES	Milk- Depot	$ 19.64
EFT84060	5/14/2026	BROOME PROGRESSIVE SUPPLIES	Kiosk Stock & Consumables- BRAC	$ 375.33
EFT84117	5/20/2026	BROOME PROGRESSIVE SUPPLIES	Kiosk Stock & Consumables- BRAC	$ 163.14
EFT84174	5/26/2026	BROOME PROGRESSIVE SUPPLIES	Kiosk Stock & Consumables- BRAC	$ 749.82
EFT84220	5/28/2026	BROOME PROGRESSIVE SUPPLIES	Kiosk Stock & Consumables- BRAC	$ 1,622.37
EFT84154	5/22/2026	BROOME PROPERTY PEOPLE	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 2,389.89
EFT84221	5/28/2026	BROOME PROPERTY PEOPLE	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 1,532.14
EFT84222	5/28/2026	BROOME SCOOTERS PTY LTD (KIMBERLEY MOWERS & SPARES)	Safety Equipment- Parks & Gardens	$ 689.50
EFT84118	5/20/2026	BROOME SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL P&C	Musicians- China Town Easter Event	$ 500.00
EFT83958	5/1/2026	BROOME SHIRE INSIDE STAFF SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 720.00
EFT84100	5/15/2026	BROOME SHIRE INSIDE STAFF SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 690.00
EFT84263	5/28/2026	BROOME SHIRE INSIDE STAFF SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 660.00
EFT83959	5/1/2026	BROOME SHIRE OUTDOOR STAFF SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 990.00
EFT84101	5/15/2026	BROOME SHIRE OUTDOOR STAFF SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 960.00
EFT84264	5/28/2026	BROOME SHIRE OUTDOOR STAFF SOCIAL CLUB	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 990.00
EFT84119	5/20/2026	BROOME SMALL ENGINE SERVICES	Brush Cutter Parts- Parks & Gardens	$ 194.15
EFT83972	5/8/2026	BROOME TOWING & SALVAGE	Bus Storage- Ranger Services	$ 1,870.00
EFT84175	5/26/2026	BROOME TOWING & SALVAGE	Bus Storage- Ranger Services	$ 2,350.00
EFT84176	5/26/2026	BROOME VETERINARY HOSPITAL	Pound Rental March 2026- Ranger Services	$ 11,000.00
EFT84020	5/11/2026	BROOMECRETE	Concrete Supply- Parks & Gardens	$ 451.00
EFT84177	5/26/2026	BROOMECRETE	Aggregate Supply- Parks & Gardens	$ 396.00
EFT84021	5/11/2026	BUNNINGS BROOME	Garden Sprayer- Parks & Gardens	$ 314.99
EFT83973	5/8/2026	CABLE BEACH PAINTING SERVICES PTY LTD	Interior Painting- Civic Centre	$ 11,435.60
EFT84223	5/28/2026	CABLE BEACH PAINTING SERVICES PTY LTD	Chambers Area Painting Works- Shire Administration	$ 3,465.00
EFT84022	5/11/2026	CABLE BEACH TYRES CO PTY LTD (GOODYEAR AUTOCARE BROOME)	Tyres Replacement- Shire Fleet	$ 840.00
EFT84120	5/20/2026	CABLE BEACH TYRES CO PTY LTD (GOODYEAR AUTOCARE BROOME)	Tyres Replacement- Shire Fleet	$ 360.00
EFT84178	5/26/2026	CABLE BEACH TYRES CO PTY LTD (GOODYEAR AUTOCARE BROOME)	Tyre Services- Shire Fleet	$ 122.00
EFT84224	5/28/2026	CABLE BEACH TYRES CO PTY LTD (GOODYEAR AUTOCARE BROOME)	Tyre Services- Shire Fleet	$ 2,032.00
EFT84179	5/26/2026	CBC CONSULTING PTY LTD (AS THE TRUSTEE FOR CC&M UNIT TRUST)	Structural Engineering Design & Documentation- Cable Beach Foreshore Re-development	$ 5,500.00
EFT84155	5/22/2026	CHARTER PROPERTY GROUP PTY LTD	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 4,127.85
EFT83960	5/1/2026	CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 1,560.24
EFT84102	5/15/2026	CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 1,560.24
EFT84265	5/28/2026	CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 1,560.24
EFT84225	5/28/2026	CIRCUITWEST INC	Presenter Fee- Civic Centre	$ 1,650.00
EFT84061	5/14/2026	CLARK EQUIPMENT SALES PTY LTD	Filters For Bobcat- Depot	$ 1,452.76
EFT83974	5/8/2026	CLEANAWAY CO PTY LTD	General Waste Services- Kimberley Regional Office	$ 1,919.16
EFT84023	5/11/2026	CLEANAWAY CO PTY LTD	Emptying Recycling Bins- WMF (RFQ 23-16)	$ 1,346.04
EFT84062	5/14/2026	CLEANAWAY CO PTY LTD	Waste Removal- Shire Administration	$ 819.45
EFT84063	5/14/2026	CMA CONTRACTING PTY LTD	Head Contract Claim 12- Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment Stage 2 (RFT 24/10)	$ 1,764,439.35
EFT83975	5/8/2026	COAST & COUNTRY ELECTRICS	RCD & Smoke Alarm Testing- Property & Leasing	$ 572.00
EFT84024	5/11/2026	COAST & COUNTRY ELECTRICS	Electrical Fault Investigation- WMF	$ 236.50
EFT84121	5/20/2026	COAST & COUNTRY ELECTRICS	Water Play Buttons Replacement- Town Beach Water Park	$ 782.18
EFT84180	5/26/2026	COAST & COUNTRY ELECTRICS	VSD Installation- BRAC	$ 3,124.00
EFT84226	5/28/2026	COAST & COUNTRY ELECTRICS	Streetlight Repairs & LED Renewal- BRAC	$ 3,653.54
EFT84227	5/28/2026	CONNECT CALL CENTRE SERVICES	After Hours Call Centre Charges- Shire Administration	$ 614.02
EFT84064	5/14/2026	CONNOLLY HOMES PTY LTD	Crossover Subsidy Reimbursements	$ 1,000.00
EFT83976	5/8/2026	CORSIGN WA PTY LTD	Signage Replacement – Works & Operations	$ 11,174.90

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
EFT84122	5/20/2026	CORSIGN WA PTY LTD	Signage Replacement – Works & Operations	$ 8,272.55
EFT84228	5/28/2026	CS LEGAL	Debt Collection Fees- Rates	$ 5.50
EFT83977	5/8/2026	D & G COMPANY WA PTY LTD TA (BROOME PLUMBING & GAS)	Annual Backflow Device Testing- Engineering	$ 8,030.00
EFT84025	5/11/2026	D & G COMPANY WA PTY LTD TA (BROOME PLUMBING & GAS)	Plumbing Repair- Civic Centre	$ 210.00
EFT84123	5/20/2026	D & G COMPANY WA PTY LTD TA (BROOME PLUMBING & GAS)	Plumbing Works- Civic Centre	$ 731.50
EFT84181	5/26/2026	D & G COMPANY WA PTY LTD TA (BROOME PLUMBING & GAS)	Annual Backflow Device Testing- Engineering	$ 110.00
EFT84229	5/28/2026	D & G COMPANY WA PTY LTD TA (BROOME PLUMBING & GAS)	Appliance Replacement- Property & Leasing	$ 5,078.00
EFT84183	5/26/2026	D. WARREN	Staff Travel Reimbursement- Rangers	$ 513.17
EFT84124	5/20/2026	DAIMLER TRUCKS BROOME	Loadbinders Supply- Shire Fleet	$ 303.56
EFT84125	5/20/2026	DARWIN PLANT WHOLESALERS	Shire Landscaping- Cable Beach Stage 2	$ 3,109.70
EFT83978	5/8/2026	DATAFUEL FINANCIAL SYSTEMS PTY LTD	Annual License Renewal- ICT	$ 1,007.60
EFT84096	5/15/2026	DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY REGULATION AND SAFETY	APRIL BSL 2026	$ 5,947.19
EFT84182	5/26/2026	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE	Disclosure of Information Fees- Ranger Services	$ 239.70
EFT84026	5/11/2026	DIVERS TAVERN	Alcohol Restock- Civic Centre	$ 2,816.00
EFT83979	5/8/2026	DONALD KNOX SERVICES PTY LTD TA KIMBERLEY SECURITY SYSTEMS	Annual Duress Testing & Inspection- Administration Building & Library	$ 462.00
EFT84156	5/22/2026	E & S ROWE	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 1,260.12
EFT84231	5/28/2026	E. KERR	Wellness Package Reimbursement- People & Culture	$ 85.00
EFT84230	5/28/2026	E. MARIAN	Wellness Package Reimbursement- People & Culture	$ 85.00
EFT83961	5/1/2026	EASISALARY PTY LTD TA EASI	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 5,406.01
EFT84103	5/15/2026	EASISALARY PTY LTD TA EASI	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 5,654.61
EFT84266	5/28/2026	EASISALARY PTY LTD TA EASI	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 5,212.02
EFT84184	5/26/2026	EFTSURE PTY LTD	EFT Base Platform Annual Subscription 26/27- ICT	$ 6,903.78
EFT84185	5/26/2026	EZESCAN	Annual Software Maintenance- ICT	$ 2,956.64
EFT84189	5/26/2026	F. MAMMONE	Staff Travel Allowance- Financial Services	$ 1,964.07
EFT83980	5/8/2026	FIRESAFE RESOURCE & INDUSTRIAL TA FIRE & SAFETY SERVICES CO	Routine Fire Servicing- Broome Visitor Centre	$ 92.40
EFT84232	5/28/2026	FIRESAFE RESOURCE & INDUSTRIAL TA FIRE & SAFETY SERVICES CO	Smoke Detector Replacement- Broome Visitor Centre	$ 9,417.10
EFT84186	5/26/2026	FOCUS NETWORKS (PROGRESSIVE CREATIVE SOLUTIONS)	IT Support Services- ICT	$ 16,811.30
EFT83981	5/8/2026	FOOTPRINT CLEANING (EMPOWER3 PTY LTD)	Cleaning Services- Broome Surf Lifesaving Club	$ 7,722.50
EFT84126	5/20/2026	FOOTPRINT CLEANING (EMPOWER3 PTY LTD)	Cleaning Services- Cable Beach House	$ 1,980.00
EFT84187	5/26/2026	FOOTPRINT CLEANING (EMPOWER3 PTY LTD)	Footpath Cleaning & Sealing- Works & Operations	$ 18,595.50
EFT84233	5/28/2026	FOOTPRINT CLEANING (EMPOWER3 PTY LTD)	Maintenance & Cleaning Works- Town Beach Ablutions & Water Park	$ 960.00
EFT83982	5/8/2026	FORCH WA PTY LTD	Workshop Consumables- Depot	$ 9.35
EFT84188	5/26/2026	FORCH WA PTY LTD	Workshop Consumables- Depot	$ 323.04
EFT84065	5/14/2026	FOUNDATION HOUSING LIMITED	Rates Refund- A103837	$ 240,496.41
EFT84066	5/14/2026	FREESTYLE NOW (SHAUN JARVIS)	Skate & Scooter Sessions- Youth Development Program	$ 9,900.00
EFT84067	5/14/2026	FUEL TRANS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD TA RECHARGE PETROLEUM (BP BROOME CENTRAL)	Fuel Supply- Depot	$ 1,449.80
EFT84234	5/28/2026	FUELFIX & TANKS2GO	Fuel Tank Inspection & Testing- Depot	$ 12,989.46
EFT84235	5/28/2026	G. BISHOPS TRANSPORT SERVICES PTY LTD	Freight- Parks & Gardens	$ 9,451.04
EFT84127	5/20/2026	GLYN PTY LIMITED	Antenna & Cable Supply- Town Beach Water Park	$ 286.83
EFT84027	5/11/2026	GO GO MEDIA	In-Store Radio Service- BRAC	$ 198.00
EFT84028	5/11/2026	GOOD EARTH GARDEN PRODUCTS PTY LTD	Potting Mix- Cable Beach Redevelopment	$ 2,970.00
EFT84068	5/14/2026	GOOLARABOOLOO MILLIBINYARRI INDIGENOUS CORPORATION	Cultural Monitor Services- Walmanyjun Cable Beach Foreshore Redevelopment	$ 4,250.40
EFT84029	5/11/2026	GREAT NORTHERN LOGISTICS PTY LTD	Grease Trap Collection & Disposal- BRAC	$ 1,408.00
EFT84236	5/28/2026	H. TOIKANDER	Bond Refund- Property & Leasing	$ 850.00
EFT84030	5/11/2026	HALINA STORM PHOTOGRAPHY	Photography Services- Skate Party Event	$ 600.00
EFT84190	5/26/2026	HANG ME U.P. BROOME	Macrame Session- BRAC School Holiday Program	$ 728.00
EFT84031	5/11/2026	HARBY ENTERPRISES PTY LTD TA HSMARCOMS	Walmanyjun Cable Beach Redevelopment Stage 2 - Marketing & Communications Support (RFQ 25/08)	$ 9,350.00
EFT84032	5/11/2026	HAYS SPECIALIST RECRUITMENT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	Temporary Employee- Financial Services	$ 3,151.09
EFT84129	5/20/2026	HAYS SPECIALIST RECRUITMENT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	Temporary Employee- Financial Services	$ 2,520.87
EFT84191	5/26/2026	HAYS SPECIALIST RECRUITMENT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	Temporary Employee- Financial Services	$ 3,165.37
EFT84130	5/20/2026	HERBERT SMITH FREEHILLS KRAMER	Lease Preparation- Broome Camels Safari	$ 1,242.20
EFT84237	5/28/2026	HERBERT SMITH FREEHILLS KRAMER	SEN Comms Tower License Renewal- Property & Assets	$ 986.70

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
EFT84192	5/26/2026	HERSEY'S SAFETY PTY LTD	Workshop Consumables- Depot	$ 3,074.30
EFT83983	5/8/2026	HITECH SPORTS PTY LTD	Netball Equipment- BRAC	$ 1,009.80
EFT84033	5/11/2026	HORIZON POWER (ELECTRICITY USAGE)	Electricity Charges- Various Street Lighting	$ 13,540.29
EFT84069	5/14/2026	HORIZON POWER (ELECTRICITY USAGE)	Electricity Charges- Various Street Lighting	$ 16,171.80
EFT83984	5/8/2026	HT CLEANING SERVICES PTY LTD	Cleaning Services- Various Shire Facilities (RFT 23/04)	$ 62,001.88
EFT84070	5/14/2026	HT CLEANING SERVICES PTY LTD	Cleaning Services- Broome Civic Centre	$ 849.74
EFT84131	5/20/2026	HT CLEANING SERVICES PTY LTD	Bio Cleaning- Town Beach Water Park & Playground	$ 477.40
EFT84193	5/26/2026	HT CLEANING SERVICES PTY LTD	Ad Hoc Cleaning- Civic Centre (RFT 23/04)	$ 1,198.71
EFT84238	5/28/2026	HT CLEANING SERVICES PTY LTD	Ad Hoc Cleaning Services- Civic Centre (RFT 23/04)	$ 2,427.68
EFT84157	5/22/2026	HUTCHINSON REAL ESTATE	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 9,776.78
EFT84132	5/20/2026	I. O'BRIEN	Staff Rent- Property & Leasing	$ 2,000.04
EFT84158	5/22/2026	I. O'BRIEN	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 2,172.62
EFT83985	5/8/2026	IANNELLO DESIGN	Cable Beach Map Design- Planning & Building Services	$ 825.00
EFT84133	5/20/2026	INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION GROUP	Lighting Repair- Father McMahon Oval	$ 2,931.50
EFT84034	5/11/2026	IOCTANE PTY LTD T/A LAUNCHPOD	Deposit For Pods Purchase- Library	$ 5,036.10
EFT84071	5/14/2026	IP & ST ELSON PTY LTD	Crossover Subsidy Reimbursements	$ 1,000.00
EFT84072	5/14/2026	J. COPPOCK	Rates Refund- A305168	$ 1,183.70
EFT84035	5/11/2026	J. DODDS	Learning & Development Policy- Re-imburse Course Fees- Management Accounting	$ 658.28
EFT84134	5/20/2026	J. DODDS	Learning & Development Policy- Re-imburse Course Fees- Business Finance	$ 658.28
EFT84159	5/22/2026	J. HEARSCH	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 2,607.14
EFT84073	5/14/2026	J. HILLIS	Rates Refund- A121086	$ 885.15
EFT84036	5/11/2026	J. HOFFMAN	Working With Children Check Reimbursement- People & Culture	$ 87.00
EFT84194	5/26/2026	J. WATT	Flight Reimbursement- WALGA Awards	$ 925.71
EFT83986	5/8/2026	JANI MURPHY & ASSOCIATES	Organisational Training- People & Culture	$ 3,575.00
EFT84195	5/26/2026	JAPANESE TRUCK AND BUS SPARES PTY LTD	Mirror Head- Shire Fleet	$ 853.40
EFT84074	5/14/2026	JOSH BYRNE & ASSOCIATES	Camp School Access Path Design- Engineering	$ 2,879.80
EFT83987	5/8/2026	JUST RECYCLE IT PTY LTD	Mulched Green Waste- WMF (RFT 22/11)	$ 12,190.75
EFT84037	5/11/2026	JUURLU BABA YAMITJI PTY LTD	Traffic Management Plan- Full Moon Rise Events	$ 687.50
EFT84198	5/26/2026	K. MASTROLEMBO	Staff Contract Travel Allowance- Development and Community	$ 1,798.20
EFT84135	5/20/2026	KARRATHA ASPHALT (CORPS & MANNING PAVEMENT SERVICES PTY LTD)	Reseal Program- Works & Operations (RFT 22/03)	$ 34,218.80
EFT83988	5/8/2026	KENNARDS HIRE	Collection Charge- WMF	$ 55.00
EFT84075	5/14/2026	KIMBERLEY CIVIL & DRAINAGE PTY LTD TA KIMBERLEY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT	Traffic Management Plan- Fredrick Street Reseal Works	$ 1,584.00
EFT83989	5/8/2026	KIMBERLEY CONTRACTING	Posi Shell Daily Application- WMF (RFT 23/07)	$ 36,300.00
EFT83990	5/8/2026	KIMBERLEY FITNESS & SUPPORT SERVICES	Group Fitness Program- BRAC	$ 1,512.00
EFT83991	5/8/2026	KIMBERLEY FUEL & OIL SERVICES	Hydraulic Oil Supply- Depot	$ 2,082.53
EFT84076	5/14/2026	KIMBERLEY FUEL & OIL SERVICES	Battery Supply- Shire Fleet	$ 4,832.54
EFT84196	5/26/2026	KIMBERLEY FUEL & OIL SERVICES	Filters Service- Shire Fleet	$ 513.43
EFT84239	5/28/2026	KIMBERLEY FUEL & OIL SERVICES	Filters Service- Shire Fleet	$ 533.86
EFT84077	5/14/2026	KIMBERLEY GARDENING AND MOWING	Garden Maintenance- March 2026 (RFQ 24-30)	$ 953.70
EFT84240	5/28/2026	KIMBERLEY GOLD PURE DRINKING WATER	Water Bottles- WMF	$ 108.00
EFT84197	5/26/2026	KIMBERLEY KERBS (ROADLINE CIVIL CONTRACTORS)	Kerbing- Infrastructure	$ 1,364.00
EFT84136	5/20/2026	KIMBERLEY TREE CARE	Neem Tree Pruning- Short & Carnarvon Streets	$ 2,436.50
EFT83992	5/8/2026	KOLORS PTY LTD (PINDAN PRINTING)	Signage Replacement- Works & Operations	$ 330.00
EFT83993	5/8/2026	KOORI MAIL	Newspaper Subscription- Library	$ 100.00
EFT84078	5/14/2026	L.M BROOKSBANK & R.J KIRK (KIRKS EARTHWORKS)	Tipper Hire For Material Cartage- WMF	$ 2,420.00
EFT84241	5/28/2026	LAND INSIGHTS	State of The Environment Review- Land Tenure	$ 11,171.60
EFT84199	5/26/2026	LANDGATE	Geographic Names Data Extract- Planning & Building Services	$ 232.65
EFT84242	5/28/2026	LANDGATE	GRV Interim Valuation- Rates	$ 93.25
EFT83962	5/1/2026	LGRCEU	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 24.00
EFT84104	5/15/2026	LGRCEU	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 24.00
EFT84267	5/28/2026	LGRCEU	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 24.00
EFT84137	5/20/2026	LINMAC BEARING EQUIPMENT	Hydraulic Hoses- Shire Fleet	$ 123.82

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
EFT84243	5/28/2026	LINMAC BEARING EQUIPMENT	Hydraulic Seals- Shire Fleet	$ 147.30
EFT83994	5/8/2026	LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONALS AUSTRALIA WA	Mentoring Program- People & Culture	$ 935.00
EFT83995	5/8/2026	LOCK & LOAD LASER TAG	Laser Tag Session- BRAC	$ 935.00
EFT84138	5/20/2026	LRL BROOME MEDICAL CLINIC	Pre Employment Medical- People & Culture	$ 285.00
EFT84079	5/14/2026	MAHER DIESEL AND HYDRAULICS PTY LTD	Mechanical Call-Outs- WMF (RFT24-13)	$ 550.00
EFT84200	5/26/2026	MAJOR MOTORS PTY LTD	RHS Mirror Assembly- Shire Fleet	$ 425.04
EFT83996	5/8/2026	MAMMOTH SECURITY PTY LTD (SIGNATURE SECURITY GROUP)	Annual Alarm Monitoring- Various Shire Facilities	$ 1,294.83
EFT84038	5/11/2026	MARKETFORCE(OMNICOM)	Advertisement- Firebreak & Fuel Hazard Reduction	$ 3,227.22
EFT84039	5/11/2026	MARRUGEKU INC	Royalties Fee For Marrugeku's Cut The Sky- Civic Centre	$ 1,465.20
EFT84040	5/11/2026	MCCORRY BROWN EARTHMOVING PTY LTD	Subdivisional Paths Program- Infrastructure (RFT 25/02)	$ 126,417.57
EFT84201	5/26/2026	MCCORRY BROWN EARTHMOVING PTY LTD	Footpath Renewals- Infrastructure	$ 9,600.78
EFT84080	5/14/2026	MCLEODS LAWYERS	Planning Compliance- 43 Wattle Drive	$ 3,019.28
EFT84041	5/11/2026	MIRLI MIRLI PTY LTD TRADING AS OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Stationery Items- Library	$ 92.60
EFT84139	5/20/2026	MIRLI MIRLI PTY LTD TRADING AS OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Stationery- Shire Administration	$ 76.95
EFT84244	5/28/2026	MIRLI MIRLI PTY LTD TRADING AS OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Office Partition Supply- Shire Administration	$ 2,924.09
EFT84081	5/14/2026	MONSTERBALL BROOME	Wrecking Ball Hire- Skate Party Events	$ 1,045.00
EFT84245	5/28/2026	MOORE AUSTRALIA AUDIT (WA)	Financial Reporting Workshop & Guide- Financial Services	$ 2,310.00
EFT84246	5/28/2026	NATIONAL AUSTRALIA DAY COUNCIL	Recovery of Grant Monies- NADC Australia Day 2026 Community Events Grant Program	$ 548.24
EFT84202	5/26/2026	NEIL MANSELL TRANSPORT PTY LTD	Live Plants Freight- Cable Beach Stage 2	$ 995.15
EFT84140	5/20/2026	NORTH WEST AUTO ELECTRICAL	Excavator Air Conditioning Repairs- WMF	$ 2,609.06
EFT84247	5/28/2026	NORTH WEST AUTO ELECTRICAL	GPS Install- Shire Fleet	$ 528.00
EFT83997	5/8/2026	NORTH WEST COAST SECURITY	Security Services- Library (RFT 22/06)	$ 11,277.38
EFT84042	5/11/2026	NORTH WEST COAST SECURITY	Security Services- Civic Centre	$ 800.25
EFT84082	5/14/2026	NORTH WEST COAST SECURITY	Security Services- Various Shire Facilities	$ 4,586.63
EFT84141	5/20/2026	NORTH WEST COAST SECURITY	Security Services- Medland Pavilion	$ 220.00
EFT84203	5/26/2026	NORTH WEST COAST SECURITY	Security Services- Medland Pavilion	$ 288.75
EFT84248	5/28/2026	NORTH WEST COAST SECURITY	Security Services- Civic Centre	$ 951.50
EFT83998	5/8/2026	NORTH WEST LOCKSMITHS	Key Supply- Medland Pavilion	$ 270.00
EFT84142	5/20/2026	NORTH WEST LOCKSMITHS	Padlock Shackle Installation- Medland Pavilion	$ 165.00
EFT84143	5/20/2026	NORTH WEST TRIM & SHADE (RED HILL MOTOR TRIMMING)	Speaker Cover Repairs- BRAC	$ 165.00
EFT83999	5/8/2026	NORTHWEST HYDRO SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (THINK WATER BROOME)	Reticulation Parts- Tanami Park (RFT 24/16)	$ 3,830.18
EFT84043	5/11/2026	NORTHWEST HYDRO SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (THINK WATER BROOME)	Reticulation Parts- Herbert Street Park (RFT 24/16)	$ 3,741.93
EFT84204	5/26/2026	NORTHWEST HYDRO SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (THINK WATER BROOME)	Reticulation Parts- Parks & Gardens (RFT24/16)	$ 550.06
EFT84249	5/28/2026	NORTHWEST HYDRO SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (THINK WATER BROOME)	Reticulation Parts- Parks & Gardens	$ 6,440.01
EFT84083	5/14/2026	NYAMBA BURU YAWURU LTD	Cultural Monitoring Services- Cable Beach Redevelopment	$ 16,775.56
EFT84144	5/20/2026	NYAMBA BURU YAWURU LTD	Cultural Monitoring Services- Old Broome Road Upgrade (RFT 25/11)	$ 6,890.40
EFT84205	5/26/2026	NYAMBA BURU YAWURU LTD	Smoking Ceremony & Welcome To Country- Reconciliation Week	$ 1,375.00
EFT84206	5/26/2026	OASIS EATERY	Catering- Special Meeting of Council	$ 277.50
EFT84000	5/8/2026	OBJECTIVE CORPORATION LIMITED	Annual Software Maintenance- ICT	$ 5,309.48
EFT84001	5/8/2026	ONCELL SYSTEMS INC	Annual Subscription- ICT	$ 2,495.00
EFT84044	5/11/2026	OPTEON PROPERTY GROUP PTY LTD	Market Rental Valuation- Property & Assets	$ 4,873.00
EFT84250	5/28/2026	OPTIC SECURITY GROUP NORWEST	CCTV & Wireless Network Maintenance- ICT	$ 2,765.26
EFT84002	5/8/2026	OTIUM PLANNING GROUP PTY LTD	Redevelopment Business Case- BRAC	$ 5,093.00
EFT84207	5/26/2026	PAXON GROUP	Financial Management Review 2025-2026- Financial Services (RFQ 25/33)	$ 19,800.00
EFT84045	5/11/2026	PEARL COAST DISTRIBUTORS	Kiosk Stock- BRAC	$ 2,114.45
EFT84145	5/20/2026	PEARL COAST DISTRIBUTORS	Kiosk Stock- BRAC	$ 743.25
EFT84251	5/28/2026	PEARL COAST DISTRIBUTORS	Kiosk Stock- BRAC	$ 550.65
EFT84003	5/8/2026	PEARL SEA HOLDINGS PTY LTD	Curtain Cleaning- Civic Centre	$ 665.28
EFT84084	5/14/2026	PGM CONSTRUCTIONS	Crossover Subsidy Reimbursements	$ 1,000.00
EFT84208	5/26/2026	PLAY CHECK	Playground Safety Inspection- Various Sites	$ 9,350.00
EFT84160	5/22/2026	PRD BROOME	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 12,253.57
EFT84161	5/22/2026	PRD FAMILY TRUST	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 4,779.76

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
EFT84046	5/11/2026	PRINTING IDEAS	Prestart Books- Shire Fleet	$ 481.80
EFT84146	5/20/2026	PRINTING IDEAS	Community Scorecard Printing- Marketing & Communications	$ 641.87
EFT84004	5/8/2026	QUEEN TIDE CREATIVE	Videographer Hire - Community Safety Video	$ 3,575.00
EFT84252	5/28/2026	R. DEGRAAF	Work Shoes Reimbursement- People & Culture	$ 221.76
EFT84209	5/26/2026	R. WADE TA YAWURU FENCING	Fence Replacement- Father McMahon Sports Field (RFQ 25/34)	$ 113,472.84
EFT84162	5/22/2026	RAY WHITE BROOME (STAFF RENTAL PAYMENTS)	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 4,127.98
EFT84147	5/20/2026	RED DIRT AUTO ELECTRICAL PTY LTD	Battery & Relay Supply- Shire Fleet	$ 227.25
EFT84148	5/20/2026	REGENT PUMPS PTY LTD	Pump Component Supply- BRAC	$ 313.50
EFT84085	5/14/2026	RM SURVEYS PTY LTD	Coastal Monitoring Aerial Survey- Cable Beach Foreshore	$ 2,678.50
EFT84005	5/8/2026	ROADLINE CIVIL CONTRACTORS	Old Broome Road Upgrade – Progress Claim #3 (RFT 25/11)	$ 300,412.51
EFT84253	5/28/2026	ROSMECH SALES & SERVICE PTY	Sweeper Truck Parts- Operations	$ 4,161.09
EFT84254	5/28/2026	S. CRADDOCK	Poster Design Wardrobe Swap- WMF	$ 350.00
EFT84087	5/14/2026	S. CROFT	Work Shoes Reimbursement- People & Culture	$ 241.92
EFT84090	5/14/2026	S. DAWSON	Rates Refund- A305703	$ 388.85
EFT84006	5/8/2026	S. HUGHES	Record Digitisation- Library	$ 4,750.00
EFT84086	5/14/2026	S. KLAWITTER	Crafting Sessions- BRAC	$ 868.00
EFT84210	5/26/2026	S. MASTROLEMBO	Staff Contract Travel Allowance- Office of The CEO	$ 1,487.18
EFT84088	5/14/2026	S. NASER	Work Shoes Reimbursement- People & Culture	$ 149.18
EFT84047	5/11/2026	SEAT ADVISOR PTY LTD	Ticket Sales Cost - Civic Centre	$ 326.76
EFT84149	5/20/2026	SEEK LIMITED	Recruitment Advertisement- People & Culture	$ 2,216.50
EFT84097	5/15/2026	SHIRE OF BROOME	APRIL BSL 2026	$ 95.00
EFT84007	5/8/2026	SOURCE BUSINESS PARTNERS PTY LTD (KELLI SMALL)	Monthly Fixed Fee 2026/ 27 Budget Preparation- Financial Services	$ 9,900.00
EFT84255	5/28/2026	SOURCE BUSINESS PARTNERS PTY LTD (KELLI SMALL)	Accounting Services- Financial Services	$ 2,155.99
EFT84008	5/8/2026	SOUTHERN CROSS AUSTEREO (SCA)	Regular Radio Advertising Space- Marketing & Communications	$ 1,889.80
EFT84048	5/11/2026	SOUTHERN MERIDAN CONSULTING PTY LTD (TA LG PROJECT AND RISK SOLUTIONS)	Project Governance Framework Review- Milestone 3	$ 41,769.20
EFT83963	5/1/2026	SPA SALARY PACKAGING AUSTRALIA	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 665.18
EFT84105	5/15/2026	SPA SALARY PACKAGING AUSTRALIA	Payroll Deductions/Contributions	$ 665.18
EFT84089	5/14/2026	SPORTSPOWER BROOME	Branded Rashie Supply- BRAC	$ 506.00
EFT84256	5/28/2026	SPORTSTG PTY LIMITED	Annual License Fee- BRAC	$ 2,376.00
EFT84257	5/28/2026	ST JOHN AMBULANCE AUSTRALIA (WA) INC	Staff First Aid Training- BRAC	$ 163.84
EFT84163	5/22/2026	STELLA LUMINOSA HOLDINGS PTY LTD	Staff Rent- JUNE 2026	$ 7,821.43
EFT84049	5/11/2026	STREETER & MALE PTY MITRE 10	Newspaper- Library	$ 104.80
EFT84091	5/14/2026	T - QUIP	Freight Charges- Depot	$ 50.00
EFT84092	5/14/2026	T. DONNELLY	Rates Refund- A114254	$ 3,967.57
EFT84150	5/20/2026	TERRITORY NATIVE PLANTS	Shire Landscaping & Miscellaneous Items- Cable Beach Stage 2	$ 16,894.50
EFT84050	5/11/2026	THE TRUSTEE FOR THE TINDAL FAMILY TRUST (HIMAC GROUP)	Blades & Bolts- Shire Fleet	$ 1,408.00
EFT84258	5/28/2026	THINKON AUSTRALIA	Cloud Connect Data Storage- ICT	$ 887.04
EFT84009	5/8/2026	TOTAL VENTILATION HYGIENE PTY LTD (AVERY AIRCONDITIONING)	Air Conditioning Maintenance- Library (RFT 24/17)	$ 1,948.03
EFT84051	5/11/2026	TOTAL VENTILATION HYGIENE PTY LTD (AVERY AIRCONDITIONING)	Investigate Air Conditioning Fault- Broome Visitor Centre	$ 351.12
EFT84093	5/14/2026	TOTAL VENTILATION HYGIENE PTY LTD (AVERY AIRCONDITIONING)	Degas Fridge & Freezers- WMF	$ 1,716.00
EFT84259	5/28/2026	TOTAL VENTILATION HYGIENE PTY LTD (AVERY AIRCONDITIONING)	Cool Room Repairs- BRAC	$ 9,440.93
EFT84211	5/26/2026	TOTALLY WORKWEAR	Safety Footwear- People & Culture	$ 128.00
EFT84260	5/28/2026	TROPPO SOUND	Tech Hire For Dave Hughes- Civic Centre	$ 440.00
EFT84010	5/8/2026	VERDANT HOLDINGS PTY LTD (PRD REAL ESTATE)	Rates Refund- A305468	$ 1,226.24
EFT84212	5/26/2026	VISIMAX	Plain Infringement Book- Community Safety & Rangers	$ 227.15
EFT84151	5/20/2026	VOCUS COMMUNICATIONS	Monthly Phone Charges- ICT	$ 999.63
EFT84011	5/8/2026	W. KELLY	Bond Refund- Property & Leasing	$ 3,000.00
EFT84094	5/14/2026	WALCOTT GROUP PTY LTD	Air Conditioning Renewal Works- Shire Administration (RFT 25/04)	$ 165,968.00
EFT84152	5/20/2026	WATTLEUP TRACTORS	Rotary Dual Winger Mower Parts- Parks & Gardens	$ 1,174.70
EFT84153	5/20/2026	WEST AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS	Fortnightly Advertising- Shire News	$ 6,798.00
EFT84095	5/14/2026	YOGAMON (MONIQUE ELLIS)	Group Fitness Program- BRAC	$ 975.00
EFT84052	5/11/2026	ZIPFORM PTY LTD	Flyer & Envelope- Old Broome Road	$ 2,398.47

