SHIRE OF MORAWA

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

(ATTACHMENTS)

Thursday, 20 November 2025

Agenda Attachments

Shire of Morawa

Ordinary Council Meeting

20 November 2025

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Shire of Morawa

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Attachment 1- ***11.1.3a -WAEC Cost Estimate- Morawa Extraordinary Election.***

Attachment 2- ***11.1.3b -WAEC Written Agreement Letter – Morawa Extraordinary Election.***

Item 11.1.3- **Local Government Extraordinary Election -2026.**

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
Electoral Commission

Mr Marty Symmons
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Morawa
PO Box 14
MORAWA WA 6623

Dear Mr Symmons,

Cost Estimate Letter: 2026 Local Government Extraordinary Election

The Western Australian Electoral Commission (WAEC) is pleased to provide you with the cost estimate for the delivery of your local government extraordinary election to be held on 26 March, 2026. This is providing you make a declaration under the *Local Government Act 1995* for the WA Electoral Commission to deliver your election.

Cost estimate

The WAEC has estimated the cost to conduct your Council's extraordinary election in 2026 at approximately $11,000 (ex GST).

This cost has been based on the following assumptions:

- The method of election will be postal
- 1 Councillor vacancy
- 422 electors
- response rate of approximately 45%
- appointment of a local Returning Officer
- count to be conducted at your office using CountWA.

Cost methodology

The WA Electoral Commission estimates the costs of running the election under four categories:

- Envelopes, printing and postage
- Returning Officer costs
- Processing and results
- WAEC costs

For individual local governments the exact division of costs may differ slightly, as the cost categories are determined by applying the following variables:

- Envelopes, printing and postage, and WAEC costs are determined by the number of electors in your local government
- Processing and results is determined by the expected response rate for your election
- Returning Officer costs are determined by the complexity of the election for the Returning Officer.

Variations to the final costs for your Council

The WA Electoral Commission conducts elections on the basis of full accrual cost recovery, in accordance with the *Local Government (Elections) Regulations 1997*. This means if the actual costs to conduct the election are less or greater than what we have estimated, the final cost may differ from the estimate we have provided.

We aim to keep additional costs at a minimum, however examples of where cost increases may arise include:

- A Returning Officer is selected that is not local to your area
- You select Australia Post Priority Service for the lodgement of your election package
- Casual staff are required for the issuing of Replacement Election Packages;
- Casual staff are required to assist the Returning Officer on election day or with the count.
- Unanticipated cost increases from our suppliers

Service commitment

The WA Electoral Commission is committed to conducting elections impartially, effectively, efficiently and professionally.

Following each election event, we review our performance and identify ways to improve our service delivery. If you have any suggestions for improvements we can make to deliver your election, your feedback is welcome at all times.

Next steps

If you wish to accept this cost estimate and proceed with the WA Electoral Commission delivering this election, please follow the specific steps that must be taken under the *Local Government Act 1995*, which are summarised in the attached flow chart (Attachment A).

As outlined in the flow chart, please advise us in writing as soon as practicable that you accept the cost estimate so I can provide you with my written agreement to conduct the election in a sperate letter. Both the Cost Estimate letter, and the Written Agreement letter then need to be taken to Council for a decision.

Please reach out to Phil Richards, Manager Election Events, if you have any queries, at lgelections@waec.wa.gov.au .

Yours sincerely,

Dennis O'Reilly
ACTING ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER

3 November 2025

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
Electoral Commission

Mr Marty Symmons
Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Morawa
PO Box 14
MORAWA WA 6623

Dear Mr Symmons,

Written Agreement: 2026 Local Government Extraordinary Election

Thank you for your email dated 4 November 2025 in which you accepted the Western Australian Electoral Commission's cost estimate for your 2026 local government extraordinary election.

I am pleased to provide this letter as my written agreement to be responsible for the conduct of your local government extraordinary election. In order to finalise this agreement, please submit the following motions to Council for a postal election as required under the *Local Government Act 1995*:

1. declare, in accordance with section 4.20(4) of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the Electoral Commissioner to be responsible for the conduct of the 2026 extraordinary election, together with any other elections or polls which may be required;

2. decide, in accordance with section 4.61(2) of the *Local Government Act 1995* that the method of conducting the election will be as a postal election.

Please note:

- the above motions must be presented to Council as drafted and cannot be amended in any way
- both the Cost Estimate letter, and this Written Agreement letter should be attached to the item for Council's consideration
- the above motions must be passed by an absolute majority

Once the Council passes the above mentioned motions, please forward confirmation to us via the email address below. We will then proceed with arrangements for your ordinary election.

The WA Electoral Commission is available to you to provide any further advice or support. For any queries, please contact please contact Phil Richards, Manager Election Events via email at lgelections@waec.wa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

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Dennis O'Reilly
ACTING ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER

5 November 2025

Shire of Morawa

Ordinary Council Meeting 20 November 2025

Attachment 1 -	*11.1.4a- Corella Management Plan- Final.*
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Attachment 11 -	*11.1.4k- Western Corella Mgmt WA Parks and Wildlife.*

Item 11.1.4 - **Corella Management Plan**

Corella Management Plan: 2026 to 2031

1. INTRODUCTION

Corellas are becoming an increasing problem in the Shire of Morawa ('Shire') through nuisance and impacts on infrastructure. This management program has been prepared in order to document the Shire's current approach toward corella management and to guide future efforts. It will also serve as a communications tool for key stakeholders and the community.

The Little Corella (Cacatua sanguinea) and Western Corella (Cacatua pastinator butleri) are declared pests in the Shire under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007. They are a Category 3 declared pest under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013 which requires landholders to undertake some form of management that will alleviate the harmful impact; reduce the numbers or distribution; or prevent or contain the spread of the declared pest in the area. However, in practice there is minimal expectation that residents within the Shire can undertake control work.

In addition, the Little and Western corella is a native species protected under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016. Under the Act the population in the Shire is one of the 'managed fauna' species. The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) further classifies the Little, Butler's, and Eastern long-billed Corellas (along with the Sulphur-crested Cockatoo) under the Open Season category, which allows for their take (control) without a specific licence from DBCA. However, all proposed control and disturbance methods (including shooting and baiting) will still be regulated under relevant subsidiary legislation, such as the Firearms Act 2024 and the Animal Welfare Act 2002.

2. STRATEGIC APPROACH

The Shire of Morawa's Corella Management Plan is guided by the seven key principles for best practice pest animal management, ensuring a strategic, outcome-focused, and adaptive approach:

Principle 1: Definition of a Pest (Addressed in Introduction)

> Although the corellas are native bird species in Western Australia, their presence and impact within the Shire's urban and agricultural areas classify them as a declared agricultural and environmental pest under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*, necessitating management actions.

Principle 2: Stakeholder Engagement

> This plan is based on a nil-tenure approach, meaning management actions are planned to achieve maximal impact across the broader landscape. Consultations will continue with relevant stakeholders, including private landholders, neighbouring Local Governments, and public agencies, to ensure coordinated control efforts.

Principle 3: Eradication vs. Management

The aim of this plan is sustained management and protection of key assets, rather than outright eradication, which is neither feasible nor realistic given the corella population dynamics and distribution. Control activities are focused on managing damage to an agreed, acceptable level.

Principle 4: Focus on Outcomes, Not on Killing Pests

The primary goal is the reduction of damage and the protection of Council infrastructure and assets. Success will be measured by defining and achieving specific asset protection zones and reducing damage complaints, not solely by the number of pests removed.

Principle 5: Whole of System Approach

The plan requires an understanding of the target species' ecology. Management efforts integrate various techniques, including direct control (lethal and chemical), dispersal, and habitat modification (e.g., managing and limiting resources and roost sites) to achieve the best long-term outcomes.

Principle 6: Adopt an Adaptive Approach

Recognising that ecological systems are complex and dynamic, this plan adopts an adaptive management approach. The results of the annual monitoring and evaluation will directly inform and adjust future management actions to ensure they remain effective and efficient.

Principle 7: Effective Monitoring and Evaluating Strategy

The plan includes the establishment of a formal monitoring program (Action A21) to rigorously measure the effectiveness of all actions and the overall impact on the corella population and damage levels, providing the data necessary for the adaptive management framework.

3. BACKGROUND

Corellas are long-lived, highly intelligent birds that learn from each other. They are increasingly common in the urban landscape of Western Australia (Paton et al., 2018). The corellas cause significant and costly damage through chewing infrastructure (e.g., wires, streetlights, solar panels, aerials), as well as fouling infrastructure with droppings.

While there are several species of corella native to Western Australia, range expansion of eastern populations of corellas (e.g., Eastern Long-billed Corella, and eastern subspecies of Little Corella) has driven a significant increase in population numbers in the last 20 years (DBCA, Corellas and Other Flocking Cockatoos). Expansion of the native subspecies of Little Corella and the native Western Corella (Cacatua pastinator butleri) may also be a significant factor in local population increases.

Based on current knowledge, the corella species and subspecies believed to be contributing to the issue in the Shire of Morawa and the wider region include:

- Western Corella (Cacatua pastinator butleri): A native subspecies whose range has expanded in the Wheatbelt due to agriculture.

- Little Corella (Cacatua sanguinea): Both the native WA subspecies and introduced eastern subspecies are present in the region.

- Eastern Long-billed Corella (Cacatua tenuirostris): A non-native, introduced species that is known to hybridise and is highly problematic in urban settings.

Both the northern and southern Wheatbelt regions of Western Australia provide perfect foraging habitat, in combination with local and permanent water on farm properties, and appropriate roosting trees through retained fringing and remnant vegetation. To a large extent, rural, peri-urban and urban communities duplicate this resource availability across landscapes, meaning that flocks are persistent despite being physically moved using various scaring devices.

In the Shire of Morawa, the increase in corella activity has been evidenced by rising maintenance costs related to infrastructure damage and an increase in community complaints regarding noise and property damage.

Despite the considerable efforts undertaken by the Shire to date, eradication of the corellas appears unlikely in the short to medium term due primarily to the size and distribution of the corella population in the Midwest region. As such, management of the birds is likely to remain an ongoing issue for foreseeable future.

The Shire will continue to refine and improve its management of the corellas into the future (Action A20) in order to minimise their impact on the local community. However, it must be recognised that the corellas along with many other pest species pose a significant problem, one that extends beyond local government boundaries, resource availability and statutory responsibilities. As such, corella management requires a shared response (Action A10) across all stakeholders including government, the private sector and the community, where appropriate.

4. MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS

There are a number of key constraints that have the potential to pose a significant impediment to effective corella management, these include:

- lack of data relating to numbers, migration paths, breeding and feeding areas.
- current lack of experienced and equipped introduced corella control contractors.
- limited availability of secure and unimpeded control sites.
- lack of diversity of control methods.
- limited participation by and coordination across key stakeholders.
- limited resources in light of the magnitude of the problem.
- legislation around control methods.
- un-foreseeable changes to corella behaviour in response to environmental conditions.
- divergent community values and desires regarding management.

The Shire will endeavour to address these constraints where possible in order to improve its management outcomes and efficiency. However, it must be recognised that certain aspects are outside of the Shire's jurisdiction and resources to address and as such, these constraints may continue to pose a challenge into the future.

5. MANAGEMENT AIM

To minimise the adverse impacts caused by corellas within the Shire of Morawa

In achieving the above aim it must be recognised that the Shire has finite resources to allocate to corella management and as such must priorities its actions. Therefore the Shire's primary focus is on protecting Council infrastructure and assets on Council owned and managed land (which includes community sporting facilities).

6. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The Shire's response to corella impacts is based on an integrated approach involving multiple tools and strategies.

It is very important to accept and understand that there is no 'silver-bullet' fix. Many members of the community are not aware of the complexities in managing abundant bird species, particularly corellas. Attempts at lethal culling of birds will not solve this ongoing problem alone.

5.1 HUMANENESS ASSESSMENT AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Shire of Morawa recognises the importance of maintaining high animal welfare standards, even when managing corellas as declared pests. All control activities must align with the Australian Animal Welfare Strategy and follow best practice principles for humaneness.

The humaneness of a pest control technique is the measure of its impact on the animal, balancing effectiveness against suffering (Sharp and Saunders, 2008). The hierarchy for selecting control methods prioritises non-lethal and habitat-based solutions before considering lethal methods.

The humaneness classification for corella control methods (based on the PestSmart Humaneness Matrix) generally applies as follows:

Control Method	Humaneness Ranking (Sharp & Saunders)	Ethical Consideration
Habitat Modification	Highest Humaneness	No direct suffering; highly desirable.
Exclusion / Deterrents	High Humaneness	Minimal stress/suffering; highly preferred.
Dispersal (Noise/Visual)	Moderate Humaneness	Can cause stress and distress, but non-lethal.
Lethal Control (e.g., Shooting)	Varies	Requires extreme skill and strict protocols to ensure immediate death; otherwise, low humaneness.
Lethal Control (e.g., Trapping/Gas)	Low to Moderate Humaneness	Requires strict monitoring and humane dispatch protocols.

All actions detailed in this plan involving direct interaction with corellas will be carried out under the relevant state legislation (e.g., a Licence to Take Fauna Causing Damage) and using protocols that ensure the highest feasible level of humaneness.

5.2 Dispersal

To minimise the adverse impacts caused by corellas within the Shire of Morawa.

Dispersal is an important action in the short to medium term to minimise corella impacts, as the culling efforts proposed under section 5.3 Control will likely take time to achieve a sufficient reduction in the corella population such that adverse impacts are reduced.

There are two primary approaches towards corella dispersal:

Reactive Dispersal: Dispersal that occurs on an as-needs basis in order to provide immediate, although likely temporary, relief from corella impacts.

Directed Dispersal: Dispersal that occurs in a coordinated manner to relocate corellas to a desired area where their impacts can be tolerated and/or control activities can be effectively undertaken.

Reactive Dispersal for Critical Shire Assets is considered appropriate in seeking to protect critical Shire infrastructure assets (e.g., streetlights, solar panels, Town Hall) from corella impacts, given the significant damage and expenses incurred in recent years. The Shire will develop this capability through the receipt of required licences and approvals, training of staff and/or appointment of contractors, and purchase of required equipment (Actions A1, A3). Where appropriate, efforts will also be undertaken to address any risks to the community associated with reactive dispersal (e.g., noise nuisance) and to keep community members informed of the Shire's actions.

Limitations on Shire Dispersal Operations. Given that dispersal approaches have the potential to be highly resource and labour intensive, the Shire will be strictly limited as to where and when dispersal techniques will be employed. Managing this dispersal action may potentially include daily quotas on the number of scaring events and/or pyrotechnic devices used. This is considered important to avoid the untimely exhaustion of allocated resources and/or cost blow-outs.

Crucially, reactive dispersal to protect private assets or public areas/parks without critical infrastructure will NOT be undertaken by the Shire because:

1. It is resource intensive, which could create unsustainable community expectations and set a costly precedent.

2. It is beyond the Shire's statutory responsibilities.

3. It may carry additional and unacceptable operational risks (e.g., the risk of damage to private property through the use of explosive or mechanical scaring devices).

Community Support and Coordination. While internal resources are severely limited, the Shire will provide community support through:

- On-ground site assessment and advisory services (Action A14) to help community members select and implement effective deterrents for their property.

- Serving as the central point for reporting roost sites and taking the lead in coordinating control efforts across multiple tenures (Shire and private land) where large mobile flocks are involved, ensuring actions are unified and systematic (Action A10).

Suggested Dispersal Technique Options. Below are some suggested dispersal technique options for community members to consider:

Clap Boards: Two hinged pieces of timber clapped together loudly. Best used frequently as birds are flying in.

Torches/Lights: Strong, bright lights (e.g., LED torches) waved at roosting birds at dawn and dusk, followed by the use of clapboards.

Visual Barriers: Installing physical barriers (e.g., star droppers with shade cloth) on the ground to prevent birds from having a clear line of sight, making them fear the area due to perceived predator risk.

Other Products: Various commercial bird scaring products such as scare kites (predator mimics), fright balloons, bird spikes, and laser lights.

5.3 Control

Undertake shooting, trapping and humane euthanasia of corellas.

Control measures, primarily focused on population reduction in highly impacted urban areas, are considered a necessary component of the integrated management strategy. These lethal methods are to be used as a last resort, following thorough attempts at non-lethal deterrents and habitat modification, and must strictly adhere to ethical and legal requirements.

Monitoring metrics must be established prior to control. Establishing a baseline measurement and a consistent method that can be measured over time is vital to understand the effectiveness of the controls. Given the Shire's financial constraints, monitoring may be limited to indirect methods such as the amount of damage caused, or the expenses of repair within the Shire.

All control activities involving the take of fauna must be carried out under the required Licence to Take Fauna Causing Damage from the relevant State authority (e.g., DBCA) and must follow national standards to ensure humaneness and competence.

Specifically, all lethal control, including shooting and trapping, must conform to the protocols outlined in the National Standard Operating Procedures (NATSOPs) endorsed by the Australian Pest Animal Strategy:

NATSOP-BIR001: National Standard Operating Procedure: Shooting of pest birds.

NATSOP-BIR002: National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping of pest birds.

NATSOP-GEN003: National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping using soft net traps.

The Shire will primarily utilise trapping and humane euthanasia, as outlined in Action A1, concentrating efforts on high-density roosting and damage sites. Shooting may be considered only by authorised contractors in areas where safety and humaneness can be guaranteed, strictly following NATSOP-BIR001.

5.4 Advocacy

Actively advocate for responsible management of corellas by all relevant stakeholders, including all tiers of government, the private sector and community.

The problem posed by corellas extends beyond individual local government boundaries, resource availability and statutory responsibilities. Arguably, the higher tiers of government, private sector and community also have an important role to play in contributing to corella management in their roles as regulatory authorities, research and development leaders, land managers, domestic corella keepers and wild bird feeders, amongst others. In light of these considerations, advocacy for responsible corella management by all parties is considered to be an important strategy for the Shire to employ in seeking to minimise the impacts caused by the birds.

The Shire is of the view that the higher tiers of government in particular have an important role to play with this issue through (for example):

- research and development of additional and alternative control and dispersal techniques.
- regional oversight and coordination of management responses to the issue.
- funding to assist with delivery of regional Corella control initiatives that span multiple jurisdictions and land tenure.
- regulation of bird keeping practices to minimise future releases of caged pest birds.
- establishment and encouragement of best practice Corella management approaches.
- provision of centralised record keeping, data collection and information dissemination.

5.5 Community Education / On-site Advice

Provide advice to the community and meet with property owners on-site

Property owners/occupiers requesting advice must be willing and able to undertake scaring actions on their own property. Shire staff will only visit sites where the property owner/occupier is willing to help-themselves.

To request this service, the Shire can discuss situations and arrange an appropriate time for an officer to meet on-site. The Shire will use its best endeavours to accommodate specific times and days however response times cannot be guaranteed and will be dependent on the availability of staff resources.

Property owners/occupiers that experience nuisance issues at their property on private land need to undertake their own management controls to protect and relieve nuisance on their own properties. Care should be taken to ensure that any bird deterrent activities do not cause neighbour conflict.

5.6 Habitat Modifications

Investigate and where feasible pursue modifications to habitat

Habitat modification focuses on reducing the site's attractiveness to corellas by limiting access to food, water, or suitable roosting sites (Action A18). The Shire will first focus on roost site identification (Action A17) and assessment.

As alternatives to permanent tree removal, intensive, non-permanent deterrence methods can be deployed to break up established roosting patterns without permanently altering the habitat structure. These techniques, used to create a hostile environment and force the corellas to establish new roosts elsewhere, can include pyro-ammunition, taped alarm calls, reinforced by shooting if practicable (following all NATSOP and licensing requirements).

However, while physical changes such as tree removal or heavy pruning (Action A18) are often costly, publicly contentious, and only displace the problem to neighbouring sites, they remain the most permanent solution. If, after all deterrence methods have been trialled, habitat modification is still deemed necessary to protect critical infrastructure, an evaluation (Action A17, A18) can then be made to determine the feasibility, cost, and effectiveness of permanently removing or severely modifying the specific roost trees.

5.7 Other Actions

Continue to research and undertake other actions.

The Shire does not assume that the specific actions listed above are the only actions that may prove beneficial and effective. There are other potential management actions that may become available or be proven successful by other stakeholders.

These potential actions, which will need further research and development before potentially being included in the Shire's management program in the future, include:

The use of a contraceptive product for reproductive control.

Lethal baiting, using registered bait/toxin products as outlined by the WA Government (e.g., DPIRD's guidelines on pest bird control bait/toxin products).

Other actions will need further research and development before potentially being included in the Shire's management program in the future.

7. ACTION PLAN

	Action (SMART Objective)	Responsibility	Timeline	Metric of Success (Measurable)	Note/Comment
5.2 Dispersal	A1. Train at least two Shire staff members each year in the safe and effective operation of the chosen dispersal techniques and legal requirements.	Shire Staff, Contractor	Annually	Two staff members complete formal training and hold necessary certifications (if applicable)	Ensures staff competence and safety
	A2. Deploy a non-lethal dispersal technique at the three most reported corella hotspots (e.g., Town Oval, High Street Park) to assess reduction in roosting/damage complaints.	Shire Staff, Contractor	Ongoing	reduction in related complaints during the period, compared to the previous 4 weeks.	Trials at designated hotspots
	A3. Purchase and maintain all necessary dispersal equipment (e.g., pyrotechnic devices, sound equipment) as identified in the annual budget review.	Shire Staff	Annually	Inventory check confirms 100% operational status of all dispersal equipment before the start of the corella season (Nov 1st).	Equipment is available and working when required
	A4. Provide guidance to others who wish to undertake a dispersal program.	Shire Staff	Ongoing	reduction in related complaints during the period, compared to the previous 4 weeks.	Property owners/occupiers that experience nuisance issues at their property on private land need to undertake their own management controls
5.3 Control	A5. Assess the need for and execute lethal control at Shire assets to reduce the local population, subject to permit.	Shire Staff, Contractor	Annually	Reduction of 15-20 birds from the target flock size at high-impact site.	Execute under necessary permit, targeting Shire areas only. Conducted during the core corella season
	A6. Investigate a trial to reduce breeding success via nest hollow modification (e.g., blockage or netting) at five known nesting trees in the Morawa township area.	Shire Staff, Contractor	Annually	Report on feasibility and cost of hollow modification.	Target five trees in the Morawa township
	A7. Report on the most humane, efficient, and cost-effective lethal control method for the Shire's context, based on Sharp & Saunders (2008) and operational data.	Shire Staff, Contractor	2027	Completion of the research report.	Report may trigger a review of the Management Plan
	A8. Provide guidance to others who wish to undertake a culling program.	Shire Staff, Contractor	Ongoing	reduction in related complaints during the period, compared to the previous 4 weeks.	Record number of submissions received.
	A9. Explore opportunities for collaboration with government agencies for funding of control measures (e.g., through declared pest programs).	Shire Staff	Ongoing	Submission of grant application.	Addresses financial constraints.
5.3 Advocacy	A10. Collaborate with other local governments and key stakeholders to implement a unified, multi-tenure corella management strategy and coordinate management actions.	Shire Staff, Elected Members	Ongoing	Submission of a formal letters each year specifically focused on pest management.	Recognises corellas move across Shire boundaries; promotes a coordinated approach.