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER TOTAL:				$ 4,356,606.05

MUNICIPAL CHEQUES - MAY 2026

Cheque #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL CHEQUES TOTAL:				$ -

TRUST CHEQUES - MAY 2026

Cheque #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
				$ -
TRUST CHEQUES TOTAL:				$ -

PAYROLL - MAY 2026

DD #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
PAY 187	5/1/2026	PAYROLL	Counsellor Sitting Fees- May 2026	$ 30,344.89
PAY 188	5/14/2026	PAYROLL	Payroll Fortnight Ending 12/05/2026	$ 430,454.00
PAY 189	5/15/2026	PAYROLL	Off Cycle Pay Run	$ 2,325.96
PAY 190	5/28/2026	PAYROLL	Payroll Fortnight Ending 26/05/2026	$ 419,353.43
PAYROLL TOTAL:				$ 882,478.28

MUNICIPAL CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS - MAY 2026

EFT #	Date	CARD	Description	Amount
DD35526.1	5/19/2026	SPORT & RECREATION FACILITY COORDINATOR	PAYMENT	$ 17.40
X0000000000000009168	4/20/2026	WOOLWORTHS	Milk- BRAC	$ 3.20
X0000000000000009414	5/4/2026	WOOLWORTHS	Milk- BRAC	$ 7.10
X0000000000000009232	4/29/2026	WOOLWORTHS	Milk- BRAC	$ 7.10
DD35526.2	5/19/2026	BRAC FACILITY LIAISON OFFICER	PAYMENT	$ 1,157.26
X0000000000000009206	4/20/2026	BUNNINGS	Carabiner - BRAC	$ 26.61
X0000000000000009305	5/14/2026	WOOLWORTHS	Scoops For Kiosk- BRAC	$ 47.50
X0000000000000009382	5/15/2026	KMART	Stationery - BRAC	$ 18.00
X0000000000000009383	5/15/2026	KMART	Holiday Program - BRAC	$ 119.00
X0000000000000009384	5/18/2026	HARVEY NORMAN	Charging Station - BRAC	$ 263.95
X0000000000000009216	4/23/2026	COLES	Cafe Items - BRAC	$ 32.50
X0000000000000009238	4/29/2026	OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Stationery - BRAC	$ 27.95
X0000000000000009271	5/7/2026	BEON	Tablet Charging Station - BRAC	$ 269.99
X0000000000000009272	5/7/2026	OFFICEWORKS	Holiday Program Items - BRAC	$ 190.95
X0000000000000009289	5/8/2026	KMART	Holiday Program - BRAC	$ 3.00
X0000000000000009290	5/8/2026	KMART	Holiday Program - BRAC	$ 402.50
X0000000000000009291	5/8/2026	WOOLWORTHS	Milk- BRAC	$ 25.30
X0000000000000009293	5/11/2026	BEON	Charging Station - BRAC	-$ 269.99
DD35526.3	5/19/2026	SENIOR CUSTOMER SERVICE OFFICER	PAYMENT	$ 670.46
X0000000000000009306	5/11/2026	WOOLWORTHS	Council Refreshments	$ 14.00
X0000000000000009307	5/13/2026	TRANSPORT WA PERTH	Shire of Broome Vehicle Plates	$ 225.00
X0000000000000009308	5/13/2026	COLES	Directorate Meeting Refreshments	$ 139.66
X0000000000000009235	4/28/2026	WOOLWORTHS	Stationery- Corporate Governance & Support	$ 10.25
X0000000000000009276	4/28/2026	TRANSPORT WA PERTH	Shire of Broome Vehicle Plates	$ 225.00
X0000000000000009277	5/7/2026	OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Stationery- Corporate Governance & Support	$ 56.55
DD35526.4	5/19/2026	PARKS AND GARDENS SUPERVISOR	PAYMENT	$ 801.33
X0000000000000009309	5/13/2026	WOOLWORTHS	Surface Spray- Parks & Gardens	$ 21.00
X0000000000000009310	5/12/2026	J BLACKWOOD & SON P/L	Storage Tubs- Parks & Gardens	$ 154.88
X0000000000000009236	4/28/2026	BROOME SCOOTERS	Brush Cutter Cord- Parks & Gardens	$ 440.00
X0000000000000009256	5/6/2026	NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS	Herbicide- Parks & Gardens	$ 140.80
X0000000000000009257	5/5/2026	BUNNINGS	New Garden Taps- Parks & Gardens	$ 25.80

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
X0000000000000009258	5/5/2026	STREETER & MALE HARDWARE	Tap Valve- Parks & Gardens	$ 13.60
X0000000000000009280	5/6/2026	BUNNINGS	Chain Gate Hook- Parks & Gardens	$ 5.25
DD35526.5	5/19/2026	MANAGER PEOPLE AND CULTURE	PAYMENT	$ 246.21
X0000000000000009311	5/14/2026	WOOLWORTHS	Strengthening Connections Meeting Refreshment	$ 35.71
X0000000000000009312	5/14/2026	OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Stationery - Strengthening Connections Meeting	$ 135.30
X0000000000000009262	4/28/2026	OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Careers Expo May 2026- Refreshments	$ 75.20
DD35526.6	5/19/2026	EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OFFICER- DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	PAYMENT	$ 604.15
X0000000000000009313	5/13/2026	COLES	Nyamba Buru Yawuru Morning Tea	$ 31.40
X0000000000000009394	5/18/2026	BROOME CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY	BCCI Barefoot Bowls Event Registration	$ 246.52
X0000000000000009281	5/5/2026	CABLE BEACH HOUSE	Directorate Meeting Refreshments	$ 326.23
DD35526.7	5/19/2026	ACTING STREETSCAPES SUPERVISOR	PAYMENT	$ 992.90
X0000000000000009314	5/8/2026	BUNNINGS	Auger Bit	$ 83.16
X0000000000000009315	5/8/2026	BUNNINGS	Perlite & Potting Mix	$ 123.34
X0000000000000009316	5/11/2026	KIMBERLEY CAMPING & OUTBACK SUPLLIES	Weed Mat Pins	$ 17.00
X0000000000000009317	5/11/2026	STREETER & MALE HARDWARE	Weed Mat Pins	$ 48.15
X0000000000000009221	4/20/2026	BUNNINGS	Metal Cable Ties	$ 9.46
X0000000000000009222	4/20/2026	BROOME BOLT SUPPLIES	Binder Grab Hook	$ 46.75
X0000000000000009223	4/23/2026	GERALDINE NOMINEES PL	Loadbinders	$ 267.04
X0000000000000009261	4/29/2026	ANACONDA PTY LTD	Trail Cameras	$ 398.00
DD35526.8	5/19/2026	BRAC OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR	PAYMENT	$ 1,767.46
X0000000000000009207	4/23/2026	SMSBROADCAST BY SINCH	Bulk SMS Credit - BRAC	$ 666.60
X0000000000000009318	5/8/2026	SMSBROADCAST BY SINCH	Bulk SMS Credit - BRAC	$ 666.60
X0000000000000009319	5/13/2026	WOOLWORTHS	Milk- BRAC	$ 8.10
X0000000000000009321	5/13/2026	BUNNINGS	Gas Exchange - BRAC	$ 30.90
X0000000000000009371	5/18/2026	BUNNINGS	Shoulder Sprayer - BRAC	$ 39.97
X0000000000000009199	4/25/2026	INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION FEE	International Transaction Fee	$ 6.45
X0000000000000009259	4/28/2026	GET SIGNS	Emergency Exit Sign - BRAC	$ 64.50
X0000000000000009260	4/29/2026	BROOME BOLT SUPPLIES	Lynch Pins - BRAC	$ 26.40
X0000000000000009205	4/25/2026	ZOOMSHIFT	Online Roster Platform- BRAC	$ 257.94
DD35526.9	5/19/2026	EXECUTIVE SUPPORT OFFICER- INFRASTRUCTURE	PAYMENT	$ 488.94
X0000000000000009320	5/14/2026	TRANSPORT WA PERTH	Jetty Renewal	$ 47.70
X0000000000000009208	4/22/2026	GOLDSPAR INTERNATIONAL	Spare Bolts & Keys For Chinatown Light Poles	$ 154.00
X0000000000000009288	4/30/2026	GINREAB THAI	Council Meeting Catering	$ 287.24
DD35526.10	5/19/2026	FLEET/STORE ADMINISTRATOR	PAYMENT	$ 3,029.49
X0000000000000009322	5/12/2026	BROOME BOLT SUPPLIES	Washers & Shackles- Shire Fleet	$ 6.16
X0000000000000009210	4/21/2026	LINMAC BEARING EQUIPMENT BROOME	Jockey Wheel Handle- Shire Fleet	$ 159.16
X0000000000000009211	4/21/2026	BROOME BOLT SUPPLIES	Airline & Tyre Inflator- Depot	$ 104.89
X0000000000000009213	4/23/2026	REPCO	Funnels- Depot	$ 12.00
X0000000000000009374	5/18/2026	REPCO	Compound Filler- Depot	$ 18.75
X0000000000000009378	5/19/2026	RED DIRT AUTO ELECTRICAL	Magnetic Beacons- Depot	$ 226.40
X0000000000000009214	4/24/2026	BROOME SCOOTERS	Husqvarna Gasket Kit- Depot	$ 25.00
X0000000000000009215	4/24/2026	RED DIRT AUTO ELECTRICAL	Light Globe- Depot	$ 12.00
X0000000000000009220	4/28/2026	J BLACKWOOD & SON P/L	Sharps Containers- Depot	$ 761.73
X0000000000000009239	4/28/2026	BUNNINGS	Ear Plugs- Depot	$ 66.00
X0000000000000009240	4/28/2026	OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Stationery - Depot	$ 19.55
X0000000000000009241	4/29/2026	BUNNINGS	Steel Wool- Depot	$ 8.80
X0000000000000009242	4/29/2026	GERALDINE NOMINEES PL	Hook Truck Components- Shire Fleet	$ 213.36
X0000000000000009243	4/29/2026	J BLACKWOOD & SON P/L	Gloves & Electrolytes- Depot	$ 186.91
X0000000000000009244	4/28/2026	KIMBERLEY FUEL & OIL SERVICES	Brake Fluid- Depot	$ 49.57
X0000000000000009248	5/1/2026	BROOME BOLT SUPPLIES	Crowsfoot Spanners- Depot	$ 43.89
X0000000000000009249	5/4/2026	REPCO	LED Trailer Lights- Shire Fleet	$ 190.00
X0000000000000009250	5/4/2026	BROOMECRETE	Cracker Dust- Depot	$ 251.90

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
X0000000000000009251	5/4/2026	BROOME SCOOTERS	Water Pump Switch- Depot	$ 20.00
X0000000000000009263	5/5/2026	AUTOPRO BROOME	Washer Pump- Depot	$ 60.00
X0000000000000009264	5/6/2026	BROOME POST SHOP	Software Update Freight Services- Depot	$ 17.15
X0000000000000009265	5/6/2026	BUNNINGS	Acetone- Depot	$ 29.00
X0000000000000009266	5/6/2026	LINMAC BEARING EQUIPMENT	Levis Claw- Depot	$ 75.24
X0000000000000009267	5/6/2026	HOLDFAST FLUID POWER	Airline Fittings & Hose- Depot	$ 32.01
X0000000000000009268	5/6/2026	BP SHINJU BROOME	Fuel- Shire Fleet	$ 60.94
X0000000000000009269	5/7/2026	NORTRUSS BUILDERS SUPPLIES	Materials For Sector 4 Maintenance- Depot	$ 194.65
X0000000000000009270	5/7/2026	BUNNINGS	Materials For Sector 4 Maintenance- Depot	$ 34.78
X0000000000000009286	5/8/2026	NWH SOLUTION PTY LTD	Riser, Socket & Tap- Shire Fleet	$ 31.74
X0000000000000009287	5/11/2026	CABLE BEACH TYRE SERVICE PTY LTD	Tyre Services- Shire Fleet	$ 45.00
X0000000000000009295	5/11/2026	NWH SOLUTION PTY LTD	Cam Lock & Clam- Depot	$ 58.14
X0000000000000009296	5/11/2026	WEST KIMBERLEY MOBILE MECHANICAL PTY LTD	Wheel Nuts- Depot	$ 10.67
X0000000000000009297	5/12/2026	NWH SOLUTION PTY LTD	Hose- Depot	$ 4.10
DD35526.11	5/19/2026	MANAGER ENGINEERING	PAYMENT	$ 337.50
X0000000000000009323	5/14/2026	PADDLE.NET	Cemetery Survey Annual Subscription	$ 337.50
DD35526.12	5/19/2026	LIBRARY COORDINATOR	PAYMENT	$ 1,079.87
X0000000000000009324	5/12/2026	KERRY ANNE JORDINS	Books For The Collection- Library	$ 60.00
X0000000000000009325	5/7/2026	MODERN TEACHING AIDS	Battery Operated Buzzers- Library	$ 105.35
X0000000000000009326	5/11/2026	ABEBOOKS	Books For Local History Archive- Library	$ 56.56
X0000000000000009327	5/11/2026	EBAY	Books For Local History Archive- Library	$ 76.00
X0000000000000009212	4/23/2026	INCOGNITO COMICS	Books For The Collection- Library	$ 343.30
X0000000000000009381	5/8/2026	MICROSOFT	Microsoft Suite Subscription – Library	$ 159.00
X0000000000000009177	4/20/2026	BOOKTOPIA	Books For The Collection- Library	$ 34.98
X0000000000000009217	4/23/2026	AUSTRALIA POST	Thumb Drives For Sale- Library	$ 125.00
X0000000000000009252	4/28/2026	KMART	Earphones Sale at Front Counter- Library	$ 34.00
X0000000000000009253	4/29/2026	SPORTSPOWER BROOME	Emergency Whistles- Library	$ 30.00
X0000000000000009254	5/1/2026	BUNNINGS	Miscellaneous Office Items- Library	$ 55.68
DD35526.13	5/19/2026	CIVIC CENTRE COORDINATOR	PAYMENT	$ 1,222.85
X0000000000000009328	5/13/2026	FACEBOOK	Social Media Advertising & Promotion	$ 90.00
X0000000000000009329	5/14/2026	KMART	Drink Dispensers- Civic Centre	$ 140.58
X0000000000000009395	5/14/2026	KMART	Monitor Stand Order Cancellation- Civic Centre	-$ 53.58
X0000000000000009396	5/14/2026	AMAZON AU MARKETPLACE	Dual USB C & A- Civic Centre	$ 18.99
X0000000000000009397	5/17/2026	AMAZON AU MARKETPLACE	Hand Tally, Wrist Bands, Micro Tag Gun Fasteners- Civic Centre	$ 48.36
X0000000000000009398	5/14/2026	OFFICE NATIONAL	Laminator- Civic Centre	$ 149.00
X0000000000000009399	5/16/2026	FACEBOOK	Social Media Advertising & Promotion	$ 90.00
X0000000000000009292	5/7/2026	FACEBOOK	Social Media Advertising & Promotion	$ 90.00
X0000000000000009294	4/29/2026	FACEBOOK	Social Media Advertising & Promotion	$ 60.02
X0000000000000009298	5/10/2026	FACEBOOK	Social Media Advertising & Promotion	$ 90.00
X0000000000000009299	5/4/2026	COLES	Kiosk Stock & Consumables- Civic Centre	$ 377.02
X0000000000000009300	5/4/2026	FACEBOOK	Social Media Advertising & Promotion	$ 90.00
X0000000000000009301	5/7/2026	SHELL REDDY EXPRESS BROOME	Milk- Civic Centre	$ 4.49
X0000000000000009302	5/4/2026	COLES	Lemons- Civic Centre Bar	$ 4.98
X0000000000000009303	5/11/2026	SPOTIFY	Music Streaming - Civic Centre	$ 22.99
DD35526.14	5/19/2026	SENIOR PROPERTY & LEASING OFFICER	PAYMENT	$ 786.75
X0000000000000009330	5/12/2026	KMART	Miscellaneous Replacements- Staff Housing	$ 192.00
X0000000000000009331	5/12/2026	KMART	Miscellaneous Replacements- Staff Housing	$ 281.75
X0000000000000009332	5/13/2026	KMART	Miscellaneous Replacements- Staff Housing	$ 229.00
X0000000000000009333	5/16/2026	KMART	Pillow Protectors- Staff Housing	$ 6.00
X0000000000000009201	4/23/2026	NORTH WEST LOCKSMITH	Key Cutting- Staff Housing	$ 10.00
X0000000000000009204	4/22/2026	KMART	Kitchen Bin- Staff Housing	$ 68.00
DD35526.15	5/19/2026	CIVIL OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR	PAYMENT	$ 830.50

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
X0000000000000009334	5/4/2026	CARPET PAINT AND TILE	Footbridge Maintenance- Murray Rd	$ 512.50
X0000000000000009459	5/19/2026	CARPET PAINT AND TILE	Foot Bridge Repair Supplies- Sunset Park	$ 318.00
DD35526.16	5/19/2026	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CEO	PAYMENT	$ 13,698.74
X0000000000000009335	4/23/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	AEM Roundtable- Perth Cr Matsumoto	$ 416.00
X0000000000000009336	4/23/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	AEM Roundtable- Perth Cr Matsumoto Service Fee	$ 12.39
X0000000000000009337	4/23/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	AEM Roundtable- Perth Cr Matsumoto Service Fee	$ 5.61
X0000000000000009338	4/30/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	TAFE Prosecutors Course 10-12 March- Accommodation	$ 760.00
X0000000000000009339	4/30/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	TAFE Prosecutors Course 10-12 March- Service Fee	$ 12.39
X0000000000000009340	4/30/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	TAFE Prosecutors Course 10-12 March- Service Fee	$ 10.26
X0000000000000009341	5/1/2026	VIRGIN AUSTRALIA	Staff Absence Coverage G Rodger - Flights	$ 758.05
X0000000000000009342	5/5/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	Staff Absence Coverage G Rodger - Service Fee	$ 6.13
X0000000000000009343	5/1/2026	VIRGIN AUSTRALIA	Staff Absence Coverage G Rodger - Flights	$ 501.88
X0000000000000009344	5/5/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	Staff Absence Coverage G Rodger - Service Fee	$ 6.13
X0000000000000009345	5/1/2026	VIRGIN AUSTRALIA	Staff Absence Coverage G Rodger - Flights	$ 583.67
X0000000000000009346	5/5/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	Staff Absence Coverage G Rodger - Service Fee	$ 6.13
X0000000000000009347	5/1/2026	VIRGIN AUSTRALIA	Cr Cooper Training Course In Perth - Flights	$ 726.29
X0000000000000009348	5/5/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	Cr Cooper Training Course In Perth - Service Fee	$ 6.13
X0000000000000009349	5/4/2026	CHI MAYI KITCHEN	Office of CEO Directorate Meeting Refreshments	$ 94.40
X0000000000000009350	5/7/2026	DISCOVERY HOLIDAY PARKS	Discovery Parks -Refund	-$ 760.00
X0000000000000009351	5/7/2026	VIRGIN AUSTRALIA	Cr Cooper Training Course In Perth - Flights	$ 882.78
X0000000000000009352	5/8/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	Cr Cooper Training Course In Perth - Flights	$ 6.13
X0000000000000009353	5/8/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	EHO Relief Officer- Accommodation	$ 280.00
X0000000000000009354	5/8/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	EHO Relief Officer- Accommodation Service Fee	$ 12.39
X0000000000000009355	5/8/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	EHO Relief Officer- Accommodation Service Fee	$ 3.78
X0000000000000009356	5/8/2026	VIRGIN AUSTRALIA	Cr Mitchell Trip To Canberra- Flights	$ 280.18
X0000000000000009357	5/9/2026	QANTAS AIRWAYS LIMITED	Cr Mitchell Trip To Canberra- Flights	$ 2,251.21
X0000000000000009358	5/11/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	Cr Mitchell Trip To Canberra- Service Fee	$ 6.13
X0000000000000009359	5/11/2026	EVENTBRITE	2026 Kimberley Economic Forum- Registrations	$ 2,250.00
X0000000000000009360	5/12/2026	HARVEY NORMAN	Coffee Machine Cleaning Products- Office of CEO	$ 138.00
X0000000000000009361	5/12/2026	QANTAS AIRWAYS LIMITED	CEO Travel To Perth Minister Meeting- Flight	$ 884.89
X0000000000000009362	5/12/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	CEO Travel To Perth Minister Meeting- Service Fee	$ 6.13
X0000000000000009363	5/14/2026	QANTAS AIRWAYS LIMITED	President Travel To Perth Minister Meeting- Flight	$ 945.22
X0000000000000009364	5/14/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	President Travel To Perth Minister Meeting- Service Fee	$ 6.13
X0000000000000009365	5/15/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	IPWEA Conference - L McKenzie - Accommodation	$ 450.00
X0000000000000009366	5/1/2026	VIRGIN AUSTRALIA	D Warren – Rocs 1 Perth Flights	$ 776.30
X0000000000000009367	5/5/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	D Warren – Rocs 1 Perth Flights Service Fee	$ 6.13
X0000000000000009368	5/12/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	D Warren – Rocs 1 Perth Accommodation	$ 1,025.00
X0000000000000009369	5/12/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	D Warren – Rocs 1 Perth Accom Serv Fee	$ 12.39
X0000000000000009370	5/12/2026	CORPORATE TRAVEL MANAGER	D Warren – Rocs 1 Perth Accom Serv Fee	$ 13.84
X0000000000000009197	4/22/2026	OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Purchase of Binder For The Printing Room	$ 316.65
DD35526.17	5/19/2026	ADMINISTRATION OFFICER- RANGERS	PAYMENT	$ 1,279.26
X0000000000000009389	5/18/2026	BROOME POST SHOP	Registered Post- Infringement	$ 7.55
X0000000000000009237	4/29/2026	VISIMAX	Microchip Reader & Postage- Ranger Services	$ 636.00
X0000000000000009202	4/20/2026	REVS CHECK AUSTRALIA	REVS Check	$ 17.90
X0000000000000009283	5/5/2026	STATE LAW PUBLISHER	Firebreak - Ranger Services	$ 572.56
X0000000000000009284	5/7/2026	COLES	Chicken Feed- Ranger Services	$ 22.75
X0000000000000009285	5/8/2026	OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Stationery- Ranger Services	$ 22.50
DD35526.18	5/19/2026	MARKETING & COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER	PAYMENT	$ 692.79
X0000000000000009402	5/9/2026	FACEBOOK	Social Media Advertising & Promotion	$ 150.00
X0000000000000009278	4/28/2026	CAMPAIGN MONITOR	Campaign Monitor - April 2026	$ 451.00
X0000000000000009279	5/4/2026	CANVA	Canva Subscription- May 2026	$ 20.99
X0000000000000009282	5/1/2026	OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Community Scorecard Promo - Acrylic Stands Receipt	$ 70.80

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
DD35526.19	5/19/2026	WASTE SUPERVISOR	PAYMENT	$ 83.82
X0000000000000009413	4/21/2026	J BLACKWOOD & SON P/L	Sqwincher Concentrate Hydration Cordial- WMF	$ 83.82
DD35526.20	5/19/2026	PROPERTY MAINTENANCE OFFICER	PAYMENT	$ 936.36
X0000000000000009420	4/23/2026	NORTRUSS BUILDERS SUPPLIES	Reimbursement For Incorrect Transaction	-$ 234.08
X0000000000000009421	4/23/2026	XERO	Door Handle Replacement- Library	$ 240.00
X0000000000000009422	4/23/2026	XERO	Door Handle- Library	$ 220.00
X0000000000000009423	4/23/2026	BROOME PROGRESSIVE SUPLLIES	Kitchen Supplies- Administration Building	$ 60.35
X0000000000000009424	4/23/2026	BUNNINGS	Staff Housing Supplies	$ 63.02
X0000000000000009425	5/1/2026	OFFICE NATIONAL BROOME	Director Screen Mount- Administration Building	$ 194.07
X0000000000000009426	5/4/2026	NORTH WEST LOCKSMITH	Door Mortice Lock- KRO 1	$ 198.00
X0000000000000009430	4/23/2026	NORTH WEST LOCKSMITH	Door Mortice Lock- KRO 1	$ 195.00
X0000000000000009432	5/4/2026	THE 3D PRINT FARM	Incorrect Credit Card Payment	$ 125.00
X0000000000000009433	5/7/2026	THE 3D PRINT FARM	Incorrect Credit Card Payment	-$ 125.00
DD35526.21	5/19/2026	MANAGER - COMMUNITY FACILITIES	PAYMENT	$ 520.32
X0000000000000009224	4/24/2026	COLES	Event Supplies - BRAC	$ 20.25
X0000000000000009225	4/24/2026	SPORTSPOWER BROOME	Timing Equipment - Dash & Splash	$ 100.00
X0000000000000009226	4/28/2026	BUNNINGS	Fencing Barriers - BRAC	$ 176.40
X0000000000000009234	4/29/2026	BUNNINGS	Sundry Equipment - Maintenance- BRAC	$ 13.95
X0000000000000009246	5/1/2026	BUNNINGS	Sundry Equipment To Secure Gates- BRAC	$ 119.84
X0000000000000009247	5/1/2026	BUNNINGS	Gate Chains- BRAC	$ 89.88
DD35526.22	5/19/2026	OPERATIONS COORDINATOR	PAYMENT	$ 224.93
X0000000000000009228	4/26/2026	SPATIAL NETWORKS INC.	Weed Mapping Software- Parks & Gardens	$ 219.44
X0000000000000009200	4/26/2026	INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION FEE	International Transaction Fee	$ 5.49
DD35526.23	5/19/2026	MANAGER WASTE SERVICES	PAYMENT	$ 1,128.31
X0000000000000009233	4/29/2026	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY	DAFF - Approved Arrangement Audit- WMF	$ 935.00
X0000000000000009273	5/7/2026	J BLACKWOOD & SON P/L	Sqwincher Concentrate- WMF	$ 126.72
X0000000000000009274	5/6/2026	J BLACKWOOD & SON P/L	Staff Uniforms For WHS Training- WMF	$ 73.14
X0000000000000009275	5/7/2026	J BLACKWOOD & SON P/L	Refund For Staff Uniforms WHS Training- WMF	-$ 6.55
DD35526.24	5/19/2026	DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES	PAYMENT	$ 653.32
X0000000000000009304	5/9/2026	MICROSOFT	Microsoft Azure Licensing	$ 653.32
MUNICIPAL CREDIT CARD TOTAL:				$ 33,250.92

MUNICIPAL DIRECT DEBIT - MAY 2026				
DD #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
DD35439.1	5/4/2026	SUPER EMPLOYEE PAYMENT DEFINITIV	Councillor Superannuation Payment May 2026	$ 3,057.19
DD35441.1	5/1/2026	SUPER EMPLOYEE PAYMENT DEFINITIV	Payroll Superannuation Payment FE 30/04/2026	$ 93,579.98
DD35451.1	5/7/2026	FORMS EXPRESS PTY LTD	Payment Gateway Fees April - Rates	$ 286.39
DD35451.2	5/22/2026	COCA COLA AMATIL (HOLDINGS) LTD	Kiosk Supplies - BRAC - April 2026	$ 1,467.95
DD35451.3	5/8/2026	COCA COLA AMATIL (HOLDINGS) LTD	Kiosk Supplies - BRAC - April 2026	$ 355.84
DD35476.1	5/18/2026	SUPER EMPLOYEE PAYMENT DEFINITIV	Payroll Superannuation Payment FE 14/05/2026	$ 92,325.79
DD35506.1	5/29/2026	HORIZON POWER (ELECTRICITY USAGE)	Electricity Usage	$ 410.38
DD35506.2	5/19/2026	HORIZON POWER (ELECTRICITY USAGE)	Electricity Usage	$ 100,355.90
DD35506.3	5/26/2026	HORIZON POWER (ELECTRICITY USAGE)	Electricity Usage	$ 837.20
DD35506.4	5/22/2026	HORIZON POWER (ELECTRICITY USAGE)	Electricity Usage	$ 14,831.20
DD35508.1	5/29/2026	SUPER EMPLOYEE PAYMENT DEFINITIV	Councillor Superannuation Payment May 2026	$ 3,057.19
DD35510.1	5/28/2026	SUPER EMPLOYEE PAYMENT DEFINITIV	Payroll Superannuation Payment FE 28/05/2026	$ 89,747.37
DD35512.1	5/29/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 5,017.67
DD35512.10	5/20/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 436.74
DD35512.11	5/12/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 4,442.70
DD35512.12	5/11/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 249.99
DD35512.2	5/8/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 9,548.05
DD35512.3	5/7/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 8,894.44

PAYMENTS BY EFT, CHEQUE, PAYROLL, TRUST, CREDIT CARDS & DIRECT DEBITS - MAY 2026

PAYMENT #	Date	NAME	Description	Amount
MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFERS - MAY 2026				
DD35512.4	5/6/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 12,491.00
DD35512.5	5/25/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 250.65
DD35512.6	5/5/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 2,813.18
DD35512.7	5/4/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 1,410.08
DD35512.8	5/1/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 823.89
DD35512.9	5/21/2026	WATER CORPORATION	Water Use & Service Charge	$ 218.70
DD35515.1	5/3/2026	TELSTRA LIMITED	Satellite Phones- Rangers	$ 110.00
DD35515.2	5/25/2026	TELSTRA LIMITED	Equipment Maintenance & Supplies- ICT	$ 2,882.46
DD35515.3	5/27/2026	TELSTRA LIMITED	Service & Equipment Rental- ICT	$ 2,689.50
DD35519.1	5/22/2026	COCA COLA AMATIL (HOLDINGS) LTD	Kiosk Supplies - BRAC - May 2026	$ 742.10
MUNICIPAL DIRECT DEBIT TOTAL:				$ 453,333.53

MUNICIPAL & TRUST ELECTRONIC TRANSFER TOTAL	**$**	**4,356,606.05**
MUNICIPAL CHEQUES TOTAL	**$**	**-**
PAYROLL TOTAL	**$**	**882,478.28**
TRUST CHEQUE TOTAL	**$**	**-**
MUNICIPAL CREDIT CARD TOTAL	**$**	**33,250.92**
MUNICIPAL DIRECT DEBIT TOTAL	**$**	**453,333.53**
TOTAL PAYMENTS MAY 2026	**$**	**5,725,668.78**

KEY FOR DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY:

CEO- Chief Executive Officer
DCS- Director Corporate Services
MFS- Manager Financial Services

9.4.4	**MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE KIMBERLEY ZONE MEETING HELD ON 24 APRIL 2026 AND THE KIMBERLEY REGIONAL GROUP MEETING HELD ON 27 MAY 2026**
LOCATION/ADDRESS:	Nil
APPLICANT:	Nil
FILE:	KRG01
AUTHOR:	Executive Assistant to the Chief Executive Officer
CONTRIBUTOR/S:	Nil
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Chief Executive Officer
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST:	Nil

SUMMARY:
This report presents for Council endorsement the Minutes from the meeting of the Kimberley Zone of the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) held on 24 April 2026 and the Kimberley Regional Group meeting held on 27 May 2026

BACKGROUND

A copy of the minutes from the Kimberley Zone of WALGA meeting held on 24 April 2026 and the Kimberley Regional Group (KRG) meeting held on 27 May 2026 are attached for Council consideration **(Attachment 1 and 2).**

It should be noted that the Kimberley Zone is a group established to represent regional issues to the State Council of WALGA. This group includes the four Kimberley Shires in addition to the Shires of Christmas Island and Cocos Keeling Islands.

The KRG is a group defined through a deed of agreement between the four Kimberley local governments with the Minister for Local Government.

The Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley accepted the Secretariat role for the Kimberley Zone/KRG late in 2021.

COMMENT

Reports from Kimberley Country Zone- 24 April 2026

The minutes, including respective background information for each agenda item are contained in **Attachment 1**. The following table summarises the recommendations considered by the Kimberley Zone of WALGA:

Matters for Decision	Kimberley Zone of WALGA Recommendation
8.1 Protecting Council Member and Employee Privacy Advocacy Position	**RECOMMENDATION** That the Zone support the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.1 as contained in the State Council Agenda and as provided below.

Matters for Decision	Kimberley Zone of WALGA Recommendation
	WALGA RECOMMENDATION That State Council endorse the following new Advocacy Position: *Protecting Council Member and Employee Privacy* *That WALGA advocates to the State Government to:* *1. Undertake a review of disclosure requirements for Local Government Council Members and employees under the Local Government Act 1995,* *2. Undertake the necessary legislative amendments to strike an appropriate balance between transparency, personal safety, and contemporary community expectations of privacy, including:* *a. Amend section 5.95(1) to prescribe that the right to inspect primary and annual returns contained in the register of financial interests under s.5.94(b) does not extend to the full residential address of the relevant person, and is instead limited to the suburb or locality.* *b. Amend Form 7 of the Local Government (Constitutional) Regulations 1998 to remove the requirement to disclose a full residential address when making the declaration of office.*
8.2 Water Management Advocacy Position	**RECOMMENDATION** That the Zone support the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.2 as contained in the State Council Agenda and as provided below. **WALGA RECOMMENDATION** 1. Endorse the following new Advocacy Position: *Water Management* *1. Access to consistent, reliable and adequate water supplies is critical for Local Government operations, community health, amenity, environmental sustainability and economic activity.* *2. WALGA is calling on the State Government to:* *a. Modernise water management legislation and regulation, including:* *i. undertaking a review of the water licensing and allocation system to ensure equitable access and prioritise high value community use including for public open space* *ii. developing a state-wide framework for integrated regional and catchment-scale water planning.* *b. Adequately, sustainably and equitably fund critical water infrastructure programs for Local Government, including:* *i. drainage and irrigation upgrades*

Matters for Decision	Kimberley Zone of WALGA Recommendation
	ii. alternative water sources (recycled water, stormwater harvesting, desalination and groundwater replenishment) and disused water asset transfer *iii. small-scale sewerage infrastructure headworks and infill sewerage.* *c. Expand the Waterwise Council Program statewide and provide:* *i. increased support and resources to assist Local Government in delivering water efficiency measures* *ii. incentives for Local Governments to undertake water efficiency initiatives.* *d. Improve water data access and capability for Local Governments to ensure evidence-based decision making.* *e. Provide effective leadership, guidance, education and enforcement to address the impacts of stormwater runoff.* 2. Retires Advocacy Position *6.14 Planning for Water*.
8.3 Off Roads Vehicles Advocacy Position	**RECOMMENDATION** That the Zone support the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.3 as contained in the State Council Agenda and as provided below. **WALGA RECOMMENDATION** That State Council retire Advocacy Position 3.12 *Off Road Vehicles.*
8.4 Homelessness Advocacy Position	**RECOMMENDATION** That the Zone support the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.4 as contained in the State Council Agenda and as provided below. **WALGA RECOMMENDATION** That State Council replace Advocacy Position 3.11 Homelessness with the following: *WALGA calls on the Western Australian and Australian Governments to provide leadership, support and funding to prevent and respond to homelessness, in particular:* *1. Ensuring specialist homelessness services are responsive to need, place-based and people-centred.* *2. Investing in social and affordable housing and wraparound services.*

The Kimberley Zone of WALGA resolved the following:

1. Noted the report from the WALGA President
2. Noted the State Council Agenda Items as circulated
3. Supported the recommendations in the Matters for Decision contained within the State Council Agenda (as above)
4. Acknowledged the Items for noting
5. Acknowledged the Status Report on State Council Resolutions
6. Noted the Kimberley Zone Status Report

Consultation on Draft Climate Change Advocacy Position

- WALGA is undertaking sector consultation on a revised draft Climate Change Advocacy Position.
- This draft position was developed following initial consultation, consideration by State Council in March 2025 and feedback from the Environment Policy Team of State Council.
- WALGA sought Council endorsed feedback by 1 May 2026.

The Kimberley Zone of WALGA resolved to note the above.

Reports from Kimberley Regional Group Meeting Minutes – 27 May 2026

The minutes, including respective background information for each agenda item are contained in **Attachment 2**. A summary of the meeting outcomes follows:

The following items from the Kimberley Regional Group Meeting held 27 May 2026 should be noted by Council:

Correspondence

The KRG noted that the correspondence was received and noted that the Executive Officer could be directed on a response if required.

Correspondence in:

Date: 14/04/2026
From: Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee
Topic: Preliminary Invitation to Public Hearing 29 April 2026 in Kununurra, WA

Date: 14/05/2026
From: Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity
Topic: Submission acknowledgement – Inquiry into Intergenerational Housing Inequity

Correspondence out:

Date: 20/05/2026
From: KRG Executive Officer
To: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)
Topic: Regional Airfare Costs and Airline Competition in Northern Western Australia

Date: 01/05/2026
From: KRG Executive Officer
To: Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity
Topic: Housing inequity

Financial Report

This report presents the Kimberley Regional Group Interim Financial Activity Statement for the period ended 31 March 2026. The report recommends that the Kimberley Regional Group (KRG) receives the Financial Activity Statement.

Resolution

The Kimberley Regional Group noted:

1. The Interim Financial Report to 31 March 2026;
2. The $60,676 year to date operating budget surplus;
3. That the 2025/26 members contributions have all been received;
4. The $300,052 cash surplus position represents the total members interests at 31 March 2026 held in reserve at the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley.

Formal Presentations

The following presentations were received from key stakeholders:

1. Divina D'Anna MLA, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier; Minister for State Development; Trade and Investment; Economic Diversification; Member for Kimberley
2. Bill Tatchell, CEO, Australia's North West Tourism
3. Leon Gardiner, Superintendent, Kimberley Region, DFES

KRG Strategic Plan and Action Plan

Purpose

To finalise the KRG Strategic Plan and Action Plan

Resolution

The KRG

1. Endorsed the revised Strategic Plan 2025-2030 and Action Plan 2026–27, including amendment of the Canberra trips from two to one; and
2. Allocated up to $1,000 to design and print the KRG Strategic Plan 2025-2030

Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031 - Project Scope of Works

Purpose

To agree on the progression of a Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan and Project Scope of Works.

Resolution

The KRG endorsed the Executive Team to work with the CEOs to stage the Scope of Works for the Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031 and bring back a revised scope of works to the next KRG meeting. Stage One will assess the status of current local government

waste management plans and understand the key priorities for each Shire. Stage Two will build on this with a focus on regional waste management solutions.

KRG Housing Projects

Purpose

To consider endorsement of two business cases:

1. Consolidated Business Case for Kimberley Local Government Housing Projects
2. Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development

Resolution

The KRG:

1. Endorsed the Scope of Works for the Consolidated Business Case Local Government Housing Projects and
2. Deferred the Scope of Works for the Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development

Timber Creek Native Title Determination and Davey Decision

Purpose

To provide information on the Timber Creek Native Title decision and its relevant to the Kimberley.

Resolution

The KRG discussed the implications of the Timber Creek and Davey decisions on local government and regional economic development.

WA State Budget 2026/27

Purpose

To provide an overview of the WA State budget 2026/27 with a focus on Kimberley and housing initiatives

Resolution

The KRG discussed the outcomes of the WA Budget 2026/27 for the Kimberley region.

Federal Budget 2026/27.

Purpose

To provide information on Federal budget initiatives that may be of interest to the Kimberley Regional Group

Resolution

The KRG discussed the outcomes of the federal Budget 2026/27 for the Kimberley region.

Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity

Purpose

For the KRG to note that a submission was made to the Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity.

Resolution

The KRG noted that a submission was made to the Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity.

Around the Grounds

Purpose

This session provides an opportunity for members to share information of a local or regional nature that may provide opportunities for collaboration or may serve the purposes of sharing a learning that could impact the region as a whole.

Resolution

For information only.

Executive Officer Report

Purpose

To update the KRG on the Executive Officer services provided for the period April 2026 inclusive.

Resolution

The Executive Officers Report was received and endorsed.

General Business

Canberra Trip

Eclipse Update

Kimberley Economic Forum

Developing Northern Australia Conference

July 2026 Government Forum

Community Housing Providers Rate Exemptions

Local Government Sustainability Hearing

CONSULTATION

WALGA
Kimberley Development Commission
Kimberley Regional Development Australia.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT

Local Government Act 1995

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

RISK

Nil.

Council is requested to consider receiving and endorsing the resolutions of the Kimberley Zone of Western Australia Local Government Association (WALGA) Meeting held on 24 April 2026 and the Kimberley Regional Group meeting held on 27 May 2026.

STRATEGIC ASPIRATIONS

Performance - We will deliver excellent governance, service & value for everyone.

Outcome 9 - Effective leadership, advocacy and governance

Objective 9.1 Strengthen leadership, advocacy and governance capabilities.

Outcome 11 - An engaged and effective workforce that strives for excellence

Objective 11.1 Support employee wellness and foster a positive workplace culture.

Place - We will grow and develop responsibly and sustainably, caring for the natural environment and cultural and built heritage, for everyone.

Outcome 7 - Safe, well connected, affordable transport options

Objective 7.1 Provide safe and efficient roads and parking.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS
Simple Majority

REPORT RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receives and endorses the resolutions of the Kimberley Zone of Western Australia Local Government Association (WALGA) Meeting held on 24 April 2026 and the Kimberley Regional Group meeting held on 27 May 2026 en bloc.

Attachments

1. MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE KIMBERLEY ZONE MEETING HELD ON 24 APRIL 2026
2. MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM KIMBERLEY REGIONAL GROUP MEETING HELD 27 MAY 2026

THE KIMBERLEY ZONE

Meeting Minutes

24 April 2026

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1. Kimberley Country Zone Meeting Open: 9:03am

Chair acknowledged the Traditional Custodians of the different lands on which people met today, and paid respect to all the Elders past, present and emerging.

2. Attendance and Apologies

Name	Shire / Council / Organisation	Method
Members		
Cr David Menzel	Zone Chair, and President, Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley	Zoom
Cr Desiree Male	Deputy President, Shire of Broome	Zoom
Peter McCumstie	President, Shire of Derby West Kimberley	Zoom
Observers		
Tamara Clarkson	CEO, Shire of Derby West Kimberley	Zoom
Vernon Lawrence	CEO, Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley	Zoom
Susan Leonard	CEO, Shire of Halls Creek	Zoom
Executive Support Team		
Michelle Mackenzie	Principal Mira Consulting	Zoom
Rebecca Billing	Administrative Assistant, NAJA Business Consulting	Zoom
Apologies		
Steven Pereira	President, Shire of Christmas Island	
David Price	CEO, Shire of Christmas Island	
Isa Minkom	President, Cocos (Keeling) Islands	
Matthew Scott	CEO, Cocos (Keeling) Islands	
Tony Lacy	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	
Cr Azah Badlu	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	
Cr Chris Mitchell	President, Shire of Broome	
Sam Mastrolembo	CEO, Shire of Broome	
James Watt	Director Corporate Services, Shire of Broome	

Name	Shire / Council / Organisation	Method
Cr Tony Chafer	Deputy Shire President, SWEK	
Cr Brenda Garstone	President, Shire of Halls Creek	
Paul Rosair	Principal NAJA Business Consulting	
Jane Lewis	Principal Redit Research	
Guests		
Nick Sloan	CEO, WALGA	Zoom
Mark Irwin	President, WALGA	Zoom
Shannon Wood	Manager, Board Governance and Reporting for Local Government Grants Commission, Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety	Zoom

3. Disclosures, Conflicts and Declarations of Interest:

Financial Interest / Impartiality			
Member	Item Number	Item	Nature of Interest
Nil			

4. Kimberley Country Zone State Council Agenda:

Attachments:
1 President's Report
2 Reports from Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety Report
3 WALGA State Council Agenda and Report on State Council Actions (Separately Attached)

1.1 Presidents Report – Attachment 1

WALGA

President's Report
May 2026

Introduction

As the newly elected WALGA President, I am proud to represent our 139 Member Local Governments and advance the sector's priorities at both the State and National level.

I would like to acknowledge the significant contribution of outgoing President Karen Chappel AM JP and Deputy President Paul Kelly. As a sector, we have benefited from the selfless and determined leadership demonstrated by Karen and Paul across the last four years.

As your President, I am committed to maintaining strong, collaborative relationships across all levels of Government, ensuring the perspectives of Western Australia's Local Governments are reflected in policy development, and engagement occurs at the times it matters most.

I also acknowledge the election of WALGA Deputy President Chris Antonio from the Shire of Northam, and I look forward to working closely with him to progress WALGA's strategic objectives and reinforce the strong voice of Local Government in Western Australia.

Political Engagement
Since commencing in the role, I have been humbled by the messages of support I have received from all levels of Government. I have made it a priority to engage with key State Government Ministers, Members of the Opposition and Federal Members of Parliament to seek early meetings and explore opportunities for constructive collaboration.

Strengthening these relationships is a priority, and I am focused on ensuring WALGA is well positioned to engage proactively on matters of importance to the Local Government sector.

Media Engagement
In my first weeks as President, I have actively engaged with media on relevant matters. I have spoken to a range of outlets on topics including Renewable Energy, Local Government reform, State Government priorities and the long-term challenges facing the sector, as well as attending pertinent events.

Media has included interviews with the ABC Radio and TV, 6PR, and The West Australian, emphasising the importance of community benefit, protecting local voice, and ensuring Local Governments are not required to absorb costs arising from major policy and infrastructure decisions.

I have also had the opportunity to share my vision for WALGA and how I plan to build on the success to-date, working with the State Government to ensure the best outcomes for WA Local Governments and their communities.

On Tuesday, 10 March, I attended the Energy Exchange Australia event with Minister for Energy and Decarbonisation Hon Amber-Jade Sanderson MLA where Premier Hon Roger Cook MLA announced the State of Energy initiative.

On Thursday, 12 March, I attended UDIA WA's first industry breakfast for 2026 where Deputy Premier and Treasurer the Hon Rita Saffioti MLA delivered a keynote address emphasising housing supply without increasing demand and the importance of community engagement. This provided an opportunity for me to discuss with her the critical role Local Governments play in supporting new housing developments across WA.

It was also great to see Minister for Local Government the Hon Hannah Beazley MLA acknowledge WALGA's new leadership and the work of the Association in Parliament.

Fuel Security

Fuel supply constraints continue to impact Local Governments across Western Australia, particularly in regional areas, and WALGA has remained actively engaged in the State's coordinated response. WALGA has been meeting regularly with Mr Rob Cossart, the State Fuel Security State Controller, which has provided the opportunity for information sharing, and the provision of on-the-ground feedback regarding fuel availability and impacts.

Feedback from the sector highlights ongoing supply disruptions, particularly from independent suppliers, affecting Local Governments' ability to maintain adequate reserves and plan operations with certainty. Emerging delays to waste collection and landfill services have prompted contingency planning across several communities. Members have also reported supplier-driven cost increases and workforce challenges, including staff unable to travel or undertake fuel-dependent duties.

WALGA will continue to meet weekly with the State Controller and provide timely updates to the sector as the situation evolves.

Electoral Reforms

Following the electoral reform announcement made by the Hon Hannah Beazley MLA, Minister for Local Government at 2025 WALGA Convention, WALGA distributed a Discussion Paper to ensure the current Advocacy Position still reflects the sectors views.

WALGA received over 100 submissions from Members and the results will be utilised to update existing advocacy positions.

Sector wide engagement with Aboriginal Elected Members and communities

In my first week as President, I participated in WALGA's second Aboriginal Elected Member Roundtable, followed the next day by the annual Aboriginal Engagement Forum. Established and newly elected Aboriginal Elected Members from twelve Local Governments joined myself, WALGA's Senior Executive Team and the Director General of the Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety (LGIRS) to share their experience of leading and representing their communities on Council. It was a great opportunity to listen to Aboriginal Councillors from vastly diverse communities across WA and gain a stronger understanding of their experience as Elected Members and community and cultural leaders.

Representatives from LGIRS also joined the Roundtable to hear directly what support is required to enable Aboriginal Elected Members to thrive in their Council roles. These insights will enable WALGA to work collaboratively with LGIRS to fulfil the Department's

commitment to support Aboriginal Elected Members made at the 2025 Aboriginal Engagement Forum.

2026 Aboriginal Engagement Forum

The 2026 Aboriginal Engagement Forum was held at the State Reception Centre, Kaarta Gar-up | Kings Park, on 18 March 2026. The program theme was Empowerment in Action | Kaarditjin kwop Koorliny and focused on opportunities for Local Government to build pathways to employment, business and leadership. The event sold out with approximately 250 attendees, and a record number of Aboriginal Elected Members, Aboriginal Local and State Government officers and community partners. I would like to thank my fellow State Councillors who attended the Forum and helped to promote the event.

Large Scale Renewable Energy Projects - Community Benefit Framework

The State Government's release of the Community Benefits Guideline for Large-scale Renewable Energy Projects in the South West Interconnected System marks a key step in ensuring regional communities share in opportunities created by the energy transition.

The Guideline follows strong advocacy from WALGA for meaningful local benefits and builds on the release of WALGA's Renewable Energy Community Benefits and Engagement Guide in July 2025.

These community benefits arrangements have the potential to deliver and accelerate priorities of local communities. The Guideline will establish the development of Community Benefits Plans and the formation of Community Benefits Advisory Groups.

Local Governments will have a central role in developing Community Benefits Plans and as part of the Community Benefits Advisory Groups to be established to ensure that the plans align with community priorities.

This is a significant advocacy outcome, however the focus on ensuring these benefits remain distinct from the way Local Governments apply rates to land that has undergone a change of use, which is essential for cost recovery, will continue.

Finally, I'd like to extend my best wishes on behalf of WALGA to the communities impacted by Tropical Cyclone Narelle. This event is a sobering reminder of the destructive power of these natural events across the State. I am in awe of the strength and resilience of our sector during these events, and I'd like to acknowledge State Councillors Matt Nikkula, the Shire of Exmouth President and Audra Smith the President from the Shire of Ashburton. Audra and Matt, along with every other Elected Member and officer in communities impacted by TC Narelle make us all proud and we will continue to do everything in our power to support them during the long recovery ahead.

Mark Irwin
WALGA President

President's Contacts

The President's contacts since 4 March 2026 and scheduled before 8 May 2026 are as follows:

State and Commonwealth Government Relations

- Hon Hannah Beazley MLA, Minister for Local Government; Disability Services; Volunteering; Youth; Gascoyne
- Hon John Carey MLA, Minister for Planning and Lands; Housing and Works; Health Infrastructure
- Housing Industry Roundtable with Deputy Premier, Hon Rita Saffioti MLA and Hon John Carey MLA
- Ride Safe Inquiry Briefing with Hon Hannah Beazley MLA and Hon Jessica Stojkovski MLA
- Ms Kirrilee Warr MLA, Shadow Minister for Local Government
- Labor Leaders Forum lunch with Premier, Hon Roger Cook MLA
- Labor Leaders Forum lunch with Hon Paul Papalia MLA
- 500 Club Event – Basil Zempilas – A Vision for 2026 Luncheon and Q&A
- Leader of the Opposition, Vasil Zempilas MLA and Shadow Minister for Housing, Sandra Brewer MLA
- Department of Energy and Economic Diversification & Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety
    - Director General, Rebecca Brown (DEED)
    - Coordinator of Energy, Jai Thomas
    - Director General, Lanie Chopping (DLGIRS)
- Ms Lanie Chopping, Director General, Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety
- Mr Leon McIvor, Director General, Department of Housing and Works

Zone Meetings

- Murchison Country Zone
- Northern Country Zone
- South East Metropolitan Zone
- Pilbara Country Zone
- Peel Country Zone
- East Metropolitan Zone
- Kimberley Country Zone
- Great Southern Country Zone

Local Government Relations

- **State Council Meetings**
    - State Council Meeting, 4 March
    - State Council Information Forum, 1 April
    - Finance & Services Committee

- **ALGA**
    - Board Meeting, 19 March

Conferences, Workshops, Public Relations

- Energy Exchange Australia 2026

- Regional Capital Alliance WA meeting (RCAWA)
- Safe Systems for Local Government Workshop
- WALGA Aboriginal Elected Member Roundtable
- 2026 WALGA Aboriginal Engagement Forum
- WALGA 2026 Mayors and Presidents Forum
- Property Council of Australia – Lunch with the Treasurer

1.2 Reports from Representatives

WALGA –

- Mark Irwin, President
- Nick Sloan, CEO

5.2.1 Reports from Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety Report

Refer Attachment 2

Department of **Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety**

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety

Local Government Division Report

March 2026

Local Government Reforms

Local Government Inspector

- The Office of the Local Government Inspector (the Inspector) formally commenced operations from 1 January 2026.
- The Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety (LGIRS) also commenced regulations to support the functions and role of the Inspector at this time.
- Parts 8A and 8B introduced by the *Local Government Amendment Act 2024* were proclaimed concurrently to enable these regulations to take effect from 1 January 2026.
- The Inspector regulations deal with:
  - new requirements for complaints handling;
  - the appointment of monitors;
  - powers of authorised officers of the Inspector; and
  - offences under the *Local Government Act 1995* that may be infringeable.
- A number of consequential amendments have also been made to other regulations as a result of these changes.
- Local governments are reminded that they need to readopt their Code of Conduct in accordance with section 5.104(2) of the *Local Government Act 1995* by 31 March 2026.
- Local government CEOs also need to update the employee Code of Conduct to require the disclosure of secondary employment.
- Local governments should also ensure familiarity with the new requirements for closed meetings which took effect on 1 January 2026.
- The Regulations Working Group (RWG) provided valuable feedback in the development of these regulations that support the operational requirements of the Inspector.
- For further information visit the Department's website – Inspector Regulations.

Audit, Risk and Improvement Committees (ARIC)

- New requirements for Audit, Risk and Improvement Committees (ARICs) took effect on 1 January 2026.
- The ARIC must have an independent chair and a deputy to the chair, to ensure a level of independence and provide impartial oversight.
- The functions of an ARIC include the:
  - review of reports related to compliance audits and systems reviews;
  - making of recommendations to council on improvements, where applicable;
  - review of actions a local government has taken to improve the effectiveness of its operations in accordance with its compliance obligations.

For further information, visit the Department's website – Audit, Risk and Improvement Committees.

Other Reforms

- LGIRS continue to work on developing regulations to implement other reform projects including regulations dealing with:
  - Rates and Revenue Policy;
  - Communications Agreements;
  - Standardised Meeting Procedures;
  - Online Registers;
  - Council Plans (IPR).

Reform updates

- LGIRS conducted a webinar on 17 December 2025 to explain the abovementioned changes related to the commencement of the Inspector and the new requirements for ARICs.
- The webinar is available on the LGIRs website and contains an update on the status of other local government reforms – Webinar 15:17 December 2025.
- The RWG will continue to assist with providing feedback on the various regulations reform projects.
- The IPR Working Group will continue to assist with developing regulations and supporting materials for council plans.
- Further updates on the status of local government reforms will be made ahead of implementation.
- Regarding local government local laws and the Standardised Meeting Procedures Regulations, local governments are encouraged to continue to make local law changes where required for practical or operational purposes. Once the Regulations are finalised, they will apply uniformly across the sector and will override any inconsistent provisions in existing local laws. LGIRS will provide implementation guidance to the sector on these matters when the Regulations take effect.
- The LG Act Reform team can be emailed directly at actreview@lgirs.wa.gov.au.

Model Financial Statements (MFS)

- The sector was invited to provide feedback on the 2024-25 model financial statements and guidance materials by Friday, 6 February 2026.
- The feedback received is now being considered for the 2025-26 revisions, due for release in April 2026.

Non-Financial Asset Valuation Guidelines

- The Non-Financial Asset Valuation Guidelines were published on 5 March 2026.
- An LG Alert will soon be published, with a webinar scheduled for Tuesday, 14 April 2026.

Local Government Grants Commission

Financial Assistance Grants funding

- The total funding allocation to WA local governments for 2025-26 is $423,375,700 (consisting of $261,451,711 in general purpose funding and $161,923,989 in local road funding and special projects) compared to $400,140,692 in 2024-25. This total includes the advance payment provided in June 2025 to local governments.
- Local governments received their first three quarterly payments of remaining 2025-26 funds in August and November 2025 and February 2026. The final payment will be made in mid-May. The grant schedule is available on the Grants Commission website.
- No advice can be provided regarding the likelihood of an advance payment of 2026-27 funds.
- If local governments have any other questions regarding their grant allocation, the methodology or wish to make a submission regarding the process of allocation finds, they can be directed to grants.commission@lgirs.wa.gov.au.

Local Government Advisory Board

- While it is still some time away, local governments are reminded that ward and representation changes and district boundary adjustments, must be received by 31 January 2027 if they want to ensure changes are in place for 2027 local government elections.
- It is important for local governments to factor in whether there is a need for public consultation (which needs to occur prior to submission) when considering a proposal to the Board.
- The Board requests that local governments provide proposals as early as possible to allow sufficient time for implementation.
- Documents outlining the requirements and processes are available on the Advisory Board's website, or alternatively you can email advisoryboard@lgirs.wa.gov.au for guidance.

Child Safeguarding Project

- LGIRS commenced delivery of an initial series of in person workshops focused on capability uplift in child safeguarding practice within a local government context. Providing participants the opportunity to increase their awareness and understanding on contextual adoption of the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations.
- Two workshops were hosted on 9 March and 12 March 2026 targeted to metropolitan local governments. A further 8 workshops will be promoted for delivery prior to 30 June.
- The Local Government Child Safety Network Project Reference Group continue to assist with ensuring the engagement approach and identified engagement methods are suitable and relevant to the sector.
- LGIRS are working with the Ombudsman Western Australia as they develop their Scheme of independent oversight for organisations engaged in child related work who will be mandated to implement the National Principles for Child Safe Organisations.

Stop Puppy Farming

- On 26 May 2025, only pet shops that hold pet shop approval can sell dogs and puppies that are sourced from holders of a dog supply approval.
- Further regulation changes are being developed in relation to implementing the Stop Puppy Farming reforms.

PetsWA

- The PetsWA project is in a reset phase, with Government considering the options for the future of the project.
- Local governments will need to continue existing pet registration programs and engagement with pet owners for annual registration and renewal processes.

Cat Containment

- The Cat Amendment (Local Laws) Bill 2026 was introduced into the Legislative Assembly in February 2026.
- The Bill provides for the power for local governments to make local laws in relation to cat containment. It is awaiting debate and passage through Parliament.
- The Cat Act Review has also now commenced, with submissions closing on 5 pm, Monday 31 August 2026.

Off-Road Vehicles

- The State Government is progressing key reforms arising from the *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Areas) Amendment Act 2025,* which was assented to on 22 August 2025.
- The reform program will deliver the following milestones:
  - proclamation of the remaining sections of the ORV Amendment Act;
  - commencement of the ORV Amendment Regulations to give effect to the relevant provisions of the ORV Amendment Act;
  - deployment of DoTDirect system upgrades to enable all ORV transactions, including registration, renewal, and transfers.
- Further information on these changes, including proposed commencement dates, is expected to occur in the coming months.
- Local governments with projects approved under the $4.8 million Off-road Vehicle Areas Grants Program continue to receive scheduled payments in line with project milestones and funding agreements.
- This includes development of new ORVAs and upgrades to existing areas.

LGIRS Contacts

LG Support and Engagement Includes MyCouncil queries	lghotline@lgirs.wa.gov.au
Statutory Approvals (Differential rates, budget and audit extensions)	legislation@lgirs.wa.gov.au
LG Policy and Legislation	LGpolicy@lgirs.wa.gov.au
Stop Puppy Farming	stoppuppyfarming@lgirs.wa.gov.au
Local Government Child Safeguarding Project	csproject@lgirs.wa.gov.au
Grants Commission – Financial Assistance Grants	Grants.commission@lgirs.wa.gov.au
LG accounting or financial enquiries	LG.accounting@lgirs.wa.gov.au
LG Act Reform	actreview@lgirs.wa.gov.au
LG Advisory Board	advisoryboard@lgirs.wa.gov.au
Off-Road Vehicles	orv@lgirs.wa.gov.au
Local Government Child Safeguarding Project	csproject@lgirs.wa.gov.au

5.3 Reports from Kimberley Country Zone

Zone Delegates are invited to read and consider the WALGA State Council Agenda, which has been provided as an attachment with this Agenda and can be found via the link here.

The Zone can provide comment or submit an alternative recommendation on any of the items, including the items for noting.

The Zone comment will then be presented to the State Council for consideration at the meeting on 7 May 2026. The State Council Agenda items requiring a decision of State Council are extracted for Zone consideration below.