	A11. Advocate to the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) for inclusion of corella species in their annual control programs and funding priorities.	Shire Staff, Elected Members	Ongoing	Submission of a formal letter/presentation to both departments each year	Align with government financial/planning cycles.
5.4 Community Education & On-site Advice	A12. Develop and publish a high-quality "Corella Information Package" (e.g., webpage, flyer) detailing impacts, required landholder actions, and Shire activities.	Shire Staff	2026	Information package developed, approved, and published	Provides information before the 2026 corella season.
	A13. Undertake community education (e.g., Shire Snippets) focused on reducing food and water availability.	Shire Staff	Annually	Community education is completed and recorded in the annual report (A16).	Interaction with the community to address attractants.
	A14. Provide on-site advice to the community on control, exclusion, and deterrents for corellas.	Shire Staff	Ongoing	Respond to on-site advice requests within 10 business days of receiving the complaint.	Improves community satisfaction and responsiveness.
	A15. Respond to media enquiries as required.	CEO, President	Ongoing	All high-priority media enquiries are addressed within 48 hours.	Standard media communication action.
	A16. Submit a comprehensive annual report to Council detailing progress against all objectives, expenditure, and recommended program amendments for the next financial year.	Shire Staff	Annually	Report submitted and accepted by Council	Ensures budget, planning, and accountability alignment.
5.5 Habitat Modifications	A17. Investigate if there are significant areas in the Shire where corellas roost by conducting a dedicated roost site survey.	Shire Staff	Annually	Identification of the top three major roost sites and a map generated for management planning.	Provides data to enable targeted action.
	A18. Evaluate the top three major roost sites (from A17) to determine the feasibility, cost, and effectiveness of removing/modifying roost trees.	Shire Staff	Annually	Dependent on feasibility, report for Council consideration.	Provides actionable information
	A19. Investigate the possibility of making a site ‘more attractive’ for the corellas (e.g., planting a large site on the periphery of the Shire with food crop and roosting trees) as a distraction strategy.	Shire Staff	2029	Conceptual plan and cost estimate for a diversionary planting site is generated and reviewed.	Focuses on long-term, non-lethal solutions (Distraction Strategy).
5.6 Other Actions	A20. Engage consultant to undertake analysis of current/emerging control methods and those most likely to be of most effectiveness for the Morawa region.	Shire Staff	2026	Consultant scope of works (SOW) approved and engagement initiated	Extent and scope of works will be dependent on financial budget allocations.
	A21. Conduct monitoring surveys (opportunistically by Shire staff or volunteers) at key roosting sites to estimate average flock size and composition (species/subspecies) to establish a baseline population estimate and trends over time.	Shire Staff, Volunteers	Annually	Baseline population estimate report (including species composition) is established and maintained.	Provides the data needed to make Action A5 Measurable and inform future strategies.
	A22. Seek funding for trial of alternative actions (e.g., reproductive control, advanced acoustic deterrents) based on the findings of A20.	Shire Staff	Ongoing	Submission of grant application for novel control method trials.	Addresses financial constraints. Ensures the Shire explores innovative, potentially more humane methods.

Cover page

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduced corellas are becoming an increasing problem in the Shire of Morawa ('Shire') through nuisance and impacts on infrastructure. This management program has been prepared in order to document the Shire's current approach toward corella management and to guide future efforts. It will also serve as a communications tool for key stakeholders and the community.

The Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*) and Western Corella (*Cacatua pastinator butleri*) are declared pests in the Shire under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*. They are a Category 3 declared pest under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Regulations 2013* which requires landholders to undertake some form of management that will alleviate the harmful impact; reduce the numbers or distribution; or prevent or contain the spread of the declared pest in the area. However, in practice there is minimal expectation that residents within the Shire can undertake control work.

In addition, the Little and Western corella is a native species protected under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Under the Act the population in the Shire is one of the 'managed fauna' species. This is in recognition of the economic damage that corellas can cause. The term 'managed fauna' means that within the Shire boundaries they can be taken by means of a firearm, or disturbed by means of a noise or light generating device to prevent economic damage without seeking any approvals from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions.

2. BACKGROUND

Corellas are long-lived, highly intelligent birds that learn from each other. They are increasingly common in the urban landscape of Western Australia. This has led to a significant level of public concern where noise, property destruction and 'mess' have forced local governments to seek solutions in dealing with what has emerged as a significant human-wildlife conflict issue.

While there are several species of corella native to Western Australia, range expansion of eastern populations of corellas has driven a significant increase in population numbers in the last 20 years. Both the northern and southern Wheatbelt regions of Western Australia provide perfect foraging habitat, in combination with local and permanent water on farm properties, and appropriate roosting trees through retained fringing and remnant vegetation. To a large extent rural, peri-urban and urban communities duplicate this resource availability across landscapes meaning that flocks are persistent despite being physically moved using various scaring devices.

Commented [DM1]: Consider adopting the seven key principles/ strategic approach when planning and carrying out pest animal management. https://pestsmart.org.au/framework-overview/principles-of-pest-animal-management/

Principle 1: Definition of a pest. While it is a native bird species in WA, it is considered an agricultural pest. Already addressed

Principle 2: Stakeholder engagement. Consult relevant stakeholders (private, public agencies). NIL tenure approach for maximal impact across the broader landscape

Principe 3: Eradication vs management. Sustained management and protection of key assets is more feasible then eradication.

Principle 4: Focus on outcomes, not on killing pests. Define asset protection zones, or reducing damage to an agreed, acceptable level.

Principle 5: Whole of system approach. Understanding ecology of target species and managing/limiting resources to achieve best outcomes. i.e. habitat modification/ reducing roost sites, managing weed loads etc.

Principle 6: Adopt an adaptive approach to management, recognising that systems are complex and dynamic and may respond differently to management actions.

Principle 7: Effective monitoring and evaluating strategy

Commented [DM2]: Little, Butler's, and Eastern long-billed Corellas (as well as Sulphur-crested Cockatoo) fall within the Open Season category under DBCA.
See maps at:
https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/licences-and-permits/fauna

Commented [DM3]: Taken without a licence from DBCA. Proposed disturbance methods will still be regulated under the relevant and subsidiary legislation (i.e. Firearms Act 2024, Animal Welfare Act 2002 etc

Commented [DM4]: Citation here.
specify what (if any) local or wider population monitoring has occurred, or refer to measured increase in corella activity (e.g. costs in repair)

Commented [DM5]: This point could be supported alongside the impact of corella populations on native flora and fauna.

Commented [DM6]: Reference for this.
Expansion of the native subsp of Little and Western corellas may also be significant. Clarify which species are present and problematic if possible.

Despite the considerable efforts undertaken by the Shire to date, eradication of the corellas appears unlikely in the short to medium term due primarily to the size and distribution of the corella population in the Midwest region. As such, management of the birds is likely to be an ongoing issue for foreseeable future.

The Shire will continue to refine and improve its management of the corellas into the future in order to minimise their impact on the local community. However, it must be recognised that the corellas along with many other pest species pose a significant problem, one that extends beyond local government boundaries, resource availability and statutory responsibilities. As such, corella management requires a shared response across all stakeholders including government, the private sector and the community, where appropriate.

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3. MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS

There are a number of key constraints that have the potential to pose a significant impediment to effective corella management, these include:

- lack of data relating to numbers, migration paths, breeding and feeding areas.
- current lack of experienced and equipped introduced corella control contractors.
- limited availability of secure and unimpeded control sites.
- lack of diversity of control methods.
- limited participation by and coordination across key stakeholders.
- limited resources in light of the magnitude of the problem.
- legislation around control methods.
- un-foreseeable changes to corella behaviour in response to environmental conditions.
- divergent community values and desires regarding management.

Commented [DM7]: Establishing the species (and subspecies) present and their source would be extremely useful in combating population expansion

The Shire will endeavour to address these constraints where possible in order to improve its management outcomes and efficiency. However, it must be recognised that certain aspects are outside of the Shire's jurisdiction and resources to address and as such, these constraints may continue to pose a challenge into the future.

4. MANAGEMENT AIM

To minimise the adverse impacts caused by corellas within the Shire of Greater Geraldton.

In achieving the above aim it must be recognised that the Shire has finite resources to allocate to corella management and as such must priorities its actions. Therefore the Shire's primary focus is on protecting Council infrastructure and assets on Council owned and managed land (which includes community sporting facilities).

5. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Firstly, it is very important to accept and understand that there is no 'silver- bullet' fix. Many members of the community are not aware of the complexities in managing abundant bird species, particularly corellas. Lethal culling of birds alone will not solve this ongoing problem.

5.1 Control

Undertake shooting, trapping and humane euthanasia of corellas.

It is considered necessary to reduce the number of corellas in view of the ongoing growth of the local population and its associated impacts. Culling methods such as shooting, trapping and euthanasia will be undertaken by contractors and/or staff with appropriate training and experience, in accordance with all legislative requirements.

Culling methods will occur at secure sites (i.e. those where public access is, or can be, restricted) where control activities are unimpeded, in order to maximise control outcomes and ensure contractor, staff and public safety. Monitoring of the corella population is an inherent part of this action as it is required to ensure the optimum outcome through the siting of control sites and timing of control activities.

5.2 Dispersal

Undertake non-lethal dispersal of corellas in order to protect Shire infrastructure and assets from damage.

This is an important action in the short to medium term in seeking to minimise corella impacts, as the culling efforts proposed under section '5.1 Control' will likely take time to achieve a sufficient reduction in the corella population such that adverse impacts are reduced.

There are two potential approaches towards corella dispersal:

- reactive dispersal – dispersal that occurs on an as needs basis in order to provide immediate, although likely temporary, relief from corella impacts.
- directed dispersal – dispersal that occurs in a coordinated manner in order to relocate the corellas to a desired area where their impacts can be tolerated and/or control activities undertaken.

Commented [DM8]: Can include a subsection assessing relative humaneness of pest control methods (Sharp and Saunders, 2008) and under the Australian Animal Welfare Strategy.

https://pestsmart.org.au/toolkit-resource/pest-bird-control-methods-humaneness-matrix/

Adopt SMART principle:
Specific – what exactly will be accomplished by who, where and why?
Measurable – how will success by demonstrated?
Achievable – is it within the means (financial or otherwise) of the group or individual responsible?
Relevant – does it relate to the group or individual's key responsibilities? Does it link in with other objectives and the broader plan?
Time-bound – when will it happen and how often? Are there other deadlines that need to be met (eg budget or reporting)?

Commented [DM9]: Can reference NATSOP-BIR001 National Standard Operating Procedure: Shooting of pest birds

Commented [DM10]: Can reference NATSOP-BIR002 National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping of pest birds and NATSOP-GEN003 National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping using soft net traps

Commented [DM11]: Monitoring metrics should be established prior to control. Establishing a baseline measurement and method that can be measured over time is vital to understand the effectiveness of the controls.
Given financial constraints, monitoring may be limited to indirect methods such as the amount of damage caused, or expenses of repair within the shire.

Commented [DM12]: If dispersal methods will be implemented prior to control, the move this section before the Control section for continuity.

Reactive dispersal approaches are considered appropriate in seeking to protect critical Shire assets (i.e. infrastructure) from corella impacts given the significant damage and expenses that the Shire has incurred in recent years. The Shire will develop this capability through the receipt of required licences and approvals, training of staff and/or appointment of contractors and purchase of required equipment. Where appropriate, efforts will also be undertaken in order to address any risks to the community associated with reactive dispersal (e.g. noise nuisance) and to keep community members abreast of the Shire's actions.

Given that dispersal approaches have the potential to be highly resource and labour intensive, the Shire will be limited as to where and when dispersal techniques will be employed. Managing this dispersal action may potentially including daily quotas on the number of scaring events and/or pyrotechnic devices used. This is considered important in order to avoid the untimely exhaustion of allocated resources and/or cost blow outs.

Please Note:

Reactive dispersal to protect private assets or public areas/parks without critical infrastructure will not be undertaken by the Shire because:

- *it is resource intensive (due to the creation community expectations/setting of precedent);*
- *it is beyond the Shire's statutory responsibilities; and*
- *it may carry additional and unacceptable operational risks (e.g. the risk of damage to private property through the use of explosive or mechanical scaring devices).*

5.3 Advocacy

Actively advocate for responsible management of corellas by all relevant stakeholders, including all tiers of government, the private sector and community.

The problem posed by corellas extends beyond individual local government boundaries, resource availability and statutory responsibilities. Arguably, the higher tiers of government, private sector and community also have an important role to play in contributing to corella management in their roles as regulatory authorities, research and development leaders, land managers, domestic corella keepers and wild bird feeders, amongst others. In light of these considerations, advocacy for responsible corella management by all parties is considered to be an important strategy for the Shire to employ in seeking to minimise the impacts caused by the birds.

The Shire is of the view that the higher tiers of government in particular have an important role to play with this issue through (for example):

- research and development of additional and alternative control and dispersal techniques.
- regional oversight and coordination of management responses to the issue.
- funding to assist with delivery of regional Corella control initiatives that span multiple jurisdictions and land tenure.
- regulation of bird keeping practices to minimise future releases of caged pest birds.
- establishment and encouragement of best practice Corella management approaches.
- provision of centralised record keeping, data collection and information dissemination.

5.4 Community Education / On-site Advice

Provide advice to the community and meet with property owners/occupiers on-site.

Property owners/occupiers requesting advice must be willing and able to undertake scaring actions on their own property. Shire staff will only visit sites where the property owner/occupier is willing to help-themselves.

To request this service, please phone the Shire's Ranger Services Team on (08) 9956 6600 to discuss your situation and arrange an appropriate time for an officer to meet with you on-site. The Shire will use its best endeavours to accommodate specific times and days however response times cannot be guaranteed and will be dependent on the availability of staff resources.

Property owners/occupiers that experience nuisance issues at their property on private land need to undertake their own management controls to protect and relieve nuisance on their own properties. Care should be taken to ensure that any bird deterrent activities do not cause neighbour conflict. Below are some suggested scaring technique options:

Clap Boards

Two pieces of timber (approx. 400mm long x 35mm thick) with a hinge at one end to join them. Hold up high and start clapping boards together loudly when birds are present. Note: birds that are roosting (sitting in the trees) will take a bit more effort to get them to move with clap boards. Best done frequently, to make the birds feel very uncomfortable. Best to do it as the birds are flying into the area to land.

Torches/Lights at dawn and dusk

Use strong/bright torches (LED ones work well). Wave / flicker the light around the trees and branches where the birds are sitting and this will likely scare them off. Follow up with using the clapboards.

Visual Barriers

Install visual barriers on the ground (in open areas) place visual barriers in random areas on the ground to prevent birds having a 'line of sight' when they are on the ground feeding. Simple visual barriers may include star droppers with a piece of shade cloth running between the droppers or placing solid objects around the yard to prevent the birds' line of sight.

Commented [DM13]: This may be more appropriate under the dispersal/ scaring tactics section. This section can focus on the resources that the Shire can provide. E.g. on-ground site assessment/advice. Reporting roosts, coordinating control across multiple tenures etc.

This will make the birds fear the area as they cannot see any approaching predators. Corellas need to see their surroundings. Generally when flocks are feeding or playing on the ground there will likely be a couple of 'scout' birds sitting in trees overlooking the flock to warn the other birds on the ground of any approaching predators. Use clap boards to move these birds out of the trees.

Other Products

There are various bird scaring products are available on the market, such as scare kites (kites that look like a predator such as a hawk/eagle), fright balloons, bird spikes, laser lights, devices that generate sounds to scare birds etc.

5.5 Habitat Modifications

Investigate and pursue (where feasible) modifications to habitat.

Habitat and landscape modifications will be the best way to deter corellas in the longer term and involves manipulating the environment to make it unsuitable for the corellas in some way. This could involve such actions as removing food or water sources, or removing roost sites.

Food sources are many and dispersed over a large area in the Shire and these multiple food sources cannot be managed effectively to prevent feeding by corellas. Similarly, corellas have access to water from a wide range of natural and artificial sources, many of which cannot be made unavailable to the birds.

If there are found to be significant areas in the Shire where the corellas roost then an evaluation can be made as to the effectiveness of removing roost trees, which would cause the corellas to go elsewhere. Issues such as land tenure, biodiversity and clearing regulations will need to be addressed.

Commented [DM14]: Can consider alternatives to tree removal such as pyroammunition, taped alarm calls, reinforced by shooting if practicable

5.6 Other Actions

Commented [DM15]: Consider including lethal baiting, as outlined here: https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/invasive-species/pest-bird-control-baittoxin-products

Continue to research and/or undertake other actions.

The Shire does not assume that the specific actions listed above are the only actions that may prove beneficial and effective. There are other potential management actions that may become available or be proven successful by other stakeholders. One recent management option is the use of a contraceptive product. Other actions will need further research and development before potentially being included in the Shire's management program in the future.

6. ACTION PLAN

Management Action		Timeframe					Comments
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
5.1 Control	A1. Source people/contractors/groups that are willing to undertake a culling program.	x					Additional sourcing may need to be undertaken in future years.
	A2. Determine appropriate culling sites.	x					Sites may be located on Shire or non-Shire managed land depending on availability and suitability of the land.
	A3. Engage culling personnel (with the aim of culling a minimum of 500 corellas).	x	x	x	x	x	The target set for the number of corellas to be culled will need to be reviewed on an annual basis in conjunction with action A20.
	A4. Investigate if the Shire can provide assistance to other people/groups (e.g. shooting groups or farmers) if they wish to undertake a culling program.	x	x	x	x	x	
5.2 Dispersal	A5. Obtain corporate firearms licence.	x	x	x	x	x	Licence must be renewed annually.
	A6. Train staff in the use of pyrotechnic equipment.	x	x				Additional training may be required in future years due to staff turnover.
	A7. Deploy pyrotechnic equipment as deemed appropriate.	x	x	x	x	x	
	A8. Prepare a communication strategy to advise the community and stakeholders of deployment times and locations.	x	x	x	x	x	
5.3 Advocacy	A9. Support the creation of new partnerships with other key stakeholders in order to assist with the coordinated management of actions.	x					Potential partnerships include those with the community, key stakeholders, other local governments and state agencies.
	A10. Advocate for increased state government action in relation to: • Research and development of additional and alternative control and dispersal techniques. • Regional oversight and coordination of management responses. • Funding to assist with delivery of regional control initiatives.	x	x	x	x	x	As needed and especially when political opportunities arise.

Commented [DM16]: Timeframes will need to be updated

Commented [DM17]: This may fall under the 5.1 Control section

Management Action		Timeframe					Comments
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
5.4 Community Education / On-site Advice	A11. Publish this program on the Shire's web-site and communicate the program via other avenues such as media releases, facebook etc.	x					
	A12. Provide updates on the program via media releases etc.	x	x	x	x	x	Ongoing action.
	A13. Provide on-site advice to the community.		x	x	x	x	This service is dependent on Shire staff resources.
	A14. Respond to community/media enquiries as required.	x	x	x	x	x	As needed.
	A15. Provide updates to Council on the program annually.		x	x	x	x	May involve updates/amendments to this program as required.
5.5 Habitat Modifications	A16. Investigate if there are significant areas in the Shire where corellas roost.			x			
	A17. Evaluate the site (if any) to determine the effectiveness of removing roost trees.				x		
	A18. Investigate the possibility of making a site 'more attractive' for the corellas (e.g. planting a large site on the periphery of the Geraldton urban area with food crop and roosting trees).					x	
5.6 Other Actions	A19. Engage consultant on research program to undertake analysis of current/emerging control methods and those most likely to be of most effectiveness for the Geraldton region.	x	x				Extent and scope of works will be dependent on financial budget allocations.
	A20. Undertake monitoring of corella population activity.	x	x	x	x	x	Ongoing action to be undertaken opportunistically by Shire staff to inform future management actions. May involve other stakeholders / members of the community to assist.
	A21. Seek funding for trial of alternative actions (e.g. reproductive control).			x			
	A22. Continuously monitor for other potential actions and control methods.	x	x	x	x	x	Ongoing action.

Shire of Morawa

Corella Management Plan Review Notes

This document provides supplementary information in conjunction with the Draft Corella Management Plan comments, and the additional documents provided. Notes from the document review include:

1. Clarification of the species and subspecies of corella occurring in the Shire of Morawa is preferable. The document refers to Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*) and Western Corella (*Cacatua pastinator butleri*) as declared pests; is there information about which subspecies of Little Corella, and if other species occur in Morawa? The Mixture of eastern state species and sub-species with western populations can make this complicated. If possible, clarify the taxonomy of problematic populations, and their likely source.
   As all occurring corella populations are under the Declared Pest category, this shouldn't affect the ability to implement control; however, understanding which populations require control may inform the best methodology used. Recording the effectiveness of control methods for those populations may provide insights into future control methods (where certain populations may be more susceptible to different control methods). Note there is some evidence of hybridisation of wild corella populations.
   Species and their classification in Morawa (DPIRD, 2024):
   C1 - Exclusion / Exempt: Organisms which should be excluded from part or all of Western Australia.
   C3 - Management / Exempt: Organisms that should have some form of management applied that will alleviate the harmful impact of the organism, reduce the numbers or distribution of the organism or prevent or contain the spread of the organism.
   a. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*): C1
   b. Western (Butler's) Corella (*Cacatua pastinator butleri*): C3
   c. Little Corella (Kimberley subspecies) (*Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea*): C1
   d. Little Corella (Pilbara-Murchison and northern wheatbelt subspecies) (*Cacatua sanguinea westralensis*): C3

2. Establish a population monitoring methodology if there are no current monitoring programs in place. While population monitoring can be costly, measuring the impact of control methods is crucial for understanding the effectiveness of any control or dispersal methods. This will provide insights as to which methods are most effective and can provide useful information for future control for this project, and others. Where direct population monitoring is not feasible, indirect monitoring methods are recommended. This may include recording of damage, costs of damage repair, informal sightings, and any other metrics which will infer population levels.

3. The control methods are vague, and references to relative legislation are also not specific. If preferable, more specificity can be provided regarding shooting and trapping methodologies, as well as the relevant legislation that control methods fall under (e.g. contractors requiring 'fauna causing damage 'licences). See additional documents for further details: Sharp (2012a) outline the SOP for shooting, while Sharp (2012b) outlines the SOP for trapping of pest birds.
   Relevant laws which must be considered include:
   a. *Firearms Act 1973*
   b. *Animal Welfare Act 2007*
   c. *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*
   d. *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

4. References for information such as population increases will help support the claims made in the document and provide scientific backing which may be useful when confronting opposition to control methods.

References:

DPIRD (2024) Western Australian Organism List https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/organisms?search_string=Cacatua%20&ref_code_name=PER-DP

Sharp T (2012a) NATSOP-BIR001 National Standard Operating Procedure: Shooting of pest birds. PestSmart website. https://pestsmart.org.au/toolkit-resource/shooting-of-pest-birds/

Sharp T (2012b) NATSOP-BIR002 National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping of pest birds. PestSmart website. https://pestsmart.org.au/toolkit-resource/trapping-of-pest-birds

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

FAUNA NOTES

Corellas and Other Flocking Cockatoos

Identification, Distribution and Behaviour

There are a variety of corellas and other flocking cockatoos that are native to Australia, but not all of these naturally occur in Western Australia. The western corella *Cacatua pastinator* is one of the species endemic to WA, and is made up of two subspecies: Muir's corella *Cacatua pastinator pastinator* and Butler's corella *Cacatua pastinator butleri*. Muir's corella was once widely distributed across WA but is now confined to small areas around Bridgetown and Manjimup. Butler's corella occur in the northern Wheatbelt and their range has expanded considerably since the establishment of crops and farm dams in this region. Two subspecies of the little corella, *Cacatua sanguinea westralensis* and *Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea*, naturally occur in the Pilbara and Kimberley regions of WA. Refer to www.naturemap.dpaw.wa.gov.au to find further information on the species distribution.

Eastern long-billed corellas (top) and a little corella (bottom). Photos: R. Kirkby.

Several cockatoo species that are native to Australia, including the eastern long-billed corella *Cacatua tenuirostris* and eastern subspecies of the little corella *Cacatua sanguinea,* have become established in WA, despite not naturally occurring in the state. They have expanded their range through much of the Perth metropolitan area and regional towns in the past 20 years. A field guide for Australian birds can be used to differentiate between the different species of corellas and flocking cockatoos.

Corellas and other flocking cockatoos opportunistically search for food resources, feeding on grass seeds and bulbs in paddocks and other grass areas in the spring, wheat stubble remaining after harvest in the summer, and grain from stock feed troughs, animal dung and hay bales in the late summer and autumn. They roost at night in trees in large flocks. During breeding season, pairs nest in tree hollows, laying 2-3 (occasionally 4) eggs from July to October. Parents share the incubation duties and care of the young while the nestling remains in the hollow for approximately 7 weeks. After fledging, young birds and their parents join a large nomadic foraging flock.

The information provided does not apply to the three threatened black cockatoo species Further information on these species is available on the species webpage and information sheets on the Department's website.

Environmental Law

All fauna native to Australia are afforded protection under both State and Commonwealth legislation. Muir's corella *Cacatua pastinator pastinator* is listed as fauna that is Conservation Dependent (Specially Protected) under Western Australian legislation.

Depending on the type of fauna-related activity, a licence issued by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions may be required. It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly kill, injure, trade, keep or move them unless authorised by a permit. To obtain a licence, the applicant needs to demonstrate that all reasonable non-lethal methods have been attempted and environmental impacts have been assessed. Further information is available on the Department's website.

Import Restrictions

Sulphur crested cockatoos and little corellas may only be imported into WA under permit and strict conditions. Importation is prohibited except where the bird is a family pet that has been owned for 2 years and the owner is permanently moving to the state. The owner must demonstrate that these criteria have been met via a statutory declaration. The bird may not be sold or given away once in WA, and strict keeping conditions must be adhered to.

Impacts to Biodiversity

The biodiversity impact of introduced corellas and other flocking cockatoos in south-west WA is difficult to quantify. The damage they cause to trees is a long term issue, particularly for trees that are potential nest sites for other species including the three Threatened black cockatoo species. They are also significant competitors for nesting hollows with black cockatoo species and other native hollow nesters (parrots, owls, raptors and some duck species). Corella species have also been recorded hybridising in the wild and this loss of genetic purity between the species and subspecies is considered a threatening process to WA's endemic native corellas and cockatoos.

Corella-Human Interactions

Large flocks of corellas and other cockatoos make a large amount of noise when attracted to feeding sites and congregating at roost sites, and droppings can foul trees, washing on clothes lines, buildings, recreational areas and vehicles. Flocks can also cause damage to the grass surfaces of sport fields and golf courses when they are digging for corms, bulbs and roots. Natural branch trimming behaviour while roosting can affect the health of trees when the behaviour is repeated in the same trees over time, and can lead to an increase in park and street maintenance costs. Corellas will also use artificial structures, such as telecommunication towers, as temporary roost sites and will often damage the cabling and other fixings while chewing to maintain their bills. The additional repair costs can be high for the communication operators, and ultimately the customers using those services. Corellas and other flocking cockatoos can also cause damage to homes when chewing on light fittings, aerials and roofing materials. Some of these nuisance problems originate from people deliberately feeding the birds. This is strongly discouraged. There is additional information about the negative impacts of feeding wild animals on the Department's website.

Corellas and other flocking cockatoos can also be a nuisance in agricultural areas, as they will dig up newly planted seeds of wheat and oats and feed on grain supplied for stock during the summer and autumn periods. Growers should be prepared for peak periods of activity, and should aim to address the problem before the corellas develop a habit of feeding on the crop. Corellas have also been recorded pulling up or cutting down the seedlings of blue gums, lettuce, cabbage and other root vegetable crops. They can also damage reticulation systems used for intensive horticulture. However, it should not be assumed that crops have been damaged just because birds are present. Crops should be checked for visible signs of damage, and they should be monitored throughout the region.

If you find a sick or injured corella or cockatoo contact the Wildcare Helpline on (08) 9474 9055 for information on registered wildlife rehabilitators.

Disease Risk

Like other wildlife, corellas and other flocking cockatoos can carry bacteria and viruses. Psittacosis and Chlamydia are diseases that are common in parrots and can be passed onto human through bites, scratches, contact with faeces and inhalation of feather dust. The risk of infection can be managed by following proper handling procedures, which includes wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.

Damage Prevention and Control

The key to minimising damage by corellas and other flocking cockatoos is to understand their behaviour patterns. Flocks will use regular flight paths and roost sites and will repeatedly return to favourable feeding sites. They will also opportunistically join other flocks that they see feeding. Effective damage control programs are well planned, based on an understanding of the behaviour of the birds, varied frequently, integrated with a number of different methods and persistent.

Fertility control and the use of poisons or anaesthetics are considered ineffective, impractical and inhumane methods of damage control, and the use of these methods can also present a significant risk to non-target animals. The most effective damage control methods involve limiting access to food, scaring techniques and, in some cases, population control by shooting or trapping. Ideally, one or more control measures should be undertaken before a flock becomes established in an area. The effectiveness of measures can decrease over time, as cockatoos have been known to habituate to many strategies that are employed consistently.

Limiting Access

Visual screens can be used to protect and hide newly planted seedlings, materials, small playing fields, fruit and nut orchards, vegetable crops, feed and water troughs, hay stacks and silage covers. Corellas like to have a clear view

when they are feeding, so visual screens can also make a feeding location unattractive to them.

- For newly planted seedlings, erect a screen 0.6-1m high. The screen can be a fence lined with hessian or shade cloth, or rows of native vegetation and/or tall grass. Direct seeding may also reduce the risk of plants being uprooted by the birds.
- Cover materials, such as timber, with metal or shade cloth.
- For small playing fields, such as bowling greens, erect a 2.5m high removable screen made of shade cloth of hessian.
- For orchards and crops, erect a 2.5m high visual screen of shade cloth around the crops. Netting the orchard or crops to exclude the birds may also be cost effective, particularly in areas adjacent roost sites.
- For food and water troughs, place a hood over the trough or erect shade cloth screen on three sides and above the trough.
- For hay bales and stacks, erects 2.5m high walls of shade cloth around the hay. Chicken wire can also inhibit corellas from attacking any but the outermost bales of a haystack.
- For silage covers, erect 2.5m high shade cloth or hessian walls to prevent cockatoos from perching and perforating the covers with their powerful bills.

Minimising the amount of food available in agricultural areas will help to decrease the overall corella population size, as their survival rates are linked to food availability. It is important for all farmers in an area to sow at the recommended rate, cover all grain and clean up spills, minimise residual grain in stubble, and direct drill and sow at the same time as neighbours. Locating crops away from watering points and roosting trees may also reduce the impacts of birds. Feed trails for stock should be placed out late in the day when cockatoos are returning to the roosts to allow the stock to feed through the night undisturbed. The aim should be to release just enough grain so that little residue remains in the morning. Young cockatoos are attracted to the undigested grain in cattle droppings, so regularly clear up droppings in feed lots. Removing particular plants that corellas like to feed on, such an onion grass, from agricultural areas, playing fields and other recreational areas will make also make a site less attractive to the corellas.

In areas where buildings and fixtures and prone to damage by cockatoos, prudent design and material selection can prevent damage. Using hardwood or metal fixings instead of timber and replacing loose roofing nail with roofing screws will prevent damage by cockatoos. In extreme circumstances, power lines can be laid underground to prevent damage to cabling. Installing commercial wires and spikes and encasing light fittings, cables and aerials with a rotating PVC or poly-pipe can be a useful tool for preventing birds from perching and damaging homes.

Scaring Techniques

Effective scaring and decoy campaigns aimed at disturbing a cockatoo roost can often move the problem onto a neighbour who has not been employing the same level of control measures. Therefore, it is important that control programs are implemented community-wide to adequately address the problem on a larger and long-term scale. Switching between different scaring methods, and changing how the method is employed, will reduce the likelihood of the birds becoming accustomed to the techniques.

A combination of pyrotechnic cartridges and taped alarm calls, with spotlights at night roosts, is the most effective method from deterring birds from roosts. It may take a week or more for this control program to move the flock to another roost. This method requires public notification and careful management in rural towns and urban areas, as this level of noise may disturb in more heavily populated areas.

Manual scaring techniques like pyrotechnic cartridges can be expensive and time consuming, often required a farmer growing a rotation of summer and winter crops to devote 4-6 hours a day over 6-8 weeks. An alternative that is commonly used to scare flocks of birds is gas guns. They should be set to operate at long intervals, and only used when the birds are feeding on the crop early and late in the day. Gas guns are most effective is hidden by hides and should be moved every two or three days. They should also be moved out of sight when not in use.

Corellas and cockatoos are scared by birds of prey. Kites that simulate birds of prey may be effective for small paddocks but they should be shifted often.

Some potential exists to lute a flock of birds away from high value crops by supplying abundant food in an alternative location. Some farmers plough an area to expose onion grass corms to lure birds to an alternative site while sowing.

The lure should be placed at least 500m away so that scaring techniques being employed at the crop site does not

disturb the birds at the decoy site. The most effective decoy sites are those under flight paths and near trees that can be used for perching or roosting.

Population Control

Population control using lethal methods should be viewed as a last resort after all other control options have been attempted. Guidelines for approved control techniques for introduced corellas can be obtained from Parks and Wildlife upon request.

The Department has previously trialled programs to control introduced corellas in the Perth metropolitan area, and trapping has proved to be the most effective means of removing over-abundant birds and breaking up large flocks habitually feeding in an area. Trapping program rely on understanding the daily and seasonal movements of the flocks, including knowledge of feeding habits, the number of flocks, flock structure, the presence of non-target species, roosting locations and flight paths. Such information must be determined prior to undertaking a trapping program.

Most of the introduced corella species prevalent in the Perth area usually feed in the open in public space, so trapping using walk-in cage traps will have limited use and may be difficult to manage due to interference from vandals or other members of the public. For these reasons, trapping is best applied using nets at a control site that does not have public access. Trapping must only be undertaken by fully trained and qualified personnel, and must be conducted under the conditions of a licence obtained from the Department.

It can be difficult to manage the efficient, humane and safe disposal of trapped birds, so trapping activities must be controlled through the use of specific and clear operating protocols and management procedures. Any non-target species that are trapped must be release unharmed as soon as possible, and birds must not be excessively distressed or injured in the process of trapping. Any suffering must be alleviated as quickly as possible. Frightened corellas will injure themselves and other birds, so they must be euthanased as quickly and humanely as possible after trapping.

When using a trap, shooting using a low powered licenced firearm is the most practical, quick and effective means to humanely euthanase an animal. Local police in the relevant area should be informed in advance and written permission must be obtained from the owner or occupier of the property prior to any control actions being undertaken. The reaction of members of the public should also be considered when selecting a trapping site and undertaking trapping and euthanasia methods.

Citation

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. (2017). *Fauna Notes – Corellas and Other Flocking Cockatoos.* Retrieved from http://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/

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NATSOP-BIR001 NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE: SHOOTING OF PEST BIRDS

Voluntarily adopted by the Vertebrate Pest Committee 2012 with the Invasive Plants and Animals Committee endorsing minor updates September 2017.

BACKGROUND

Pest bird problems are increasing in Australia, particularly with recent expansions in the grape and wine industry, and in the olive industry. More than 20 species of birds conflict with primary production by significantly reducing profitability of a wide range of crops in the cereal, horticultural and aquaculture industries. Over-abundant introduced and native species also compete with and displace less abundant native species, impacting on biodiversity.

Methods of pest bird control include nonlethal techniques such as scaring devices, chemical repellents, habitat manipulation, use of decoy food sources and exclusion netting. Lethal methods of control involve shooting, trapping and poisoning. In many situations lethal control methods have little effect on reducing damage. Shooting is used either to directly reduce numbers of pest birds through killing or more commonly as a scaring or dispersal strategy.

Shooting may have short-term advantages but the technique is often labour intensive, opportunistic and may have limited value in bird control.

This National Standard Operating Procedure (NATSOP) is a guide only; it does not replace or override the legislation that applies in the relevant state or territory jurisdiction. The NATSOP should only be used subject to the applicable legal requirements (including OH&S) operating in the relevant jurisdiction.

APPLICATION

- Shooting should only be used in a strategic manner as part of a coordinated program designed to achieve sustained effective control.
- A management plan that specifically targets the main pest species should be developed. Birds differ greatly in their ecology and behaviour and this influences the way in which they respond to different forms of control.
- Problem bird species and the damage they cause includes:
    - *Common starling:* causes damage to fruit (particularly grapes and cherries), vegetable and cereal crops. Implicated in carrying and transmitting diseases to man and other animals. Competes with native species for nest hollows.
    - *Common myna:* causes damage to fruit and grain crops. Commensal roosting and nesting habits creates aesthetic and human health concerns. Competes with native species for nest hollows.
    - *Sulphur-crested cockatoo, little corella:* damages ripening sunflower crops, fruit and nut crops.
    - *Galah:* causes damage to germinating cereal crops.
    - *Sparrow:* causes damage to fruit vegetable, grain and oilseed crops; competes with native species for nest hollows.
    - *Pigeon:* roosting sites cause fouling damage (from build-up of faeces) in urban areas. Implicated in carrying and transmitting diseases to man and other animals.
    - *Crows and ravens (corvids):* consume fruits and grains. May prey upon sick, dying or mismothered lambs and can injure sheep.
- Shooting is often used as a scaring strategy to train the birds to associate the sharp, sudden noise with real danger and subsequently, a fear of humans and human activities. Birds can be frightened away without attempts to kill them although small numbers of birds are usually killed with a view to enhance the scaring effect.

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- Shooting as a lethal method can be effective in reducing localised populations of birds when low numbers are involved. However, it is labour intensive, costly and rarely effective in achieving long-term reductions in bird numbers or associated damage. Other birds will often move into an area to take the place of those that are killed. Also, some species of bird, particularly parrots, learn to avoid shooters.
- Shooting may actually increase the damage levels in some crops, where birds may drop the fruit or seed head they are feeding on when scared off, and then attack a new one on their return.
- Control of pest birds must be implemented in accordance with any relevant State, Territory and Commonwealth legislation. Permits may be required for the control of some species. Contact the relevant State/Territory fauna agency for further details.
- Shooting of pest birds should only be performed by skilled operators who have the necessary experience with firearms and who hold the appropriate licences and accreditation. Storage and transportation of firearms and ammunition must comply with relevant legislation requirements.

ANIMAL WELFARE CONSIDERATIONS

Impact on target animals

- Humaneness of shooting as a control technique depends almost entirely on the skill and judgement of the shooter. If properly carried out, it is one of the most humane methods of destroying pest birds. On the other hand, if inexpertly carried out, shooting can result in wounding which may cause considerable pain and suffering.
- Shooting must be conducted in a manner which maximises its effect thus causing rapid death. This requires the use of appropriate firearms and ammunition.
- Shooters should not shoot at a bird unless it is clearly visible and they are confident of killing it with a single shot.
- The shooter should aim to have the bird in the centre of the pattern at the point of impact.
- Only one bird should be targeted at a time. Shooting with a shotgun at a group of birds flying overhead often results in welfare problems as the birds aligned with the central cluster of pellets will usually be fatally injured, but those at the perimeter of the volley may only be hit be one or two pellets and stand a good chance of surviving. These birds are likely to experience suffering.
- Wounded birds must be located and killed as quickly and humanely as possible with either a second shot preferably directed to the head or in restrained or immobile birds, a blow to the rear of the skull to destroy the brain If left, wounded birds can suffer from the disabling effects of the injury, from sickness due to infection of the wound, from pain created by the wound or from thirst or starvation if unable to drink or eat. Wing fractures, which increase the likelihood of being taken by a predator, are common in wounded birds.
- A trained dog may be used to locate and recover wounded birds as quickly as practicable. The dog must be adequately controlled to prevent it from chasing or catching birds that are not wounded. Dogs should only be trained to retrieve wounded birds, under the direction of the handler, without causing physical injury to the bird. For further information on the use of dogs refer to *GEN004 The care and management of dogs used for pest animal control*.
- If possible, shooting should be avoided at time when birds are nesting and there are dependent young present. If dependent young are found they should be killed quickly and humanely.

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NATSOP-BIR001 NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE:

SHOOTING OF PEST BIRDS

Impact on non-target animals

- Shooting is relatively target specific and does not usually impact on other species. However, there is always a risk of injuring or killing non-target animals, including protected birds that have been mistaken for a pest bird. Only shoot at the target bird once it has been positively identified and never shoot over the top of hills or ridges as other animals or people may be out of sight beyond the hill in the danger zone.

Health and Safety Considerations

- Care must be taken when handling birds as they may carry diseases such as psittacosis (chlamydiosis), aspergillosis, erysipelas, yersiniosis and salmonellosis that can affect humans and other animals. Routinely wash hands after handling all birds. Personal protective equipment, especially face masks, are recommended when handling bird carcasses to reduce the risk of contracting disease.
- Firearms are potentially hazardous. All people should stand well behind the shooter when an animal is being shot. The line of fire must be chosen to prevent accidents or injury from stray bullets or ricochets.
- Firearm users must strictly observe all relevant safety guidelines relating to firearm ownership, possession and use.
- Firearms must be securely stored in a compartment that meets state legal requirements. Ammunition must be stored in a locked container separate from firearms.
- Adequate hearing protection should be worn by the shooter and others in the immediate vicinity of the shooter. Repeated exposure to firearm noise can cause irreversible hearing damage.
- Safety glasses are recommended to protect the eyes from gases, metal fragments and other particles.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Firearms and ammunition

- The type of firearm, ammunition and ammunition loads should be appropriate to the species being targeted as well as the location where shooting will occur. A summary of recommended firearms, shot sizes and ranges for some bird species can be found in Table 1.
- Shotguns are recommended for most birds. Twelvegauge shotguns are commonly used but smaller gauges such as the 410 are effective on smaller birds.
- Non-toxic shot (eg tungsten-bismuth-tin, bismuth, tungsten-iron, steel, bismuth-tin, zinc etc) must be used. Lead shot is potentially toxic to a range of species and is illegal in some areas. Animals may be poisoned by lead in one of two general ways:
    - Species such as waterfowl mistake spent shot for food or grit and ingest it from wetland or terrestrial environments.
    - Other species, especially eagles and other raptors, and scavengers, ingest pellets when they consume prey that have been shot with shotgun ammunition and are carrying shot pellets embedded in their tissues.
- If intending to use steel shot ensure that it is safe and effective to do so in your gun. Steel pellets should only be discharged in modern guns that are capable of withstanding the extra stresses produced.
- When using shotguns, ensure that the choke configuration delivers a dense pattern on the target within the specified distances. For larger birds tighter chokes are preferred eg ½ to full.

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- Centrefire rifles are suitable for large birds such as emus.
- On some occasions birds such as pigeons need to be shot inside shelters, sheds or other buildings. Air rifles are suitable for this task but they must have sufficient power (eg 1,000 feet / second in .17 calibre or 750 feet / second in .22 calibre) to kill humanely and consistently. They must also be fitted with a telescopic sight and because of their high recoil; a sight specifically designed for pneumatic air rifles is required. Magnification of 4x is suitable and ranges kept under 25 metres to ensure adequate energy is applied to the target. Alternatively .22 rim fire shot cartridge can be used in buildings or shelters. This round is the ordinary .22 rimfire loaded with very fine No. 11 shot (generally known as .22 rat shot or .22 bird shot). Because of their poor patterning characteristics and light weight shot, 15 metres should be regarded as maximum range. Normally the pellets will not penetrate galvanised iron.
- The accuracy and precision of firearms should be tested against inanimate targets prior to the commencement of any shooting operation. Pattern your chosen gun/cartridge/choke combination before shooting to check your accuracy and that the pattern is adequate for the intended target bird.

Other equipment

- first aid kit
- lockable firearm box
- lockable ammunition box

PROCEDURES

Identification of birds

- Shooters should have sufficient knowledge and skill to identify the bird species causing the damage. If the identification of the bird is in doubt it must not be shot.

Conduct of shooting

- Shooting should only be conducted during daylight hours. Shooting in poor light conditions makes it difficult to correctly identify birds and to search for wounded birds. Also, accurate marksmanship may be compromised.
- Shooting should not be conducted in adverse weather conditions where birds cannot be shot and located/ retrieved in a safe and humane manner.
- Birds must NOT be shot from a moving vehicle or other moving platform. Ensure you are in a firm, safe and stable position before taking a shot.

Target bird and point of aim

- Only one bird should be targeted at a time. The shooter should aim to have a single bird in the centre of the shot pattern at the point of impact. Shooting at a flock is not an acceptable practice.
- The objective is to fire at the closest range practicable in order to reduce the risk of non-lethal wounding. Accuracy is important to achieve a humane death. One shot should ensure instantaneous loss of consciousness and rapid death without resumption of consciousness.