5.3.1 Item/Matters for Decision

Item / Matters for Decision As per State Council Agenda	Recommendations
8.1 Protecting Council Member and Employee Privacy Advocacy Position	**RECOMMENDATION** **That the Zone support the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.1 as contained in the State Council Agenda and as provided below.** **WALGA RECOMMENDATION** That State Council endorse the following new Advocacy Position: *Protecting Council Member and Employee Privacy* *That WALGA advocates to the State Government to:* *1. Undertake a review of disclosure requirements for Local Government Council Members and employees under the Local Government Act 1995,* *2. Undertake the necessary legislative amendments to strike an appropriate balance between transparency, personal safety, and contemporary community expectations of privacy, including:* *a. Amend section 5.95(1) to prescribe that the right to inspect primary and annual returns contained in the register of financial interests under s.5.94(b) does not extend to the full residential address of the relevant person, and is instead limited to the suburb or locality.* *b. Amend Form 7 of the Local Government (Constitutional) Regulations 1998 to remove the requirement to disclose a full residential address when making the declaration of office.*

Item / Matters for Decision As per State Council Agenda	Recommendations
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY • The South East Metropolitan Zone resolved to request WALGA advocate to amend s.5.95(1) of the *Local Government Act 1995* to specify that the right to inspect Primary and Annual Returns (Returns) contained in the Register of Financial Interests under s.5.94(b) does not extend to the residential address of the relevant person. • Returns may include residential addresses, which are then made publicly accessible, creating privacy and safety risks. • Council Members and employees are increasingly reluctant to disclose residential addresses due to safety and security risks, demonstrating that current legislation no longer aligns with contemporary expectations of privacy. • Recent parliamentary scrutiny of similar requirements for Members of Parliament led to recommendations to remove full residential address disclosures, which the Government supported. • In addition to Returns, Council Members must also provide a residential address when making their declaration of office. • It would be appropriate for a review of all public disclosure requirements under the *Local Government Act 1995* to occur to ensure that they remain contemporary, effective, and aligned with modern standards of accountability and personal security. • The Governance Policy Team endorsed the proposed advocacy position at its meeting on 23 March 2026. **ATTACHMENT** • Jurisdictional Comparison – Address Information in Council Member Returns and Declarations of Office (included below). **STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS** The proposed advocacy position aligns to the WALGA 2025-2029 Strategic Plan, in particular: • Influence – Lead advocacy on issues important to Local Government. • Support – Anticipate, understand and respond to Member needs. **POLICY IMPLICATIONS** The recommendation is for State Council to endorse a new Advocacy Position. ***Protecting Council Member and Employee Privacy*** *That WALGA advocates to the State Government to:* *1. Undertake a review of disclosure requirements for Local Government Council Members and employees under the Local Government Act 1995.* *2. Undertake the necessary legislative amendments to strike an appropriate balance between transparency, personal safety, and contemporary community expectations of privacy, including:* *a. Amend section 5.95(1) to prescribe that the right to inspect primary and annual returns contained in the register of financial interests*

Item / Matters for Decision As per State Council Agenda	Recommendations
	under s.5.94(b) does not extend to the full residential address of the relevant person, and is instead limited to the suburb or locality. *b. Amend Form 7 of the Local Government (Constitutional) Regulations 1998 to remove the requirement to disclose a full residential address when making the declaration of office.*
8.2 Water Management Advocacy Position	**RECOMMENDATION** **That the Zone support the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.2 as contained in the State Council Agenda and as provided below.** **WALGA RECOMMENDATION** 1. Endorse the following new Advocacy Position: *Water Management* *1. Access to consistent, reliable and adequate water supplies is critical for Local Government operations, community health, amenity, environmental sustainability and economic activity.* *2. WALGA is calling on the State Government to:* *a. Modernise water management legislation and regulation, including:* *i. undertaking a review of the water licensing and allocation system to ensure equitable access and prioritise high value community use including for public open space* *ii. developing a state-wide framework for integrated regional and catchment-scale water planning.* *b. Adequately, sustainably and equitably fund critical water infrastructure programs for Local Government, including:* *i. drainage and irrigation upgrades* *ii. alternative water sources (recycled water, stormwater harvesting, desalination and groundwater replenishment) and disused water asset transfer* *iii. small-scale sewerage infrastructure headworks and infill sewerage.* *c. Expand the Waterwise Council Program statewide and provide:* *i. increased support and resources to assist Local Government in delivering water efficiency measures* *ii. incentives for Local Governments to undertake water efficiency initiatives.* *d. Improve water data access and capability for Local Governments to ensure evidence-based decision making.* *e. Provide effective leadership, guidance, education and enforcement to address the impacts of stormwater runoff.* 2. Retires Advocacy Position *6.14 Planning for Water.*

Item / Matters for Decision As per State Council Agenda	Recommendations

	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
	• A new Water Management Advocacy Position and the retirement of position 6.14 Planning for Water is proposed.
	• The new Position has been developed following consultation and feedback on WALGA's *Water Management in Western Australia Discussion Paper*.
	• 28 Local Governments provided more than 200 comments on the paper, with the main issues being:
	  ○ equitable access to consistent and reliable water;
	  ○ water licensing and allocation;
	  ○ integrated regional and catchment-scale water planning;
	  ○ water for Public Open Space (POS);
	  ○ funding
	  ▪ for critical infrastructure - drainage and irrigation, alternative water sources and sewerage infill and headworks.
	  ▪ for water efficiency and water sensitive urban design initiatives.
	  ○ expanding and improving the Waterwise Council Program;
	  ○ access to data and information to inform decision making; and
	  ○ addressing the impacts of stormwater runoff.
	• The outcomes sought in 6.14 Planning for Water have been realised in the recently released State Planning Policy 2.9.
	• The Environment Policy Team endorsed retiring the position and the new position at its meeting on 19 March 2026.
	
	ATTACHMENT
	• Water Management Discussion Paper
	• Water Management Consultation Summary Report
	
	STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS
	This item relates to the following WALGA Strategic Pillars:
	• Influence
	  ○ Lead advocacy on issues important to Local Government.
	  ○ Empower the Local Government sector to build communities equipped for the future.
	• Support - Anticipate, understand and respond to Member needs.
	
	POLICY IMPLICATIONS
	It is proposed that the following new Advocacy Position be **endorsed**:
	
	Water Management
	1. *Access to consistent, reliable and adequate water supplies is critical for Local Government operations, community health, amenity, environmental sustainability and economic activity.*
	2. *WALGA is calling on the State Government to:*
	  a. *Modernise water management legislation and regulation, including:*

Item / Matters for Decision As per State Council Agenda	Recommendations
	i. Undertaking a review of the water licensing and allocation system to ensure equitable access and prioritise high value community use including for public open space. *ii. Developing a State-wide framework for integrated regional and catchment-scale water planning.* *b. Adequately, sustainably and equitably fund critical water infrastructure programs for Local Government, including:* *i. Drainage and irrigation upgrades.* *ii. Alternative water sources (recycled water, stormwater harvesting, desalination and groundwater replenishment) and disused water asset transfer.* *iii. Small-scale sewerage infrastructure headworks and infill sewerage.* *c. Expand the Waterwise Council Program statewide and provide:* *i. Increased support and resources to assist Local Government in delivering water efficiency measures.* *ii. Incentives for Local Governments to undertake water efficiency initiatives.* *d. Improve water data access and capability for Local Governments to ensure evidence-based decision making.* *e. Provide effective leadership, guidance, education and enforcement to address the impacts of stormwater runoff.* It is proposed that the following Advocacy Position be **retired**: **6.14 Planning for Water** *As part of the Water Management Report endorsement process, formal support from the relevant Local Government should be required where:* *1. It is intended that the Local Government will become the infrastructure asset manager; or* *2. The proposed location of water infrastructure assets will impact Local Government assets or facilities.* The outcomes sought in Position 6.14 have been realised in the recently released State Planning Policy 2.9.
8.3 Off Roads Vehicles Advocacy Position	**RECOMMENDATION** **That the Zone support the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.3 as contained in the State Council Agenda and as provided below.** **WALGA RECOMMENDATION** That State Council retire Advocacy Position 3.12 *Off Road Vehicles.*

Item / Matters for Decision As per State Council Agenda	Recommendations
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY • It is proposed that Advocacy Position 3.12 Off Road Vehicles (ORV) be retired. • The *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Vehicles) Act 1978* (the ORV Act) provides the legislative framework for the use of off-road vehicles within permitted areas in WA. • Nine Local Governments own and maintain Off Road Vehicle (ORV) areas. • Advocacy Position 3.12 Off Road Vehicles was adopted by State Council in 2018 in response to concerns from Members about the use of permitted ORV areas. • Amendments to the ORV Act in 2025 address the core objectives of the ORV Advocacy Position, particularly as it relates to registration and enforcement. • The retirement of the ORV Advocacy Position was endorsed by the People and Place Policy Team at its meeting on 19 March 2026. **ATTACHMENT** • *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Areas) Amendment Act 2025* **STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS** Retiring this Advocacy Position aligns with the following WALGA Strategic Pillars: • Influence ○ Lead advocacy on issues important to Local Government. ○ Empower the Local Government sector to build communities equipped for the future. • Support ○ Anticipate, understand and respond to Member needs. **POLICY IMPLICATIONS** It is proposed that Advocacy Position 3.12 Off Road Vehicles be **retired**. *Legislation relating to off road vehicles should be reviewed to align registration and licensing of off-road vehicles with other vehicle types are users. In addition, educational resources should be developed in consultation with users, regulators, and vendors relating to safety, regulatory compliance and other associated matters.*
8.4 Homelessness Advocacy Position	**RECOMMENDATION** **That the Zone support the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.4 as contained in the State Council Agenda and as provided below.** **WALGA RECOMMENDATION** That State Council replace Advocacy Position 3.11 Homelessness with the following:

Item / Matters for Decision As per State Council Agenda	Recommendations
	WALGA calls on the Western Australian and Australian Governments to provide leadership, support and funding to prevent and respond to homelessness, in particular: *1. Ensuring specialist homelessness services are responsive to need, place-based and people-centred.* *2. Investing in social and affordable housing and wraparound services.* **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** • It is proposed that the 2019 Advocacy Position 3.11 Homelessness be updated. • While responding to homelessness is a State and Australian Government responsibility, the impacts of homelessness intersect with multiple areas of Local Government service delivery and requires them to manage community expectations. • Western Australian Local Governments are reporting increased numbers of people experiencing homelessness, including Local Governments that have historically experienced minimal impact. • WALGA undertook a survey of Members in early 2026 to better understand the impact on the sector and inform a review of the current Advocacy Position. • The updated Position reflects the sector's view that the Australian and Western Australian Government should provide leadership, support and funding to prevent and respond to homelessness, in particular specialist services, social and affordable housing and wraparound services. • The People and Place Policy Team endorsed the revised position at its meeting on 19 March 2026. **STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS** This item relates to the following WALGA Strategic Pillars: • Influence ○ Lead advocacy on issues important to Local Government. ○ Empower the Local Government sector to build communities equipped for the future. • Support ○ Anticipate, understand and respond to Member needs. **POLICY IMPLICATIONS** It is proposed that the **existing** Advocacy Position 3.11 Homelessness: *WALGA recognises that Local Government through its planning, health, community development and regulatory powers can facilitate positive local and regional responses to end homelessness, however does not see that it has a lead role. Rather, Local Government's role is one of a stakeholder that requires early engagement in the understanding of collaborative approaches that improve the quality of life for people experiencing homelessness in all of its manifestations.*

Item / Matters for Decision As per State Council Agenda	Recommendations
	be **replaced** with a new Advocacy Position as follows: *WALGA calls on the Western Australian and Australian Governments to provide leadership, support and funding to prevent and respond to homelessness, in particular:* *1. Ensuring specialist homelessness services are responsive to need, place-based and people-centred.* *2. Investing in social and affordable housing and wraparound services.*

1.6 Other State Council Agenda Items

Zone Delegates are invited to raise for discussion, questions or decision any of the items in the State Council Agenda, including the items for noting, Policy Team and Committee Reports or the Key Activity Reports.

1.4 Status Report on State Council Resolutions

Meeting	Resolution	Comment	Completion Date	Officer Responsible
4 March 2026 Item 9.1 Aviation Advocacy Positions	That State Council endorse two new Advocacy Positions on Aviation as follows: 1. Regional Airports WALGA supports the sustainable operation of Local Government owned regional airports and advocates for proportionate regulatory frameworks, targeted funding, and operational guidance to ensure safe, efficient, and resilient airport infrastructure and services. 2. Regional and Remote Air Services WALGA advocates for reliable, affordable, and equitable regional air services, calling for greater oversight of airline pricing practices, including providing adequate capacity net of contracted (FIFO) seats, transparent fare structures and equitable access to discounted and lower-cost fares, to mitigate the impacts of limited competition and dynamic pricing on regional residents, businesses, and essential travel. WALGA also promotes the continued viability of essential routes and recognises regional aviation as an essential service supporting community and emergency access, workforce mobility, and regional economic development. RESOLUTION 003.1/2026	The Advocacy Positions Manual has been updated.	COMPLETE	Ian Duncan Executive Manager Infrastructure
4 March 2026 Item 9.2 Proposed Amendments to AGM Standing Orders	That State Council endorse the updated AGM Standing Orders. RESOLUTION 004.1/2026	The WALGA AGM Standing Orders have been updated and are available on the WALGA website.	COMPLETE	Rachel Horton Executive Manager Advocacy

4 March 2026 Item 9.3 Request for Delegated Authority – State Road Funds to Local Government Advisory Committee (SAC)	That State Council approves by Flying Minute confirmation of the three appointments to the vacant positions on the State Road Funds to Local Government Advisory Committee (SAC) as recommended by the Selection Committee. RESOLUTION 005.1/2026	The three vacant positions on SAC were advertised to Members. Applications have now closed. A special meeting of the Selection Committee will be held on 7 April to consider applications received. A Flying Agenda including the recommendations of the Committee will be distributed to State Council for endorsement immediately following the special meeting.	Ongoing	Rachel Horton Executive Manager Advocacy
3 December 2025 Item 7.1 Transport Oriented Development Advocacy Position	That: 1. State Council request WALGA to prepare an Advocacy Position in consultation with members, regarding the transport and planning principals required to ensure quality outcomes in the newly announced "Station Precinct Improvement Plans and Schemes" in Metropolitan Perth and regional stations if included. 2. The Advocacy Position includes transport and place-making outcomes on both government controlled and private land that maximise liveability and use of the public transport network. RESOLUTION 069.5/2025	WALGA has commenced development of a draft position. Council Reports and Recommendations in relation to the 10 Train Station Precincts have been analysed and WALGA's Planning Advisory Group has been engaged to provide input into the content of the advocacy position.	Ongoing	Nicole Matthews Executive Manager Policy
3 December 2025 Item 8.1 2025 Annual General Meeting Resolutions	That: 1. the following resolutions from the 2025 WALGA Annual General Meeting be referred to the People and Place Policy Team for further work to be undertaken: 7.1 Provision of Medical Services in Remote and Very Remote Local Governments	**In relation to AGM item 7.1 –** Improving access to primary healthcare services in rural and remote areas remains an advocacy priority for WALGA, supported by the WALGA 2025 General	Ongoing	Nicole Matthews Executive Manager Policy

	7.2 Homelessness – Short-term Accommodation Solutions RESOLUTION 070.5/2025 *The AGM resolutions are as follows:* ***7.1 Provision of Medical Services in Remote and Very Remote Local Governments*** *That WALGA calls on the Western Australian Government and WA Grants Commission to:* 1. *increase the total funding and then the Medical Facilities Cost Adjuster component of the Financial Assistance Grants to Local Governments; and* 2. *recalculate distributions to those Local Governments that are providing block cash payments to attract and retain general practitioners to allow affected Council to redirect ratepayer funds to Local Government responsibilities.* ***7.2 Homelessness – Short-term Accommodation Solutions*** *That WALGA advocate to the State Government to provide culturally appropriate short term accommodation options and wrap-around support services that provide sustainable homelessness solutions in all Local Governments across Western Australia.*	Practice Support Survey Report published in January 2026. This advocacy priority is also reflected in the current Federal and State Budget Submissions and aligned to the revised Advocacy Position endorsed by State Council in September 2025. WALGA is exploring opportunities for partnership advocacy on this matter with health sector stakeholders. This work includes developing solution options. Progress will be shared with State Council in due course. **In relation to AGM item 7.2 –** WALGA undertook a Local Government Homelessness Survey in February 2026 to inform a review of the current WALGA homelessness Advocacy Position that includes the need for funding for social and affordable housing and wraparound services. Item 8.5 refers to this.		
3 December 2025 Item 8.1 2025 Annual General Meeting Resolutions	That: … 2. the following resolution from the 2025 WALGA Annual General Meeting be referred to the Governance Policy Team for further work to be undertaken:	This item has been referred to the Governance Policy Team for further consideration.	Ongoing	Kirsty Martin Executive Manager Member Services

	7.4 Rating Exemption Advocacy Position RESOLUTION 070.5/2025 *The AGM resolution is as follows:* ***7.4 Rating Exemption Advocacy Position*** *That WALGA, in addition to its current advocacy positions 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 relating to rating exemptions, advocate to the WA Government for the introduction of a reimbursement model, whereby the WA Government repays Local Government the greater of:* *1. 75% of the value of rates lost in applying the charitable purposes exemption; or* *2. 1% of the total rate revenue of the Local Government.*	WALGA's current advocacy positions call for a broad review into the justification and fairness of all rating exemption categories, with a particular focus on the charitable purpose's exemption. WALGA has also included funding for a review of rates in its most recent State Budget submission. Additional concerns regarding rating and rating exemptions have arisen. Further scoping work is being undertaken to consider the most effective way to address these concerns.		
3 December 2025 Item 8.1 2025 Annual General Meeting Resolutions	That: … 3. the following resolution from the 2025 WALGA Annual General Meeting be endorsed: 7.5 Rateability of Miscellaneous Licences RESOLUTION 070.5/2025 *The AGM resolution is as follows:* ***7.5 Rateability of Miscellaneous Licences*** *That WALGA:* *1. Formally oppose any move by the Local Government Minister to introduce amendments to the Local Government*	Advocacy position 2.1.18 Rating of Miscellaneous Licences was adopted by State Council in September 2025. Correspondence has been sent to the Premier and Minister for Local Government. Opposition parties have been briefed. The Bill has been deferred in the Legislative Council.	COMPLETE	Kirsty Martin Executive Manager Member Services

	Act to restrict the application of rates on Miscellaneous Licenses. 2. *Develop an advocacy position on sector consultation prior to any amendment to the Local Government Act.* 3. *Undertake a financial analysis of the cost to the Mining Industry of the rating of Miscellaneous Licenses compared to the benefit to the Local Government sector.*	Funding for the broad review of rating exemptions is included in the State Budget submission.		
3 December 2025 Item 8.2 2026 Salaries and Allowances Tribunal Remuneration Inquiry for Local Government Chief Executive Officers and Elected Members	That State Council endorse the submission to the 2026 Salaries and Allowances Tribunal Remuneration Inquiry for Local Government Chief Executive Officers and Elected Members, with the following additions: 1. A new recommendation that the Regional/Isolation Allowance be reviewed in full, noting that the application of the Allowance is inequal and inconsistent. 2. A new recommendation that an appropriate fee be set for the deputy to the presiding member of Audit, Risk and Improvement Committees to attend meetings. 3. A new recommendation that the travel costs incurred while driving a privately owned or leased vehicle be calculated at the same rate contained in the *Public Service Award 1992* to bring it in parity with the public sector. 4. The percentage values in recommendations 1 and 2 of the submission be amended from 3% to 4%. 5. Include a work-value argument regarding Elected Member remuneration to strengthen the case for an increase to Elected Member fees and allowances, and to refer the request to reclassify Elected Members as not volunteers to the relevant Policy Team. RESOLUTION 073.5/2025	The submission to SAT was updated to include those additional points and provided to the Tribunal on 6 January 2026. The Advocacy Positions Manual has also been updated to reflect the recommendations contained in the submission. The request to reclassify Elected Members as not volunteers (as per point 5 of the resolution) has been referred to the Governance Policy Team for further consideration.	Ongoing	Rachel Horton Executive Manager Advocacy Kirsty Martin Executive Manager Member Services

3 December 2025 Item 8.5 Electoral Material – Authorisation Statement Address Requirements	That: 1. WALGA advocate to the State Government to amend section 4.87 of the *Local Government Act 1995* to: a. Replace the requirement to include the name and address of the person authorising the electoral material, with a requirement to include the name and locality of the person authorising the material. b. Remove the requirement for the name and business address of the electoral material printer to appear at the end of the electoral material. 2. The suggestion from the South East Metropolitan Zone to advocate to amend section 5.95 of the *Local Government Act 1995* to specify that the right to inspect Primary and Annual Returns contained in the Register of Financial Interests under s.5.94(b) does not extend to the residential address of the relevant person be referred to the Governance Policy Team so that a full report can be presented to State Council for consideration. RESOLUTION 077.5/2025	The Advocacy Positions Manual has been updated. A new advocacy position addressing Resolution 2 was considered by the Governance Policy Team on 23 March 2026. Item 8.1 relates to this matter.	Ongoing	Kirsty Martin Executive Manager Member Services
5 September 2025 Item 8.2 Rating of Miscellaneous Licenses	That WALGA: 1. Advocate for Local Governments to continue to have the ability to rate miscellaneous licences under the *Mining Act 1978*; and 2. Oppose legislative amendments that seek to exempt occupied miscellaneous licence land from rating. 3. Continue to advocate for a broad review to be conducted into the justification and fairness of all rating exemption categories currently prescribed under section 6.26 of the Local Government Act 1995. RESOLUTION 050.4/2025	The Advocacy Positions Manual has been updated. Correspondence has been sent to the Premier and Minister for Local Government. Opposition parties have been briefed. The Bill has been deferred by the Legislative Council.	Ongoing	Kirsty Martin Executive Manager Member Services

		In addition, funding for the broad review of rating exemptions is included in the State Budget submission.		
2 July 2025 Item 8.1 Suspension and Disqualification for Offences Advocacy Position	That WALGA defers consideration of this matter for further work, including: a. defining appropriately serious offences for intervention; and b. addressing the role of the Local Government Inspector. c. evaluating whether advocacy for disqualification based on convictions under the Planning and Development Act 2005 and Building Act 2011 should be retained. RESOLUTION 037.3/2025	Work has commenced on defining appropriately serious offences for intervention. Further work will be undertaken pending clarification of the role of the Office of the Inspector.	Ongoing	Kirsty Martin Executive Manager Member Services
5 March 2025 Item 9.1 Infrastructure Policy Team Report	That State Council: 1. Note the report from the Infrastructure Policy Team for the 5 March 2025 meeting. 2. Determine to: a. Delete Advocacy Position 5.2.8 (Towards Zero Road Safety Strategy 2008 – 2020). b. Amend the title of Advocacy Position 5.2.7 from Road Safety Strategy (Imagine Zero) to Driving Change Road Safety Strategy 2020-2030. 3. Undertake further policy development and consultation with Members regarding the default open road speed limit in Western Australia. RESOLUTION 013.1/2025	The Advocacy Positions Manual has been updated. The Infrastructure Policy Team resolved to recommend WALGA engage an independent specialist to develop a framework to support the Local Government sector in decision making and advocacy relating to speed limits.	Ongoing	Ian Duncan Executive Manager Infrastructure
6 December 2024 Item 8.1 2024 Annual General Meeting Resolutions	That: 1. the item 7.1 Amendments to *Cat Act 2011* - Allow Local Governments to Make Local Laws to Contain Cats to the Owner's Property be endorsed. …	The Advocacy Positions Manual has been updated. *Cat Amendment (Local Laws) Bill* 2026 was introduced on 25 February 2026,	COMPLETE	Kirsty Martin Executive Manager Member Services

	3. the following resolutions from the 2024 WALGA Annual General Meeting be referred to the Governance Policy Team for further work to be undertaken: 7.2 Advocacy for Legislative Reforms to Counter Land-Banking 7.3 Advocacy for Expansion of Differential Rating to Include Long Term Unoccupied Commercial Buildings (Property Activation Levy). RESOLUTION 089.5/2024	which will allow Local Governments to include cat containment in Local Laws. WALGA will continue to engage with Local Government and advocate for a collaborative, and resourced, approach will be needed. WALGA sought legal advice which confirmed that amendments to the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) would be required to allow differential rating based on occupancy status. A joint meeting of the Governance and Environment Policy teams was held on 12 September. The Joint Policy Teams considered that there was a significant level of risk associated with the proposal and that it should not proceed. Instead, incentives and activation programs can be explored by Local Governments to encourage occupancy of buildings.		
6 December 2024 Item 8.2 Local Government Elections Advocacy Positions	That item 1 be deferred, and the Secretariat further investigate implications of compulsory and voluntary participation in Local Government elections and report back to State Council. RESOLUTION 090.5/2024 That WALGA adopt the following Elections Advocacy Positions: *The Local Government sector supports:*	The Advocacy Positions Manual has been updated. Correspondence has been sent to the Minister for Local Government advising on the five Advocacy Positions endorsed.	Ongoing	Kirsty Martin Executive Manager Member Services

	1. *Councillors serve four-year terms with elections every two years and half of the Council positions spilled at each election.* 2. *First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) voting system for Local Government elections. If Optional Preferential Voting (OPV) remains as the primary method of voting, the sector supports the removal of the 'proportional' part of the voting method for general elections.* 3. *First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) voting system for internal Council elections.* 4. *Councils holding elections by means of in-person, postal and/or electronic voting.* 5. *Current legislative provisions of Mayor/President of Class 1 and Class 2 Local Governments being directly elected by the community and Class 3 and Class 4 Local Governments determining whether its Mayor or President is elected by the Council or by the community.* RESOLUTION 091.5/2024	Investigation of the implications of compulsory and voluntary voting continued with engagement from the Governance Policy Team. State Council endorsed a Discussion Paper for the purpose of sector consultation by Flying Minute on 20 January 2026. Sector consultation has been undertaken and an item has been included in the May State Council Agenda. Item 8.2 relates to this matter.		

1.5 COMPLETE ZONE STATUS REPORT

Nil.

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:		Budget Implications	
People Place Prosperity Performance	Advocate Facilitate Partner Fund Promote Monitor	Nil	
Resolution/s		**Action(s)**	
The Kimberley Country Zone: **1. Noted the report from the WALGA President** **2. Noted the State Council Agenda Items as circulated** **3. Supported the recommendations in the Matters for Decision contained within the State Council Agenda** **4. Acknowledged the Items for noting** **5. Acknowledged the Status Report on State Council Resolutions** **6. Noted the Kimberley Zone Status Report**			
Moved:	Shire of Broome	**Responsible:**	-
Seconded:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Due date:**	-
Carried:	4/0		

5. Conclusion of Zone Matters: 10:12am

6. Consultation on Draft Climate Change Advocacy Position

For Noting

Submitted by: Rebecca Brown, WALGA Policy Manager Environment and Waste

Executive Summary

- WALGA is undertaking sector consultation on a revised draft Climate Change Advocacy Position.
- This draft position was developed following initial consultation, consideration by State Council in March 2025 and feedback from the Environment Policy Team of State Council.
- WALGA is seeking **Council endorsed feedback by 1 May 2026**.

Policy Implications

WALGA's 2018 Climate Change Policy Statement and Advocacy Position state:

Local Government acknowledges:

1. *The science is clear: Climate change is occurring and greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are the dominant cause.*
2. *Climate change threatens human societies and the Earth's ecosystems.*
3. *Urgent action is required to reduce emissions, and to adapt to the impacts from climate change that are now unavoidable.*
4. *A failure to adequately address this climate change emergency places an unacceptable burden on future generations.*

Local Government is committed to addressing climate change.

Local Government is calling for:

1. *Strong climate change action, leadership and coordination at all levels of government.*
2. *Effective and adequately funded Commonwealth and State Government climate change policies and programs.*

July 2018 – 72.5/2018

The draft Advocacy Position in the Consultation Paper is:

1. *Local Government acknowledges the risks associated with, and is committed to, addressing climate change.*
2. *WALGA calls on the Australian and Western Australian Governments to provide:*
   a. *the necessary climate leadership, coordination and action to ensure an orderly transition to achieve emission reduction targets and address the impacts of climate change*
   b. *dedicated funding, guidance and practical support to assist Local Governments to undertake emissions reduction and adaptation actions.*

Attachment

The WALGA Climate Change Advocacy Position Consultation Paper is available online.

Background

Climate change, and related legislation, policy and action, have implications for many aspects of Local Governments' operations and services. More frequent and severe droughts, heatwaves, bushfires, extreme rainfall events and warming, rising sea levels are increasing the costs and complexity of delivering critical services, infrastructure and ensuring community wellbeing.

In 2018, State Council endorsed a Climate Change Policy Statement and advocacy position, following extensive sector consultation. Since this Advocacy Position was adopted there have been significant legislative, policy, technological and scientific changes, including:

- The national *Climate Change Act 2022* and the Western Australian Climate Change Bill 2023.
- The *Local Government Amendment Act 2023,* which expanded Western Australian Local Governments' general function under Part 3 s3.1(1A) of the *Local Government Act 1995* to:
  a. to promote the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the district; and
  b. **to plan for, and to plan for mitigating, risks associated with climate change**; and
  c. in making decisions, to consider potential long-term consequences and impacts on future generations.
- The release of the Australian Government's National Climate Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Plan in 2025.
- Escalation of the transition to renewable energy, uptake of electric vehicles and energy efficiency standards under the National Construction Code.
- Climate science and projections (international, national and WA specific) have also become clearer regarding the risks posed by climate change and the need for action to address the consequential impacts.

Comment

Following initial consultation, consideration by State Council in March 2025 and feedback from the Environment Policy Team, WALGA has developed a revised, draft Climate Change Advocacy Position for Local Government feedback which is currently out for consultation with feedback due by 1 May 2026. WALGA has received feedback from some Councils and understands a number of Councils will be considering this matter in April. Zone delegates are encouraged to take this item to their Councils.

The Central Country Zone passed a motion at its February 2026 meeting which included writing to all other zones highlighting its alternative Advocacy Position (proposed in March 2025). WALGA worked to incorporate the Central Country Zone feedback prior to the release of the Consultation Paper.

WALGA is seeking **Council endorsed feedback** on the draft Climate Change Advocacy Position by **COB Friday, 1 May 2026.** Feedback should be provided to environment@walga.asn.au.

Following consideration of this feedback a final draft Advocacy Position will be developed and provided to zones and State Council for consideration.

Resolution/s	Action(s)
Noted	

THE
KIMBERLEY
REGIONAL GROUP
Meeting Minutes
27 May 2026

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1. Meeting Open: 1:30pm

Chair acknowledged the Traditional Custodians of the different lands on which people met today, and paid respect to all the Elders past, present and emerging.