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- A pest bird should only be shot at when:
    - It can be clearly seen and identified
    - It is within the effective range of the firearm and ammunition being used
    - A humane kill is highly probable. If in doubt, do NOT shoot.
- For most small to medium birds, the point of aim should be the centre of the birds' chest.
- For large birds such as emus, a shot to the brain, using a shotgun, is preferred when the bird is in close range (<30 m). If the bird is > 30 metres from the shooter, a chest shot using a large calibre centrefire rifle (eg .243) should be used.
- When using a rifle, the target bird must be stationary and within a range that permits accurate placement of the shot.
- When using a shotgun, the target bird may be stationary or mobile, but must be no more than 30 metres from the shooter. The pattern of shot should be centred on the brain (for large birds) or chest (for small to medium birds). It is essential that the distance to the target bird is accurately judged. To achieve adequate penetration of shot, the bird must be in range. It is recommended that shooters practice estimating distances before a shooting operation.
- See notes above in Firearms and Ammunition on the use of air rifles on small birds.
- The target bird should be checked to ensure it is dead before moving on to the next bird. When targeting multiple birds in a flock, a number of birds will need to be shot in rapid succession. In this case, the birds in the group should be checked to ensure they are dead before moving on to the next group. Death of shot birds should always be confirmed by observing the following: — absence of movement — absence of rhythmic, respiratory movements. — absence of heart beat – feel the chest between thumb and forefinger — absence of eye protection reflex (corneal reflex) or 'blink'.

If death cannot be verified, a second shot to the head should be taken immediately or the bird killed with a blow to the skull using a heavy instrument to destroy the brain.

- Killed birds must be collected and disposed of in an appropriate manner in accordance with acceptable practices as required by local councils and applicable state or federal regulations.

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Table 1: Firearms, shot size specifications and ranges for the humane destruction of birds. This information has been extracted from the Code of Practice for the *Humane Destruction of Birds by Shooting in South Australia* published by SA National Parks and Wildlife Service, February 2001.

Bird species	Firearm	Shot size	Optimum range (metres)	Effective range (metres)
Small birds up to starling size (eg silvereyes, sparrows)	410 shotgun 12 gauge shotgun	10's 10's -12's	15 30	25 30
Blackbirds, starlings	410 shotgun 12 gauge shotgun	7's -9's 7's -9's	15 30	25 30
Red wattlebirds, rosellas, lorikeets	12 gauge shotgun	6's – 8's	30	30
Birds up to teal size (eg galahs, little corellas, silver ulls, feral pigeons, chestnut teal, grey teal, pink-eared duck, white-eyed duck)	12 gauge shotgun	4's to 6's	30	30
Birds up to mountain duck size (eg long-billed corellas, sulphurcrested cockatoos, cormorants, magpies, crows, ravens, black duck, wood duck, mountain duck)	12 gauge shotgun	3's to 5's	30	40
Cape barren geese	Centrefire rifle with telescopic sights 12 gauge shotgun	Manuf. specs. 1's, 2's (36g)	50 30	200 40
Emu	Centrefire rifle –heart shot only 12 gauge shotgun – head shot (injured birds only)	Manuf. specs. 1's, 2's	50 5	100 10

NATSOP-BIR001 NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE: SHOOTING OF PEST BIRDS

FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact the relevant federal, state or territory government agency from the following list of websites:

- Australian Department of the Environment and Energy http://www.environment.gov.au/
- Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources http://www.agriculture.gov.au/
- ACT Territory and Municipal Services Directorate http://www.act.gov.au/browse/topics/environment
- NSW Department of Primary Industries http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/
- NT Department of Environment and Natural resources http://lrm.nt.gov.au/
- Qld Department of Agriculture and Fisheries http://www.daff.qld.gov.au/
- Biosecurity SA, SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa
- Tas Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/
- Vic Department of Primary Industries http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/
- WA Department of Agriculture and Food http://www.agric.wa.gov.au

Also refer to:

- Centre for Invasive Species Solutions https://invasives.com.au/

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NATSOP-BIR002 NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE: TRAPPING OF PEST BIRDS

Voluntarily adopted by the Vertebrate Pest Committee 2012 with the Invasive Plants and Animals Committee endorsing minor updates September 2017.

BACKGROUND

Pest bird problems are increasing in Australia, particularly with recent expansions in the grape and wine industry, and in the olive industry. More than 20 species of birds conflict with primary production by significantly reducing profitability of a wide range of crops in the cereal, horticultural and aquaculture industries. Over-abundant introduced and native species also compete with and displace less abundant native species, impacting on biodiversity.

Methods of pest bird control include nonlethal techniques such as scaring devices, chemical repellents, habitat manipulation, use of decoy food sources and exclusion netting. Lethal methods of control involve shooting, trapping and poisoning. In many situations lethal control methods have little effect on reducing damage.

The aim of trapping is to reduce bird numbers in order to minimize the damage done to crops etc. However the process is often labour intensive, opportunistic and may have limited value in bird control. After trapping, pest birds are humanely killed.

This standard operating procedure (SOP) is a guide only; it does not replace or override the legislation that applies in the relevant state or territory jurisdiction. The SOP should only be used subject to the applicable legal requirements (including OH&S) operating in the relevant jurisdiction.

APPLICATION

- Problem bird species and the damage they cause includes:
    - *Common starling*: causes damage to fruit (particularly grapes and cherries), vegetable and cereal crops. Implicated in carrying and transmitting diseases to man and other animals. Competes with native species for nest hollows.
    - *Common myna*: causes damage to fruit and grain crops. Commensal roosting and nesting habits creates aesthetic and human health concerns. Competes with native species for nest hollows.
    - *Sulphur-crested cockatoo, little corella*: damages ripening sunflower crops, fruit and nut crops.
    - *Galah:* causes damage to germinating cereal crops.
    - *Sparrow*: causes damage to fruit vegetable, grain and oilseed crops, compete with native species for nest hollows.
    - *Pigeon*: roosting sites cause fouling damage (from build-up of faeces) in urban areas. Implicated in carrying and transmitting diseases to man and other animals.
    - *Crows and ravens (corvids)*: consume fruits and grains. May prey upon sick, dying or mismothered lambs and can injure sheep.
- With widespread and common species such as starlings, damage control is best achieved by action targeted at problem areas.
- The optimum time for trapping will often vary depending on the species of bird and the type of crop being protected. During the breeding season most birds are territorial and so trapping may be less effective.
- At other times of the year, particularly during autumn/ winter when food is less abundant, birds may form large flocks and many birds can be caught. However, the efficacy of trapping in terms of reduced density or damage also needs consideration. For example, for bird species with high rates of fecundity (e.g. starlings and mynas) removing birds during or just prior to the breeding season may cause greater reductions in density in the long term or for the approaching ripening season.
- Confinement in a trap causes fear and distress; therefore traps need to be carefully managed.

NATSOP-BIR002 NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE: TRAPPING OF PEST BIRDS

- Operators should be competent in bird handling and restraint techniques. This will help to minimise harm to the birds and protect the handler from injury.
- Any control of pest birds must be implemented in accordance with any relevant State, Territory and Commonwealth legislation. Permits may be required for the control of some species. Contact the relevant State/Territory fauna agency for further details.
- Trapped pest birds should be euthanased after capture. The National Consultative Committee on Animal Welfare considers that trapping for the local pet or export trade is not an acceptable option on welfare grounds. Also, trapping of pest birds for relocation should only be used where there is a high probability that it will lead to amelioration of the problem and can be conducted with minimal risk to the welfare of the birds.

ANIMAL WELFARE CONSIDERATIONS

Impact on target animals

- Trapped birds are likely to suffer from distress when confined and they can sometimes be injured while trying to escape from the trap or during capture or restraint prior to euthanasia.

- Trapped birds must only be killed by humane methods with minimal delay.

- Traps must have sufficient height, length, and breadth to permit the bird to stretch its wings freely.

- When the trap is in use, it must be inspected on a regular basis, preferably daily. At each inspection any birds caught in the trap must be removed from it and killed quickly and humanely. Regular inspections will help to prevent captured birds from being harmed by other captured birds or by predators outside of the trap (eg corvids, currawongs).

- If lure (or decoy) birds are used they must be provided with adequate food, water, shelter and a perch. The lure bird/s must be removed when the trap is not in use. Traps containing lure birds must be inspected regularly (ie for small traps at least once daily, for larger traps at least every two days). Maintaining the same lure birds may be more appropriate with some species (eg starlings) rather than rotating with ‘fresh’ birds, as they become habituated to captivity within a couple of days. Lure birds that show signs of prolonged distress should be euthanased (see Impact on nontarget animals section).

- When the cage traps are left in the open but not in use, they must be rendered incapable of holding or catching birds (eg door secured in open position). Food should be removed when the trap is not in use.

- Adequate shade is essential for the humane operation of the trap. Shade material (eg shadecloth, tarpaulin, plywood etc) can be incorporated into the trap during construction or added during trap setup. Waterproof material will also provide protection during extremes of weather.

- Where possible, trapping should be avoided in adverse weather conditions.

- Captured birds must be approached carefully and quietly to reduce panic, further stress and risk of injury.

- Trapped birds are euthanased using one of the following methods:

  - Cervical dislocation: This involves separation of the skull and the brain from the spinal cord by pressure applied posterior to the base of the skull. The brain stem, which controls respiration and heart activity, is consequently damaged, stopping breathing and reducing blood flow to the brain, leading to death. Studies in rats have shown that electrical activity in the brain persists for around 13 seconds following cervical dislocation. This may represent a period of remaining consciousness.
  - Inhalation of carbon dioxide: When animals are placed into a chamber containing up to 70% CO2 they lose consciousness very quickly due to the narcotic effect of the high intake of CO2 on the brain without causing hypoxia. Death is caused by direct depression of CNS, respiratory and cardiac functions. One hundred percent CO2 can cause severe dyspnoea (difficulty in breathing) and distress in conscious animals but this higher concentration is recommended for young chicks as they are more tolerant of CO2.
  - Injection of Barbiturate: Causes depression of the central nervous system resulting in cardiac and respiratory arrest. Causes rapid euthanasia with minimal discomfort. The intravenous route causes the quickest death.
  - Inhalation of carbon monoxide: Although there are significant occupational health and safety hazards associated with its use, carbon monoxide gas is also sometimes used to euthanase trapped birds. Compressed bottled gas as well as cooled and scrubbed exhaust from non-vehicular petrol engines without a catalytic converter are acceptable sources of carbon monoxide. See Appendix for further information. When inhaled, carbon monoxide binds to haemoglobin in the red blood cells with an affinity 250 times that of oxygen. This results in reduced oxygen-carrying capacity and altered delivery of oxygen to cells. Hypoxia – the reduction of oxygen supply to the tissues – eventually leads to unconsciousness and death.

- To minimise the animal welfare implications of leaving dependent nestlings and chicks to die from starvation it is preferable not to undertake trapping during the nesting season. If trapping must occur during nesting, reasonable efforts should be made to find nest hollows containing young birds so they can be killed quickly and humanely.

- Special care and knowledge is necessary for holding or restraining birds, and the most appropriate method should be used for each species.

Impact on non-target animals

- Traps are not target specific; therefore other species, usually birds, may be caught.

- To reduce the impact on non-target species, traps should be placed in areas that are frequented by the target species. Free-feeding can assist in identifying the likelihood of capturing non target species, and appropriate areas for capture.

- Using lure birds or taped-recordings of target bird calls may help to minimise non-target bird capture and improve trap success.

- Non-target birds caught in traps must be visually inspected for injuries and signs of illness or distress before release. Stressed birds will close their eyes and may also hunch-up their necks and maintain a stiff and unusual looking posture. A rapid heart rate, loss of feathers, change in body temperature, trembling or shaking may also be observed. Birds should be dealt with as follows:

  - Birds which are unharmed should be immediately released at the site of capture. If a bird has been handled, do not release it into mid-air. Turn it right side up and allow it to sit in the ground so that it can become oriented.
  - Birds which are suffering from thermal stress should receive appropriate attention. A bird suffering from thermal stress can initially be placed in a suitable quiet holding

area which provides warmth or shade to allow recovery before release. Honeyeaters and heat stressed birds will drink sugared water while they are being held in the hand.

- Birds that are unable to fly may be suffering from a slight strain to the wings. Place them on a perch in good cover and they will usually recover rapidly.
- Birds with treatable minor injuries that cannot be immediately released or those failing to recover from thermal stress should be presented to a veterinarian or a registered wildlife carer for treatment.
- Birds that have injuries which are untreatable or which would compromise their survival in the wild should be euthanased using one of the techniques described below in the Procedures section.

Health and Safety Considerations

- Care must be taken when handling birds (especially pest species) as they may carry diseases such as psittacosis (chlamydiosis), aspergillosis, erysipelas, yersiniosis and salmonellosis that can affect humans and other animals. Routinely wash hands after handling all birds. Personal protective equipment, especially face masks, are recommended when handling birds to reduce the risk of contracting disease.

- Operators need to be wary of the potential for injury when handling birds. Some species of birds can deliver painful bites and scratches. For example, parrots (e.g. cockatoos, galahs, corellas) have large, heavy beaks and strong jaws that are capable of inflicting serious injury. Raptors, if encountered as non-target species, are ferocious and can use their feet as weapons. Protective gloves can be used if required for handling large birds, although these may hinder dexterity. A towel is useful to place over the birds head or to give raptors something alternative to grip.

- Operators must be protected by tetanus immunisation in case of infection of scratches and bites.

- During set-up of traps and handling of gas cylinders, operators should be wary of the risks of injury from lifting heavy items.

- Use of carbon dioxide:

    - Carbon dioxide should be used in a well ventilated place.
    - Carbon dioxide is non-flammable, non-explosive and poses minimal risk to personnel when used with properly designed equipment. However, inhalation of significant concentrations of CO_2 can cause narcosis and/or asphyxia.
    - If CO_2 is inhaled, remove patient from the contaminated area to allow them to breathe in fresh air. Early signs of exposure are headache and shortness of breath. If patient is not breathing, make sure airway is clear and apply artificial resuscitation. Keep warm. Oxygen may be given but only under the supervision of a trained person.
    - Although prolonged exposure to low levels of CO_2 (up to 1.5 % in inhaled air) are well tolerated, chronic health effects can result.
    - For further information refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), available from the supplier.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Traps

- The traps used should be specific for the target species. Several trap designs exist, including the following:

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  - *Walk-in cage traps* operate by attracting birds into a cage with a lure including food or other birds. A trap door is then activated closing the bird inside the cage. The use of lure-birds is applicable for flocking birds such as starlings. Simple designs can capture a single bird at a time; more elaborate designs can capture multiple birds and include holding catches for lure birds. Traps must be checked regularly to prevent attacks from predators.
  - *Clap and sprung traps* rely on a spring to throw a net over an area or close a door on a cage. Some traps can be triggered by a bird, while others rely on a person to trigger the spring. Captured birds have to be quickly removed from these traps.
  - *The Modified Australian Crow (MAC) Trap* has a V-shaped upper entrance and is commonly used for trapping corvids. The same design with a modified entrance can be used for smaller species, such as starlings, mynas and sparrows. The trap can capture and hold a large number of birds, providing that there is adequate shade, food and water. Requires less maintenance than other traps, therefore they may only need to be checked every 2 days.
  - *Two-stage roost trap* has been developed at the Australian National University for common mynas (Acridotheres tristis). The design is a large (0.8 W x 0.8 L x 1.9m H) mesh trap with two compartments. The lower compartment has two walk-in funnel entrances (First stage); the upper compartment has a oneway entrance leading upwards (Second stage) and is also where the lure birds are housed. This trap has provision for housing so may only need to be checked every 2 days.
  - *Mist nets* are fine nylon or polyester nets which are suspended between two upright poles. Birds fly into the net and remain caught until released. They are mostly used by researchers and are commonly used for small to medium-sized birds. Mist nets require continual monitoring, expert handling of caught birds and result in and increased likelihood of non-target capture. Users of mist nests must hold an authority from the Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme and a separate permit from the relevant state/territory fauna agency.

- Details of trap specifications and construction can be obtained from relevant state/territory pest control officers.

Bait material

- Bait material suitable to the species being trapped should be used. For example:
  - Mynas and starlings: chick starter pellets, bread, sultanas, fruit, pet food
  - Corvids: offal, meat, animal carcasses.
  - Galahs, cockatoos, long-billed corellas: wheat or other grain

Carbon dioxide equipment

- Compressed CO2 in cylinders
- Gas regulator/s
- Large canvas or heavy duty plastic bags for enclosing traps
- Chamber/container for birds that are gassed outside the trap

Other equipment

- Hand held nets
- Calico bird-bags
- First aid kit

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PROCEDURES

Trapping of birds

- An ideal trap site is where the birds are already feeding, but traps can also be placed near roosts and along the route from the roosting area to the feeding ground.
- Traps may need to be tied down in the event of windy weather.
- A period of free-feeding using bait appropriate for the target species is recommended prior to the commencement of trapping, to both limit non-target captures and to improve trap success.
- Regular checking of traps ensures provision of clean food, water and shade. Some traps will need to be checked more regularly than others i.e. traps that hold only small numbers of birds need to be checked daily. The frequency of trap monitoring will depend on a number factors including trap success, presence of predators, number of lure birds, or if lure birds are observed not to be eating, or appear unwell or stressed eg through feather loss, lethargy etc. Initially, all large traps should be checked daily, then gradually less often if birds and the enclosure remain in good condition. The frequency should increase when many birds are being captured.
- Remain quiet when checking traps so as not to frighten birds that are in or near the trap.
- To reduce panic and injury to birds, always approach the traps slowly, particularly when there are birds inside. When free-feeding, ensure that birds inside the trap are able to leave it without panic.
- When removing non-target birds from the trap, always remove the larger birds first as their movements can injure the smaller ones.
- Animals such as dogs and cats and non-essential personnel must be kept away from the area whilst the trap is in operation.

Euthanasia of trapped birds and disposal of carcasses

Acceptable methods of euthanasia for trapped pest birds are:

- This technique requires mastering of technical skills to ensure that loss of consciousness is rapidly induced.
- Carefully remove birds from the trap by hand or using a hand held net.
- Dislocate the neck by taking the birds legs in the left hand (if right handed) and the head between the first two fingers of the right hand with the thumb under the beak. A sharp jerk with each hand, pulling the head backward over the neck will break the spinal cord and carotid arteries.
- Cervical dislocation is not suitable for birds larger than 3 kg as it is difficult to pull the neck quickly. Most pest birds will be below 3 kg in weight. For example, average weights for some species are:
    - starlings – 50 to 80 g
    - sulphur crested cockatoos – 1 kg
    - corellas – 565 g
    - galahs – 330 g
    - ibis – 2.5 kg
    - ducks – 1 to 2 kg

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Inhalation of carbon dioxide (CO2) gas

- Compressed CO2 gas in cylinders should be used so the inflow to the chamber can be regulated precisely.
- Birds can either be: (1) removed from the trap and placed into a container pre-filled with CO2 , or (2) remain in holding cages, which will be enclosed within a material or plastic sack.
- A continuous inflow of CO2 should then be allowed to flow into the sack. A constant level of CO2 should be maintained for at least 3 minutes and anaesthesia will occur within 60 seconds.
- With birds inside the chamber, an optimal flow rate should displace at least 20% of the chamber volume per minute.
- Carbon dioxide used in a sealed environment is suitable for animals up to 3 kg.
- Carbon dioxide is heavier than air so incomplete filling of a chamber may permit some birds to fly up to avoid exposure to the gas.
- Care must be taken to limit the number of birds in a chamber at any one time so as to maintain a constant CO2 concentration.
- Each bird must be verified as dead before removing it from the chamber. If the bird is not dead CO2 narcosis must be followed with cervical dislocation.

Overdose of barbiturate

- Usually given by the intraperitoneal route in smaller birds. For larger birds such as cockatoos, the intravenous route is preferred.
- Barbiturates should only be administered by an appropriately qualified person e.g. a veterinarian.
- Birds killed by this method may contain potentially harmful residues and should be disposed in a manner that will prevent them from being consumed by predatory/scavenger animal species.
- Death of euthanased birds should always be confirmed by observing the following:
    - absence of movement
    - absence of rhythmic, respiratory movements
    - absence of heart beat – feel the chest between thumb and forefinger
    - absence of eye protection reflex (corneal reflex) or ‘blink’.
- If death cannot be verified, a second method should immediately be used to kill the bird. Carcasses should only be discarded once death has been established.
- Bird carcasses should be collected and disposed of in an appropriate manner in accordance with acceptable practices as required by local councils and applicable federal, state or territory regulations.

Euthanasia of nestlings and destruction of eggs

- The most suitable methods of euthanasia for chicks and nestlings are:

    - *Inhalation of carbon dioxide*: may need a longer time for death (at least 10 minutes), increase CO2 concentration to 100%.
    - *Cervical dislocation:* effective and humane
    - Decapitation: the instrument used must be sharp and well maintained. In larger chicks the method should be performed after a blow to the head to render the bird unconscious.
    - *Concussion (stunning):* a blow on the head will usually be sufficient to render the bird insensible. To ensure death stunning must be followed by another method eg decapitation or exsanguination (bleeding-out).

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- It is believed that in avian embryos greater than half of the way to hatching, the neural tube has developed sufficiently to allow perception of pain. Therefore, it is preferable that eggs are destroyed by cooling or freezing them to <4oC for at least 4 hours. However, under field conditions quickly breaking the eggs and decapitation or crushing of the embryo may be a humane and more practical alternative. Information on the use of carbon monoxide for the euthanasia of trapped birds The humaneness and efficacy of carbon monoxide as a gaseous euthanasia agent is highly dependent on the source of the gas. There are currently four ways of delivering carbon monoxide. These are:
- Carbon monoxide from a *commercially compressed cylinder* is acceptable because it induces loss of consciousness without pain or discernable discomfort and death occurs rapidly if the right concentration is achieved. However, carbon monoxide cylinders are NOT readily available for such use due to OH&S issues.
- Carbon monoxide sourced from the *cooled exhaust of non-vehicular petrol engines without a catalytic converter* (eg lawn mower, whipper snipper engine or purpose-built carbon monoxide generator) appears to be acceptable since the level of carbon monoxide remains high and results in a rapid death. However, the literature suggests that contaminants such as hydrocarbons in the fumes can be irritating to the eyes and airways which makes the efficiency of delivery important.
- Carbon monoxide sourced from the *cooled exhaust of vehicular petrol engines with a catalytic converter* (ie from cars less than approximately 10 years old) is not acceptable on the basis of all current information. For example, research has shown that the levels of carbon monoxide drop off very quickly after the engine has started, leaving only a small window where concentration is adequate for a rapid death (ie for up to approx 60 seconds after a car has been cold started). It is also likely that the level of potential irritants e.g. carbon, are highest during this short time.
- Carbon monoxide sourced from the *cooled exhaust of older vehicles without catalytic converters* may be acceptable but would still have welfare concerns due to a high variability in the age and condition of engines and presence of contaminants.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact the relevant federal, state or territory government agency from the following list of websites:

- Australian Department of Sustainability Environment and Energy
  http://www.environment.gov.au/
- Australian Department of Agriculture and Water Resources http://www.agriculture.gov.au/
- ACT Territory and Municipal Services Directorate
  http://www.act.gov.au/browse/topics/environment
- NSW Department of Primary Industries http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/
- NT Department of Environment and Natural resources http://lrm.nt.gov.au/
- Qld Department of Agriculture and Fisheries http://www.daff.qld.gov.au/
- Biosecurity SA, SA Department of Primary Industries and Regions
  http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa
- Tas Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
  http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/
- Vic Department of Primary Industries http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au/
- WA Department of Agriculture and Food http://www.agric.wa.gov.au

Also refer to:

- Centre for Invasive Species Solutions https://invasives.com.au/

Reference me as: Sharp T (2012) NATSOP-BIR002 National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping of pest birds. PestSmart website. https://pestsmart.org.au/toolkit-resource/trapping-of-pest-birds

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NATSOP-GEN003 NATIONAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE: TRAPPING USING SOFT NET TRAPS

Endorsed by the Environment and Invasives Committee 2024. Note: the information contained herein is correct at the time of writing in 2012.

Note: there is no manufacturer or supplier of soft nets traps in Australia at this time.

BACKGROUND

Soft net traps (such as the Ecotrap®) consist of a flexible metal frame and netting and/or bag which collapses over the animal when triggered. Soft net traps rely on entanglement to secure and hold the targeted animal, potentially reducing the risk of injury. Soft net traps are used to trap feral and nuisance domestic cats and dogs, foxes, birds and rabbits as well as native animals such as small wallabies, bandicoots and possums. Although soft net trapping is considered an ineffective tool for control of large populations, it may be useful in urban/residential or where numbers have already been reduced and individual animals need to be targeted.individual animals need to be targeted.

Soft net traps are easy to camouflage, with no floor and only one visible wall when set in position, and provide an alternative to catch animals which are cautious or reluctant to enter the enclosed space of a cage trap. This type of trap is preferred over leg hold traps and cage traps as fewer injuries are sustained, non-target animals can be released unharmed and trapped target animals can be transported away from the area for euthanasia.

This National Standard Operating Procedure (NATSOP) is a guide only; it does not replace or override the legislation that applies in the relevant state or territory jurisdiction. The NATSOP should only be used subject to the applicable legal requirements (including OH&S) operating in the relevant jurisdiction. Please note that this is a generic guideline for the use of soft net traps, further detailed information on specific species can be found in the relevant NATSOPs on trapping.

APPLICATION

- Trapping is time-consuming and labour intensive and is therefore an inefficient method for large-scale control in Australia. It can be effective in controlling problem individuals in urban and semi-urban areas.
- Soft net traps can provide an alternative to animals which are reluctant to enter the enclosed space of a cage trap.
- Traps have the potential to cause significant suffering and distress so should only be used when there is no suitable alternative.
- Selection of appropriate traps and trap sites will maximise chance of capture and minimise the distress caused to target and non-target animals.
- Every effort must be made to avoid target and non-target deaths from factors such as exposure or shock.
- In the case of cats and dogs, before euthanasing any trapped animal it must first be established that it is feral, rather than an owned stray. Look for a collar and identification/ registration tag or scan for a microchip when possible.
- If a trapped animal is to be destroyed, it should be euthanased in a humane manner. This can be performed either by an authorised person at an animal shelter, council pound or veterinarian or by shooting while still in the cage at an appropriate site away from urban/residential areas.
- Traps must be used in accordance with relevant state and territory legislation (see Table 1). In some states, for example Western Australia, a permit may be required to trap within certain municipalities.
- Shooting of trapped animals should only be performed by skilled operators who have the necessary experience with firearms and who hold the appropriate licences and accreditation. Storage and transportation of firearms and ammunition must comply with relevant legislation requirements.

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ANIMAL WELFARE CONSIDERATIONS

Impact on target animals

- Trapped animals are likely to suffer distress from being confined in a trap and they can sometimes be injured while trying to escape, however the soft walls and minimal tension in soft net traps is likely to reduce the risk of significant injury.
- Traps must be inspected at regular intervals (at least every 4 to 8 hours) to prevent suffering and possible death from exposure, dehydration, starvation and/or shock.
- It is preferable to set traps at sites where vegetation can provide shade and shelter, although the area in the immediate vicinity of the trap needs to be clear of low vegetation to ensure the smooth operation of the spring mechanism of the trap.
- Where possible, trapping should be avoided when adverse weather conditions threaten the welfare of trapped animals. The design of the trap does not allow for the provision of a sheltered area for protection from cold winds nor does it allow for water to be provided during hot weather.
- Captured animals must be approached carefully and quietly to reduce panic, further stress and risk of injury.
- Trapped pest animals must be killed as quickly and humanely as possible.
- If transporting a trapped animal away from the capture site to be euthanased, the animal should be placed in a cage which should be covered with hessian or a blanket to provide shelter from direct sunlight, wind and rain and to minimise stress from visual threats. They must not be transported in enclosed car boots.
- To minimise the animal welfare implications of leaving dependent young to die a slow death from starvation, it is preferable not to undertake trapping when females are lactating.
- If lactating females are caught in a trap, efforts should be made to find dependent young and kill them quickly and humanely.

Impact on non-target animals

- Traps are not target specific, therefore other species such as birds and reptiles may be caught.
- Traps must not be set near areas that are regularly frequented by non-target species.
- Live non-target animals caught in traps must be examined for injuries and signs of illness or distress and dealt with as follows:
  - Animals which are unharmed or have only received minimal injuries such as minor cuts or abrasions should be immediately released at the site of capture.
  - Animals which have more severe injuries or which are suffering from thermal stress should receive appropriate attention. An animal suffering from thermal stress can initially be placed in a suitable quiet holding area which provides warmth or shade to allow recovery before release.
  - Animals with treatable injuries that cannot be immediately released or those failing to recover from thermal stress should be presented to a veterinarian or a registered wildlife carer for treatment.
  - Animals that have injuries which are untreatable or which would compromise their survival in the wild should be euthanased using a technique that is suitable for the species. For more information on euthanasia techniques refer to NATSOP-GEN001 National Standard Operating Procedure: Methods of Euthanasia.
  - If a domestic pet is caught, it should be taken to the nearest animal shelter, council pound or veterinarian where it can be scanned for a microchip and the owner contacted, or assessed as to suitability for re-homing.

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HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- Trapped animals can be dangerous to handle. They will be nervous and aggressive and can inflict serious injuries. If these animals are killed whilst still in the trap, there should be no need to handle them directly. However, if handling is necessary, leather gloves and a catching pole, or a crush should be used. Operators must be protected by tetanus immunisation in case of infection of scratches and bites. Bite wounds often result in serious infections and should be treated by a doctor.
- Firearms are hazardous. All people should stand well behind the shooter when the shot is fired. The line of fire must be chosen to prevent accidents or injury from stray bullets or ricochets.
- Care must be taken when handling live animals and carcases as they may carry diseases that can affect humans and other animals. Routinely wash hands after handling all animals.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Traps

- Soft net traps (eg Ecotrap®) comprise of a flexible metal frame and netting and/or bag that collapses over the animal when triggered by a tripwire, relying on entanglement to trap and restrain the animal. They are easy to camouflage, with no floor and only one wall being visible when set in position. This type of trap is lightweight, and easy to move and store.

Lures and Baits

- A variety of olfactory, visual or auditory stimuli may be used to lure targeted animals into the trap.
  The attractiveness of these lures will vary with season and location.
- Species-specific bait can be placed inside the trap behind the trip wires.
- Capture efficiency may be improved by using bait that reflects the animal's staple diet for the area rather than being novel.
- Attractiveness and palatability of the bait will vary with season and location.
- Firearms and ammunition (when required for euthanasia of feral/pest animals)
- Smaller calibre rifles such as a .22 rimfire or .22 magnum rimfire with hollow/soft point ammunition should be used for euthanasia.
- The accuracy and precision of firearms should be tested against inanimate targets prior to the commencement of any shooting operation.

PROCEDURES

Selection of trap sites

- Traps should be set in areas where the targeted animals are known to be active.
- The location of all trap sites must be accurately recorded. This information should be readily available to others in case the trapper is unable to return to check the traps.
- Do not place traps in areas where they may be interfered with or damaged by livestock or humans.
- The trap requires approximately 1 metre in diameter to trigger successfully.

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Placing and setting the trap

- Before setting each trap ensure that it is functioning properly.
- The trap should be pegged to the ground to prevent the trapped animal or some other animal from moving it or tipping it over when trapped.
- The trap should be placed to ensure the surrounding shrubs or debris will not interfere with the spring mechanism before setting the trap.
- Place any bait inside the trap behind the trip wires and any lures in suitable positions inside and outside of the trap.
- The best time to set the trap will be dependent on the target animal. Traps set at the end of each day should be checked early the next morning.
- When traps are open during the day there is a greater risk of non-target birds, such as magpies and currawongs, entering and triggering the trap. If traps need to be left open during the day, they should be checked regularly (every 4-8 hours).

Euthanasia of feral/pest animals

- Trapped feral animals (eg feral cats, foxes) should be killed humanely using the methods detailed in the relevant National Standard Operating Procedure for example:
    - NATSOP-CAT002 National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping of feral cats using cage traps
    - NATSOP-CAT003 National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping of feral cats using padded-jaw traps
    - NATSOP-FOX005 National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping of foxes using padded-jaw traps
    - NATSOP-FOX006 National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping of foxes using cage traps
    - NATSOP-GEN001 National Standard Operating Procedure: Methods of Euthanasia

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Table 1: Relevant State and Territory animal welfare and related legislation relevant to the use of traps

Jurisdiction	Relevant legislation	Description
NSW	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979	Use of steel-jaw traps is prohibited. Trapping with padded-jaw traps, cage traps and treadle snares is permitted.
QLD	Animal Care and Protection Act 2001	Steel-jaw traps are not prohibited traps.
ACT	Animal Welfare Act 1992	Use of steel-jaw traps is prohibited. Trapping with padded-jaw traps, cage traps and treadle snares is permitted.
NT	Animal Welfare Act 2000	Use of steel-jaw traps is prohibited. Trapping with padded-jaw traps is permitted.
TAS	Animal Welfare Act 1993	Leg-hold traps and snares are prohibited.
SA	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1985	Small steel-jaw traps are prohibited. Large steel-jaw traps are prohibited in most areas except for wild dog control along the dingo fence and for research purposes. The large steel-jaw traps are required to be bound with cloth soaked strychnine or modified.

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VIC	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulations 2008	Mandatory features of traps, conditions of use, inspection periods and where traps may be set are specified for all trap types. All steel-jaw traps are prohibited. Padded traps are permitted for wild dogs, foxes and rabbits. Confinement traps, net traps and rodent kill traps are permitted. Lethal snares are illegal. Non-kill snares and kill traps require Ministerial approval.
WA	Animal Welfare Act 2002 Agriculture and Related Resources Protection (Traps) Regulations 1982	Steel-jaw traps are permitted for wild dog control. The jaws must be bound with a cloth soaked in strychnine. Only padded steel-jawed traps are permitted for fox control and use in research programs. Permits are required to set traps in metropolitan areas. Neck snares are illegal.

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Natural Area Comments Reference Table

Section	Natural Area Comments	Shire Response
1.0 Introduction	Consider adopting the seven key principles/ strategic approach when planning and carrying out pest animal management. https://pestsmart.org.au/framework-overview/principles-of-pest-animal-management/ ▪ Principle 1: Definition of a pest. While it is a native bird species in WA, it is considered an agricultural pest. Already addressed ▪ Principle 2: Stakeholder engagement. Consult relevant stakeholders (private, public agencies). NIL tenure approach for maximal impact across the broader landscape ▪ Principe 3: Eradication vs management. Sustained management and protection of key assets is more feasible than eradication. ▪ Principle 4: Focus on outcomes, not on killing pests. Define asset protection zones, or reducing damage to an agreed, acceptable level. ▪ Principle 5: Whole of system approach. Understanding ecology of target species and managing/limiting resources to achieve best outcomes. i.e. habitat modification/ reducing roost sites, managing weed loads etc. ▪ Principle 6: Adopt an adaptive approach to management, recognising that systems are complex and dynamic and may respond differently to management actions. ▪ Principle 7: Effective monitoring and evaluating strategy	

Section	Natural Area Comments	Shire Response
1.0 Introduction "managed fauna"	Little, Butler's, and Eastern long-billed Corellas (as well as Sulphur-crested Cockatoo) fall within the Open Season category under DBCA. See maps at: https://www.dbca.wa.gov.au/licences-and-permits/fauna	
1.0 Introduction "means of a firearm…"	Taken without a licence from DBCA. Proposed disturbance methods will still be regulated under the relevant and subsidiary legislation (i.e. Firearms Act 2024, Animal Welfare Act 2002 etc	
2.0 Background "Australia"	Citation here. Specify what (if any) local or wider population monitoring has occurred, or refer to measured increase in corella activity (e.g. costs in repair)	
2.0 Background "issue"	This point could be supported alongside the impact of corella populations on native flora and fauna.	
2.0 Background "years"	Reference for this. Expansion of the native subsp. of Little and Western corellas may also be significant. Clarify which species are present and problematic if possible.	
3.0 Management Constraints "areas"	Establishing the species (and subspecies) present and their source would be extremely useful in combating population expansion	
5.0 Management Actions	Can include a subsection assessing relative humaneness of pest control methods (Sharp and Saunders, 2008) and under the Australian Animal Welfare Strategy. https://pestsmart.org.au/toolkit-resource/pest-bird-control-methods-humaneness-matrix/ Adopt SMART principle:	

Section	Natural Area Comments	Shire Response
	▪ Specific – what exactly will be accomplished by who, where and why? ▪ Measurable – how will success by demonstrated? ▪ Achievable – is it within the means (financial or otherwise) of the group or individual responsible? ▪ Relevant – does it relate to the group or individual's key responsibilities? Does it link in with other objectives and the broader plan? ▪ Time-bound – when will it happen and how often? Are there other deadlines that need to be met (eg budget or reporting)?	
5.1 Management Actions "Shooting"	Can reference NATSOP-BIR001 National Standard Operating Procedure: Shooting of pest birds	
5.1 Management Actions "trapping"	Can reference NATSOP-BIR002 National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping of pest birds and NATSOP-GEN003 National Standard Operating Procedure: Trapping using soft net traps	
5.1 Management Actions "Monitoring"	Monitoring metrics should be established prior to control. Establishing a baseline measurement and method that can be measured over time is vital to understand the effectiveness of the controls. Given financial constraints, monitoring may be limited to indirect methods such as the amount of damage caused, or expenses of repair within the shire.	
5.2 Management Actions "Dispersal"	If dispersal methods will be implemented prior to control, the move this section before the Control section for continuity.	
5.4 Management Actions "Clap Boards"	This may be more appropriate under the dispersal/ scaring tactics section. This section can focus on the resources that the Shire can provide. E.g. on-ground site assessment/advice. Reporting roosts, coordinating control across multiple tenures etc.	

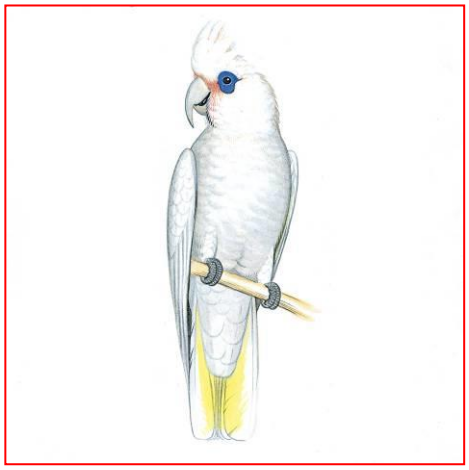
Section	Natural Area Comments	Shire Response
5.5 Management Actions “removing…”	Can consider alternatives to tree removal such as pyroammunition, taped alarm calls, reinforced by shooting if practicable	
5.6 Management Actions “Other Actions”	Consider including lethal baiting, as outlined here: https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/invasive-species/pest-bird-control-baittoxin-products	
6.0 Action Plan	Timeframes will need to be updated	
6.0 Action Plan “firearms licence”	This may fall under the 5.1 Control section	

Information Sheet

Western Long-billed Corella

Muir's Corella *Cacatua pastinator pastinator*

Butler's Corella *Cacatua pastinator butleri*



Muir's Corella

Muir's Corella

Muir's Corella

Named after Lake Muir in the south-west, an important historical breeding site.

Threatened Status:

"Specially Protected Fauna: Schedule 4 – Western Australian Wildlife Conservation Act".
"Vulnerable: under Federal *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*".

Description:

Length 43–48 cm. Weight 560–815 g.

Mostly white, underparts often stained or dirty, except for orange lores (space between eye and bill) and more or less concealed orange bases of head, neck, breast and belly feathers and for much pale yellow on under wings and tail; bare skin around eye bluish grey.

Breeding:

Nesting in hollows of large trees, especially Marri, Jarrah, Flooded Gum and Yate; dead or living (preferred). Eggs laid from September to November; clutch 1–4. Incubation 26–29 days.

Distribution:

Muir's Corella is now confined to small areas from Boyup Brook and Qualeup south to the Perup River, Lake Muir and Perillup. Formerly north to the Swan and Avon River, west to Augusta and east to Broomehill – see map overleaf. At present it is locally common in farmlands, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Usually small flocks, sometimes large flocks up to 1,000. Total population 12,000–15,000 and increasing. Exterminated on the Swan and Vasse Rivers in the colonial times and in Broomehill and Northam districts around 1900. Endemic to Western Australia.

Habitat and food:

Farmland and river valleys, mainly partly cleared eucalypt forests. Food consists mainly of corms, especially Guildford Grass (*Romulea rosea*), and seeds of exotic plants e.g. Doublegee (*Emex australis*), wheat, oats, Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*) and pumpkin.

Threats to the species:

Suffered significant reduction in range in early half of the last century due to clearing of habitat, poisoning and shooting. Main threats are killing by illegal shooting and poisoning, habitat loss, changes in land use (e.g. large areas now used for Blue Gum plantations), shortage of breeding hollows.

Call (for both subspecies):

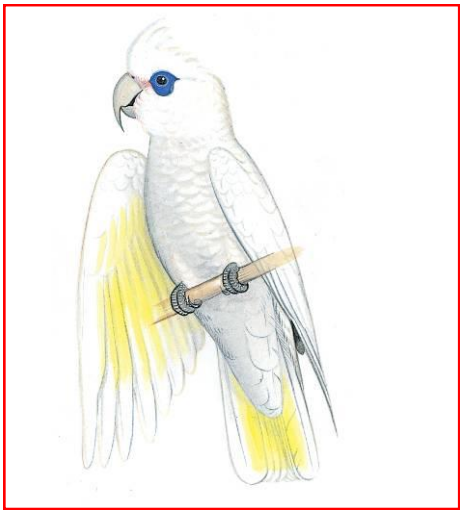
Noisy chuckling cries and harsh shrieks.

Life span (for both subspecies): over 25 years.

Ron Johnstone
Department of Terrestrial Vertebrates

November 2012

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM



Butler's Corella

Butler's Corella at nest

Marri nuts chewed by Butler's Corella

Butler's Corella

Named after Western Australian naturalist W.H. (Harry) Butler.

Status:

A declared pest of agriculture under the provisions of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act* 1976.

Description:

Length 40–47.5 cm. Weight 600–750 g.

Similar to Muir's Corella but differs in its generally smaller size.

Breeding:

Nesting in hollows of large eucalypts, mainly Salmon Gum, Wandoo and Marri. Eggs laid from August to October; clutch 1–4 (mostly 2 or 3). Incubation period 24–29 days.

Distribution:

Butler's Corella, in contrast to Muir's Corella, has expanded its range south in the past 40 years due to the establishment of farm dams and the cultivation of cereal crops – see map below. Endemic to Western Australia.

Habitat and food:

Lightly wooded country and farmlands near drinkable water and tall trees. Food consists mainly of corms, including Guildford Grass (*Romulea rosea*), and seeds of exotic plants e.g. Doublegee (*Emex australis*), fallen wheat and oats and sprouting shoots of crops, seeds of Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*) and in some areas Marri seeds.

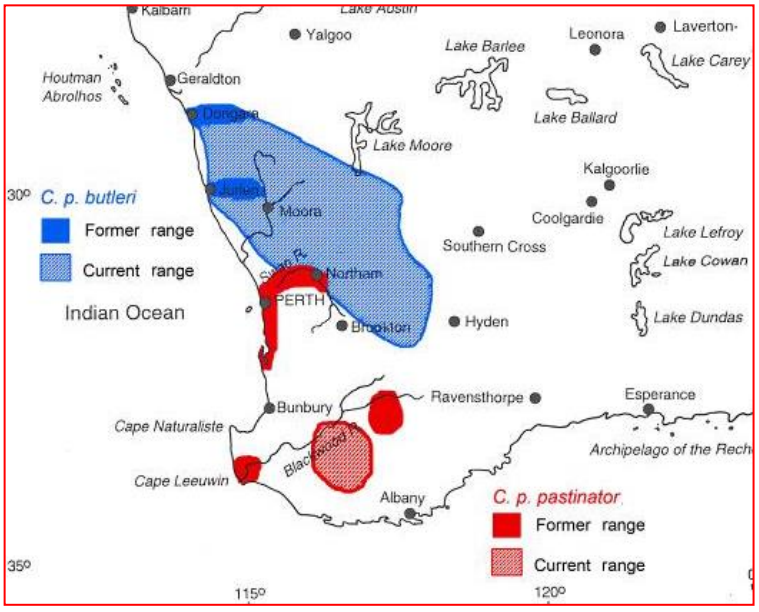
Impact:

It is a declared pest in the northern Wheatbelt damaging grain crops and storage facilities, trees, ovals, lawns, power lines and television aerials.

References:

Johnstone, R.E. and Storr, G.M. (1998). *Handbook of Western Australian Birds.* Volume 1 – Non-passerines (Emu to Dollarbird). Western Australian Museum pp. 284–285.

Images: Tony Kirkby & Claire Stevenson Layout design: Kim Sarti



Former and current distribution in south-west Western Australia

Muir's Corella management

Wildlife management program no.61

Department of Parks and Wildlife

2015

Department of
Parks and Wildlife

Department of Parks and Wildlife
Locked Bag 104
Bentley Delivery Centre WA 6983
Phone: (08) 9219 9000
Fax: (08) 9334 0498

www.dpaw.wa.gov.au

December 2015

Front cover images: Muir's Corellas.
Photos by Tony Kirkby and Eve Parry.

FOREWORD

This wildlife management program has been prepared within the framework laid down in Department of Parks and Wildlife Policy Statement no. 44 (CALM 1992), which provides for the preparation of written wildlife management programs to guide the management and protection of any taxon, or group of taxa, and their habitats. Wildlife management programs may be prepared for threatened taxon or taxa that are subject to harvesting or other exploitation through human interaction.