2. Attendance and Apologies

Name	Shire / Council / Organisation	Method
Members		
Cr David Menzel (Chair)	President, Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley – left 3:29pm	Zoom
Cr Chris Mitchell	President, Shire of Broome	In Person
Peter McCumstie	President, Shire of Derby West Kimberley	In Person
Susan Leonard	CEO, Shire of Halls Creek	In Person
Observers		
Sam Mastrolembo	CEO, Shire of Broome	In Person
Tamara Clarkson	CEO, Shire of Derby West Kimberley	In Person
Vernon Lawrence	CEO, Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley – left 3:29pm	Zoom
Cr Raymond Simpson	Deputy Shire President, Shire of Halls Creek	In Person
Executive Support Team		
Paul Rosair	Principal, NAJA Business Consulting Services	Zoom
Michelle Mackenzie	Principal, Mira Consulting	In Person
Jane Lewis	Principal, Redit Research	Zoom
Rebecca Billing	Administrative Assistant, NAJA	Zoom
Presentations		
Divina D'Anna MLA	Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier; Minister for State Development; Trade and Investment; Economic Diversification; Member for Kimberley	In Person
Bill Tatchell	CEO, Australia's North West Tourism	Zoom
Leon Gardiner	Superintendent, Kimberley Region, DFES	Zoom
Apologies		
Cr Brenda Garstone	President, Shire of Halls Creek	
Cr Tony Chafer	Deputy Shire President, SWEK	

3. Disclosures, Conflicts and Declarations of Interest:

Financial Interest / Impartiality			
Member	Item Number	Item	Nature of Interest

4. Minutes of the last meeting

Item for Decision

Submitted by: Secretariat

Attachment 1: Matters Arising and Outstanding Business

Confirmation of Previous Minutes

Resolution/s		Action(s) / Budget Implications	
The Minutes of the Kimberley Regional Group held on 13 February 2026, as published and circulated, were confirmed as a true and accurate record of that meeting.		See Attachment 1 – Matters Arising and Outstanding Business	
Moved:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Responsible:**	See Attachment
Seconded:	Shire of Broome	**Due date:**	As appropriate
Carried:	4/0		

Attachment 1 Matters Arising and Outstanding Business

Date / Item	Action / Progress	Responsible
	Administrative Matters	
11/10/2024	Review of KRG Strategic Documents **Action** 1. Develop a framework and consolidate the KRG strategic documents **Status/Progress** 1. Complete.	Executive Team
13/02/2026	KRG 2024-25 Annual Report **Action** 1. Executive Team to upload the 2024-25 Annual Report to the KRG website. **Status/Progress** 1. Complete.	Executive Team
21/02/2024 & 23/08/2024 & 03/07/2025	**Action:** 1. Developing Northern Australia: Executive Officer to work with Dr Allan Dale regarding CRCNA. 2. Executive Officer to invite Grey Mackay from the Land Alliance to the October KRG meeting to present on bushfire issues in the Kimberley. 3. Executive Officer to negotiate early bird pricing with Developing Northern Australia for the 2026 Conference in Alice Springs and consult members post local government elections on attendance at the 2026 Conference. **Status / Progress:** 1. In Progress. 2. Deferred. 3. Complete. Note: Members to ensure all invoices for accommodation and additional events have been paid.	Executive Team / KRG Secretariat

10/04/2025 & 03/07/2025	Formal Presentations: **Action** 1. Shires to circulate ABS job roles when advertised through networks. 2. The Executive Officer to liaise with RDA Kimberley and the DPIRD Deputy Director General, Industry and Economic Development to understand progress of a potential WA government partnership with the Northen Australia Infrastructure facility (NAIF)and/or the establishment a small loans scheme similar to the Northern Territory. 3. The Executive Officer to draft an insurance position paper for KRG, in light of the RDA Kimberley Insurance Review Report **Status/Progress** 1. Ongoing. Note RDA Kimberley circulated Broome based 2026 Census Operational Support Centre Engagement Manager role which closed 15 June for Councils to circulate 2. Complete. The 2024 Independent Review of the NAIF Act 2016 was tabled in Federal Parliament in August 2025. The Recommendation 21 of is that *The NAIF establish a targeted direct small loans program for First Nations enterprises or projects beyond any arrangements made between the NAIF and the state and territory governments*. Recommendation 20 is that *The NAIF continue to work with the state governments of Western Australia and Queensland to establish small loans programs*. The Executive Officer will continue to liaise with RDA Kimberley regarding the progress of these recommendations. 3. In Progress.	Executive Officer
Submission – Determinants of Regional Airfares		
13/02/2026	**Action:** 1. KRG members to provide feedback by 8 March 2026. 2. KRG Executive team to incorporate feedback and lodge submission by 15 March 2026. **Status / Progress:** 1. Complete. 2. Complete. Submission lodged 15 March 2026.	Executive Team / Members
KRG Workshop Outcomes		
13/02/2026	**Action:** 1 CEOs to liaise with their Councils on what they would like to see in the Strategic Plan and Business Plan. 2 CEOs to meet to confirm the strategic areas for progression and key actions for presentation to KRG for endorsement. 3 Executive Team to update Strategic Business Plan. **Status / Progress:** 1. Complete. 2. Complete. Meeting held 23 March 2026. 3. Complete.	Executive Team / CEOs

WALGA Position – Native Clearing Regulations Advocacy Position		
03/07/2025	**Action:** 1. The Executive Officer to contact the State Government to confirm if the submission timeframe is still open. 2. The Executive Officer to explore the possibility of making a direct submission to the State's Native Clearing Regulations Review **Status / Progress:** 1. In Progress. 2. Subject to outcome of Action 1.	Executive Officer
Position Papers		
10/04/2025 & 03/07/2025	**Action** 1. Executive Team to draft a Land Tenure Reform Position Paper, July 2025, with the Executive Officer to conduct a further review to ensure that the rights and opportunities of Native Title holders are reflected and that the position put forward is legally robust and practical. 2. The Executive Officer to seek an update from the Kimberley Development Commission on the status of the PBC Capability Building project. **Status / Progress:** 1. In Progress. 2. Complete. The KDC advised that the Department of Premier and Cabinet DPC is holding carriage of this work and they are not sure if it is being progressed. The initial work was internally completed by the Regional Development Commissions as a regional initiative. This work is not for public distribution. Note PBCs can access funding through the Commonwealth National Indigenous Australians Agency Indigenous Advancement Strategy (IAS), called 'PBC Capacity Building grant funding' to grow organisational capacity and generate economic benefits from their land. This initiative ($114.8 million for 2024–25 to 2028–29) is designed to strengthen Native Title corporations. Funding can enhance organizational, economic, and land management capabilities, with applications open year-round until 30 June 2026.	Executive Officer
Advocacy Strategy Management & Maintenance of Social Housing		
16/02/2024 & 10/04/2025	**Action** 1. Executive Officer to develop a template for members to populate to support the advocacy strategy. **Status / Progress:** 1. In Progress. Matter raised during the Department of Communities presentation at February 2026 meeting.	Executive Officer

2028 Eclipse Strategic Planning Working Group – KRG Representative		
10/04/2025	Refer General Business **Action** 1. Executive Officer and KRG Members to develop a list of priority projects for consideration by the Eclipse Working Group. **Status / Progress:** 1. The Secretariat is the KRG representative on the Eclipse Working Group - It was agreed that Shires would send their project ideas to the Secretariat / the Working Group for consideration.	Executive Officer / Members
Review of Financial Assistance Grants		
23/11/2023	**Action:** 1. Executive Officer to meet with the Grants Commission to discuss submission. **Status / Progress:** 1. A representative of the WA Grants Commission presented at the April 2026 Kimberley Zone meeting. He advised that as a result of the KRG (and other submissions) the Commission made changes to the Aboriginality cost adjuster formula which supports council with very high Aboriginal populations and often limited revenue-raising capacity and the location cost adjuster which shifted from 60% on ARIA remoteness and 40% on population to 70% ARIA and 30% population. Also, the population dispersion costs adjustor was reviewed. These changes led to significant increases to grants for Deby-West Kimberley, Halls Creek and Wyndham East Kimberley. This is outlined below **2025-26 Kimberley Loal Government GPG equalisations** **Shire** / **2024-25** / **2025-26** Broome / 1,050,698 / 1,062,956 Derby West Kimberley / 8,750,383 / 11,800,529 Halls Creek / 6.421.881 / 9,191,866 Wyndham East Kimberley / 6,653,681 / 7,687,568 2. Advocacy for changes to the Financial Assistance Grants methodology to better address the needs of Kimberley Councils will continue.	Executive Officer

Kimberley Housing Roundtable and Housing Advocacy		
23/08/2024 & 11/10/2024 & 10/04/2025 & 03/07/2025 & 13/02/2026	**Action** 1. Executive Team to progress next steps from the Roundtable with each Shire, in partnership with Housing Australia, the Department of Communities, Development WA, the Housing Supply Unit, WA Department of Treasury, and non-government agencies. 2. That the Executive Team a. Develop a brief scope of works for KDC for funding (20K) to progress the Kimberley Housing pipeline. b. Work with the KDC to explore innovative solutions for the Kimberley that may attract government investment interest. 3. Councils to provide their project timeframes and cashflow requirements to the Executive Officer. 4. Executive Officer to organise a meeting with the Four Shire Presidents and Leon McIvor (Director General, Department of Housing and Works WA) to discuss the Housing Pipeline 5. CEOs to work with the EO to update the Kimberley Housing Pipeline. 6. Executive Officer to draft a letter to the Premier raising housing issues. 7. Executive Officer to arrange a KRG meeting with Minister Carey. 8. Executive Officer to discuss KRG member's housing needs with HAFF and whether they align with HAFF round 3 grants or other grants. **Status / Progress:** 1. Complete. 2. The KDC advised that they are updating their Residential Housing and Land Snapshot 2023. This should be finalised within a couple of months. 3. To be updated with new pipeline approach. 4. To be updated with new pipeline approach. 5. Executive to work with CEOs to update the pipeline 6. Paused pending updated pipeline. 7. Paused pending updated pipeline. 8. Complete. KRG member's housing needs and alignment with HAFF and round 3 grants discussed at February 2026 meeting and March CEO meeting.	Executive Team / Members

Shared Services		
20/06/2024 & 10/04/2025	**Action** 1. Executive Officer to action a stocktake of current state / any planned enterprise initiatives across the 4 shires as a prelude to determining opportunities for collaboration. 2. Secretariat and Members to progress actions arising from the KRG CEO meeting held 15 August 2025. **Status / Progress:** 1. In Progress. This was discussed at the Strategy Workshop. 2. In Progress.	Executive Officer / CEO's / Secretariat
Canberra Trip 2026		
25/09/2025	**Action** 1. Secretariat and Executive Officer to explore possible dates in 2026 and report back to the members. 2. Executive Officer to review and refine the Kimberley Housing Pipeline to create a more robust and visual document in preparation for the budget cycle and 2026 Canberra visit. 3. Executive Officer to review the Timber Creek Native Title decision and its relevance to the Kimberley and the effect on the KRG members. 4. Executive Officer to progress actions from the Canberra meetings a. Darren Skuse; Senior Advisor to Senator the Hon Malarndirri McCarthy: The Executive Officer to liaise with NBY regarding access/applicability on funding opportunities. b. Hon Clare O'Neil MP: The Executive Officer to research federal housing grant opportunities for all KRG projects e.g. McMahon Estate. c. Senator Susan McDonald: The Executive Officer to write to the ACCC to monitor airline charges on the Kimberley/NT route (Nexus/Air North). **Status / Progress:** 1. In Progress. 2. In Progress. 3. Complete. Refer Item 11. 4. In Progress. (a) In Progress. (b) Complete. (c) Complete. Refer Correspondence.	

Watching Brief
Aboriginal Heritage Act: Now pending Department updates on rescinded legislation. On 15 November 2023, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* was restored as the legislation that manages Aboriginal heritage in Western Australia some amendments drawn from feedback from consultation. Approval is only required where there is potential for any harm to an Aboriginal site. The Executive Officer met with the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and the Director General Department of Planning Lands and Heritage on this issue and is undertaking advocacy to ensure that there is clarity for local governments working with this legislation.
State government funding to support young people in the Kimberley. New $4M community-led Immediate Response Night Space (IRNS) service for young people in Broome and Fitzroy Crossing. Funding for new services in Derby and Halls Creek. There remains no overarching State or Federal Government youth justice strategy for the region. Note an a
First Point of Entry (FPOE) Broome – Federal Government announced February 2024 that work will be undertaken for the enhanced FPOE status for Broome. Funding allocated in the WA State Budget. January 2025 First Point of Entry Status granted by Federal Government for Wyndham. The State Labor election commitment to invest $15.5M to upgrade facilities at the Kimberley ports is allocated in the WA budget. The members discussed the slow roll-out and lack of urgency regarding the implementation of First Point of Entry status in Wyndham. It was agreed that this item be carried forward under Matters Arising.
North West Defence and Border Security – April 2024 letter sent to State and Federal Government expressing concern. Response received from the Minister for Home Affairs on the 7th July.
Planning Reform: EO monitoring reform status and will advise accordingly as issues arise
Local Government Elected Members Association with Tranche 2 Reforms: EO to monitor and advise accordingly
Aviation White Paper initiatives – the Aviation White Paper includes 56 policy settings for the direction of the Industry. The centrepiece is an independent Aviation Industry Ombuds Scheme and a new Charter of Customer Rights. Other initiatives include airlines having to show cause when flights delayed, disability standards and workforce and climate change initiatives. In relation to regional aviation – the government is responding to Rex Airlines voluntary administration and funding programs for remote airstrip upgrades and regional airports extended. The Productivity Commission has released its call for submissions for the inquiry into the *Determinants of Regional Airfares*. Submissions were requested by 15 March 2026.

Resolved
Media and Communications Policy and Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Lord Mayors Distress Relief Funding
Insurance Costs relief as a result of flood impacts
Potential tourism opportunities for total eclipse events, provided by Kym Francesconi
Regional Road Group: Shire allocations
Regional Road Group Road Projects Funding Allocation – wrote to WALGA outlining KRG's position
Emergency Management Policy Position – Wrote to Matt Reimer DFES
Members advised Cr Mitchell of their repsonse to the Regional Road Group Project grant funding
Ministerial notes 15/02/24 – Minister Papalia, Minister Beazley, Premier. Sent to members 26/02/24
Requirements for the Deputy Chair position clarrified and stands endorsed as per November 2023
Submissions to the Independent Review of Commonwealth Disaster Funding & the Senate Inquiry.
WA LEMA Review endorsed by SEMC August 2023 – uploaded on SEMC website
Emergency Services position paper endorsed 23 November 2023 meeting
Priorty Action List – feedback provided by members, E.T allocate resources from contract hours
SDWK & SoHC provided bridge issues to EO. KRG wrote to State and Federal Government
State and Federal Government Election Strategy, RAI Summit 2024, position papers on website
Kimberley Housing Roundtable – Broome 29 July 2024
Advocacy Strategy Management & Maintenance of Social Housing - endorsed April 2024 meeting: issues raised with Minister Dawson 2025.
SDWK provided Infill Housing and Investigations Report
Regional Volunteering Strategy 2020 endorsed at individual council meetings. EO actioned
RCAWA approved KRG to use the benchmarking template.
Inquiry into Local Government Sustainability submitted 30 May 2024
Tanami Road Funding – KRG Media release issued, SoHC leading work on a Activation Strategy
Relationship with Kimberley Development Commission – resolved
Alcohol Restrictions: EO monitored changes in alcohol restrictions and advised accordingly
Inquiry into Local Government Sustainability - EO presented at the Public Hearing 28 August 2024
EO Contract Renewal – Feedback discussed with Secretariat & new arrangements implemented
FBT Housing – A position paper developed, and advocacy being undertaken on this issue
Submission to Clearing Legislative Reform submitted 22nd December 2024
State & Federal Government Election Strategy – Canberra meetings Nov 2024 & 50 packs reprinted
Review of Strategic documents - status update on actions in the Business Plan at Feb 2025 meeting
Meeting held in Sydney with the CEO of Housing Australia as part of the visit to Canberra 2024
Financial Assistance Grants Position Paper developed based on the review and used for advocacy: distributed to key stakeholders, uploaded to KRG website, media release, and LinkedIn post.
Community Safety and Crime Prevention Investment Package endorsed at February 2025 meeting: Executive Summary prepared: issues raised with Minister Stojkovski 25/06/25: full report provided
Shared Services meeting held with CEOs to discuss next steps 30/07/24. Discussion focussed on staffing challenges opportunities to explore together finance and enterprise platforms
Meeting held with Karen Wheatland, Labor candidate for Durack and KRG Chair and Secretariat
Shire of Carnarvon – Vote of no confidence; Executive Officer met Minister Stojkovski on 25/06/25 re Kimberley matters.
Election advocacy, communications & engagement plan for 2025 State and Federal elections
Rates Exemptions Position Paper designed and printed as per meeting July 2025
Draft KRG 2025/26 budget presented and endorsed at 25 September 2025 meeting.

Resolved
2028 Eclipse Strategic Planning Working Group: correspondence to KDC re Tanami Rd opportunities
Canberra trip and meetings with key stakeholder's 1st & 2nd September 2025
EO wrote to the Australian Bureau of Statistics reinforcing the importance of the Kimberley Census of Population and Housing pilot and the KRG's support for this new approach.
EO & A/CEO KDC continue to meet to discuss the Kimberley Housing Pipeline as KDC is progressing a review of its Residential Housing and Land Snapshot which includes Housing Demand data.
Grant Guru not progressing subscription for KRG – Shires to progress independently
Land Tenure Reform report sent to the Jeff Gooding, Commissioner for the Shire of Derby West Kimberley.
Share Services meeting with CEOs held 3 July 2025.
EO briefed Jeff Gooding, Commissioner for the Shire of Derby West Kimberley on the work undertaken on housing
KRG Planning Workshop held 14 November 2025
Meeting held Monday 20 October 2025 with Hon Reece Whitby MLA, Minister for Police; Road Safety; Tourism; and the Great Southern
North West Defence Alliance – KRG Representative. Member Shire Presidents are a member of the NWDA as individual Councils contribute funds. KRG does not contribute funds. Issues can be brought to KRG by members
Regional Waste Management item discussed at November 2025 planning workshop
Extension of Executive Officer contract from 08/12/25 – 07/12/27. 3.6% CPI increase for 08/09/25 – 07/09/26
Kimberley Housing Advocacy: EO provided information on the level of government subsidy required to unlock housing investment in the Kimberley and identified Sanctuary Road, Broome as a priority project. EO liaised with the Acting CEO of KDC on demand data and next steps to progress the Kimberley Housing Pipeline with the WA Government. KDC updated its Residential Land and Housing Snapshot.

5. Correspondence

Item for Noting

Submitted by: Secretariat

Attachment 2: Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee
Attachment 3: Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity
Attachment 4: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)
Refer Item 14: Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity

Note: Correspondence considered of an administrative nature, such as meeting invites etc, will not be tabled unless they contain important information

Correspondence In	
Date	14/04/2026
From	Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee
Topic	Preliminary Invitation to Public Hearing 29 April 2026 in Kununurra, WA
Attachment	2
Date	14/05/2026
From	Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity
Topic	Submission acknowledgement – Inquiry into Intergenerational Housing Inequity
Attachment	3
Correspondence Out	
Date	20/05/2026
From	KRG Executive Officer
To	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)
Topic	Regional Airfare Costs and Airline Competition in Northern Western Australia
Attachment	4
Date	01/05/2026
From	KRG Executive Officer
To	Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity
Topic	Housing inequity
Attachment	Refer Item 14

Resolution/s		Action(s) / Budget Implications	
The Correspondence was received and noted, and the Executive Officer was directed on a response, if required.		Nil	
Moved:	Shire of Broome	**Responsible:**	-
Seconded:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Due date:**	-
Carried:	4/0		

Attachment 2 Correspondence In: Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee, Aviation Sector Inquiry Public Hearing Invitation - Kununurra 29 April 2026

From: **RRAT, Committee (SEN)** <RRAT.Sen@aph.gov.au>
Date: Tue, 14 Apr 2026, 6:25 am
Subject: Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee: Inquiry into Australia's aviation sector—regional service delivery - Preliminary Invitation to Public Hearing 29 April 2026 in Kununurra, WA

Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee

Inquiry into Australia's aviation sector—regional service delivery

14 April 2026
Mr Paul Rosair Executive Officer
Kimberley Regional Group
Via email: paul@naja.com.au
jane@reditresearch.com.au

Dear witness,

The Senate Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport References Committee is conducting an inquiry into the state of Australia's aviation sector and its ability to deliver reliable and affordable services to rural, regional and remote communities. As part of this process, the committee has agreed to hold a public hearing in **Kununurra, WA** on **Wednesday, 29 April 2026**.

This email is a preliminary invitation for you/your organisation to appear as a witness at the public hearing on **Wednesday, 29 April 2026**. Your indicative time for appearance is between **9.15am-10.15am** (AEDT), subject to finalisation of the program. If the time does not suit the key witnesses, please let me know and we can discuss alternatives.

The committee will expect that you attend in person, if possible, but remote participation can be arranged where necessary. Please let the secretariat know if you are unable to attend in person.

The secretariat expects to send your formal invitation in the next week. In the meantime, it would be appreciated if you could indicate your acceptance of the invitation and availability for this hearing and provide the names and positions of likely witnesses by **COB Friday, 17 April 2026**.

Please feel free to call me with any questions on 6277 3511.

Yours sincerely, Emma
Dr Emma Banyer | Principal Research Officer
Senate Standing Committees on Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport
Committee Office | Department of the Senate
Phone RRAT 02 6277 3511 or direct 02 6277 3025 | RRAT Committee website

Attachment 3 Correspondence In: Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity; Submission acknowledgement – Inquiry into Intergenerational Housing Inequity

From: Committee, Housing Inequity (SEN) <housinginequity.sen@aph.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 14 May 2026 11:40 AM
To: Michelle Mackenzie <michelle@mira-consulting.com.au>
Subject: Submission Acknowledgement - Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity

14 May 2026

Mr Paul Rosair
Executive Officer
Kimberley Regional Group

via email: paul@naja.com.au
michelle@mira-consulting.com.au

Dear Mr Rosair,
Submission acknowledgement – Inquiry into Intergenerational Housing Inequity

Thank you for the submission to the above inquiry. I write to advise that the submission has been accepted by the committee and has been published on the committee website as submission number 55 and can be viewed here.
Personal contact information and signatures are removed from submissions prior to publication. If you have any concerns about the publication of your submission, please contact the secretariat urgently.
Your submission as accepted and published by the committee is protected by parliamentary privilege. This means it is unlawful for anyone to threaten or disadvantage you for making the submission or for its contents. Please contact the secretariat if you believe that anyone has threatened or disadvantaged you as a result of the submission you have made.
The committee is due to report by Wednesday, 30 September 2026 and its report will be published on the inquiry webpage. You can sign up to receive emails when new information about the inquiry is published by clicking "track inquiry" on the inquiry webpage.

Thank you for participating in this inquiry. Should you require any further information concerning the committee's inquiry, please contact the committee on (02) 6277 3133 or by emailing housingintegrity.sen@aph.gov.au.

Yours sincerely
(*sent electronically*)

Alan Raine

Committee Secretary

Attachment 4 Correspondence Out: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), Regional Airfare Costs and Airline Competition in Northern Western Australia

Sarah Proudfoot
CEO
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC)
GPO Box 3131
Canberra
ACT 2601

20 May 2026

Dear Ms Proudfoot

Regional Airfare Costs and Airline Competition in Northern Western Australia

I write on behalf of the Kimberley Regional Group (KRG) regarding ongoing concerns associated with the cost, frequency and reliability of regional air services servicing Northern Western Australia, particularly the route between Darwin, Kununurra and Broome.

The Kimberley Regional Group represents the Shires of Broome, Derby-West Kimberley, Halls Creek and Wyndham East Kimberley and advocates collectively on issues affecting economic development, liveability and regional sustainability across the Kimberley region.

The KRG acknowledges the challenges associated with providing aviation services into remote and regional Australia, including operational costs, market scale and seasonal demand fluctuations. However, there is growing concern across government, industry and the broader community regarding the affordability and accessibility of air services into and within the Kimberley.

Over recent years the region has with respect to air travel in general experienced:

- Significant increases in airfare costs on key regional routes;
- Reductions in flight frequency and scheduling flexibility;
- Limited airline competition on major Kimberley routes;
- Reduced connectivity between regional centres and capital cities;
- Increasing difficulty for businesses and government agencies to secure affordable travel options; and
- Growing concerns regarding the economic and social impacts of constrained aviation access.

The cessation of services by Nexus Airlines on the Darwin–Kununurra–Broome route has left Airnorth as the only operator on that route. This has had a significant impact on regional connectivity across Northern Australia and the Kimberley. The withdrawal of the service reduced already limited competition on the route network, further constraining passenger choice and contributing to significantly increased airfare costs and reduced scheduling flexibility for residents, businesses and government agencies. The service had provided the important east–west connection between the Kimberley and the Northern Territory, supporting tourism, workforce mobility, access to specialist services and broader economic interaction between the regions. Its cessation has reinforced the vulnerability of remote aviation networks where limited competition and thin markets can quickly result in reduced service levels, higher travel costs and diminished regional accessibility.

The Kimberley is heavily reliant on aviation connectivity due to the vast distances involved and the limited availability of alternative transport options. Air services are not simply a convenience for the region — they are critical enabling infrastructure.

High airfare costs and reduced service levels are impacting:

- Tourism visitation and tourism industry competitiveness;
- Workforce attraction and retention across government and private industry;
- Access to health, education and specialist services;
- Business investment and economic development opportunities;
- Government service delivery costs;
- Family and community connectivity; and
- Regional liveability generally.

There is particular concern that airfare pricing on this route appears disproportionately high relative to travel distances and comparable domestic services elsewhere in Australia.

The current environment is also creating broader economic risks for Northern Australia. The Kimberley region is strategically significant from tourism, agricultural, resources, defence and Aboriginal economic development perspectives. Continued constraints around aviation accessibility have the potential to limit investment confidence and restrict future economic growth.

The KRG is therefore seeking that the ACCC consider:

1. Monitoring airfare pricing trends on the route between Darwin, Kununurra and Broome;
2. Review whether there is monopoly behaviour due to the lack of competition operating on this route and if there are any barriers to increased market participation;
3. Examining the broader impacts of reduced aviation competition on regional communities and regional economies; and
4. Considering whether additional regulatory or policy mechanisms may be required to support affordable and accessible regional aviation services.

The KRG believes there is strong merit in a broader national discussion regarding the role of regional aviation as essential economic infrastructure, particularly for remote regions such as the Kimberley where alternative transport options are limited.

The region's long-term economic development capacity will increasingly depend on reliable, affordable and competitive air connectivity.

The Kimberley Regional Group would welcome the opportunity to discuss these matters further with the ACCC and to provide additional regional context regarding the impacts currently being experienced across Northern Western Australia.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Rosair
Executive Officer

6. Financial Report

Item for Noting

Submitted by: Vernon Lawrence, KRG Secretariat

Attachment 5: Kimberley Regional Group Financial Report to 31 March 2026

Purpose

To update the KRG members on the financial position of the Group.

In summary

This report presents the Kimberley Regional Group Interim Financial Activity Statement for the period ended 31 March 2026. The report recommends that the Kimberley Regional Group (KRG) receives the Financial Activity Statement.

Background

Previous Considerations

The KRG adopted its annual budget for the 2025/26 Financial year at the meeting on 25 September 2025. At this meeting a report relating to the finances for the financial year to 30 June 2026 was approved by the KRG assuming that there were to be no project work to be undertaken.

This report is for the financial activity for Quarter 3 of the 2025/26 financial year. Quarterly reports are tabled at meetings as soon after the end of each quarter as is practical.

Comment

The Financial Activity Statement presents a current surplus position of $322,052 represented by a cash balance held in reserve at the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley. The performance against budget year to date is a surplus of $60,678. This recognises membership income in full for the year.

With respect to income, the outstanding contribution at the date of the last report has been paid and now all contributions from members have been paid for the 2025/26 financial year. No apportionment of interest has been made at the date of this report. Interest received will be calculated as part of financial year end processes and is estimated to exceed the amount budgeted for.

The expenditure to date is in line with the year to date budget at $119,322. The two items exceeding the year to date budget. The first is Delegation Expenses for the trip undertaken to Canberra in September 2025 and payments for the upcoming Developing Northern Australia Conference totalling $15,981 for the financial year. The second exceeding budget is for reimbursable travelling and accommodation costs of and executive hours spent in setting up meetings, preparation of documents and attendance at meetings of $5,221. An amount for a small project on the housing snapshot was expended in the amount of $1,500. No budget has been provided for this, but as expenditure is below budget for the year to date no additional appropriation is required at this time.

The cash position of the KRG remains healthy and there are sufficient funds to fund future operations and programs. No budget allocations have been made yet for any further project work.

CONSULTATION
Nil.

STATUTORY ENVIRONMENT
Local Government Act 1995

Financial Implications

As at the 30 June 2025 the Kimberley Regional Group cash balance was $261,374. Expenses for the period ending 31 March 2026 were $119,322 against a budget of $137,250. The closing cash balance is $322,052 held in reserves by the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley on behalf of the KRG.

Strategic Implications

Governance Goal – A collaborative group demonstrating strong regional governance:
Effective governance protocols and systems for business efficiency and improved services through collaboration
Secure funding for regional initiatives

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:		Budget Implications	
People Place Prosperity **Performance**	**Advocate** Facilitate Partner Fund Promote **Monitor**		
Resolution/s		**Action(s)**	
The Kimberley Regional Group noted: 1. ***the Interim Financial Report to 31 March 2026;*** 2. ***the $60,676 year to date operating budget surplus;*** 3. ***that the 2025/26 members contributions have all been received;*** 4. ***the $300,052 cash surplus position represents the total members interests at 31 March 2026 held in reserve at the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley.***			
Moved:	Shire of Broome	**Responsible:**	-
Seconded:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Due date:**	-
Carried:	4/0		

Attachment 5: Kimberley Regional Group Financial Report to 31 March 2026

Kimberley Regional Group - Financial Activity Statement for the period ending 31 March 2026	**Annual Budget 2025/26**	**Budget Year to Date**	**Actual Year to Date**
Expemditure			
Kimberley Regional Group - Zone & RCG Meeting Expenses	6,000	4,500	166
Kimberley Regional Group - Delegation Expenses	12,000	9,000	15,981
Kimberley Regional Group - Annual Financial Audit	5,000	3,750	-
Kimberley Regional Group - IT Support	1,000	750	680
Kimberley Regional Group - Sundry Expenses	1,000	750	200
Kimberley Regional Group - Policy creation	3,000	2,250	-
Kimberley Regional Group - Website upgrade	2,000	1,500	20
Kimberley Regional Group - Projects	-	-	1,500
Kimberley Regional Group - Executive Consultancy	150,000	112,500	95,552
Kimberley Regional Group - Executive Consultancy - reimbursable costs	3,000	2,250	5,221
Kimberley Regional Group - North West Defence Alliance	-	-	-
	183,000	137,250	119,322
Income			
Kimberley Regional Group - Reimbursement Zone & RCG Meetings Expenses - Op Inc	-	-	-
Kimberley Regional Group - Members Contribution Secretariat Costs - Op Inc	-180,000	- 135,000	- 180,000
Kimberley Regional Group - Disbursement from Reserve.		-	-
Kimberley Regional Group - Interest on Reserve - Op Inc.	-3,000	- 2,250	-
	- 183,000	- 137,250	- 180,000
Net Operating Result	-	-	- 60,678
Opening Cash Balance	**261,374**	**261,374**	**261,374**
Outstanding Contributions			-
Interim Operating Result			**60,678**
Closing Cash Balance	**261,374**	**261,374**	**322,052**

7. Formal Presentations

Item for Discussion

Submitted by: Executive Team

Purpose

To provide a forum for guests to address the KRG on relevant topics.

Attendees

Time	Name	Position
1:30pm – 1:45pm	Divina D'Anna MLA	Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier; Minister for State Development; Trade and Investment; Economic Diversification; Member for Kimberley
1:45pm – 2:00pm	Bill Tatchell	CEO, Australia's North West Tourism
2:45pm – 3:00pm	Leon Gardiner	Superintendent, Kimberley Region, DFES

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:	Budget Implications
People Place Prosperity Performance **Advocate** **Facilitate** **Partner** Fund Promote **Monitor**	Nil
Resolution/s	**Action(s)**
Noted.	EO to keep KRG members informed about any upcoming meetings with politicians. Members to notify the EO if they wish to attend accordingly.