Information in this wildlife management program was accurate at June 2015. This wildlife management program will remain in force until withdrawn or replaced. Modification to the management actions identified in this wildlife management program may be endorsed by the Department where new information justifies such modifications.

Wildlife Management Program Preparation: This Wildlife Management Program was prepared by Brad Barton, Regional Leader Nature Conservation and SFM, Department of Parks and Wildlife Warren Region with assistance from Ken Atkins, Manager Species and Communities Branch, Department of Parks and Wildlife.

Citation: Department of Parks and Wildlife (2015). Muir's Corella management. Wildlife Management Program No 61. Department of Parks and Wildlife, Perth, Western Australia.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
WC Act	*Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*
BAM Act	*Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Muir's corella, one of four corella species in the southern part of Western Australia, once inhabited most of the south-west of Western Australia from the Swan and Avon Rivers south to Broomehill and Augusta. The species now has a restricted distribution of approximately 12,000km^2 in the Tone Bridge, Rocky Gully, Frankland River and Lake Muir area in parts of the Warren, South West and Wheatbelt Regions of the Department of Parks and Wildlife. The birds historically formed flocks numbering in their thousands, causing significant damage to grain crops. They were consequently regarded as pest birds and actively controlled by primary producers resulting in a drastic reduction in the population size in the mid 1900s, to the extent that they were deemed to be at risk of extinction. They were listed as threatened fauna under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* in 1990.

With the protection afforded through their listing as threatened fauna, Muir's corella has recovered from a population as low as 100 birds in the 1940s to over 20,000 birds in 2014. They are again forming significant flocks numbering in their thousands during the summer months where they descend on grain crops and into towns seeking food resources. They cause significant damage to standing cereal crops, compete with stock for grain that is fed during the summer and are also destructive in town environments where they chew coaxial cables, artificial turf cricket pitches and bowling greens, and cause considerable damage to gardens and lawns.

In the autumn months after opening rains, the birds will feed on and can destroy freshly sown and newly germinating grain crops, to the extent that the crops have to be re-sown or abandoned. Flocks of up to 3000 birds have been recorded by some farmers feeding on freshly sown oat and barley crops.

Corellas by nature are gregarious, loud birds and when roosting or feeding in their hundreds or thousands create a considerable amount of noise from dusk to dawn each day, a nuisance by damaging infrastructure such as wiring and water pipes and compete for and consume a significant amount of grain. This behaviour has a significant socio-economic impact on the farming and town communities where Muir's corella lives.

Such has been its recovery that the species was removed from the Western Australian threatened species list on 6 November 2012. Muir's corella does, however, remain specially protected by the Wildlife Conservation Act, being listed as "other specially protected fauna", and through the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) where it is currently listed as vulnerable. Alignment of the state and national listings will be pursued as per the Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Western Australia and the Commonwealth of Australia.

Once there is alignment of the birds' conservation status between the Commonwealth and the State, there is likely to be interest from stakeholders impacted by Muir's corella to seek a damage permit to not only disturb or scare the birds but to also destroy birds where there is significant impact on their farming enterprise and/or lifestyle. This creates some significant challenges for Parks and Wildlife managers to meet the expectation of the community to control the birds as they are regarded as a pest, yet not to decrease or impact on the bird's population to such an extent it again meets the criteria for listing as a threatened species.

This Wildlife Management Program considers and identifies the actions needed to meet the community demands for management of the birds and for the continued conservation of the species.

1 TAXONOMY AND RELATIONSHIPS

Muir's corella *Cacatua pastinator pastinator* is one of the two sub-species of western long-billed corella (Higgins 1999) in Western Australia. The second sub-species is Butler's corella *Cacatua pastinator butleri.* The two sub-species are geographically isolated with Butler's corella occurring in the northern wheatbelt of WA extending south to Wagin, and Muir's corella confined to the south-west corner of WA near Lake Muir (Figure 1) (Johnstone and Storr 1998; Higgins 1999). Muir's corella can be confused with the little corella *C. sanguinea*, however Muir's corella is larger, has a longer upper mandible, has orange-red lores and more intense yellow on underparts of its wings and tail than the little corella (Higgins 1999).

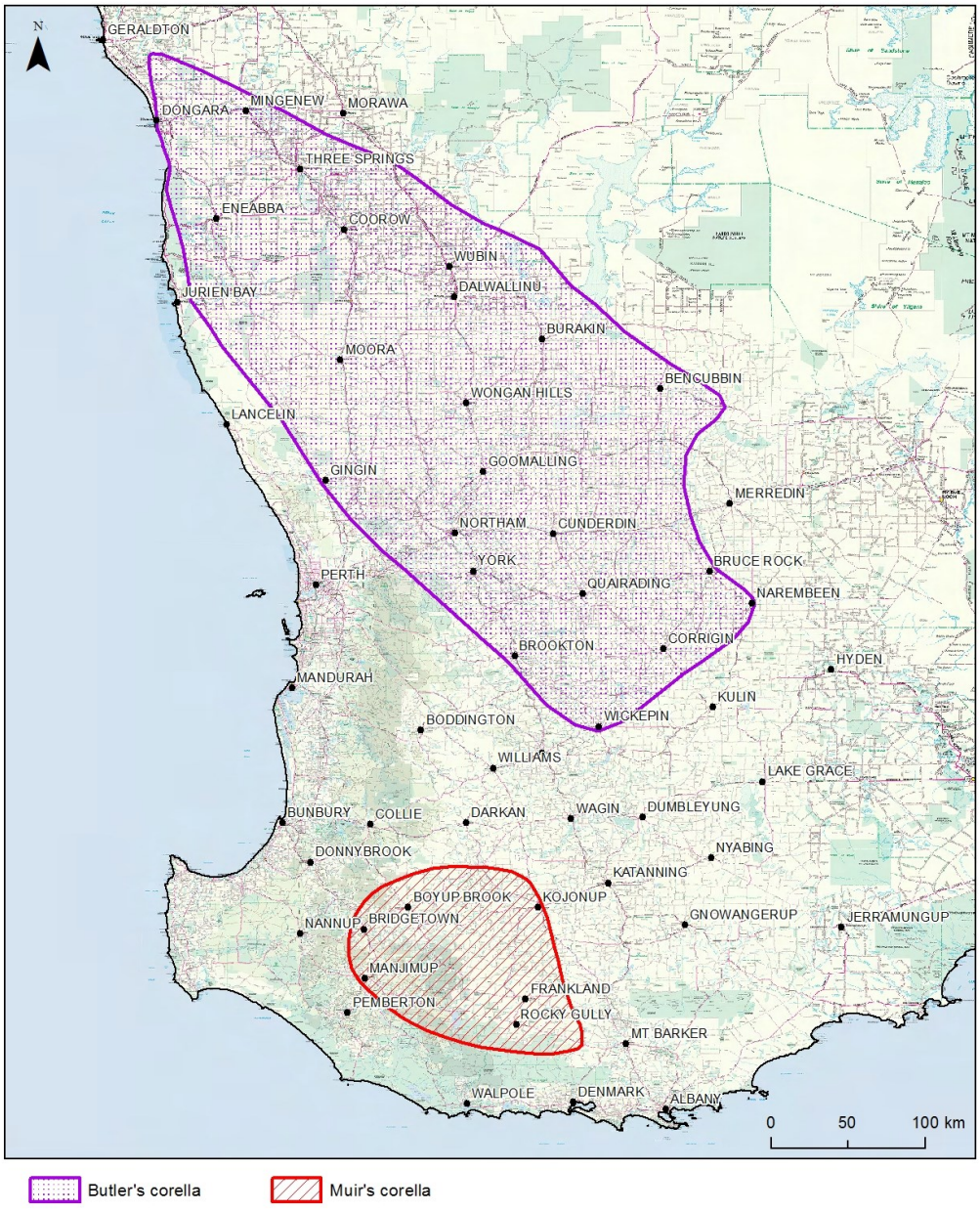

Figure 1: Distribution of Muir's corella and Butler's corella (R. Johnstone pers. comm. 2015)

2 MUIR'S CORELLA HABITATS

2.1 Diet

Muir's corella feeds on a wide variety of corms, tubers and seeds from both introduced and native plant species, and insect larvae (Higgins 1999). Its long bill is efficient for digging corms and tubers from the ground and it will dig up newly planted and germinating grain crops such as wheat, oats and barley (Higgins 1999). It also feeds on grain amongst stubble and in cattle and sheep feed-lots (Higgins 1999). The species is also known to compete with stock for oats, wheat and barley laid as trails on the surface of paddocks during the summer months, and they have been recorded "cutting" down standing oat crops prior to harvesting to gain access to the ripening seed (B. Barton personal communication). Muir's corella has also been reported causing damage to horticulture crops, such as cabbages and pumpkins, and tree seedlings in revegetation areas (B. Barton personal communication).

Muir's corella predominantly eat corms of the introduced 'Guildford grass' or 'onion grass' *Romulea rosea* (Smith and Moore 1991). Other introduced plant species eaten by Muir's corella included *Erodium* spp., tubers of nut grass *Cyperus rotundus*, clover *Trifolium* spp. and curled dock *Rumex crispus* (Smith and Moore 1991). The native plant species eaten by Muir's corella include the bulbs of sundews *Drosera* spp. (Carter 1912), the roots of 'orchidaceous plants' (Serventy and Whittell 1976) and the seeds of marri *Corymbia calophylla* and spear grass *Stipa* spp. (Smith and Moore 1991).

2.2 Movement

Strongly gregarious, Muir's corella forages and roosts in small groups or flocks of hundreds of individuals (Higgins 1999). These flocks are widely distributed, probably because of the patchy distribution of suitable habitat within their range (Smith 1982). During the breeding season, the nest tree is the focus of activity, and feeding takes place nearby (Higgins 1999). After fledging, the young and their parents are joined by other family groups and immature birds (Higgins 1999). These flocks may then disperse to suitable summer feeding sites. These summer flocks may be comprised of flocks from a number of breeding districts (Smith and Moore 1992), sometimes forming flocks of up to 1000 individuals (Johnstone and Storr 1998). Breeding adults return to their breeding district at the end of summer (Higgins 1999). Immature birds form locally nomadic flocks that may return to their natal area or remain in the summer feeding district (Smith and Moore 1992).

2.3 Reproduction

The breeding biology of Muir's corella has been studied by Ron Johnstone, Curator of Birds at the Western Australian Museum. Most of the known nests are located in lone trees in paddocks or along roadsides and in remnant wood lots on farms (R. Johnstone personal communication). The breeding habitat occurs on private property, particularly near Rocky Gully, Lake Muir and Tonebridge/Mordalup (R. Johnstone personal communication). Eggs are laid from September to November and the clutch size ranges from one to four eggs (Johnstone and Storr 1998, G. Smith unpublished data). The incubation period is 26 to 29 days (Johnstone and Storr 1998). For nests of Muir's corella monitored near Unicup in 1977, mean clutch size was three and the mean number fledged was 0.9 per nest (*n* = 9 nests, G. Smith unpublished data). Anecdotal reports from farmers and landholders in the Tonebridge area in 2014 are that the corellas are now successfully raising up to three chicks per year (B. Barton personal communication).

Survival rates of adult and immature Muir's corellas are unknown, but factors known to cause mortality, particularly of immature birds, include predation by falcons *Falco* spp. (Smith and Rowley 1995) or other birds of prey, road deaths and shooting or poisoning by humans (Garnett and Crowley 2000). Longevity for captive *C. pastinator* subspecies is up to 26 years (Brouwer *et al.* 2000) and a specimen of *C. p. butleri* tagged by G. Smith in 1977 was at least 25 years old when it was shot as part of a culling program in 2001 (Rowley and Mawson 2001).

3 LEGISLATION

3.1 Wildlife Conservation Act 1950

Muir's corella was listed on 16 November 1990 on the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 1990 under Schedule 1 'fauna that is rare or is likely to become extinct', i.e. as threatened fauna. On 6 November 2012, Muir's corella was removed from the WA threatened species list and transferred under the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2012(2) to Schedule 4 'Other specially protected fauna'. This classification provides the same level of special protection as threatened fauna under the Wildlife Conservation Act.

The transfer of Muir's corella from Schedule 1 to Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice was on the basis of the recovery of the species to over 1000 mature individuals (or over 1000 breeding pairs) and no observed decline, as per the International Union for the Conservation of nature (IUCN) threatened species criteria. The population estimate in 2011 was 16,000 birds, with potentially 40 per cent (6,400) being mature breeding birds. Under the IUCN criteria for threatened species, should any decline occur in the population, a population of over 10,000 mature individuals is required to maintain a non-threatened status.

On 3 November 2015, Muir's corella was transferred under the Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2015 to a new category of Other specially protected fauna: Schedule 6 'Fauna that is of special conservation need as conservation dependent fauna'. Conservation dependent fauna are those species that are deemed to be not threatened, but are dependent on ongoing conservation intervention, such as through a specific conservation program.

3.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Muir's corella is listed as Vulnerable under Section 178 of the EPBC Act.

3.3 Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007

Muir's corella is listed on the Western Australian Organism List under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* (BAM Act) as a Declared Pest (Category C3 – management), in the Shires of Boyup Brook, Cranbrook and Manjimup. The BAM Act is administered by the Western Australian Department of Agriculture and Food, and has replaced the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.

Category C3 means that a management programme outlines the area and conditions under which controls may be applied. This wildlife management plan will act as a management programme for the purposes of the BAM Act

4 POTENTIAL CONFLICT

It is well documented that Muir's corella damages newly sown grain crops, horticultural crops, seedling trees in plantations, home gardens, television aerials, water piping and power lines. In 2011, the birds were recorded chewing artificial turf bowling greens and cricket pitches as well as digging up grassed ovals in the Frankland River townsite. In large flocks over summer they consume stock feed and cause excessive noise around rural households and townsites. It was these behaviours that led to the birds being poisoned and shot to such an extent that only approximately 100 birds remained in the 1940s.

Now that the population is around 20,000 and the birds' behaviour has not altered, there is again conflict between the conservation of the species and the lifestyle and farming businesses in the area the birds reside. With changing agricultural practices away from cattle and towards cereal grain crops and sheep across the birds' general range, the potential for conflict is compounded.

It has also been reported by members of the community that they have observed Muir's corella, with their aggressive nature to other bird species, take over nest sites of other hollow nesting birds.

5 THREATS

Introduced corellas, feral honey bees, loss of habitat through clearing, lack of recruitment of future habitat trees and salinity are continuing threats to this species, and other native wildlife, which need to continue to be managed. Unregulated population control for damage mitigation is a further potential threat that must also be managed to ensure the conservation of this species. An integrated management approach is necessary to achieve an appropriate balance between the mitigation of threatening processes to facilitate population maintenance and/or recovery, and the control of the species to reduce the impact of the species on community assets. This management program seeks to identify the elements of such an integrated management approach, and identify the factors that need to be considered when planning and implementing different aspects of the management strategy.

5.1 Loss of habitat

Loss of habitat from tree death associated with salinity, paddock tree decline and clearing remains a threat to the species. The remnant vegetation areas and paddock trees on properties throughout its range are not being replaced as they degrade over time and this may eventually impact on the species' breeding and roosting sites.

Feeding areas associated with the broad flat valleys have either been affected by salinity or planted to Tasmanian blue gum plantations rendering these areas not suitable for the birds. The downturn in the blue gum plantation industry is resulting in areas under blue gums declining and returning to pastures which will again open these areas up as potential feeding sites for the birds.

5.2 Illegal culling

As the population of Muir's corella has grown, and the levels of impact on farming businesses, community assets and lifestyle have increased, it has become more likely that those impacted will take direct action to destroy birds and disperse the flocks.

For the species to maintain its status as being non-threatened under IUCN criteria, a stable population size of above 10,000 mature birds needs to be maintained. Historically, uncontrolled culling of this species resulted in a population reduction to very low levels, and the consequent listing of the species as threatened. Poisoning and uncontrolled shooting thus are deemed to be critical threats to this species while this potential for intervention exists.

5.3 Competition for nest hollows - bees

Competition for nest sites with other birds and the feral honey bee *Apis mellifera* is a significant threatening process for Muir's corella (R. Johnstone personal communication). The feral honey bee can form long-term hives in tree hollows and can kill nesting females and chicks in the nest by stinging (R. Johnstone personal communication). The threat posed by feral honey bees is also likely to increase with the southward movement of bees in response to change to a warmer climate in Western Australia.

5.4 Introduced corella species

The little corella *Cacatua sanguinea* and the eastern long-billed corella *Cacatua tenuirostris* have become habituated in south-western Australia, especially within the Perth metropolitan area where they originated from aviary escapees. Flocks of introduced corellas have also been recorded outside the Perth metropolitan area in Mandurah, Bunbury, Busselton, Albany and Denmark (Blyth 2004), although the Denmark population was eradicated 8 to 10 years ago. These corellas pose a threat to Muir's corella because they have similar feeding and breeding requirements (Garnett and Crowley 2000). In addition, if their populations spread into the range of Muir's corella, these species could potentially interbreed (Garnett and Crowley 2000). Similarly, the southward spread of the Butler's corella could threaten the feeding and breeding resources and the genetic integrity of Muir's corella (P. Mawson personal communication).

5.5 Natural threats

There are few natural predators to this species. Community members have observed and recorded birds of prey, in particular, wedge tailed eagles *Aquila audax* successfully hunting and killing individual Muir's corellas from flocks. It is also likely that other large raptor species may take the occasional bird. Chicks and eggs in nest hollows may potentially be vulnerable to carpet python *Morelia spilota* and/or Gould's monitor *Varanus gouldii*.

6 MANAGEMENT RESPONSE

6.1 Monitoring

Parks and Wildlife in conjunction with the local community, neighbours, BirdLife Australia and the Warren Catchments Council will monitor the population of Muir's corella every five years. These five yearly counts will be used to guide future management and engage the community and conservation movement.

The methodology of the monitoring will be that used by Parks and Wildlife to determine the current population. A number of properties where large flocks of birds are prevalent during February/March will be simultaneously counted. This method provided significant evidence of the population size used to de-list the species and is therefore considered an acceptable method for ongoing population monitoring for this species.

Additional monitoring will be required by Parks and Wildlife where damage licences are issued for the lethal take of Muir's corella. Monitoring of individual flock movements will be required to determine if control in one location has an impact in another location and whether a targeted control program can alleviate community issues.

Parks and Wildlife will determine the level of lethal take such that it does not exceed recruitment capacity of the species and that bird numbers do not decline significantly, resulting in the species becoming eligible for listing as a threatened species.

6.2 Community engagement

Parks and Wildlife will continue to be proactive in working with the community and delivering the department's Good Neighbour policy. Ongoing discussions with the Frankland River community and the Shire of Cranbrook will occur regarding the impact of the birds on infrastructure within the Frankland River townsite.

Birds Australia will continue to be an important non-Government organisation interested in the management and outcomes for this species. The 2012 December edition of Western Australian Bird Notes had a feature article on the success of the Muir's Corella Recovery Plan resulting in the species being de-listed.

There is likely to be ongoing media and local political interest in Muir's corella, and Parks and Wildlife will engage in this process through local written media articles, local radio interviews as required and through general contact with neighbours and local communities.

Parks and Wildlife in consultation with the community will review, within 5 years of the approval of this plan, the community information and education package on what can be done to alleviate the level of impact by Muir's corella and the management strategies being implemented to manage the species.

6.3 Non-lethal take

Under the Wildlife Conservation Act, it is illegal to 'take' a native species of fauna without an appropriate licence. The definition of 'take' includes any activity that modifies the birds' natural behaviour, including the use of scare devices. Under section 15 of the Act, where a species of native fauna is known to be causing damage to property, a damage licence may be issued to take that species to mitigate the damage being caused. Such a licence would specify the location and number of animals to be taken, and the manner in which they may be taken.

Prior to any damage licence being issued, Parks and Wildlife will, where damage is reported, arrange for the site to be inspected by the Warren Region Wildlife Officer, or other designated officer, to determine the level of damage and impact being caused by the corellas. The departmental Officer will provide recommendations to the property owner on how to reduce the level of impact and where appropriate issue a damage licence for non-lethal take.

During this assessment phase property owners, community organisations and other land managers impacted by Muir's corella may also be advised to obtain a damage licence should they wish to disturb and disperse the birds to reduce the impact on their business or lifestyle. It is recommended that this occurs through a coordinated strategy.

Non-lethal control techniques should be attempted to control Muir's corella in the first instance. Current accepted methods for non-lethal scaring of birds include:

- laser lights used in the early evening to disturb birds from roost sites near homes;
- strobe lights used as above. Not to be used in towns or by neighbours if there is a possibility of impacting on sufferers of epilepsy;
- gas guns to keep birds off crops, away from grain storage areas and homesteads. Need to comply with relevant noise regulations;

- electronic bird scaring devices;
- vehicles driven through flocks to disperse them; and
- shot gun blanks and birdfrite – used to scare birds off crops and to disperse roosts closer to homes. Birdfrite should not be used during summer because of the risk associated with starting a fire.

Parks and Wildlife, in conjunction with the community, will continue to explore alternative scaring options, or methods of deploying scaring devices, including gas guns, lasers and strobe lights.

6.4 Lethal take

With Muir's corella now not listed as threatened, a damage licence authorising lethal destruction could be issued. However, the retention of the species as "other specially protected fauna" means there is a need for careful management of the species to ensure that it does not again qualify for listing as a threatened species. Lethal destruction of wildlife is generally considered only as last resort solution after other deterrent methods have been tried and deemed unsuccessful.

To maintain the current non-threatened status under IUCN criteria, it is necessary that a stable population size be maintained, or if a decline in the population was to occur, that a minimum population of above 10,000 mature birds be maintained. 10,000 mature birds would appear to be an appropriate minimum viable population size given that Muir's corella has shown strong reliance and ability to recover from a very low population base (100 birds in 1940) to approximately 20,000 birds in 2014. To achieve this, the bulk of the current population will need to be able to mature.

To maintain a stable overall population size, numbers permitted for lethal take in any one year should not exceed the recruitment capacity of the birds. Current knowledge of the birds' biology and ecology indicate that approximately 40 per cent of the population is of breeding age. Based on a current population of 20,000 birds there are approximately 8,000 breeding age birds or 4000 breeding pairs. Assuming each pair successfully raises a single chick, would mean no more than 4000 birds should be culled in any one year.

The Department may consider alternative methodology of calculating levels of lethal take, or the frequency of culling activities, based on the immediacy to reduce population numbers where there is a severe (as determined by Parks and Wildlife in consultation with the landholder/community) level of impact on community and/or landholders. However, this level of take must take into consideration that the number of birds taken will not reduce the estimated breeding population below the threshold for its current conservation status.