8. KRG Strategic Plan and Action Plan

Item for decision

Submitted by: Executive Team

Attachment 6: Draft KRG Strategic Plan 2025-2030
Attachment 7: Draft Action Plan 2026-2027

Purpose

To finalise the KRG Strategic Plan and Action Plan

In summary

- A planning workshop was held on 14 November 2025 at the Shire of Broome
- The workshop discussed strategic priorities and actions
- The CEOs as tasked obtained feedback from their Shires on what they would like to see in the Strategic Plan and Business Plan, and met with the Exeuctive to review the Strategic Plan and Business Plan and to confirm the key strategic areas for progression and key actions.
- The attached draft Strategic Plan 2025-2030 and Action Plan 2026-2027 were circulated to the CEOs for final input prior to presenting the KRG.
- The Strategic Plan 2025-2030 will become a public facing document uploaded onto the KRG Website and used as an information, marketing and advocacy tool.
- The progress of items in the Action Plan will be reported at each KRG meeting.

Background

As above

Details

The priority areas for action in 2026 / 2027 are

1. Housing and access to developable land
2. Safer Communities – youth, community safety and crime prevention
3. Health and Wellbeing – fit for purpose management of alcohol and other drugs and management of people who travel to towns and to return to county
4. Regional Waste Management- fit for purpose waste management facilities
5. Regional collaboration opportunities

Project scopes will be developed for these core priorities and decisions made on whether consultants need to be engaged to undertake the projects.

Risk

Reputational and financial : KRG efficiency and advocacy weakened without a strategic and aligned focus

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:	Budget Implications
People Place Prosperity Performance Advocate Facilitate Partner Fund Promote Monitor	• Up to $1000 to design and print the KRG Strategic Plan 2025-2030 • It is anticipated that the cost for each strategic project will be between $30-$100K – this will be confirmed through a scope of works and tender process.

Resolution/s	Action(s)
The KRG **1. Endorsed the revised Strategic Plan 2025-2030 and Action Plan 2026–27, including amendment of the Canberra trips from two to one; and** **2. Allocated up to $1,000 to design and print the KRG Strategic Plan 2025-2030**	Executive Team to amend the Action Plan to reflect one trip to Canberra rather than two trips. Executive Team to progress the design and printing of the KRG Strategic Plan Executive Team to include the Action Plan in each agenda and report on action status.

Moved:	Shire of Broome	**Responsible:**	Executive Team
Seconded:	Shire of Halls Creek	**Due date:**	As appropriate
Carried:	4/0		

Attachment 6: Draft KRG Strategic Plan 2025-2030

Kimberley Regional Group Strategic Plan 2025 - 2030

To be rebranded and designed once endorsed

https://kimberleyrg.com.au/

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About us

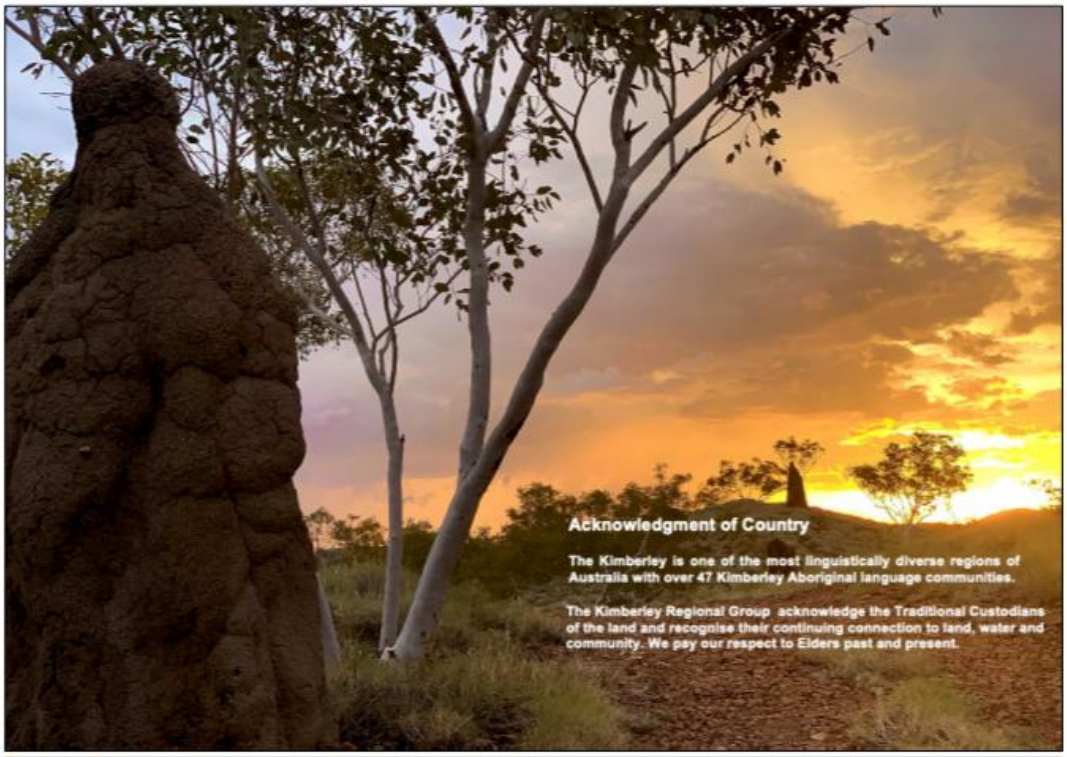
The Kimberley Regional Group (KRG) is an alliance of the four Shires of the Kimberley, being the Shire of Broome, the Shire of Derby West Kimberley, the Shire of Halls Creek and the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley.

Each member Shire provides a range of infrastructure and services that make their communities a great place to live, to work and to do business. Collectively the Kimberley Regional Group's focus is on strategic Kimberley wide issues that impact all Shires and their communities. This strategic focus enables KRG members to work together to enhance the rich diversity and liveability of the Kimberley region, supporting positive outcomes through improved social, economic, environmental and cultural outcomes.

The Kimberley Regional Group's values are expressed through:

- Collaboration with integrity to achieve our collective vision
- Acknowledging and respecting the strength of Aboriginal people and Aboriginal culture
- Environmental sustainability and responding to climate change through sustainable technologies
- Commitment to innovation
- Valuing economic diversity in scope and scale.

Working together the KRG achieves positive regional outcomes that deliver positive outcomes for local communities and lay the foundations for future generations to thrive, whilst respecting Aboriginal culture and the Kimberley's natural environment.



Our Vision

Our Vision

Our Vision is to maintain and enhance the rich diversity and liveability of the Kimberley for its people and the world

The focus of the KRG is to advocate for the right infrastructure, services, policy settings, partnerships and investment that will deliver our vision. This means the four Shires working collectively and in partnership with our communities, government, industry and business to facilitate positive economic, social, environmental and cultural regional outcomes.

The KRG recognises the abundant opportunities and growing potential of the Kimberley –

- Increase in international trade due to the Kimberley's close proximity to South-East Asia, time-zone and transport infrastructure including international ports and regional airports and road links to Perth, Darwin and Alice Springs.
- Address climate change challenges through the use of the region's abundant land, sunshine, wind, hydro power and tides to drive renewable energy and sustainable technologies delivering environmentally, social and culturally responsive growth,
- Attract national and international tourists due to the region's diverse natural beauty, rugged ranges, long golden beaches, deserts, spectacular tropical gorge country and strong Aboriginal culture.
- Diversification and value adding of the pastoral and agricultural sectors, with significant irrigated agricultural production through the Ord River Scheme, along with aquaculture, and dryland horticulture production.
- Expanded exploration, mining, extractive and minerals industries with the growing market demand for critical minerals, and products such as oil and natural gas
- Aboriginal business sector in particular in the tourism, cultural industries, pastoralism and construction sectors, providing enormous opportunity to drive economic opportunity for Aboriginal people and the whole region.

To realise these opportunities, it is critical that Kimberley towns are safe with the amenity and services for people to live well and for businesses to thrive, including access to affordable housing, health, education, sport and recreation facilities, youth services, transport and telecommunications infrastructure.

Our Region

About the Kimberley

Insert a map of Australia and a map of the Kimberley showing the Shires

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Our structure

Our Structure

The Kimberley Regional Group (KRG) comprises the four Kimberley Shires and was formed to focus on key issues specific to the Kimberley region.

Operating under a Memorandum of Understanding, the four Shires collaborate through a Board with one elected representative from each Shire r with a deputy representative able to attend meetings along with the Shire CEOs. The KRG Chair and Deputy Chair are elected after the Local Government elections are held.

Each Shire provides a financial contribution towards the operations of the KRG. The Shire that Chairs the KRG co-ordinates secretarial functions and manages the KRG finances.

Member Shires

Kimberley Regional Group Members

Shire of Halls Creek

The Shire of Halls Creek has significant resource sector opportunities including gold, copper and dysprosium. With a population of around 4,000 people, and 78% identifying as Aboriginal, the Shire covers an area of 143,030sq/km including remote Aboriginal communities, the World Heritage listed Purnalulu National Park, Wolf Creek Meteorite National Park (Kandimalal) and Lake Gregory (Paruku), along with significant mining and pastoral interests.

Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley

The Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley covers some 117,514 sq/km and includes Wyndham Port, the East Kimberley Regional Airport and the Ord River Scheme. and the towns of Kununurra and Wyndham. The Shire is home to 8,300 people and renowned for its mining, agriculture and pastoral industries, natural beauty and attractions including Lake Argyle, and conservation and marine parks. The Shire includes many remote Aboriginal communities.

Shire of Derby West Kimberley

The Shire of Derby-West Kimberley has a population of around 8,500 people and covers an area of 119,842 square kilometres. Spanning from Derby to Fitzroy Crossing and beyond, the Shire includes much of the Fitzroy River (Martuwarra) catchment along with popular tourist attractions such as the western end of the Gibb River Road, Tunnel Creek, Windjana Gorge and Horizontal Falls. The Shire includes many remote Aboriginal communities along with significant pastoral interests.

Shire of Broome

The Shire of Broome covers approximately 56,000 square kilometres. The Shire has a coastline of 900 kilometres including the world-famous Walmanyjum Cable Beach and much of the Dampier Peninsula. The Shire contains the Broome Port, Broome Airport and has a strong tourism, pearling and pastoral industry. The Shire is home to around18,800 people, which swells during the tourist season. The Shire contains Broome, the largest town in the Kimberley along with a number of remote Aboriginal communities.

Key Pillars

Our Pathway Forward

Our priorities focus on an inclusive community, free of disadvantage and placed to effectively engage in economic opportunity whilst respecting our history, culture and environment.

Our four key pillars of People, Place, Prosperity and Performance, provide the framework for the work of the KRG.

Key Pillars

PEOPLE
A vibrant community based on equity, inclusion and opportunity for all.

PROSPERITY
The potential of the Kimberley as a strong and diversified economy is realised with benefits retained in the region and participation available to all.

PLACE
Our region will become a leader in creating a sense of place and liveability whilst preserving history, culture and our unique environment.

PERFORMANCE
As a collective, we will support the delivery of excellence in governance and service delivery that is relevant and of value.

To help us deliver on vision and priorities, six strategies are employed - we advocate, facilitate, partner, fund, promote and monitor. Through these strategies, we work with our member Shires and other key partners to deliver our vision.

ADVOCATE	FACILITATE	PARTNER	FUND	PROMOTE	MONITOR
We are a key voice for the Kimberley and seek to influence funding and policy decisions for the betterment of our communities.	We help to make regional goals possible by combining the strength of our member Shires to deliver outcomes.	We form strategic alliances where that alignment will help to deliver agreed regional outcomes.	We provide direct funding for key regional projects and research of common interest to Shires and seek third party grants.	We provide coordinated information across the region for matters of high importance.	We monitor our region and our performance to inform decision making and highlight areas where greater focus is required

Strategic priorities

Strategic Priorities – next five years.

Pillars	People	Place	Prosperity	Performance
Our priorities	• Access to developable land • Affordable housing solutions • Safe communities • Health and Wellbeing	• Waste management • Emergency management and disaster resilience • Climate change responses • Access to government services	• Enabling Infrastructure • Sustainable job creation • Tourism • Land tenure reform • Workforce participation • Taxation reform	• Local government financial sustainability • Regional collaboration • Advocacy

Kimberley Regional Group

https://kimberleyrg.com.au/

Attachment 7: Draft Action Plan 2026-2027

REVISED DRAFT TWO

KRG ACTION PLAN 2026 - 2027

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People

Strategic Priorities	Objectives	Actions	Approach	Timing	KPIs	Status	Notes
Housing and access to developable land	Fit for purpose social and affordable housing, and worker accommodation to meet current and future needs	Develop a business case identifying priority developable Crown land suitable for transfer to Local Governments to enable affordable housing delivery - Identify land and cost / benefit to government of transfer for affordable housing	Fund Advocate	Sept 2026	Priority land parcels identified Cost–benefit analysis completed Business case submitted to State Government		
		Refine the Kimberley Housing Pipeline with 3 to 4 key projects with solid business cases and undertake advocacy for State and Federal government investment.	Fund Advocate	Sept 2026	Pipeline updated 3–4 investment-ready projects identified Business case submitted to State Government		
		Advocate for better management of social housing by the WA Department of Housing and Works	Advocate	Sept 2026 Ongoing	Advocacy position on social housing management endorsed; minimum 2 formal representations to WA Dept of Housing.		
		Advocate for increased State and Federal Government investment in urban renewal projects in the Kimberley, and to increase the number of social, affordable and GROH homes to meet current and projected population needs.	Advocate	Sept 2026	Advocacy position endorsed; formal submissions made to State and Federal government.		
		Advocate for changes to Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) treatment of employer-provided housing to support workforce attraction and home ownership in remote regions.	Advocate	Sept 2026 Ongoing	Advocacy strategy in line with Position Paper; minimum 1 formal submission or representation made to Federal Government		
		Develop advocacy strategy for the payment of Council rates by not-for-profit community housing providers.	Advocate	Sept 2026 Ongoing	Advocacy strategy in line with Position Paper: minimum 1 formal submission or representation made to		

					State Government		
		Review 2013 KRG Tender for Housing Supply with recommendations for development of a new tender	Monitor	July 2026	Tender reviewed and recommendations endorsed; recommendations inform development of updated KRG housing procurement approach by December 2026		
Safer Communities	Fit for purpose community safety and crime prevention initiatives to make Kimberley towns and communities safe	Review and update the KRG community safety and crime prevention package to reflect current priorities and funding requirements.	Advocate	Sept 2026	Strategy analysis completed with gap assessment of promised vs. actual spending; advocacy recommendations endorsed; formal representation made to relevant State Ministers.		
		Review the Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy - What's promised / been spent / needed	Monitor	July 2026	Position paper on prisons and detention centres completed and endorsed; paper submitted to relevant State Ministers.		
		Develop a position on prisons and detention centres in the Kimberley	Monitor Advocate	Sept 2026	Position paper on support for travelling people and itinerant residents completed and endorsed; paper submitted to relevant Ministers		
Health and Wellbeing	Fit for purpose management of alcohol and drugs so all people and communities can thrive.	Develop a position on support required, such as crisis and short stay hostels, support to return home, for travelling people and itinerant residents in Kimberley towns	Monitor Advocate	Sept 2026	Position paper completed and endorsed. Information to inform pre-budget submission		
		Monitor the outcomes of liquor restrictions, the Banned Drinkers Register and other WA Government Kimberley alcohol and drug initiatives	Monitor Advocate	Dec 2026	Paper presented to KRG with data on outcomes of WA Government Kimberley alcohol and drug initiatives; at least 1		

					advocacy recommendation made to State Government based on findings; KRG position updated annually		

Place

Strategic Priorities	Objectives	Actions	Approach	Timing	KPIs	Status	Notes
Regional Waste Management	Fit for purpose waste management facilities in Kimberley towns	Review the Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan 2018-2023 and develop a practical way forward	Fund Advocate	May 2026	Project scope finalized and endorsed Draft regional waste strategy endorsed and submitted to relevant State agency.		
Emergency management	Appropriate funding and arrangements in place for emergency management on Aboriginal communities	Understand core issues and advocate for better emergency management arrangements for remote and town based Aboriginal communities	Advocate	Dec 2026	Advocacy strategy developed and implemented Better funding and management model for emergency management on remote communities		

Prosperity

Strategic Priorities	Objectives	Actions	Strategies	Timing	KPIS	Status	Notes
Enabling Infrastructure and services	Fit for purpose infrastructure and services to enable economic growth	Develop a paper identifying critical enabling infrastructure required to support economic development across the Kimberley, including regional transport infrastructure and service requirements	Advocate	Sept 2026	Infrastructure and services priorities paper completed and endorsed by KRG; paper submitted to State and Federal government		
		Develop and publish a Kimberley Investment Prospectus highlighting priority regional investment opportunities.	Advocate	Sept 2026	Investment Prospectus completed; distributed to at least 10 target agencies		
Tourism	A thriving and sustainable Kimberley tourism industry that drives regional economic growth	Monitor implementation of the Australia's North West Tourism Destination Management Plan and advocate for Kimberley-specific priorities and investment.	Monitor Advocate	Sept 2026	List of at least 5 priority Kimberley tourism infrastructure gaps identified and endorsed; formal advocacy submission made to Australia's North West Tourism body and Tourism WA and included in Budget Submission		
Land Tenure Reform	Reform of land tenure to drive economic opportunity.	Develop Land Tenure Reform Position Paper	Advocate	Dec 2026	Develop Land Tenure Reform Position Paper; formal advocacy submission made to the WA Government		

Performance

Strategic Priorities	Objectives	Actions	Approach	Timing	KPIs	Status	Notes
KRG Meetings	Well-functioning meetings	KRG Agenda Content WALGA Zone meeting input	Monitor	Ongoing	12 KRG meetings - Incl 4 in person meetings 8 WALGA Zone meetings Agenda circulated 7 days before meeting Average meeting attendance rate of 75% or above across member councils; quorum achieved at all 12 KRG meetings		
		CEO Ring Around meetings	Monitor	1 week prior to KRG meeting	12 meetings CEO attendance rate of 80% or above across 12 ring-around meetings Positive satisfaction rating from at least 75% of CEOs on meeting relevance and value		

Core advocacy documents	KRG is a key voice for the Kimberley influencing policy	KRG Strategic Plan	Promote Advocate	May 2026	Strategic Plan endorsed by KRG by June 2026; plan distributed to all member councils and key government stakeholders;		
		Maintain KRG Website	Promote Advocate	Quarterly	Website updated quarterly Advocacy documents publicly available		
		Maintain stakeholder list	Partner Monitor	Quarterly	Contact database maintained		
		Review position papers	Advocate	Annually	All position papers reviewed annually; updated papers endorsed by KRG within 60 days of review completion papers reviewed annually		
		Annual Report 2026	Promote	December	1 Report per year		
		Investment Prospectus 2026	Promote Advocate	September 2026	Investment Prospectus completed and distributed to at least 10 target bodies		
		Budget submission 2027/28	Promote Advocate	September 2026	1 state and 1 federal budget submission by submission		
					deadlines.		
		Submissions to government inquiries	Advocate	As required	Submission made to all relevant government inquiries within KRG's priority areas; submissions completed and lodged by inquiry deadlines		
		Develop Advocacy Positions for key Ministerial Portfolios with key points and key messages to share with Members	Advocate	Ongoing	Advocacy positions and key messages developed for at least 5 Ministerial portfolios; positions distributed to all KRG member council CEOs; updated within 30 days of Ministerial changes		
		Develop scope of works for progress of changes to FA Grants Advocacy for a change to the Financial Assistance Grant methodology	Fund Advocate	Ongoing	Project scope for FA Grants methodology review developed by March 2027; project completed and findings endorsed by KRG; formal advocacy submission lodged with Federal Government Advocacy strategy		

					for Financial Assistance Grant methodology change endorsed by KRG; formal submission made to relevant Federal review		
Regional collaboration	Enhanced performance	8 CEO meetings	Facilitate	Bi-monthly	Average attendance of all member council CEOs per meeting; at least 80% of agenda items result in documented action or resolution Quality of agenda items progressed based on attendee feedback		
		Monitor availability of appropriately skilled and experienced staff and opportunities for resource sharing	Monitor Facilitate	Ongoing	At least 2 resource sharing opportunities identified and formally progressed		
Networking and advocacy meetings	KRG is a key voice for the Kimberley influencing policy	Annual Perth Government Forums	Advocate	Annual	2 forums held with confirmed senior government speakers; average attendee satisfaction rating of 75% or above; at least 1 documented policy outcome or follow-up action per forum Positive feedback		
		Facilitate KRG attendance at the annual Developing Northern Australia Conference	Advocate	Annual	Annual KRG attendance at DNAC secured at discounted rate; KRG presentation delivered at DNAC;		
		Canberra advocacy meetings	Facilitate Advocate	2 per year	Minimum 6 meetings held with government and opposition representatives; Quality of agenda items progressed based on attendee feedback		
		1 annual EA networking function	Facilitate	Annual	Minimum 4 attendees per networking function; Attendee satisfaction rating of 75% or above; at least 1 actionable follow-up or collaboration initiated		

9. Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031 - Project Scope of Works

Item for Decision

Submitted by: Executive Team

Attachment 8: Summary of Actions from the 2018-2023 Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan
Attachment 9: Draft Scope of Works Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031

Purpose

To agree on the progression of a Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan and Project Scope of Works.

In summary

- Regional Waste Management has been identified as a priority project for the KRG.
- The KRG endorsed a Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan (RWMP) 2018–2023, which was prepared by ASK Waste Management.
- This Plan contained a review of the KRG's 2013 Regional Waste Management Plan.
- The 2018-2023 RWMP was a substantial piece of work with key findings and recommendations, and their associated costs, for each year over the five years of the plan. The recommendations were at a Shire and regional level. A copy of the recommendations is attached
- It is recommended that the KRG develops a RWMP 2026-2031 which includes a review of the progress of the recommendations of the RWMP 2018–2023.
- A draft Scope of Works for this project is attached – note this was circulated to the CEOs for input, and their feedback has been incorporated into the Scope.

Background

- As above

Details

ASK Waste Management who developed the RWMP 2018–2023.are working with the Shire of Broome on the Broome Waste Strategy. Also, in 2024 they undertook a Concept Design and Cost for a Future Waste Facility for the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley, and in 2025 they undertook a Hydrogeological Assessment Report for the Kununurra Waste Disposal Site.

ASK Waste Management were approached for an indicative cost of reviewing and updating the current plan. Their advice was based on strategies that they have done recently it would cost between $80k - $130k and take between 8 – 12 months. They advised that the main things that will impact on the cost are:

- Scope of Community consultation (online survey, workshops, pop-ups etc)
- Number of face to face or online meetings/workshops/presentations to Shire staff and/or Councillors

- Facility Assessment tour
- Production of a 'public facing' summary of the RWMP

Risk

Financial: Without a regional approach, opportunities for economies of scale, alignment of effort and cost savings may be missed, leading to higher costs for each Council
Innovation – Without a regional approach, the ability to explore innovative waste initiatives at scale may not be understood or realized.
Reputational: The lack of a regional strategy may signal a lack of commitment by the KRG to good environmental outcomes.

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:		Budget Implications	
People Place Prosperity Performance	Advocate Facilitate Partner Fund Promote Monitor	Between $80-$130K Note the KRG has a cash surplus position of $371,151 as at 31 December 2025.	
Resolution/s		**Action(s)**	
The KRG endorsed the Executive Team to work with the CEOs to stage the Scope of Works for the Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031 and bring back a revised scope of works to the next KRG meeting. Stage One will assess the status of current local government waste management plans and understand the key priorities for each Shire. Stage Two will build on this with a focus on regional waste management solutions.		Executive Team to Split the Scope of Works into two stages: 1. Stage One will assess the status of current local government waste management plans and understand the key priorities for each Shire. 2. Stage Two will build on this with a focus on regional waste management solutions. Executive Team to obtain input from the CEOS on the revised scope Executive Team to present the revised Scope of Works to the next KRG meeting	
Moved:	Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley	**Responsible:**	Executive Team
Seconded:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Due date:**	July 2026
Carried:	4/0		

Attachment 8: Summary of Actions from the 2018-2023 Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan

Table 8.1 – Summary of five year actions and associated costs

Task Title	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Approximate cost per Shire
Data and Information						
Consistent waste data collection						
Waste data recording/classification system	X					$5k - $10k to develop and implement uniform system. Nil cost for ongoing data collection
Waste tonnage data						
Weighbridge	X					$150,000 - $175,000 installed
Mobile weigh cells	X					The cost of the mobile weigh cells is approximately $15,000 for a single axle set (i.e. two pads). Each landfill site survey would require approximately 10 staff days.(set up, monitoring and collating the results)
Broome Kerbside waste audit		X				Kerbside waste audit $15k - $20k, analysis and recommendation report $10k - $15k
Financial data						
Whole of life (WoL) financial assessment	X					Completed in-house, so costs relate to time required by staff, or via a consultant costing $5k - $10k per facility
Gate fees structure & waste reserves	X					Process can be completed in-house, so costs relate to time required by staff to develop fee structure
Community opinion						
Community Survey	X					$15k - $20k to develop survey and analyse the responses. Internal staff time to send and collect surveys
Infrastructure Planning						
Liquid waste Broome (septage + greasetrap)						
Siting and construction of new facility	X	X				$1M (Talis, 2018)
Liquid waste SHC						
Upgrading liquid waste facility Halls Creek					X	$200k - $500k Dependent on treatment process and capacity of facility
Solid waste Broome						
Siting and construction New Regional Resource Recovery Park (RRRP)	X	X	X			RRRP: $10M (source Talis, 2018)
Identify alternative disposal solution for waste disposal whilst RRRP being constructed.	X					Process can be completed in-house, so costs relate to time required by staff, or via a consultant ($5k - $10k).
Maximise the operational life of the Buckley Rd landfill	X					Consultant $20k - $30k, however, any gains in operational life would offset this cost by avoiding the transport of waste to an alternative landfill.
Construction of Community Recycling Centre (CRC) in Broome when Buckley Rd landfill closed.			X	X		Broome CRC: $2.26M (source Talis, 2018)
Solid waste SDWK						
Determine the remaining operational life at Derby	X					Site survey: $5k Interpretation of survey can be completed in-house, so costs relate to time required by staff, or via a consultant ($5k).
New site identification if under 10 years life		X	X	X	X	New site identification, assessment and approvals: significant Shire staff input plus $200k - $500k consultancy and application fees.
Solid waste SHC						
Determine the remaining operational life at the Halls Creek landfill	X					Test pits can be completed in-house, so costs relate to time required by staff and plant. Site survey: $5k Review of LCMP: $10k
New site identification if under 10 years life		X	X	X	X	New site identification, assessment and approvals: significant Shire staff input plus $200k - $500k consultancy and application fees.
Installation of equipment to weigh the loads of waste	X					The assessment of weighing systems can be completed in-house by Shire staff or out sourced. Weighing systems range from $15k - $175k.
Solid waste SWEK						
Summary data to support the Licence renewal application	X					Review of data, summary production and licence application: $10k - $20k
Establishment additional bores and monitoring at new landfill site		X	X	X	X	$15k - $50k depending upon depth and number of bores plus increased groundwater monitoring costs

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Task Title	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Approximate cost per Shire
Determine and establish the preferred option for waste management at Wyndham	X	X				Community consultation and survey: can be completed in-house or outsourced to a consultant ($20 - $30k) Assessment of options: can be completed in-house or outsourced to a consultant ($10k - $20k) Establishment of infrastructure: cost determined in assessment, est. $200k - $1M
Strategic Planning						
Emergency waste management planning	X					Completed in-house by Shire staff or outsourced to a consultant ($15k - $20K).
Cost modelling MSUP		X				External consultant $20K – $60K depending on scope of project and number of communities
Strategic Community Plans	X	X	X	X	X	Internal staff time
Waste Strategy 2030		x				Internal staff time
Broome Waste Management Strategy	X					External Consultant $25k - $35k
Regional Collaboration						
Regional cooperation - Waste TAG meetings	X	X	X	X	X	Internal Shire resources and the additional time spent preparing, disseminating information and holding additional meetings.
Regional procurement	X	X	X	X	X	Initial costs would relate to internal administration and liaison via the TAG group.
Regional waste awareness						
Waste education program	X	X	X	X	X	Dependent on method funding and scope of program. Regional education may require a full time role and would need to produce educational material, etc. Thus, the task could cost $100k - $200k per year.
Individual Shire Waste Education Strategy (if required, Broome as indicated a need)		X				Internal staff time
Waste Minimisation						
Drivers for resource recovery and decision making						
Detailed supply chain and market assessment		X				Process can be completed in-house, so costs relate to time required by staff to complete the assessment and analysis. Alternatively using a specialist consultant, $15k - $30k per material stream to analyse the data and complete a market assessment. Potential to attract Waste Authority funding.
Gate fee pricing structure		X				Process can be completed in-house, so costs relate to time required by staff to develop fee structure.
Markets for recovered materials		X				Nil, as the recycled materials produced would be cost competitive with 'virgin' or imported materials.
Transport logistics		X				Internal cost to complete assessment of transport options.
Concrete, brick, tiles						
Assess the viability of concrete and brick recycling in the region		X				Could be undertaken by Waste TAG/KRG or an external consultant. Viability assessment: $15k - $30k Concrete and brick crushing project: yet to be determined
Introduction of Waste Management Plans (WMP) as part of building approvals process		X				Staff time to review WMP's and liaise with local building / demolition industry.
Greenwaste						
Assessment and development of regional solution			X			The assessment would take 15 – 25 staff days, or if outsourced to a consultant $20k - $30k (depending upon availability of data and complexity of options).
Food and garden organics (FO-GO)						
Assess the viability of FO-GO recycling in the region				X		Could be undertaken by Waste TAG/KRG or an external consultant. Viability assessment: $25k - $40k
Glass						
Assess the viability of glass recycling in the region and the likely diversion of glass when CDS is introduced	X				X	
Metals						
Establish a regional approach to scrap metal collection	X					Internal staff time
Tyres						
Investigate possible solutions to process or recycle tyres in the most cost effective manner	X					10 -15 days of staff time or $15k - $20k if outsourced to a consultant.
Low volume - highly polluting wastes						

Task Title	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Approximate cost per Shire
Assess solutions to reduce the volume of LVHP waste being disposed of to landfill	|			X		Assessment of options: in-house staff time or $15k -$20k if outsourced to a consultant. Cost of collection / diversion options: yet to be defined but target funded schemes.
Lobby the Waste Authority to extend their funded HHW collection scheme to regional areas.	X	X	X	X	X	Internal staff time or alternatively through the KRG.
Determine if the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme (NTCRS) can provide a collection service for the region.	X					Internal staff time or alternatively through the KRG.