Parks and Wildlife can approve lethal take where considered necessary; however Parks and Wildlife will implement a suitable monitoring methodology to ensure the numbers taken are reported and carcasses collected where necessary for DNA testing, and to report the immediate impact of a culling program. Amendment to any culling program may be implemented should the monitoring indicate an adverse impact on the target population beyond that proposed by the culling program. Monitoring of the overall Muir's corella population will need to be carried out once every 5 years to observe and track the numbers and distribution of the birds (see section 6.1).

6.5 Vegetation modification

Removal of roost trees from around homesteads and townsites may be a method of reducing the impact of the birds on households and community lifestyles. However, this strategy will need to be considered against other potential impacts (loss of shade, visual amenity, hydrological impacts, stock shelter etc.). Native vegetation clearing approvals under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* may also be required.

7 RESEARCH

There is a continued need to undertake a range of research activities looking at both the ecology of Muir's corella and the impacts and appropriateness/success of various levels of deterrent on the population. These include:

- Spatial arrangement of the species in relation to impact areas, including determining flock fidelity and seasonal movement patterns.
- Trials of various scaring devices.
- Monitor impact and effect of lethal take.
- Population ecology, including current breeding success, to assist in determining a suitable level of lethal take.
- Map and monitor expansion into new areas.
- Determine impacts on other hollow nesting species.
- A population viability analysis to guide the management of the species.
- Determine appropriate distance to clear roost trees away from homesteads and the likely success of this strategy. Evaluate against the impact of clearing has on other factors mentioned in 6.5.
- Potential for Muir's corella to spread weed species and other introduced plant species.

A monitoring program is required to identify flight patterns and cluster movements to see if control in one area has an impact in another, and whether a targeted control program can alleviate community issues.

Monitoring will also assist in identifying the effectiveness of culling programs and the recovery of the species after culling programs. The evaluation of this monitoring will assist in refining take quotas and the temporal patterning of culling activities (i.e. annual, biennial, or at some other defined interval or period during the year).

8 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

It is proposed to take a multi-focused approached to implementing management actions.

Table 1: Management actions

What	When	Who
1. Population monitoring	5 yearly to check population status, can be altered (shortened or lengthened) should Parks and Wildlife determine extenuating circumstances	Department of Parks and Wildlife Species and Communities Branch Warren, Wheatbelt, South West and South Coast Regions
2. Engagement	As per Good Neighbour policy and upon reports of birds impacting on stakeholders	Department of Parks and Wildlife Warren, Wheatbelt, South West and South Coast Regions
3. Non-lethal take (dispersal of birds)	When birds, particularly large flocks, impact on community or individual farming enterprises and lifestyle	Stakeholders under the directions of the Regional Wildlife Officer and under a damage permit issued by Parks and Wildlife
4. Lethal destruction	When dispersal of birds through non-lethal means has not lessened the impact of the birds	Stakeholders under the directions of the Regional Wildlife Officer and under a damage permit issued by Parks and Wildlife
5. Monitoring management actions	After management activities implemented	Department of Parks and Wildlife Warren, Wheatbelt, South West and South Coast Regions and damage permit holders
6. Habitat modification (potentially including roost tree removal)	Birds roosting around homesteads or within townsites causing disturbance	Private property owner under permit for native vegetation clearing when appropriate

9 REFERENCES

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Shire of Morawa

Ordinary Council Meeting 20 November 2025

Attachment 1- ***11.2.1b Bank Reconciliation for the period ending 30 September 2025.***

Attachment 2- ***11.2.2c List of accounts paid for the period ending 30 September 2025.***

Item 11.2.1- **Monthly Financial Report- September 2025 (Previous OCM Pending item)**

Shire of Morawa
Bank Reconciliation Report
For Period Ending 30 September 2025

	Municipal Account	Municipal Online Saver	Trust Account	Reserve Account	Term Deposits - Reserves
Balance as per Bank Statement	1,869,731.43	1,153,611.77	1,525.11	5,741,216.13	2,100,000.00
Balance as per General Ledger	1,894,341.96	1,153,611.77	1,525.11	5,741,216.13	2,100,000.00
Outstanding Deposits					
Unpresented Payments	($2,800.00)				
Outstanding Deposits	$27,410.53				
	1,894,341.96	1,153,611.77	1,525.11	5,741,216.13	2,100,000.00
Difference	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Shire of Morawa

List of Payments Report

For Period Ending 30 September 2025

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
EFT19558	09/09/2025	North Midlands Electrical	Rec Centre- Switchboard	17828.25	6
EFT19559	09/09/2025	Morawa Medical Centre	Pre- employment Medical -Urine and Drug Analysis	407.00	6
EFT19560	09/09/2025	Kats Rural	Various maintenance needs & items across Shire	1498.50	6
EFT19561	09/09/2025	Choices Flooring Geraldton	Supply and Install Block out Roller blinds - Gallery	1990.00	6
EFT19562	09/09/2025	Geraldton Lock and Key	Replace locks Corporate and Depot transportable office	3344.66	6
EFT19563	09/09/2025	Aerodrome Management Services Pty Ltd	August 2025 Morawa Compliance Support	3177.10	6
EFT19564	09/09/2025	Infinitum Technologies Pty Ltd	Morawa Medical Centre - ICT solutions	2274.58	6
EFT19565	09/09/2025	Mitchell and Brown Communications	Security Monitoring Fees - Community Gym	50.00	6
EFT19566	09/09/2025	Bob Waddell Consultant	Assistance with Monthly Financials July 2025	660.00	6
EFT19567	09/09/2025	Wallace Plumbing and Gas	C Park Water main leak & various other plumbing maintenance	5974.61	6
EFT19568	09/09/2025	ATC Work Smart	Admin Trainee - Workplace Skills Tues & Thurs	313.06	6
EFT19569	09/09/2025	Linda MacIntosh	Delivery of Welcome to Country for NAIDOC	500.00	6
EFT19570	09/09/2025	Ocean Air Custom Airconditioning Solutions	Replace Aircon - 23 Waddilove	10208.00	6
EFT19571	09/09/2025	Southern Cross Broadband Pty Ltd	Monthly Fixed Wireless Internet Charge @ Community Gym	119.00	6
EFT19572	09/09/2025	Mullermind Pty Ltd	Video production - Road Safety Education Grant	4114.97	6
EFT19573	09/09/2025	Australia's Golden Outback	Silver membership to the Australian Golden Outback	185.00	6
EFT19574	09/09/2025	North Midlands Electrical	Fitting of Track lighting in Gallery Space	3416.60	6
EFT19575	09/09/2025	Department of Fire & Emergency Services	2025/26 ESL Quarter 1	18321.60	6
EFT19576	09/09/2025	Morawa Medical Centre	HepB shots 2&3 Shire Employee	93.50	6
EFT19577	09/09/2025	Kats Rural	Various items for Shire Properties	7965.03	6
EFT19578	09/09/2025	McDonalds Wholesalers	Caravan Park consumables	147.90	6
EFT19579	09/09/2025	Refuel Australia	Mobil Delvac Extended life Cocentrated Coolant 4L	86.52	6
EFT19580	09/09/2025	Canine Control	Ranger Services - multiple visits	15295.02	6
EFT19581	09/09/2025	GH Country Courier	Freight Charges for the period August 2025	59.40	6
EFT19582	09/09/2025	Greenfield Technical Services	EVASIDE ROAD /STEPHENS ROAD / ROSS ROAD Upgrades	429.00	6
EFT19583	09/09/2025	The Leisure Institute of WA Aquatics (Inc)	LIWA Aquatic Recreation Seminar & 1 year LIWA Membership	260.00	6
EFT19584	09/09/2025	Logo Appointments WA	Recruitment of Manager Works and Services	4125.00	6
EFT19585	09/09/2025	Officeworks	Brochure Printing NAIDOC Week	145.95	6
EFT19586	09/09/2025	Infinitum Technologies Pty Ltd	Monthly IT Services for Drs Surgery	3596.98	6
EFT19587	09/09/2025	Pemjay Pty Ltd	Mulch/clean drains Gutha dam	2816.00	6
EFT19588	09/09/2025	Canine Control - Additional Services	Ranger Services Corella Culling for the period July 2025 to June2026	990.00	6
EFT19589	09/09/2025	Infinity Skate	Deliver 2 HR Workshop for Skateboard Clinic in Morawa	600.00	6
EFT19590	09/09/2025	Wallace Plumbing and Gas	Burst Water main in Caravan Park	1585.30	6

Shire of Morawa

List of Payments Report

For Period Ending 30 September 2025

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
EFT19591	09/09/2025	Spare Parts Puppet Theatre	Spare Parts Puppet Activity Station NAIDOC	6097.25	6
EFT19592	09/09/2025	Paterson Architects Pty Ltd	Shire of Morawa Depot Redevelopment	13372.70	6
EFT19593	09/09/2025	Integrated ICT	Additional Adobe licence	436.32	6
EFT19594	09/09/2025	Winc	Photocopier usage charges from July 2025 to June 2026	554.79	6
EFT19595	14/09/2025	Rip-It Security Shredding	Collection/Storage of Secure Archive Documents June 2025	209.00	6
EFT19596	14/09/2025	Nutrien Ag Solutions	Sewerage Scheme repair pipe fittings.	127.60	6
EFT19597	14/09/2025	Canine Control	Ranger Services for the period Thusday 14 August 2025	1120.86	6
EFT19598	14/09/2025	GH Country Courier	Freight Charges for the period July 2025 to June 2026	338.58	6
EFT19599	14/09/2025	Marketforce - Omnicom Media Group	Total careers at Counicll 25/26 Advertising	550.00	6
EFT19600	14/09/2025	WALGA	Registration of CEO	1842.50	6
EFT19601	14/09/2025	MC Crushing & Screening	Yellow sand for foot path and kerbing	2904.00	6
EFT19602	14/09/2025	Greenfield Technical Services	Nanekine Road 2024/25 Upgrade works	9086.00	6
EFT19603	14/09/2025	Morawa District Historical Society Inc.	Annual Donation for 2025/26	1000.00	6
EFT19604	14/09/2025	Geraldton Mower & Repairs Specialists	Stihl Cordless Trimmer	1796.50	6
EFT19605	14/09/2025	Total Toilets	Hire of Portable Toilet for Aerodrome back up	1097.73	6
EFT19606	14/09/2025	Dongara Tree Service	Tree Pruning & maintenance for town streets.	18282.00	6
EFT19607	14/09/2025	Avon Waste	Commercial & Domestic Waste Services Rubbish bins	8867.12	6
EFT19608	14/09/2025	Team Global Express	Freight charges for the period July 2025	57.85	6
EFT19609	14/09/2025	Bob Waddell Consultant	Assistance with Monthly Financials & Budget for July 2025	1584.00	6
EFT19610	14/09/2025	Cleanpak Total Solutions	Cleaning products for Shire amenities	944.70	6
EFT19611	14/09/2025	Ikonyx Medical Services Pty Ltd	Doctor's Vehicle Allowance FY25/26 - Quarterly payments	5500.00	6
EFT19612	14/09/2025	EVSE Australia	EV charging stations located at Jubilee Park Annual Fee	1628.00	6
EFT19613	14/09/2025	Wallace Plumbing and Gas	Replace leaking urinal cistern & Replace broken Septic tank lid	4202.05	6
EFT19614	14/09/2025	Bosshealth Group	EHO contract services	7331.50	6
EFT19615	14/09/2025	Rowe Contractors	Morawa Yalgoo Road Upgrade 2025/26	410025.00	6
EFT19616	14/09/2025	ATC Work Smart	Admin Trainee - Workplace Skills Tues & Thurs	314.66	6
EFT19617	14/09/2025	Ocean Air Custom Airconditioning Solutions	Maintenance on Ducted Aircon Drs House	1025.75	6
EFT19618	14/09/2025	Patience Sandland Pty Ltd	cream sand for oval/sports carnival	4100.00	6
EFT19619	16/09/2025	Morawa Medical Centre	Pre Employment Medical- Urine and Drug Analysis	313.50	6
EFT19620	16/09/2025	City of Greater Geraldton	Provision of Building Sevices April to June 2025	1290.58	6
EFT19621	16/09/2025	Marketforce - Omnicom Media Group	Public Advertising - Ross Road Closure	302.67	6
EFT19622	16/09/2025	Geraldton Mower & Repairs Specialists	Brush cutter blade and fittings for Sthil whipper snipper	121.80	6
EFT19623	16/09/2025	McLeods Lawyers	Legal fees for settlement of Lot 371 (No 19) Waddilove Road Morawa	2527.36	6
EFT19624	16/09/2025	The West Australian Regional Newspapers	Advertsing the appointment of new CEO	514.80	6
EFT19625	16/09/2025	LGISWA	EAP Services for 87 employees,elected members and volunteers	3136.10	6

Shire of Morawa

List of Payments Report

For Period Ending 30 September 2025

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
EFT19626	16/09/2025	Infinitum Technologies Pty Ltd	Off Boarding Cost	98.00	6
EFT19627	16/09/2025	Pemjay Pty Ltd	Mulching Vegetation Services - Olden Rd, Norton Rd, Collins Rd	22528.00	6
EFT19628	16/09/2025	Bob Waddell Consultant	Assistance with Monthly Financials	4444.00	6
EFT19629	16/09/2025	Lydia Highfield Consultancy	CEO Recruitment	4112.00	6
EFT19630	16/09/2025	LG Best Practices Pty Ltd	Rates Services for August 2025	5544.00	6
EFT19631	16/09/2025	Great Northern Rural Services	2 x 1000mm x 50m RootStop Linear Barrier	1276.00	6
EFT19632	16/09/2025	CB Traffic Solutions Pty Ltd	Wubin/Mullewa SLK125.10 pipe repair.	2705.53	6
EFT19633	16/09/2025	Incite Security	Monitoring Sevices for Oval Function room 1/9/2025 - 30/11/2025	126.00	6
EFT19634	17/09/2025	Morawa Tennis Club Inc	Portion of Tennis Court development	118253.54	6
EFT19635	17/09/2025	SUREFIRE RESOURCES NL	Rates refund A11081 and A10908	1988.39	6
EFT19636	19/09/2025	Mid Coast Civil Pty Ltd	RFQ-08-2425 Drainage and Water Modifications for Stokes Road and	404310.38	6
			Total EFT Payments	**1,190,567.64**	

Shire of Morawa

List of Payments Report

For Period Ending 30 September 2025

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
DD10627.1	15/09/2025	Synergy	Electricity Expenses 27 June - 25 August 2025	131.36	6
DD10628.1	16/09/2025	Synergy	Electricity Expenses 28 June - 26 August 2025	3859.56	6
DD10629.1	17/09/2025	Synergy	Electricity Expenses 1 July - 27 August 2025	10160.53	6
DD10630.1	18/09/2025	Synergy	Electricity Expenses 27 June - 26 August 2025	682.63	6
DD10631.1	19/09/2025	Synergy	Electricity Expenses 28 June - 26 August 2025	1877.93	6
DD10632.1	22/09/2025	Telstra Corporation Limited	Telephone Expenses for 2 Sept - 1 Oct 2025	34.95	6
DD10632.2	22/09/2025	Synergy	Electricity Expenses 17 July - 17 September 2025	5694.12	6
DD10633.1	02/09/2025	Exetel Pty Ltd	Monthly Charge on Corporate Internet 1/9/2025 - 30/9/2025	975.00	6
DD10634.1	16/09/2025	Telstra Corporation Limited	Telephone Expenses 28 August - 27 September 2025	1224.36	6
DD10643.1	02/09/2025	Water Corporation	Water Use and sevices 9 June - 11 August 2025	8455.69	6
DD10644.1	04/09/2025	Telstra Corporation Limited	SMS Alert Service for the period 16 August - 15 September 2025	271.70	6
DD10645.1	08/09/2025	Synergy	Electricity Expenses 15 July - 18 August 2025	259.19	6
DD10647.1	30/09/2025	Synergy	Electricity supply & usage charges 02 Jul 25 to 01 Sep 25	451.20	6
DD10647.2	24/09/2025	Synergy	Electricity supply & usage charges 02 Jul 25 to 01 Sep 25	4282.40	6
DD10647.3	24/09/2025	Telstra Corporation Limited	Telephone usage & charges to 01 Sep 2025 - Medical Centre	383.53	6
			Total Direct Debit Payments	**38,744.15**	
2526-03.05	01/09/2025	WATC	Being Allocation of loan repayment for Loan 139	7538.61	6
2526-03.09	04/09/2025	Mid West Auto Group	Direct Deposit for Plant Replacement 0 MO (EMCCS) - deal	500.00	6
139	10/09/2025	Shire of Morawa Payroll	Pay run 139 Debtor & Rates Payment	330.00	6
APPAY139	11/09/2025	Shire of Morawa Payroll	Altus Payroll Pay Run 139 Net Pay Journal	77454.23	6
140	24/09/2025	Shire of Morawa Payroll	Pay run 140 Debtor & Rates Payment	330.00	6
APPAY140	25/09/2025	Shire of Morawa Payroll	Altus Payroll Pay Run 140 Net Pay Journal	73566.33	6
2526-03.04	30/09/2025	DOT	Being Transport Direct Debit Payments 01.09.2025 to 30.09.2025	21059.40	6
2526-03.06	30/09/2025	NAB	Being NAB Bank Account, Connect, Merchant & BPAY Fee's - Access & Usage - September 2025	1969.88	6
2526-03.11	30/09/2025	DOT	Being 12 Month Vehicle Registration for P270 - MO3739	436.15	6
51480	23/09/2025	Shire of Morawa	Key Bond Reimbursement - Gutha Hall	100.00	6
51376, 51312	22/09/2025	Shire of Morawa	2 x Cat Cage Bond Reimbursement	60.00	6
51049	04/09/2025	Shire of Morawa	Refunds - Caravan Park	1102.00	6
	30/09/2025	Services Australia	Centrepay Fees x 14	13.86	6
			Total Bank Transfers/ Payments	**184,460.46**	

Shire of Morawa

List of Payments Report

For Period Ending 30 September 2025

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
2526.03-08	**01/09/2025**	***NAB***	***Corporate card purchases in August 2025***		
	Corporate Credit Card - EMCCS				
	4/08/2025	WOTIF	Accommodation - CDO Workshop	$119.55	6
	11/08/2025	WOTIF	Accommodation - CDO Workshop - Refund	**-$119.55**	6
	12/08/2025	Crime Check Australia	Police Clearance Check - DOT Training Requirement	$99.00	6
	14/08/2025	Holiday Inn West Perth	Accommodation - Training - CDO	$449.44	6
	25/08/2025	Moore Australia WA PL	2025 Nuts & Bolts Workshop - EMCCS & FO	$3,333.00	6
	26/08/2025	Quest Innaloo	Accommodation & Meals - DOT Training	$1,012.00	6
	28/08/2025	NAB	NAB Card Fee	$8.00	6
			Sub Total	**4,901.44**	
	Coroprate Credit Card - CEO				
	1/08/2025	The Whole Hog	Staff Farewell	$450.00	6
	1/08/2025	Morawa Golf & Bowling	Staff Farewell	$300.00	6
	4/08/2025	Morawa Golf & Bowling	Staff Farewell	$300.00	6
	7/08/2025	Paper Plus Office National	Laptop Satchel	$39.99	6
	20/08/2025	Happytel Retail Group	Repair Charge - Mobile Screen MWS	$100.00	6
	20/08/2025	Happytel Retail Group	Repair item cost - Mobile Screen MWS	$53.96	6
	25/08/2025	Starlink Internet	Internet Fee - Landfill	$108.00	6
	26/08/2025	Starlink Internet	Internet Fee - Depot	$139.00	6
	26/08/2025	Starlink Internet	Internet Fee - Medical Centre	$139.00	6
	26/08/2025	Starlink Internet	Internet Fee - 17 Solomon Tce	$139.00	6
	28/08/2025	Starlink Internet	Internet Fee - 24 Harley St	$139.00	6
	28/08/2025	NAB	NAB Card Fee	$8.00	6
			Sub Total	**1,915.95**	
			TOTAL Corporate Credit Card Payment	**6,817.39**	
			TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL	**1,420,589.64**	

Shire of Morawa

Ordinary Council Meeting 20 November 2025

Attachment 1- ***11.2.2a Monthly Financial Report for the period ending 31 October 2025.***

Attachment 2- ***11.2.2b Bank Reconciliation for the period ending 31 October 2025.***

Attachment 3- ***11.2.2c List of Accounts Paid for the period ending 31 October 2025.***

Item 11.2.2- **Monthly Financial Report – October 2025.**

SHIRE OF MORAWA

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
(Containing the Statement of Financial Activity)
For the Period Ended 31 October 2025