Attachment 9: Draft Scope of Works Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031

Draft Scope of Works Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031			
Element	**Detail**		
Project name	**Kimberley Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031**		
Purpose	To recommend strategies and practical actions to strengthen local and regional collaboration in the delivery of contemporary waste management services, consistent with State and Federal government waste strategies. The plan will support the development of funding submissions by Councils for improved waste management outcomes.		
Tasks	The key tasks of this project are : • Review of the KRG Regional Waste Management Plan 2018-2023 and the status of actions • Assess the current waste management infrastructure and practices in each Shire • Identify gaps, challenges, and opportunities in current waste management practices • Develop a five-year Regional Waste Management Plan based on evidence and engagement with each Shire and key stakeholders • Provide clear findings and actionable recommendations for improved local and regional waste management • Ensure recommendations are aligned with current and emerging State and Commonwealth waste management policies and strategies and are fit for purpose for regional-specific factors including remoteness, climate, scale and population distribution		
Key strategic elements	• Waste avoidance and minimization • Resource recovery and recycling • Circular economy initiatives • Infrastructure requirements – short and long term • Collection and transport systems • Waste treatment and disposal options • Hazardous and special waste management • Illegal dumping prevention and remediation • Community education and behaviour change • Partnerships and collaborative opportunities • Climate change adaptation and mitigation • Funding and financial sustainability		
Project lead	Executive officer		
Project support	KRG Secretariat		
Time allocation	**Local Governments**	**Executive Team**	**Contractor**
	49 hours (7 days) per Shire over project life	30	TBA – 50 to 70 hours subject to scope
		Core hours	
Time Frame	4 to 6 months		
Methodology	**Step 1. Review Existing Waste Management Plan** • Review the current Kimberley Regional Groups Regional Waste Management Plan • Assess implementation against plan objectives and targets • Evaluate the effectiveness of strategies and actions in partnership with each Shire and the KRG.		
	Step 2. Current State Analysis • Review relevant supporting documentation, reports, and studies • Audit of existing waste management infrastructure • Analyse waste generation data, including waste types, volumes, and trends • Review waste collection, transport, processing, and disposal practices • Assess recycling and resource recovery programs • Evaluate community engagement and education initiatives • Review cost for waste management services		

Draft Scope of Works Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031	
Element	**Detail**
	Step 3. Regulatory Review • Review Western Australian and Commonwealth waste management legislation and policies • Assess compliance with regulatory requirements • Identify any emerging regulatory changes or requirements relevant to the Kimberley, including new and emerging technologies
	Step 4. Stakeholder engagement • Develop stakeholder list • Engage with each Shire (either in person or online and in a format agreed to by each Shire i.e. workshop, meeting) to inform the report. • Undertake a workshop with the Kimberley Regional Group (either in person or online) to inform the report. • Undertake interviews /surveys to gather information with identified stakeholders • Document feedback, concerns, and recommendations • Identify shared priorities and areas of concern and consensus.
	Step 5. Gap Analysis and Needs Assessment • Identify gaps between current waste management practices and best practice, including viable technologies that may be more cost effective than traditional landfill options for Kimberley Councils and meets government requirements • Assess infrastructure deficiencies and capacity constraints • Analyse barriers to effective waste management at a local and regional level • Evaluate opportunities for improvement, resource sharing and investment
	Step 6 Workshop – Kimberley Regional Group • Undertake a final workshop with the Kimberley Regional Group to present and obtain input into the draft report.
Project Deliverables	**Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031** The Regional Waste Management Plan 2026-2031 should include • Executive summary • Regional context and background • Vision, goals, and objectives for regional waste management • Current state assessment findings • Waste generation projections and forecasts • Strategic priorities and focus areas, including the use of new and emerging technologies that meet government requirements • Detailed action plan with specific initiatives, timeframes, and responsibilities • Performance indicators and monitoring framework • Implementation roadmap • Review and evaluation mechanisms Note that the findings and recommendations must • Document clear, evidence-based findings from the review and analysis • Develop specific, actionable recommendations for each priority area • Prioritize recommendations based on impact, feasibility, and cost-effectiveness • Include short-term (1-2 years), medium-term (3-5 years), and long-term (5+ years) recommendations • Link recommendations to measurable outcomes and performance indicators

10. KRG Housing Projects

Item for Decision

Submitted by: Executive Team

Attachment 10: Scope of Works Consolidated Business Case Local Government Housing Projects
Attachment 11: Scope of Works Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development

Purpose

To endorse two business cases.

In summary

- In 2024 the KRG developed a Kimberley Housing Pipeline, which was a list of local government and non-government housing projects, in response to a request from Housing Australia who were interested in exploring the Kimberley as a pilot for a new approach to delivering housing at scale.
- Leadership changes at Housing Australia, and a new Federal Housing Minister, resulted in the proposed pilot approach not proceeding.
- Housing was a key issue at the KRG Strategy Workshop – the draft Action Plan 2026-27 outlines a number of strategies and actions to address housing issues across the Kimberley
- The supply of new homes is central to WA and Federal government budgets
- The CEOs met to discuss the Kimberley housing pipeline, and based on their input A new approach is presented for the KRG to advocate for and to facilitate new housing supply
    - 1. A focus on local government access to developable land for housing development
    - 2. A recasting of the KRG housing pipeline to local government housing projects that have a Business Case. These projects will be aggregated into a KRG Housing document enabling the KRG to support Councils advocate for these projects.
- Attached are a Scope of Works for these projects for discussion
- These were circulated to the CEOs for input, along with a request for information on each Council's priority housing projects.

Background

As above

Details

As per the attached Scope of Works

- Consolidated Business Case Local Government Housing Projects
- Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development

Risk

Reputational: KRG efficiency and advocacy weakened without a strategic and aligned focus

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:	Budget Implications
People **Place** **Prosperity** **Performance** **Advocate** Facilitate Partner Fund **Promote** **Monitor**	$60-$80K – Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development $30K – Consolidated Business Case Local Government Housing Projects Note the KRG has a cash surplus position of $371,151 as at 31 December 2025.

Resolution/s	Action(s)
The KRG: **1. Endorsed the Scope of Works for the Consolidated Business Case Local Government Housing Projects and** **2. Deferred the Scope of Works for the Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development**	Executive Team to progress the consolidated Business Case Local Government housing projects

Moved:	Shire of Broome	**Responsible:**	Executive Team
Seconded:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Due date:**	September 2026
Carried:	3/0		

Attachment 10: Scope of Works Consolidated Business Case Local Government Housing Projects

Draft Scope of Works – Consolidated Business Case Local Government Housing Projects			
Element	**Detail**		
Project name	To develop a consolidated Business Case of Kimberley Local Government Housing Projects		
Purpose	To refine the Kimberley Housing Pipeline with 3-4 key local government shovel ready projects, and develop a Consolidated Business Case that are investment ready to inform housing advocacy and the KRG 2027/28 budget submission		
Tasks	The key tasks are to liaise with each Shire for a list of shovel-ready Shire housing projects, develop a project implementation schedule and consolidate the projects into a single KRG business case		
Key strategic elements	• Identification by each Shire of priority housing projects with business cases • Consolidate projects into a KRG document • Develop a project implementation schedule • Identify any economies of scale through joint procurement of project components • Provide compelling case for investment in line with housing data and government housing policy priorities. • Develop a Consolidated Housing Business Case • Develop an advocacy plan		
Project lead	Executive Officer		
Project support	KRG Secretariat		
Time allocation	**Local Governments**	**Executive Team**	**Contractor**
	49 hours (7 days) per Shire over project life	30	TBA
		Core hours	
Indicative Budget	30K		
Time Frame	To be completed by September 2026 to inform budget submission to the WA Government		
Methodology	**Components**	**Outcome**	**Process**
	Identify shovel ready projects underpinned by business cases in each Shire	• Priority projects identified for each Shire	• Each Shire provides the Executive with business cases
	Consolidate agreed projects into a KRG Housing Business Case	• Housing Business Case	• Consolidate projects into one document • Provide compelling case for investment in line with housing data and government housing policy priorities.
	Develop an advocacy plan	• Advocacy Plan	• Map out key stakeholders, their impact and influence, key messages and proof points and advocacy schedule.
Project Deliverables	The KRG Business Case should include • Executive summary • Regional context and background • Vision, goals, and objectives • Current and projected unmet need and housing demand • List of projects and overall implementation schedule and project cost • Alignment with government policy and strategy • Individual project summaries • Opportunities for joint procurement to deliver economies of scale		

Attachment 11: Scope of Works Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development

Draft Scope of Works – Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development			
Element	**Detail**		
Project name	Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development		
Purpose	To develop a Business Case for the transfer of Crown Land to local government for residential land supply by September for the KRG to present to the WA Government for the 2027/28 budget. The Business Case will focus on the towns of Broome, Derby, Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek, Kununurra and Wyndham. It will not include remote Aboriginal communities.		
Tasks	The key tasks of this project are : 1. Identify what parcels of land have been identified by each Shire for the transfer of Crown Land to the Shire for residential housing 2. For Shire's that have not identified parcels of land- • Identify and map Crown land parcels within townsites that are potentially suitable for affordable residential housing development, referencing studies that may have been done by the Shires or WA Government • Assess the development potential of each parcel, including estimated residential yield number and type of dwellings and infrastructure servicing requirements. 3. Identify legal, planning, tenure, and infrastructure constraints and pathways for transfer and development and potential time-frames 4. Develop a prioritised, shire-by-shire implementation strategy for land transfer. 5. Identify the WA Government's intent for each land parcel – i.e. forward capital works plans 6. Identify funding and financing options for the construction of housing on the identified land parcels 7. Quantify the cost and-benefits to local government and the WA Government of transferring identified parcels to Local Government for housing 8. Identify Risks The Business Case will be based on current and projected unmet housing need, including appropriate housing typologies to address unmet need. It will consider current and planned housing development projects in each Shire.		
Key strategic elements	• Identification of Crown land parcels, potential yield and Infrastructure and servicing requirements and costs • Identification of WA Government intent for identified land parcels • Costs and benefits of a land transfer to local and State government • Partnerships and collaborative opportunities • Funding and financial modelling • Tenure pathways and timeframes • Risk analysis		
Project lead	Executive Officer		
Project support	KRG Secretariat		
Time allocation	**Local Governments**	**Executive Team**	**Contractor**
	49 hours (7 days) per Shire over project life	30	TBA
		Core hours	
Indicative Budget	$60- $80K		
Time Frame	To be completed by September 2026 to inform budget submission to the WA Government		

Draft Scope of Works – Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development

Element	Detail		
Methodology	**Components**	**Outcome**	**Process**
	Identify priority developable Crown land suitable for transfer to local government for residential housing delivery	• Priority land parcels identified • Spatial register of land identified and shortlisted	• Identify which Councils have business cases in place • Work with Councils that do not have a business case to identify potential parcels of land and understand constraints on each parcel • Develop an overall map that outlines Crown land opportunities
	Site suitability assessment	• Planning or other constraints • Infrastructure servicing requirements and costs (i.e. servicing the lots, roads etc • Review Government plans for development of the sites	• Development potential of each agreed parcel • Infrastructure assessment • Multi-criteria analysis to prioritise land (if required)
	Yield assessment and housing needs analysis	• Yield analysis vis a vis housing demand data • Number and types of dwellings aligned with demand data	• Review housing demand data for each town • Analysis of the yield and types of dwellings in line with housing demand analysis
	Stakeholder engagement	• Key stakeholders identified and engaged • Risks and opportunities identified from a stakeholder perspective	• Stakeholder list developed • Engagement undertaken
	Funding model/s	• Funding model/s to deliver the homes including • Governance and preferred delivery model	• Assess a range of housing delivery models for each land parcel (i.e. direct local government, partnership, joint venture) and procurement models
	Implementation pathway	• The planning and tenure actions required to enable each priority parcel to progress to development and indicative time-frames	• Identify pathways for land transfer – i.e. management order, freehold grant or lease arrangement and approval process
	Cost – benefit analysis	• Costs and benefits to the government of the land transfer	• Undertake a cost-benefit analysis to quantify the value proposition for the State Government of transferring identified parcels to Local Government.
	Project Risk	• Project risk understood and mitigated	• Identify project risks and mitigation strategies
	Business Case	• Business Case produced	• Information synthesise into a Business Case
Project Deliverables	Business Case for the Transfer of Crown Land to local government for housing development The Business Case should include • Executive summary • Regional context and background • Vision, goals, and objectives • Current and projected unmet need and housing demand analysis by housing typology • Spatial maps and of crown land suitable for transfer, yield and infrastructure and servicing requirements • Funding and financing models to deliver the homes • Implementation pathway • Cost benefit analysis		
	• Risk analysis • Recommendations • Presentation deck		

11. Timber Creek Native Title Determination and Davey Decision

Item for Discussion

Submitted by: Executive Team

Purpose

To provide information on the Timber Creek Native Title decision and its relevant to the Kimberley.

In summary

- An outcome of meetings held in Canberra was that the Executive Officer was to review the Timber Creek Native Title decision and its relevance to the Kimberley and the effect on the KRG members.
- The Timber Creek (2019)[1] and Davey (2026)[2] decisions transformed native title - *Timber Creek* established that "spiritual hurt" is compensable, and Davey (2026) showed this is uncapped and scalable.
- The Timber Creek compensation case, known officially as the Griffiths Case, is the first time the High Court assessed compensation for the extinguishment of native title rights and interests under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).
- On 27 February 2026, the Federal Court handed down the *Davey* decision, ordering the Northern Territory Government to pay over $54.7 million to the Gudanji, Yanyuwa and Yanyuwa-Marra Traditional Owners as compensation for economic, cultural and spiritual losses suffered due to the expansion of McArthur River Mine[3].
- This decision is only the second instance of a superior court quantifying Native Title compensation, and the first to apply the framework established by the High Court in *Timber Creek*[4].
- *Davey* is seen as a landmark decision for native title compensation in Australia, with significant implications for Native Title holders, governments and private industry.
- The decision has established a legal precedent for valuing compensation, particularly recognizing cultural and spiritual loss (solatium) alongside economic loss for native title extinguishment.

Background

- Native Title is a bundle of rights held by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in relation to land and waters according to their traditional law and customs.[5]
- Native Title rights were first recognized in the *Mabo (No 2)* decision which the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) (NTA) now legislates.

[1] https://www.hcourt.gov.au/cases-and-judgments/cases/decided/case-d12018
[2] https://www.nortonrosefulbright.com/en-au/knowledge/publications/a9f72544/native-title-compensation-and-cultural-loss-significance-of-the-davey-decision
[3] *Davey on behalf of the Gudanji, Yanyuwa and Yanyuwa-Marra Peoples v Northern Territory of Australia (No 5) (McArthur River Project Compensation Claim)* [2026] FCA 1
[4] *Northern Territory of Australia v Griffiths* [2017] FCAFC 106
[5] *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), s 223(1)

- Where an act, such as a grant of freehold land or the construction of public works, extinguishes or is otherwise inconsistent with Native Title rights and interests, it constitutes a "compensable act" under the NTA, giving rise to that compensatory entitlement.[6]

Details

The Timber Creek case tested:

- the criteria for assessing compensation following extinguishment of native title by compulsory acquisition of land under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth); and
- the scope of 'just terms' compensation provided under the Act.

- In August 2016, the Federal Court awarded approximately $3.3 million in compensation to the Ngaliwurru and Nungali peoples - compensation was made up of spiritual loss ($1.3 million), economic loss (calculated at eighty per cent of the freehold value of the affected land) and simple interest on the sum awarded for economic loss.
- On appeal in 2019 the High Court reduced the amount of economic loss from 65 per cent to 50 per cent of the freehold value of the affected land. The High Court agreed that $1.3 million for cultural loss was reasonable and the total amount of compensation awarded was reduced to approximately $2.5 million.
- Unlike *Timber Creek*, the compensation claim in the Davey case was not brought under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) (NTA), but under the *McArthur River Project Agreement Ratification Act 1992* (NT). The Court nevertheless applied the *Timber Creek* principles by analogy, holding that the purpose and objects of both statutes are "so closely aligned" that a different methodology would be inappropriate[7] .[8].
- The $54 million awarded for cultural and spiritual loss in *Davey* is significantly more than the High Court's award of $1.3 million for the same category of loss in *Timber Creek*, recognising the scale of non-economic harm suffered by the Traditional Owners.
- The Court found that the following amounted to 'acquisitions of property' and were therefore compensable acts under section 4B of the Project Act as they were inconsistent with the exercise of native title rights:
    - six mineral leases, a pipeline licence (covering a total area of 110 hectares), and the construction of a road (covering a total area of 244 hectares)
    - the grant of pre-1996 non-pastoral use permits under the Pastoral Land Act.
- The Court was not satisfied that the following were a compensable acquisition:
    - the statutory validation of mining activities under section 4AB of the Project Act, as the provision did not confer additional proprietary rights beyond those already granted
    - the grant of post-1996 non-pastoral use permits and a mineral lease as these were not the subject of a valid notice of compensation issued by the Claim Group.
- The *Davey* decision builds on the compensation principles established in *Timber Creek*, but applies them in a larger-scale mining context. It recognises that native title compensation must account for intangible losses, including grief, distress, and the disruption to cultural responsibilities causing profound cultural and spiritual harm.
- In her findings Justice Banks-Smith found that the impact of the compensable acts was "not confined to the area or areas covered by particular or individual compensable acts" but must "be

[6] *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), ss 22, 226, & 227
[7] Details have been taken from analysis of the case by Norton Rose Fulbright https://www.nortonrosefulbright.com/en-au/knowledge/publications/a9f72544/native-title-compensation-and-cultural-loss-significance-of-the-davey-decision
[8] *Davey*, [558]

understood in a wider setting informed by the laws and customs, and cultural beliefs and practices, of the native title holders[9].

- A feature of *Davey* was the treatment of the ILUA executed between the Claim Group and McArthur River Mining - The Court found that certain benefits in the ILUA but rejected the Northern Territory's submission that the ILUA amounted to "consent" to the mine or a "complete answer" to cultural loss[10].
- Davey affirmed the *Timber Creek* economic loss methodology, applying the principle that the economic value of affected Native Title land is determined by reference to its freehold value, discounted to reflect the limited nature of the specific Native Title rights held.

Implications of the decision

The Timber Creek and Davey decisions provide a framework for future claims. The following have been identified by Norton Rose Fulbright lawyers as the implications of this decision -

- Impairment, not just extinguishment of native title rights and interests, can give rise to compensation where the impact of the acts is effectively permanent
- NTA compensation principles can apply beyond the Native Title Act even where compensation arises under project specific legislation. The application of *Timber Creek* principles to a claim under project-specific legislation broadens the reach of those principles
- Assessment of economic loss continues to be guided by the Timber Creek decision, with the freehold value as the key benchmark - economic loss based on 50% of freehold value for non-exclusive rights
- Compensation for cultural loss is uncapped and scalable - The decision confirms that the statutory cap on compensation linked to freehold value (s 51A of the NTA) does not limit the cultural loss award, and that awards in the tens of millions of dollars are within the permissible range where the impact on connection to country is severe.
- *Davey* affirms the compensatory principles of *Timber Creek*, the bifurcated approach, freehold-value benchmark for economic loss, and the community-standards test for cultural loss.
- ILUAs and third-party benefits may reduce, but not eliminate, liability – increasing the leverage of Native Title holders in negotiating Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs)

Risk

Reputational: Regional economic development

[9] *Davey*, [943]
[10] Ibid, [1566]

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:		Budget Implications	
People Place Prosperity Performance	Advocate Facilitate Partner Fund Promote Monitor	Nil	
Resolution/s		**Action(s)**	
The KRG discussed the implications of the Timber Creek and Davey decisions on local government and regional economic development.			
Moved:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Responsible:**	-
Seconded:	Shire of Halls Creek	**Due date:**	-
Carried:	3/0		

12. WA State Budget 2026/27

Item for Discussion

Submitted by: Executive Team

Attachment 12: Cook Labor Government delivering for the Kimberley Media Release

Purpose

To provide an overview of the WA State budget 2026/27 with a focus on Kimberley and housing initiatives

In summary

- The WA Government handed down the 2026/27 State Budget on the 7th December
- Broome has been identified as one of seven regional cities to drive new economic opportunities across Western Australia
- A copy of the WA Government's Kimberley media release is attached.
- The KRG did not submit a pre-budget submission to the 2027/27 State budget against which to assess budget announcements
- An advocacy win for the KRG with the Home Ownership Subsidy Scheme (HOSS0 to be amended to encourage government workers in regional WA to purchase homes in the communities they work in.

Background

As above

Details

The budget includes a number of cost-of-living measures, and state-wide initiatives that will support infrastructure and services across metropolitan and regional WA. Specific Kimberley initiatives include –

Housing

- Kimberley housing pipeline: 179 GROH, 240 social/affordable, 898 land supply lots in East & West Kimberley[11]
- 54 new GROW dwellings in Broome as part of the Seven Cities 500 New Build program[12]
- $40.7 million to boost residential land supply in the Kimberley, with 111 new lots to be developed at Broome North.

[11] https://www.ourstatebudget.wa.gov.au/2026-27/housing.html
[12] https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook%20Labor%20Government/Seven-Cities-to-deliver-new-homes-for-Broome-20260428

Justice

- $41 million to extend the Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy, targeted at reducing youth crime and supporting at-risk youth in the Kimberley;

Health

- $16.2 million additional investment in the Broome Renal Hostel

Transport

- $14.2 million to support and expand bus services in Broome;
- $3.8 million to support continued operation of the Inter-Regional Flight Network, including for flights to and from Broome
- $83.2 million, jointly funded with the Commonwealth, to deliver Stage 1 of the Great Northern Highway Fitzroy to Gogo flood resilience works;
- $2.7M Associated grant expenditure to Main Roads WA towards the Kalumburu airstrip upgrade for Kalumburu Aboriginal Corporation.
- $100 million to be spent through the Regional Airfare Zone Cap scheme over the forward estimates.

Note -

- No funding in the Kimberley Ports Authority Budget for First Point of Entry in 2026/27 (2025/26 estimated expenditure was $10.5M)
- $750K allocated in 2026/27 and $750K in 2027/28 budget for Barge landing upgrades at the Port of Derby[13]

Tourism

- $24.6 million to support the 2028 Kimberley Total Solar Eclipse. Works are for upgrades to camping sites, water and wastewater facilities in Kununurra, and regional telecommunications capacity, and a proposed public viewing site along the Great Northern Highway within the line of totality14.
    - Note an Eclipse Project Management Office will be established within the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. The Department is recruiting for 5 full time fixed term time roles – A Director, Program Manager Project Manager and Project Officer
- $5 million to support the Garaan-ngaddim Horizontal Falls tourism transition project.

Education

- $2.4 million for the Aboriginal Pastoral Program in the Pilbara and Kimberley regions
- $6.5 million for delivery of the Kimberley Schools Project in the 2027 school year;

Energy

[13] Kimberley Ports Authority Budget located at https://www.ourstatebudget.wa.gov.au/agency-details.html
[14] https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook%20Labor%20Government/Budget-set-to-shine-a-light-on-spectacular-eclipse-in-the-Kimberley-20260510

- The West Kimberley Power Purchase Agreement extended to January 2031 for power reliability in the region
- $720,000 to progress the replacement of Bidyadanga's diesel generation asset and future community-led renewable generation[15].

Primary Industries and Regional Development

Regional Economic Development REDs Grants - The budget allocation estimated to be $8.4 million in 2025-26. This decreases to $7 million in 2026-27. Funding is projected to decrease to $5.3 million in 2027-28 and continue decreasing to $5 million in 2028-29 and 2029-30[16].

Kununurra Cotton Gin Infrastructure Support - $700M in 2026/27

State-wide Housing and Property Development Overview

The following is an overview of the budget for housing and property development[17].

Land Supply and Enabling Infrastructure

- $1.3B for land development including water, power and civil works
- $686M to DevelopmentWA for new residential lots and station precincts
- $113M industrial land development (Karratha, Newman LIA, Rockingham, Neerabup)
- $40M boost to Infrastructure Development Fund (10,000+ homes statewide)

Note

- The Shire of Halls Creek has been allocated $11.7 million, jointly funded by State and Federal Governments, will expand the town's bore field by equipping four new production bores and connecting them via approximately three kilometres of pipeline[18].
- Underutilised Crown Land in the Shire of Halls Creek is being repurposed for social, affordable and/or service worker housing

Social and Affordable Housing

- $1.5B new investment, 5,000+ social and affordable homes by 2029
- $1B+ via Housing Australia Future Fund, 1,426 new social and affordable dwellings
- $452M for 165 new dwellings, 215 refurbishments, land acquisition for future social housing builds and increase investment in maintenance

Regional Housing and Seven Cities

- $419M Seven Cities, 500+ key worker homes (incl. $170M from Rio, BHP, Hancock)
- $184.4M revamped Shared Equity Home Ownership Subsidy Scheme for GROH tenants
- 200+ additional GROH homes via expanded GROH Investor Program
- $50M boost to Regional Housing Support Fund (to $75M total)
- $116M for Broome North (111 lots) and South Hedland Western Edge (121 lots)

[15] https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook%20Labor%20Government/Budget-delivers-better-outcomes-for-Aboriginal-people,-communities-20260507
[16] https://www.ourstatebudget.wa.gov.au/2026-27/budget-papers/bp2/2026-27-wa-state-budget-bp2-part4.pdf p 233
[17] https://www.ourstatebudget.wa.gov.au/2026-27/housing.html
[18] https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook%20Labor%20Government/Joint-media-statement---$11.7-million-investment-to-bolster-Halls-Creek-water-security-20260513

Construction, First Home Buyers and Partnership Finance

- $297M stamp duty package + $22,500 max saving for first home buyers (~6,000 per year)
- $250M Keystart Pre-Sale Guarantee for apartment projects with 30%+ affordable dwellings
- $250M Commonwealth First Home Buyer Commercial Financing Facility (joint with State)
- $48M for two Housing & Infrastructure Advanced Manufacturing Facilities (Kwinana & Neerabup), boosting modular delivery state-wide
- $51M construction workforce package: GTO wage subsidies, Construction Visa Subsidy, free or low-fee TAFE

Note

- Wait times for public housing - 2026/27 applications housed projected at an average of 185 weeks – up from 173 weeks in 2025/26. The median weeks is projected to increase from 135 weeks in 2025/26 to 139 weeks in 2026/27.

Aboriginal communities[19]

- $81.7 million for housing investment in remote Aboriginal communities;
- $24 million for the Remote Communities Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project;
- $11 million to enable the replacement of vehicles, plant, machinery, and equipment for Municipal Services;
- $10 million to deliver electricity services
- $10.1 million for the WA Closing the Gap 2026-28 Implementation Plan to deliver five initiatives targeted at driving delivery of the Priority Reforms of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap.
- $1.1 million from the Commonwealth's Remote Airstrip Upgrade Program,

Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety

- An increase in operating funding for the Local Government Inspector function (new funding of approximately $660,000 annually)
- $16.5 million for an Organisational Efficiency and Alignment Review for the broader Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety.
- $3.321M has been allocated in 2026/27 for the Banned Drinkers register. There was no funding for the register in 2025/26[20].

Seven Cities

The Premier's Regional WA Media provides further information to support his Seven Cities vision for regional WA.

Regional WA has been central to the economic success of the State for generations and building strong regional cities in Western Australia is vital to unlock the next wave of opportunities. Seven regional cities will drive delivery of new economic opportunities across the State. In particular, the development of large-scale renewables will mean we can make more things here, export embedded renewable energy in WA products and realise opportunities in space, data centres and AI processing. The seven cities are Karratha, Port Hedland, Broome, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Bunbury and Albany.

[19] https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook%20Labor%20Government/Budget-delivers-better-outcomes-for-Aboriginal-people,-communities-20260507

[20] https://www.ourstatebudget.wa.gov.au/agency-details.html

These cities must be ready to seize these new economic opportunities, which requires housing, infrastructure and services to support growth, so they can attract and retain families and skilled workers. They must also be capable of servicing surrounding communities and industries, which is what this Budget will deliver with housing a key priority.

The Premier outlined his vision for Broome as one of the seven cities[21].

Regional cities like Broome have been central to Western Australia becoming the strongest economy in the nation and will be critical to our future economic success.

While traditional industries like mining will continue to thrive, Broome will be front-and-centre to my government's vision and becoming a renewable energy powerhouse and making more things here.

To seize the big job-creating projects in front of us in Broome, we need to continue to invest in economic infrastructure and expand their roles as hubs providing quality services to the towns and remote communities in the Kimberley.

My Seven Cities vision starts with housing and ensuring Broome has the frontline workers needed to deliver quality public services.

WALGA

WALGA has noted that for Local Governments, there were a number of key points to note from the Budget[22]:

- continued commitment to the Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund (CSRFF), with $12 million allocated across the Budget and forward estimates
- an additional $4.8 million to manage the impact of the Polyphagous shot-hole borer (PSHB), including support for the Transition to Management Response Plan and tree treatment activities
- the commitment to the Regional Road Safety Program (Local Roads) has been maintained,
- $17.8 million over 2026–27 to 2028–29 for the WA Circular Economy grants program to boost recycling capability and market development for emerging waste streams
- a slowdown in the Targeted Underground Power Program (TUPP) to allow Western Power to prioritise investment in infrastructure needed to support new housing developments.
- $39.5 million of the $90.2 million income from the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery (WARR) Levy to the Waste Strategy delivery.

Risk

Nil

[21] Op cit
[22] https://walga.asn.au/policy-and-advocacy/state-and-federal-budgets/state-budget-2026-27

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:		Budget Implications	
People **Place** **Prosperity** Performance	**Advocate** Facilitate **Partner** Fund **Promote** **Monitor**	Nil	
Resolution/s		**Action(s)**	
The KRG discussed the outcomes of the WA Budget 2026/27 for the Kimberley region.			
Moved:	Shire of Halls Creek	**Responsible:**	-
Seconded:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Due date:**	-
Carried:	3/0		

Attachment 12: Cook Labor Government delivering for the Kimberley Media Release

Cook Labor Government delivering for the Kimberley

The Cook Labor Government is delivering for the Kimberley region in the 2026-27 State Budget through investments in health, housing and jobs for the region, while providing significant cost-of-living relief for families.

- Budget delivers real cost-of-living relief and housing in the Kimberley region
- Investments to support Broome drive future economic opportunities
- Cook Labor Government to invest $9.5 billion in infrastructure throughout regional Western Australia over the next four years
- More than $4 billion delivered through Royalties for Regions Program
- Budget includes an additional investment of $16.2 million in the Broome Renal Hostel
- Cook Government committed to delivering jobs, health, education, creating safe and inclusive communities and protecting and restoring WA's environment

The Cook Labor Government is delivering for the Kimberley region in the 2026-27 State Budget through investments in health, housing and jobs for the region, while providing significant cost-of-living relief for families.

Regional WA has been central to the economic success of the State for generations and building strong regional cities in Western Australia is vital to unlock the next wave of opportunities.

Seven regional cities, including Broome, will drive delivery of new economic opportunities across the State. In particular, the development of large-scale renewables will mean we can make more things here, export embedded renewable energy in WA products and realise opportunities in space, data centres and emerging technologies including AI. The seven cities are Broome, Karratha, Port Hedland, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Bunbury and Albany.

Broome must be ready to seize these new economic opportunities, which requires housing, infrastructure and services to support growth, so it can attract and retain families and skilled workers.

It must also be capable of servicing surrounding communities and industries, which is what this Budget will deliver with housing a key priority.

The following initiatives will help unlock and deliver more land supply, build new homes and help first home buyers get into the market in Broome and throughout the Kimberley:

- $1.6 billion for the construction and refurbishment of more than 1,800 social and affordable dwellings, 500 homes for first home buyers, land acquisition and maintenance;
- participation in the Commonwealth's 100,000 Homes for First Home Buyers Program, supporting the delivery of 11,000 dwellings over eight years reserved exclusively for first home buyers;

- $419 million for more than 500 GROH and key government worker dwellings through the Seven Cities New Build program, including new houses, expansion of the GROH Investor Program, and establishment of a revamped Home Ownership Subsidy Scheme including shared equity options;
- $250 million Keystart Pre-sale Guarantee and $250 million First Home Buyer Commercial Financing Facility to help developers meet pre-sale thresholds and support more apartment and affordable homes project for first home buyers to get off the ground sooner;
- $297 million tax package to support first home buyers and boost housing supply, including first home owner duty concessions, increased first home owner grant cap, and an extension of the off-the-plan transfer duty concession;
- $127 million top-up to the Remote Communities Fund to deliver additional housing investment, undertake municipal works, and support essential infrastructure and services in remote Aboriginal communities;
- $50 million top-up to the Regional Housing Support Fund, increasing the fund's value to $75 million. The Fund provides grants to support local housing and residential subdivision projects in regional WA;
- $48 million to boost modular housing and apartment construction capacity via investment in advanced manufacturing facilities in Kwinana and Neerabup. The facilities are expected to provide prefabricated housing and infrastructure to regional WA; and
- $40.7 million to boost residential land supply in the Kimberley, with 111 new lots to be developed at Broome North.

Real cost-of-living relief will be delivered to Western Australians living in the Kimberley through a range of initiatives that provide financial support for households, with the Cook Labor Government committing $198 million for a $100 Fuel Support Payment available to those with a valid driver's licence.

A further $89.5 million will be invested to deliver a third round of the Western Australian Student Assistance Payment, which is providing $150 for each primary and kindergarten student and $250 for each secondary school student - including for the families of around 7,500 students in the Kimberley.

Regional travel to and from the Kimberley will continue to be supported, with funding committed in this Budget to support flights to and from Kununurra with Halls Creek and Balgo, as well as to and from Derby and Broome.

Other cost-of-living relief measures funded as part of this Budget include:

- $36.4 million for free public transport for school students, including in Broome and Kununurra;
- $35 million for a 10 per cent uplift in the value of the Energy Assistance Payment, Dependent Child Rebate, and Air Conditioning Allowance;
- $33.7 million for to provide free travel on public transport on Sundays, including in Broome;
- $14.5 million to establish a new Foster and Grand Carer Gold Card, offering concessions to carers providing a stable home and support to children and young people in out-of-home care arrangements;
- $14.2 million to support and expand bus services in Broome;
- $13.5 million to extend the WA Rent Relief Program;
- ongoing support for the Regional Airfare Zone Cap Scheme to keep airfares capped and affordable for eligible regional residents amid increasing fuel costs; and
- $3.8 million to support continued operation of the Inter-Regional Flight Network, including for flights to and from Broome.

The Cook Labor Government's vision to diversify WA's nation-leading economy so that it remains the remains the nation's economic powerhouse will be secured in the Kimberley through the following investments as part of the 2026-27 State Budget:

- more than $150 million in loans to manufacturers to improve energy efficiency and invest in advanced manufacturing equipment as part of the Made in WA Energy Affordability Investment Program;

- $124 million for lower fee and fee free TAFE in 2027, including at Broome, Derby, Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek, Kununurra, and Wyndham campuses;
- $113.5 million for road maintenance across WA;
- $83.2 million, jointly funded with the Commonwealth, to deliver Stage 1 of the Great Northern Highway Fitzroy to Gogo flood resilience works;
- $33.1 million contribution to the nationally coordinated Fuel Excise Relief Program, and a further $4.5 million for the deferral of heavy vehicle fee increases, supporting industry in the Kimberley;
- $30 million to top up the Investment Attraction Fund for a second round of grants through the New Energies Industries Funding Stream;
- the West Kimberley Power Purchase Agreement has been extended to January 2031 for power reliability in the region;
- $24.6 million to begin works needed to support the 2028 Kimberley Total Solar Eclipse;
- $18 million to deliver Aboriginal tourism initiatives under the Jina: Western Australian Aboriginal Tourism Action Plan 2026-2030:
- $16 million to extend delivery of the Energy Ahead program to 2028-29, delivering energy efficiency upgrades and education to more than 10,000 low-income Synergy and Horizon Power customers;
- $5 million to support the Garaan-ngaddim Horizontal Falls tourism transition project;
- $2.4 million for the Aboriginal Pastoral Program in the Pilbara and Kimberley regions; and
- $1.4 million to deliver a second round of the Small Business Growth Grants Program.

The 2026-27 State Budget will ensure all regional Western Australians can access the healthcare they need, when they need it.

That includes an additional investment of $16.2 million in the Broome Renal Hostel.

Other investments include:

- $294 million additional investment in regional health infrastructure;
- $214 million for an uplift to WA Health's State-wide maintenance programs;
- $143 million for additional investment in medical equipment and imaging replacement program throughout WA;
- $68.6 million for the WA Country Health Service for regional palliative care, renal care, cancer and eye services, and continued support programs;
- $49.8 million for the State's investment in the Child Development Services System Reform Program;
- $43.8 million for a funding uplift for existing community mental health and alcohol and other drug services;
- $29.7 million for and to expand suicide prevention initiatives;
- $27.1 million for the free flu vaccine, FluMist and RSV immunisation programs; and
- $4.1 million to expand the Enhanced Access Community Pharmacy Pilot Project.

Quality infrastructure and services will also be supported through the Budget, with the following investments to bolster schools throughout the Kimberley:

- $6.5 million for delivery of the Kimberley Schools Project in the 2027 school year;
- $219 million boost to school maintenance, benefiting schools in the Kimberley;
- more than $100 million for targeted maintenance and minor works projects across WA, which includes work on roofs, hardcourts and toilets, as well as additional investment in the Schools Clean Energy Technology Fund;
- $310 million uplift in funding to support students with disability at public schools; and
- $15.7 million to expand access to training and support for staff working with students with disability.

The Cook Labor Government will continue building safe and inclusive communities so that all Western Australians feel secure at home and at work through the following investments:

- $421 million for child protection services, in addition to $52.4 million extra support for foster carers and grandcarers;
- $361 million for Foundational Supports - Thriving Kids services over the next five years, to provide support for children aged 8 and under with developmental delays or autism;
- $91.1 million funding boost for new and continuing homelessness services;
- $61.4 million for the Target 120 early intervention program for young people coming into repeated contact with WA Police, including in Halls Creek and Kununurra;
- $60.7 million to provide ongoing funding for road safety community awareness campaigns and school education programs across WA;
- $44.6 million uplift in operational funding for family and domestic violence refuges and safe houses across WA, including in the Kimberley;
- $41 million to extend the Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy, targeted at reducing youth crime and supporting at-risk youth in the Kimberley;
- $31.2 million towards the fire and emergency fleet replacement throughout WA;
- $29.5 million uplift in resourcing for the Home Stretch WA service supporting young people as they age out of the child protection system, including in the Kimberley;
- $24.2 million for WA Police for Operation Regional Shield in regional WA;
- $20.3 million funding uplift for at-risk youth services around the State, including the Night Patrol and Youth Services in Broome and Kununurra;
- $8.8 million to employ additional community liaison officers and a program coordinator across both regional and metropolitan areas; and
- $1.5 million in 2026-27 to support continuation of the safeSPACE program in Kununurra, Kalgoorlie and Roebourne.

Protecting and restoring WA's environment so future generations can continue enjoying its economic and lifestyle benefits will be secured with the following investments:

- $52.9 million to establish a Regional Water Source Fund for water source planning and investigation in regional Western Australia;
- $24.7 million for biosecurity and animal disease preparedness activities;
- a further $8.5 million towards the Fisheries Support Package, including funding for an enhanced science program and upgrades to the FishCatchWA app; and
- $2.5 million to strengthen climate resilience planning across the State Government and support development of sector adaptation plans.

For more information, visit ourstatebudget.wa.gov.au

Comments attributed to Premier Roger Cook:

"Whether you live in Broome or the towns and remote communities throughout the Kimberley region, this Budget delivers for Western Australians and keeps WA strong.

"Our regions have been central to WA becoming the strongest economy in the nation and will be critical to our future economic success.

"That's why this Budget will help seize the big job-creating projects in regional WA, with investments in the economic infrastructure needed to expand our Seven Cities as hubs to provide quality services to the towns and remote communities within their regions."

Comments attributed to Regional Development and Kimberley Minister Stephen Dawson:

"The Cook Labor Government is proud to be making a range of investments in the Kimberley region in this year's State Budget.

"This includes funding towards affordable airfares and key transport needs, health infrastructure and boosting land supply.

"By continuing to invest in the Kimberley, we are helping ensure communities remain safe, connected and well supported now and into the future.

"Whether people live in one of our Seven Cities, a small town or a remote community, this government is committed to delivering for regional WA."

Comments attributed to Kimberley MLA Divina D'Anna:

"Through this State Budget, the Cook Labor Government is continuing to invest in the Kimberley so we're ready to seize new economic opportunities as they emerge.

"I'm proud we're also delivering real cost-of-living relief to help ease pressure on household budgets, along with record investment in social and affordable housing so more Kimberley families have a safe place to call home."

13. Federal Budget 2026/27

Item for Discussion

Submitted by: Executive Team

Purpose

To provide information on Federal budget initiatives that may be of interest to the Kimberley Regional Group.

In summary

- The 2026–27 Federal Budget was handed down on Tuesday, 12 May 2026.
- The Australian Local Government Association stated that the 2026-27 Federal Budget is a vote of confidence in Australia's 538 councils to deliver on national housing infrastructure priorities, but needs to do more to address the growing financial pressures threatening local government services across the country[23].

Background

- As above

Details

Whilst the budget contains a raft of measures that relate to regional Australia, the items highlighted relate to key issues that have been raised by the KRG.

Regional Development

Information on regional development initiatives is taken from the Budget 2026-27 Regional Ministerial Budget Statement[24].

Investing in places

Housing and land

A new $2. Billion **Local Infrastructure Fund** under the Housing Support Program, to help local governments and state-owned utilities build critical 'last mile' infrastructure to unlock new housing. This targeted funding will unlock development-ready land and improve the feasibility of new housing projects, by providing water, sewer and electricity connections, with a focus on regional Australia. As part of this funding, $500.0 million will be dedicated to local infrastructure in the regions. The first funding round will open later this year, with a second round to follow in 2027.

Growing Regions and Thriving Suburbs programs, together are provided with an additional $750.0 million over four years from 2026–27. These programs will provide funding of between $250,000 and

[23] https://alga.com.au/a-mixed-bag-for-the-nations-councils-in-this-years-federal-budget/
[24] https://www.infrastructure.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/regional-ministerial-budget-statement-2026-27.pdf

$15.0 million to projects that enable place based benefits. Investing in broad-use community-focused infrastructure that creates and enhances amenity, and in venues where programs and activities can be held that encourage connection and a sense of belonging and identity

Stronger Communities Programme, which supports small-scale capital projects that enable and encourage community participation and help build vibrant, connected and resilient communities throughout Australia's regions.

- A $22.5 million funding commitment over two years from 2026–27, Round 10 of this program will provide funding between $2,500 to $20,000 to small-scale projects that deliver direct benefits to communities and support local government–community partnership.

Infrastructure Investment Program - Investment towards new projects which will improve productivity and resilience, liveability and sustainability in regional Australia, including -

- $4.0 million towards the Great Northern Highway Improvements – Broome to Kununurra.

Regional Precincts and Partnership Program[25] – Tasmania and the NT receive minimal funding in 2026/27 (15.2M). There is not funding for this program in the outyears.

Road Infrastructure

The following is summary of road initiatives in the Federal budget. This information is taken from Budget Paper 3.

Black Spot Program – funding increases from 150M in 2025/26 to $154.7M in 2026/27 and remains at $154.7M in the outyears. WA receives $17.7M each year.

Roads to Recovery- increased from 734M in 2025/ 26 to 843M in 2026/7 and increases to 1,175.9M in 2027/28 and 162M in 2028/29 dropping to 999m in 2029/30[26]. WA funding in 2026/27 is $126.3M, increasing to $163m in 2027/28 and reducing to $161.2 in 2028/29 and $146.2 in 2029/30.

Safer Local Roads and Infrastructure Program increased from 201.5M in 2025/26 to 330m in 206/27 then dropping to 230m in the outyears[27]. WA's share decreases in 2026/27 from 35.3M to 33.4M. It continues to decrease across the outyears to 24.7M in 2029/30.

Local Roads and Community Infrastructure – reduces from $415.6m in 2025/26 to $14.8M in 2026/27. There is not funding beyond this for the program.

Developing Northern Australia – Northern Australia Roads. The Australian Government is providing funding to Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory for infrastructure projects that are essential to the movement of people and freight to support economic development in the region. Projects include links to roads connecting communities and regional towns to ports and airports. WA's share increases from 1.5M in 2025/26 to 29.8M in 2026/27 then decreases to 14.3m an 10.8M in the outyears.

[25] Cwth Budget Paper 3, p 86
[26] Cwth Budget Paper 3, p 70
[27] Cwth Budget Paper 3, p 70

Local Government

Financial Assistance Grants – Bring-forward

The Government is supporting local councils across Australia to continue delivery of essential services and manage the impacts of fuel supply disruption by bringing forward an 80 per cent payment of the 2026–27 Financial Assistance Grant (FA Grant) entitlement ($2.9 billion). Of the early payment of $2.9 billion, it is anticipated that almost $2.0 billion will be provided to councils in regional Australia.

Emergency Management

Funding for natural disaster relief is expected to increase by $2.5 billion[28]. This includes

- $6M increased to NEMA to continue engagement with states and territories on national high-speed and high-capacity mobile broadband emergency response
- Funding to implement the new national cell broadcast messaging system to improve emergency warning communications
- Funding to bolster the national aerial firefighting fleet[29]

This is in addition to assistance provided under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements The $1B ($200M per year from 1 July 2023) Disaster Ready Fund continues with Round Four (2026–27) expected to open by mid-2026[30].

Border Security

The Government will provide $88.6 million in 2026–27 to support Australia's border security. Funding includes:

- $55.8 million to address border and biosecurity threats from illegal foreign fishing activities in Australia's northern waters, including maintaining the presence of the Australian Border Force (ABF) and the Australian Fisheries Management Authority in the region, supporting prosecutions by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and legal support by the Northern Territory Legal Aid Commission
- $18.3 million for the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and the ABF to sustain capabilities to counter maritime people smuggling targeting Australia
- $14.5 million for the sustainment of new ABF patrol vessels[31].

Civil Maritime security – illegal foreign fishing.

$55.8 million in 2026–27 to continue and expand coordinated, whole-of-government operational efforts to detect, deter and disrupt Illegal Foreign Fishing (IFF) and protect Australia's maritime interests in the region. This includes

- $48.3 million in 2026–27 for the ABF to sustain existing capabilities to combat IFF through operations Lunar, Leedstrum in north and northwestern Australia, and Operation Broadstaff in far north Queensland. Additionally, the Government has committed
- $3.0 million in 2026–27 for the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, $4.2 million in 2026–27 for the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and $0.3 million in 2026–27 for the

[28] https://budget.gov.au/content/06-security-and-investment.htm
[29] Cwth Budget Paper 2, p 116
[30] https://www.nema.gov.au/our-work/key-programs/disaster-ready-fund
[31] Cwth Budget Paper 2, p120

Attorney-General's Department, for strengthening compliance, enforcement and prosecution outcomes in countering IFF[32].

Housing

The following is summary of housing initiatives in the Federal budget. This information is taken from Budget Papers 2 and 3. The message across the budgets is that Community Housing Providers HPs are the preferred delivery vehicle for the Commonwealth (and State governments) for new social and affordable housing supply.

- **National Agreement on Social Housing and Homelessness (NASHH)** - WA $199.5M in 2026-27, indexed to $213.0M in 2029-30. WA total is $1,019M over four years. ($1.9B p.a. nationally) $400M+ per year dedicated homelessness funding requires a State government match. Delivered through state housing authorities and community housing providers[33].

- **100,000 Homes for First Home Buyers, Grant component:** WA receives $79.2M in 2026-27 (national $326.1M). The WA total is $212.3M across 2026-27 to 2028-29. Funds direct construction of homes by private builders, reserved for First Home Buyers by 30 June 2034, plus enabling infrastructure[34].

- **Housing Australia Future Fund (HAFF) Remote Indigenous Housing**: WA receives $25.0M in 2026-27 (national $125M; NT $50M, QLD/WA/SA/VIC each $25M). Joint Commonwealth/State $1B+ HAFF dwellings delivered via community housing providers. The KRG called for a new regional and remote housing funding stream. No new HAFF streams created in this Budget[35].

- **Local Infrastructure Fund:** $2B national fund over four years to build 'last mile' infrastructure needed for new housing developments to unlock essential infrastructure such as roads, water, power and sewerage.[36] Funding will support up to 65,000 homes over ten years. The Local Infrastructure Fund will be available in states that commit to further productivity enhancing reforms i.e. improved planning efficiency, increased land supply, and supporting a more consistent national construction code. This will be delivered through local governments and utility providers via private contractors.

- **Tax Reform, Negative Gearing & Capital Gains Tax (CGT)** from 1 July 2027[37] - Negative gearing limited to new builds; established properties acquired after 7:30PM AEST 12 May 2026 cannot offset losses against non-rental income. 50% CGT discount replaced by cost-base indexation plus 30% minimum tax. Critical exemptions include build-to-rent (BTR), private investors supporting government housing programs, widely-held trusts and super funds[38].

- **Supporting Young People into Community Housing** - $59.4M over 4 years opens via CHP partnerships, targeting 4,000+ youth aged 16-24[39].

[32] Regional Ministerial Budget Statement 2026-27 p 58
[33] Cwth Budget Paper 3 pp.64-67 (NASHH WA $199.5M 2026-27, total $1,019M to 2029-30). https://budget.gov.au/content/bp3/download/bp3_08_part_2_affordable.pdf
[34] Cwth Budget Paper 3 pp.65-67
[35] Cwth Budget Paper 3 p.67 and BP2 p.139 https://budget.gov.au/content/bp2/download/bp2_2026-27.pdf
[36] Cwth Budget Paper 3 p.67 and BP2 p.139
[37] Cwth Budget Paper 2 pp.20-21
[38] Cwth Budget Paper 2 pp.20-21
[39] Cwth Budget Paper 2 p.144

- **First Nations housing peak body** -$6.3M over 3 years
- **New Homes Bonus** - $714.2M by 2029-30[40]. Performance-based funding for states and territories that exceed their allocated share of the 1.2 million home target.
- **Advancing Prefabricated / Modular housing** $39.3Mover 2 years[41] to remove barriers to modern methods of housing construction.
- Extending the **ban on foreign buyers purchasing established homes** until mid-2029.
- **Help to Buy Scheme:** The 5% deposit scheme continues, with expanded income thresholds.
- **Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)** - No further increases in this Budget; however, CRA has increased by around 50 per cent since March 2022. It currently supports around 1.4 million renters, with total expenditure projected at $7.39 billion in 2026–27 (up from $6.99 billion in 2025–26).
- **National Construction Code - $42.7 million over four years** from 2026–27 to provide ongoing grants to Standards Australia to provide free public access to standards referenced in Commonwealth and state and territory legislation. Free access to all standards referenced in legislation to reduce costs for small businesses and tradies (saving up to $1,600 per year) and remove barriers to modern construction methods.
- **Unlocking the data and AI opportunity** - Up to $70 million for AI Accelerator grants, alongside expanded use of AI in government processes to streamline approvals and improve usability of the National Construction Code.

Highlights for Northern Australia

The Regional Ministerial Budget Statement 2026/27;Investing in Australia's Regional Growth and Prosperity provide an overview of the budget highlights for norther Australia[42]. These align with and advance the Northern Australia Action Plan 2024– 2029. Key measures are outlined below.

[40] Cwth Budget Paper 3 p.68
[41] Cwth Budget Paper 3 p.65
[42] https://www.infrastructure.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/regional-ministerial-budget-statement-2026-27.pdf

	Initiative	Investment	Portfolio
1	Critical Minerals Strategic Reserve	$1.2 billion	Industry, Science and Resources
2	Boyne Island Aluminium Smelter	$1.0 billion	Industry, Science and Resources
3	Mount Isa copper smelter and Townsville copper refinery	$600.0 million	Industry, Science and Resources
4	Strengthening Employment Services Systems (*Broome and Yarrabah among initial focus locations)	$312.1 million	Employment and Workplace Relations
5	Expanding the Remote Jobs and Economic Development Program	$299.0 million	Prime Minister and Cabinet
6	Implementing Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices	$218.3 million	Social Services
7	Improving Outcomes for Children	$171.7 million	Social Services
8	Closing the Gap Health Infrastructure	$144.1 million	Health, Disability and Ageing
9	First Nations Education Outcomes	$113.0 million	Education
10	Protecting Australia's Native Species (*Cairns region among initial focus locations)	$110.8 million	Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
11	Great Barrier Reef Restoration and Sustainability Projects	$91.8 million	Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
12	Civil Maritime Security – Countering Illegal Foreign Fishing	$55.8 million	Home Affairs
13	Supporting Aboriginal Hostels Ltd to Continue Delivering Critical Short-Term Accommodation Services	$48.3 million	Prime Minister and Cabinet
14	Extending Supports for Birthing on Country	$44.4 million	Health, Disability and Ageing
15	Australia-European Union Free Trade Agreement Implementation	$38.6 million	Foreign Affairs and Trade
16	Expanding the Stores Efficiency and Resilience Package	$32.7 million	Prime Minister and Cabinet
17	Expanding the Low-Cost Essentials Subsidy Scheme	$27.4 million	Prime Minister and Cabinet
18	Closing the Gap – further investments	$27.0 million	Employment and Workplace Relations

19	Bagot Road Safety and Capacity Upgrades	$24.0 million	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts
20	13 YARN	$13.9 million	Health, Disability and Ageing
21	Northern Territory Regional Logistic Hubs	$10.0 million	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts
22	Good to Great Schools Australia	$5.0 million	Education
23	Great Northern Highway Improvements – Broome to Kununurra	$4.0 million	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts
24	Fairer Fuel and Workplace Relations Supports for Regional Australia	$1.3 million	Employment and Workplace Relations
25	Aged Care Workforce Remote Accord program	$0.7 million	Health, Disability and Ageing
26	Medicare Urgent Care Clinics Ongoing Funding	Funded within existing resources	Health, Disability and Ageing
27	Universal Outdoor Mobile Obligation	Funded within existing resources	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts
28	First Nations Digital Inclusion	Funded within existing resources	Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts

Risk

Reputational: if the KRG is not aware of the implications of the Federal budget on the region.

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:		Budget Implications	
People Place Prosperity **Performance**	**Advocate** **Facilitate** Partner Fund **Promote** **Monitor**	Nil	
Resolution/s		**Action(s)**	
The KRG discussed the outcomes of the federal Budget 2026/27 for the Kimberley region.			
Moved:	Shire of Halls Creek	**Responsible:**	-
Seconded:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Due date:**	-
Carried:	3/0		

14. Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity

Item for Noting

Submitted by: Executive Team

Attachment 13: KRG Submission (separately attached)

Purpose

For the KRG to note that a submission was make to the Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity.

In summary

- The Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity was established 17 March 2026
- The Committee called for submission which closed Friday 1 May 2026.
- The Committee provided an opportunity for the KRG to advocate to the Federal Government it its positions on housing - the KRG Submission was based on the KRG the Housing, Rates Exemptions and FBT Position Papers .
- The Committee received 94 submissions
- The Committee is to present a final report by 30 September 2026.

Background

That Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity was established to inquire into and report on the following Terms of Reference:[43]

a. the extent and nature of intergenerational housing inequity in Australia across housing tenure types;
b. consideration of the laws, policies, practices and services that have been most effective in reducing intergenerational housing inequity in Australia and overseas;
c. the experience of intergenerational housing inequity on different population cohorts, including but not limited to socio-economic, gender, geographical location, disability, ethnicity and racial status;
d. the causes of intergenerational housing inequity, including nature and rates of construction, rental policies and practices, tax settings, homelessness policies, lending rules, and public and social housing practices and investment;
e. the factors that promote or impede action on significant housing reform;
f. policy, legislative and other options for tackling intergenerational housing inequity and evening the playing field for current and future generations; and
g. any related matters.

Committee Membership is

[43] Further information can be found at - https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Intergenerational_Housing_Inequity/HousingInequity

- Senator Barbara Pocock – Greens SA
- Senator the Hon Carol Broan – ALP, TAS
- Senator Andrw Bragg – Lib, NSW
- Senator Maria Kovic – Lib, NSW
- Senator Corinne Mulholland - ALP, Qld

Risk

Reputational: Housing is a critical issue in the Kimberley, and the KRG may suffer reputational risk if it is not seen as advocating for increased housing supply and policy reform.

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:		**Budget Implications**	
People Place Prosperity **Performance**	**Advocate** **Facilitate** Partner Fund **Promote** **Monitor**	Nil	
Resolution/s		**Action(s)**	
The KRG noted that a submission was made to the Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity.			
Moved:	Shire of Halls Creek	**Responsible:**	-
Seconded:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Due date:**	-
Carried:	3/0		

15. Around the Grounds

Item for Discussion

Submitted by: Executive Team

Purpose

This session provides an opportunity for members to share information of a local or regional nature that may provide opportunities for collaboration or may serve the purposes of sharing a learning that could impact the region as a whole.

In summary

- Since the inception of this agenda item in February 2023, two events were deemed major enough to steer discussion: the Kimberley floods and the Canberra visit.
- Shires to introduce a topic/s of their choice that they deem relevant for the group. It is the intention that each Shire can hold the floor for up to 5 minutes, after which the item can either be followed up out of session or raised as an agenda item for the next meeting.

Topics Discussed

- Update on the Halls Creek oval
- Rate increases 2026/27
- Scheduled Shire visits to Canberra – Shire of Broome 29-30 June
- Madeleine King visit to Kununurra in the next couple of weeks

Risk

Operational and reputational: if key issues facing KRG members are not understood by the KRG.

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:	Budget Implications
People Place Prosperity **Performance** **Advocate** **Facilitate** Partner Fund **Promote** **Monitor**	
Resolution/s	**Action(s)**
For information only	

16. Executive Officer Report

Item for Noting

Submitted by: Executive Officer

Attachment 14: EO Report April 2026

Purpose

To update the KRG on the Executive Officer services provided for the period April 2026 inclusive.

Background

The attached report provides information about the services provided, activities undertaken and time allocation over the past two months.

Details

As in included attachment.

Risk

Nil

Link to Key Pillar/s and Strategies:		Budget Implications
People Place Prosperity **Performance**	**Advocate** **Facilitate** Partner Fund **Promote** **Monitor**	
Resolution/s		**Action(s)**
The Executive Officers Report was received and endorsed		
Moved:	Shire of Derby West Kimberley	**Responsible:** -
Seconded:	Shire of Halls Creek	**Due date:** -
Carried:	3/0	

Attachment 14: EO Report April 2026

Project Work / Activity

Refer to business arising and KRG action lists for all activities the Executive is working on.

Project / Activity	Status	Item
Administrative Matters and Meetings	Ongoing	-
Website and social media	LinkedIn posts continuing	-
Strategic Planning	Development of a Strategic Plan and a 2 year Action Plan	8
Advocacy Strategy Management of Social Housing	Included in KRG Action Plan 2026-27	-
Kimberley Housing Pipeline	In Progress	10
Developing Northern Australia Conference 2026	In Progress	17
General Stakeholder Engagement	Ongoing – see Stakeholder list	16

Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Purpose
KRG members	Developing Northern Australia Conference 2026 Alice Springs, Regional Waste Management
KRG Secretariat	Agenda items, advocacy discussions, finance administrative matters, Canberra 2026 trip
Executive Team	Developing Northern Australia Conference logistics, Submission to the Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity, KRG Housing projects
Bill Tatchell, CEO, Australia's North West	Invitation to a KRG meeting
Glen Chidlow, CEO, Kimberley Development Commission	Invitation to a KRG meeting
Michele Puci, Director Regional Development East Kimberley, Kimberley, Development Commission	• Status of the KDC PBC Capability Project • Update on the progress and timeframe for the Review of the KDC Residential Housing and Land Snapshot 2023. • Information on a Kimberley Tourism Strategy • The status of the Kimberley Juvenile Justice Strategy

Stakeholders	Purpose
Janine Hatch, and Tracey Deegan Director and A/Director Regional Development Australia Kimberley	• NAIF Review • Senate Select Committee on Intergenerational Housing Inequity
Divina D'Anna MLA Member for Kimberley, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier; Minister for State Development; Trade and Investment; Economic Diversification	Invitation to KRG Meeting
Hon Stephen Dawson MLC; Minister for Regional Development; Ports; Science and Innovation; Medical Research; Kimberley	Invitation to KRG Meeting
Julia Cutler, Conference Manager, Developing Northern Australia	2026 Developing Northern Australia Conference

Time Allocation

Historic Contract: September 2022 – August 2025

Name	Contract Hrs.	Actual Hrs.
Paul Rosair	950	991.5
Michelle Mackenzie	704	696
Jane Lewis	852	710.5
Support	146	253

Current Contract: September 2025 – August 2027

Total 2-Year Contract: 1,728 Hours: Monthly from 8th of the month to 7th of the next month

In consultation with the Secretariat, contractual hours will be allocated in accordance with the action plan, with any surplus hours redirected to priority projects as required.

17. General Business

Item	Responsible	Comments /Actions Arising
Canberra Trip	KRG Secretariat	Executive Officer and Secretariat to plan a Canberra visit aligned with 2026 Parliamentary sitting dates.
Eclipse Update	KRG Secretariat	No update provided as Secretariat had to leave meeting to drive to Derby.
Kimberley Economic Forum	CEO, Shire of Derby West Kimberley	Verbal update provided
Developing Northern Australia Conference	KRG Executive Officer	Verbal update provided
July 2026 Government Forum	KRG Executive Officer	No joint forum in July with the RCAWA. **Action:** 1. Executive Team to update the July KRG meeting from an in person meeting to a Zoom meeting. 2. Executive Team to schedule an in person meeting in Perth in the lead up to the State Budget, with options including September during Local Government Week or the already scheduled November 2026 in person meeting.
Community Housing Providers Rate Exemptions	CEO, Shire of Broome	**Action:** Executive Team to refresh KRG Housing Position Paper **Moved:** Shire of Broome **Seconded:** Shire of Derby West Kimberley
Local Government Sustainability Hearing	Executive Officer	KRG has been invited to present at a hearing at Parliament House in Canberra on 25 June 2026. **Action**: Executive Officer to discuss with the CEO, Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley, the CEO presenting on behalf of KRG.

Attachment 15: 2026 Meeting dates

CEO Ringaround | In Person Meetings | Zoom meetings | Zone meetings

Month	Meeting	Date	Time	Location
February	CEO Ringaround	6/2/26	8:30am – 9:00am	Zoom
	Travel, Tour and Dinner	12/2/26	Tour from 4:00pm	Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley in person plus Zoom availability for Zone
	Kimberley Zone	13/2/26	9:00am – 9:45 am	
	KRG	13/2/26	10:00 – 12:30pm	
	Strategic Planning Session	13/2/26	1:00 – 3:00pm	
April	Kimberley Zone Only	24/4/2026	9:00am – 10:00am	Zoom
May	CEO Ringaround	20/5/26	8:30am – 9:00am	Zoom
	Travel	27/5/26	Arrive for 1:30pm meeting start	Shire of Derby West Kimberley in conjunction with the Economic Forum
	KRG	27/5/26	1:30pm – 4:30pm	

Month	Meeting	Date	Time	Location
	Kimberley Economic Forum	27/5/26to 29/5/26	From 5:00pm	
June	Kimberley Zone Only	19/6/2026	9:00am – 10:00am	Zoom
July	CEO Ringaround	9/7/26	8:30am – 9:00am	Zoom
	KRG Meeting	16/07/26	11:30am – 2:30pm	City of Vincent (TBC)
	Government Forum		3:00pm – 5:00pm followed by networking session until 6:00pm	
	Dinner		6.:30pm - 9:30pm	Le Vivant or similar
August	DNA conference	5/8/26 -7/8/26	TBC	Alice Springs
	CEO Ringaround	7/8/26	8:30am – 9:00am	Zoom

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CEO Ringaround | In Person Meetings | Zoom meetings | Zone meetings

Month	Meeting	Date	Time	Location
	Kimberley Zone	14/8/26	9:00am – 9:45am	Zoom
	KRG	14/8/26	10:00am – 12:30pm	
October	CEO Ringaround	2/10/26	8:30am – 9:00am	Zoom
	KRG Only	9/10/26	9:00am – 11:30 am	Zoom
November	CEO Ringaround	13/11/26	8:30am – 9:00am	Zoom
	Kimberley Zone	20/11/26	9:00am – 9:45am	In Perth (TBC)
	KRG (short meeting)	20/11/26	10:00am – 11:00am	
	Strategic planning	20/11/26	11:00am – 1:00pm	

Meeting Closure: 4:19pm

10. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

There are no reports in this section.

11. NOTICES OF MOTION WITH NOTICE

12. NOTICES OF MOTION WITHOUT NOTICE

13. BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE

14. MEETING CLOSED TO PUBLIC

15. MEETING CLOSURE