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

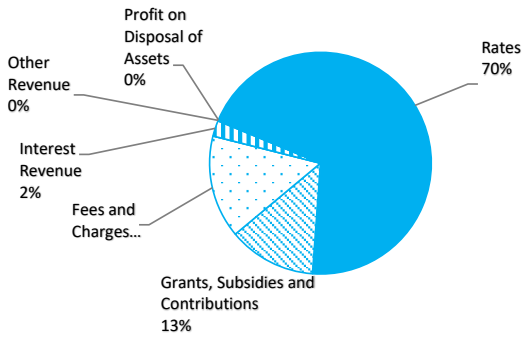
TABLE OF CONTENTS

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

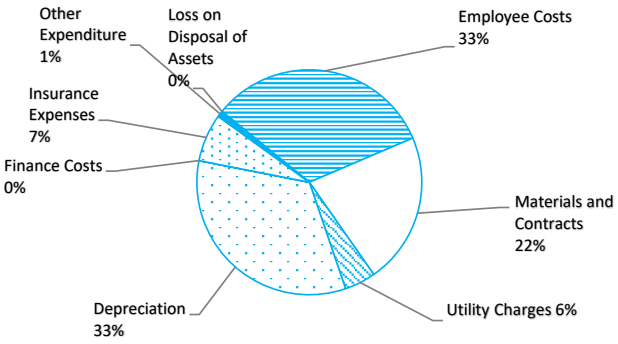
SUMMARY INFORMATION - GRAPHS

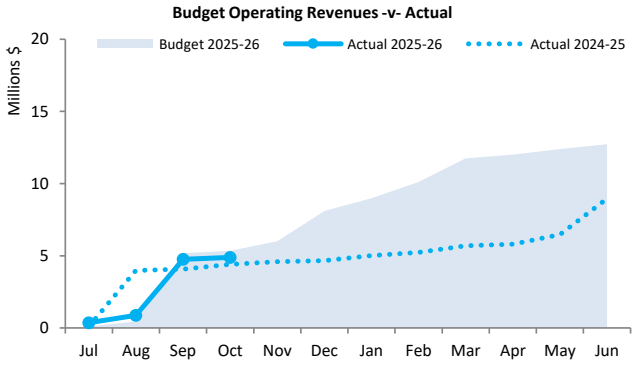
OPERATING ACTIVITIES

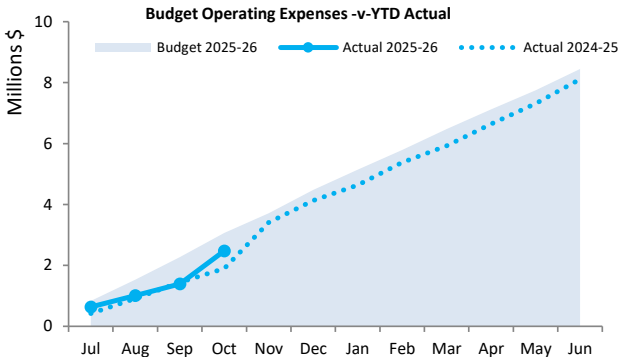
OPERATING REVENUE



OPERATING EXPENSES

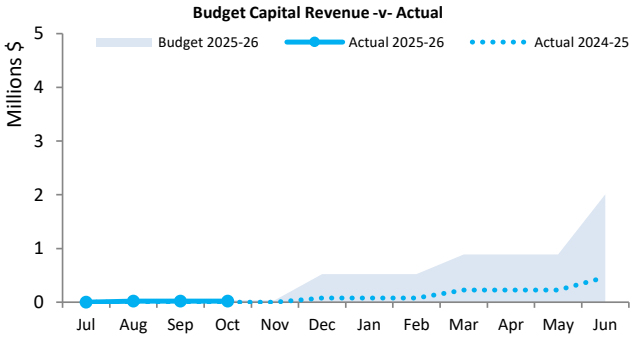




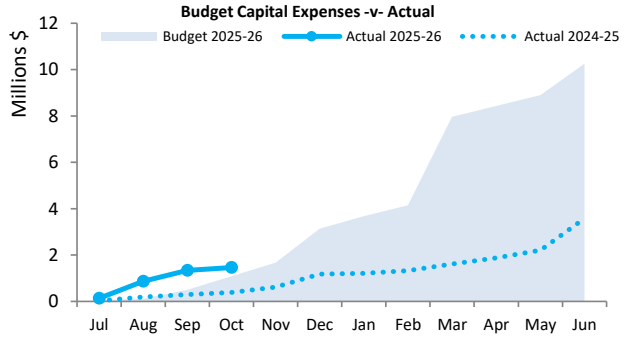


INVESTING ACTIVITIES

CAPITAL REVENUE

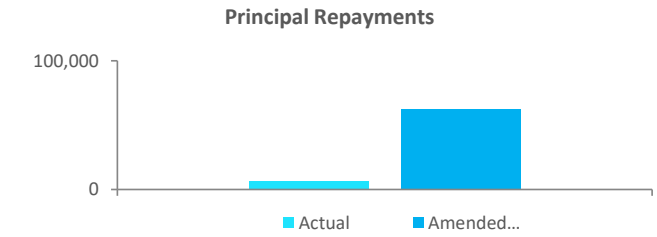


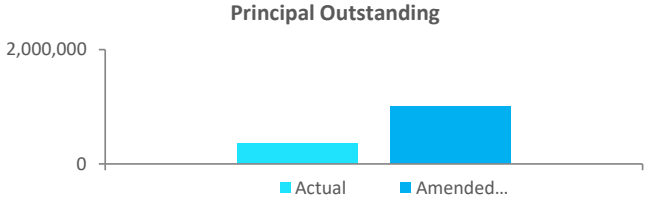
CAPITAL EXPENSES



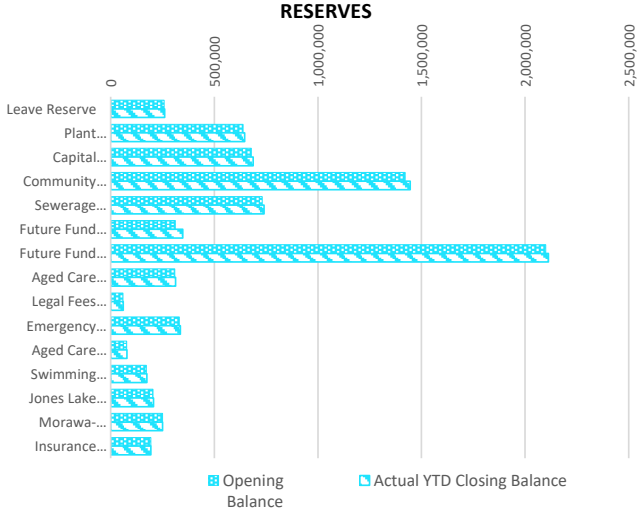
FINANCING ACTIVITIES

BORROWINGS





RESERVES



This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Funding surplus / (deficit) Components

Funding surplus / (deficit)

	Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
Opening	$2.47 M	$2.47 M	$2.14 M	($0.33 M)
Closing	$0.00 M	$4.48 M	$3.81 M	($0.66 M)

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Cash and cash equivalents

	$10.60 M	% of total
Unrestricted Cash	$2.75 M	25.9%
Restricted Cash	$7.86 M	74.1%

Refer to Note 2 - Cash and Financial Assets

Payables

	$0.12 M	% Outstanding
Trade Payables	$0.00 M	
0 to 30 Days		0.0%
30 to 90 Days		3.0%
Over 90 Days		97%

Refer to Note 5 - Payables

Receivables

	$1.44 M	% Collected
Rates Receivable	$1.44 M	67.3%
Trade Receivable	($0.00 M)	% Outstanding
30 to 90 Days		8.4%
Over 90 Days		44.9%

Refer to Note 3 - Receivables

Key Operating Activities

Amount attributable to operating activities

Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)		Var. $ (b)-(a)
$0.63 M	$2.50 M	$2.97 M	$0.46 M

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Rates Revenue

YTD Actual	$3.22 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$3.21 M	0.2%

Refer to Note 6 - Rate Revenue

Grants and Contributions

YTD Actual	$0.59 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$0.61 M	(3.3%)

Refer to Note 13 - Operating Grants and Contributions

Fees and Charges

YTD Actual	$0.69 M	% Variance
YTD Budget	$0.80 M	(13.7%)

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)
($10.02 M)	($1.02 M)	($1.46 M)	($0.44 M)

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Proceeds on sale

YTD Actual	$0.02 M	%
Amended Budget	$0.19 M	(89.5%)

Refer to Note 7 - Disposal of Assets

Asset Acquisition

YTD Actual	$1.46 M	% Spent
Amended Budget	$9.91 M	0.0%

Refer to Note 8 - Capital Acquisitions

Capital Grants

YTD Actual	$0.27 M	% Received
Amended Budget	$5.95 M	(95.5%)

Refer to Note 8 - Capital Acquisitions

Key Financing Activities

Amount attributable to financing activities

Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. $ (b)-(a)
$0.77 M	($0.07 M)	($0.12 M)	($0.05 M)

Refer to Statement of Financial Activity

Borrowings

Principal repayments	$0.01 M
Interest expense	$0.00 M
Principal due	$0.36 M

Refer to Note 9 - Borrowings

Reserves

Reserves balance	$7.86 M
Interest earned	$0.12 M

Refer to Note 11 - Cash Reserves

Lease Liability

Principal repayments	$0.00 M
Interest expense	$0.00 M
Principal due	$0.00 M

Refer to Note 10 - Lease Liabilites

This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

KEY TERMS AND DESCRIPTIONS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

STATUTORY PROGRAMS

Shire operations as disclosed in these financial statements encompass the following service orientated activities/programs.

PROGRAM NAME AND OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES
GOVERNANCE	
To manage Councils' Elected Members	Includes Members of Council, Civic Functions and Public Relations, Council Elections, Training/Education of members.
GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING	
To manage Council's finances	Includes Rates, Loans, Investments & Grants.
LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY	
To provide, develop & manage services in response to community needs.	Includes Emergency Services, Fire Services and Animal Control
HEALTH	
To provide, develop & manage services in response to community needs.	Includes Environmental Health, Medical and Health facilities and providers
EDUCATION AND WELFARE	
To provide, develop & manage services in response to community needs.	Includes Education, Welfare & Children's Services, Youth Development
HOUSING	
To ensure quality housing and appropriate infrastructure is maintained.	Includes Staff and other housing, including aged care units and Dreghorn Street units.
COMMUNITY AMENITIES	
To provide, develop & manage services in response to community needs.	Includes Refuse Collection, Sewerage, Cemetery, Building Control and Town Planning.
RECREATION AND CULTURE	
To ensure the recreational & cultural needs of the community are met.	Includes the Swimming Pool, Halls, Library, Oval, Parks and Gardens and Recreational Facilities.
TRANSPORT	
To effectively manage transport infrastructure within the shire.	Includes Roads, Footpaths, Private Works, Plant Operating Costs, Outside Crew wages and maintenance of the Airstrip.
ECONOMIC SERVICES	
To foster economic development, tourism & rural services in the district.	Includes Tourism, Rural Services, Economic Development & Caravan Park.
OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES	
To provide control accounts and reporting facilities for all other operations.	Includes Private Works, Public Works Overheads, Plant Recovery Costs, Administration Overheads and Unclassified Items

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

BY PROGRAM

	Ref Note	Adopted Annual Budget (a)	Amended Annual Budget (d)	YTD Budget (b)	YTD Actual (c)	Variance $ (c)-(b)	Variance % (c)-(b)/(b)	Var. ▲▼
		$	$	$	$	$	%	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Revenue from operating activities								
Governance		2,100	2,100	696	**335**	(361)	(51.91%)	
General purpose funding - general rates	6	3,209,363	3,209,363	3,209,363	**3,220,738**	11,375	0.35%	
General purpose funding - other		1,575,942	1,575,942	425,735	**430,672**	4,937	1.16%	
Law, order and public safety		28,740	28,740	11,948	**6,665**	(5,283)	(44.22%)	
Health		14,850	14,850	6,616	**455**	(6,161)	(93.13%)	
Education and welfare		17,500	17,500	5,822	**4,541**	(1,281)	(22.00%)	
Housing		93,500	93,500	31,148	**18,858**	(12,290)	(39.46%)	▼
Community amenities		617,013	617,013	542,953	**536,337**	(6,616)	(1.22%)	
Recreation and culture		60,945	60,945	15,144	**6,534**	(8,610)	(56.86%)	
Transport		566,558	566,558	293,232	**267,072**	(26,160)	(8.92%)	
Economic services		268,000	268,000	199,248	**122,964**	(76,284)	(38.29%)	▼
Other property and services		323,233	323,233	41,643	**1,695**	(39,948)	(95.93%)	▼
		6,777,744	**6,777,744**	**4,783,548**	**4,616,865**	(166,683)		
Expenditure from operating activities								
Governance		(618,301)	(618,301)	(186,177)	**(143,992)**	42,185	22.66%	▲
General purpose funding		(284,454)	(284,454)	(94,800)	**(124,319)**	(29,519)	(31.14%)	▼
Law, order and public safety		(167,669)	(167,669)	(59,991)	**(55,078)**	4,913	8.19%	
Health		(237,099)	(237,099)	(66,044)	**(68,400)**	(2,356)	(3.57%)	
Education and welfare		(254,872)	(254,872)	(82,737)	**(57,819)**	24,918	30.12%	▲
Housing		(264,877)	(264,877)	(98,764)	**(77,296)**	21,468	21.74%	▲
Community amenities		(750,201)	(750,201)	(257,816)	**(225,106)**	32,710	12.69%	▲
Recreation and culture		(2,086,391)	(2,086,391)	(712,184)	**(612,350)**	99,834	14.02%	▲
Transport		(2,794,522)	(2,794,522)	(930,691)	**(880,573)**	50,118	5.39%	
Economic services		(812,193)	(812,193)	(461,673)	**(278,495)**	183,178	39.68%	▲
Other property and services		(177,186)	(177,186)	(118,459)	**47,169**	165,628	139.82%	▲
		(8,447,765)	**(8,447,765)**	**(3,069,336)**	**(2,476,258)**	593,078		
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	1(a)	2,304,200	2,304,200	790,713	**827,916**	37,203	4.71%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		**634,179**	**634,179**	**2,504,925**	**2,968,524**	463,599		
INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Inflows from investing activities								
Proceeds from Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	14	5,949,676	5,949,676	551,656	**269,155**	(282,501)	(51.21%)	▼
Proceeds from disposal of assets	7	190,000	190,000	40,000	**20,000**	(20,000)	(50.00%)	▼
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	9	9,372	9,372	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
		6,149,048	**6,149,048**	**591,656**	**289,155**	0		
Outflows from investing activities								
Payments for financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	9	(115,000)	(115,000)	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
Payments for Infrastructure	9	(4,573,094)	(4,573,094)	(512,843)	**(997,504)**	(484,661)	(94.50%)	▼
Payments for property, plant and equipment	8	(5,332,600)	(5,332,600)	(505,479)	**(464,008)**	41,471	8.20%	
		(10,020,694)	**(10,020,694)**	**(1,018,322)**	**(1,461,512)**	(443,190)		
Amount attributable to investing activities		**(3,871,646)**	**(3,871,646)**	**(426,666)**	**(1,172,357)**	(745,691)		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Inflows from financing activities								
Proceeds from new debentures	9	700,000	700,000	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
Transfer from reserves	11	1,118,409	1,118,409	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
		1,818,409	**1,818,409**	**0**	**0**	0		
Outflows from financing activities								
Repayment of debentures	9	(62,605)	(62,605)	(15,996)	**(6,361)**	9,635	60.23%	
Transfer to reserves	11	(987,717)	(987,717)	(56,284)	**(116,753)**	(60,469)	(107.44%)	▼
		(1,050,321)	**(1,050,322)**	**(72,280)**	**(123,114)**	(50,834)		
Amount attributable to financing activities		**768,088**	**768,087**	**(72,280)**	**(123,114)**	(50,834)		
MOVEMENT IN SURPLUS OR DEFICIT								
Surplus or deficit at the start of the financial year	1(c)	2,469,381	2,469,381	2,469,381	**2,138,966**	(330,415)	(13.38%)	▼
Amount attributable to operating activities		634,179	634,179	2,504,925	**2,968,524**			
Amount attributable to investing activities		(3,871,646)	(3,871,646)	(426,666)	**(1,172,357)**			
Amount attributable to financing activities		768,088	768,087	(72,280)	**(123,114)**			
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates	1(c)	**2**	**1**	**4,475,360**	**3,812,018**			

KEY INFORMATION

▲▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Actual and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.
Refer to Note for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.
The material variance adopted by Council for the 2025-26 year is $10,000 or 10.00% whichever is the greater.
This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

KEY TERMS AND DESCRIPTIONS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

NATURE DESCRIPTIONS

REVENUE

RATES
All rates levied under the *Local Government Act 1995.* Includes general, differential, specified area rates, minimum rates, interim rates, back rates, ex-gratia rates, less discounts and concessions offered. Exclude administration fees, interest on instalments, interest on arrears, service charges and sewerage rates.

GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS
Refers to all amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not non-operating grants.

CAPITAL GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS
Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of identifiable non financial 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 these as television and radio broadcasting, underground electricity and neighbourhood surveillance services. Exclude rubbish removal charges. 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 can not be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

PROFIT ON ASSET DISPOSAL
Excess of assets received over the net book value for assets on their disposal.

EXPENSES

EMPLOYEE COSTS
All costs associate 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.

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, 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, rental or lease expenditures.

UTILITIES (GAS, ELECTRICITY, WATER, ETC.)
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
Shortfall between the value of assets received over the net book value for assets on their disposal.

DEPRECIATION
Depreciation expense 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, allowance for impairment of assets, member's fees or State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

BY NATURE

	Ref Note	Adopted Annual Budget (a)	Amended Annual Budget (d)	YTD Budget (b)	YTD Actual (c)	Variance $ (c)-(b)	Variance % (c)-(b)/(b)	Var. ▲▼
		$	$	$	$	$	%	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Revenue from operating activities								
General rates	6	3,209,363	3,209,363	3,209,363	**3,220,738**	11,375	0.35%	
Rates excluding general rates	6	2,230	2,230	5,229	**(64)**	(5,293)	(101.22%)	
Grants, subsidies and contributions	13	1,790,736	1,790,736	611,148	**590,740**	(20,408)	(3.34%)	
Fees and charges		1,014,813	1,014,813	802,440	**692,841**	(109,599)	(13.66%)	▼
Interest revenue		347,265	347,265	110,308	**105,381**	(4,927)	(4.47%)	
Other revenue		320,581	320,581	31,243	**7,229**	(24,014)	(76.86%)	▼
Profit on disposal of assets	7	92,756	92,756	13,817	**0**	(13,817)	(100.00%)	▼
Gain on FV Adjustment of Financial Assets through P&L		0	0	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
		6,777,744	**6,777,744**	**4,783,548**	**4,616,865**	(166,683)		
Expenditure from operating activities								
Employee costs		(2,526,357)	(2,526,357)	(996,480)	**(810,883)**	185,597	18.63%	▲
Materials and contracts		(2,605,336)	(2,605,336)	(878,227)	**(537,708)**	340,520	38.77%	▲
Utility charges		(422,880)	(422,880)	(153,961)	**(111,084)**	42,877	27.85%	▲
Depreciation		(2,388,570)	(2,388,570)	(796,144)	**(824,650)**	(28,506)	(3.58%)	
Finance costs		(36,282)	(36,282)	(1,633)	**(47)**	1,586	97.11%	
Insurance expenses		(258,349)	(258,349)	(182,250)	**(170,475)**	11,775	6.46%	
Other expenditure		(209,992)	(209,992)	(60,641)	**(21,410)**	39,231	64.69%	▲
		(8,447,766)	**(8,447,766)**	**(3,069,336)**	**(2,476,258)**	593,078		
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	1(a)	2,304,200	2,304,200	790,713	**827,916**	37,203	4.71%	
Amount attributable to operating activities		**634,178**	**634,178**	**2,504,925**	**2,968,524**	463,599		
INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Inflows from investing activities								
Proceeds from capital grants, subsidies and contributions	14	5,949,676	5,949,676	551,656	**269,155**	(282,501)	(51.21%)	▼
Proceeds from disposal of assets	7	190,000	190,000	40,000	**20,000**	(20,000)	(50.00%)	▼
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	9	9,372	9,372	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
		6,149,048	**6,149,048**	**591,656**	**289,155**	(302,501)		
Outflows from investing activities								
Payments for financial assets at amortised cost - self supporting loans	9	(115,000)	(115,000)	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
Payments for infrastructure	8	(4,573,094)	(4,573,094)	(512,843)	**(997,504)**	(484,661)	94.50%	
Payments for property, plant and equipment	8	(5,332,600)	(5,332,600)	(505,479)	**(464,008)**	41,471	(8.20%)	
		(10,020,694)	**(10,020,694)**	**(1,018,322)**	**(1,461,512)**	(1,048,192)		
Amount attributable to investing activities		**(3,871,646)**	**(3,871,646)**	**(426,666)**	**(1,172,357)**	(745,691)		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Inflows from financing activities								
Proceeds from new borrowings	9	700,000	700,000	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
Transfer from reserves	11	1,118,409	1,118,409	0	**0**	0	0.00%	
		1,818,409	**1,818,409**	**0**	**0**	0		
Outflows from financing activities								
Repayment of borrowings	9	(62,605)	(62,605)	(15,996)	**(6,361)**	9,635	60.23%	
Transfer to reserves	11	(987,717)	(987,717)	(56,284)	**(116,753)**	(60,469)	(107.44%)	▼
		(1,050,321)	**(1,050,322)**	**(72,280)**	**(123,114)**	(50,834)		
Amount attributable to financing activities		**768,088**	**768,087**	**(72,280)**	**(123,114)**	(50,834)		
MOVEMENT IN SURPLUS OR DEFICIT								
Surplus or deficit at the start of the financial year	1(c)	2,469,381	2,469,381	2,469,381	**2,138,966**	(330,415)	(13.38%)	▼
Amount attributable to operating activities		634,178	634,178	2,504,925	**2,968,524**	463,599	18.51%	
Amount attributable to investing activities		(3,871,646)	(3,871,646)	(426,666)	**(1,172,357)**	(745,691)	174.77%	
Amount attributable to financing activities		768,088	768,087	(72,280)	**(123,114)**	(50,834)	70.33%	
Surplus or deficit after imposition of general rates	1(c)	**1**	**0**	**4,475,360**	**3,812,018**			

KEY INFORMATION

▲▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Actual and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.

Refer to Note for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

	30 Jun 2025	31 Oct 2025
	$	$
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,329,728.24	10,604,786.31
Trade and other receivables	806,016.24	1,383,602.01
Inventories	6,626.38	6,626.38
Contract assets	124,918.64	124,918.64
Other assets	36,293.73	(12,915.74)
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	11,303,583.23	12,107,017.60
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables	56,183.49	56,183.49
Other financial assets	59,714.63	59,714.63
Property, plant and equipment	30,708,941.36	30,888,896.25
Infrastructure	62,971,830.16	63,408,736.88
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	93,796,669.64	94,413,531.25
TOTAL ASSETS	105,100,252.87	106,520,548.85
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	1,331,319.45	126,132.34
Other liabilities	156,100.42	378,182.01
Borrowings	29,841.44	23,480.44
Employee related provisions	194,416.99	194,416.99
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,711,678.30	722,211.78
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Borrowings	332,247.55	332,247.55
Employee related provisions	41,422.39	41,422.39
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	373,669.94	373,669.94
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,085,348.24	1,095,881.72
NET ASSETS	**103,014,904.63**	**105,424,667.13**
EQUITY		
Retained surplus	38,977,828.08	41,270,837.11
Reserve accounts	7,740,797.59	7,857,551.06
Revaluation surplus	56,296,278.96	56,296,278.96
TOTAL EQUITY	**103,014,904.63**	**105,424,667.13**

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities) and interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and the *Local Government Act 1995* and accompanying regulations.

The *Local Government Act 1995* and accompanying Regulations take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards where they are inconsistent.

The *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* specify that vested land is a right-of-use asset to be measured at cost. All right-of-use assets (other than vested improvements) under zero cost concessionary leases are measured at zero cost rather than at fair value. The exception is 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.

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.

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.

In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those funds (for example, loans and transfers between funds) have been eliminated.

All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the financial statements. A separate statement of those monies appears at Note 15 to these financial statements.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES
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 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.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX
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.

ROUNDING OFF FIGURES
All figures shown in this statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

PREPARATION TIMING AND REVIEW
Date prepared: All known transactions up to 31 October 2025

NOTE 1
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY INFORMATION

(a) Non-cash items excluded from operating activities

The following non-cash revenue and expenditure has been excluded from operating activities within the Statement of Financial Activity in accordance with Financial Management Regulation 32.

Non-cash items excluded from operating activities	Notes	Adopted Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)
		$	$	$	$
Adjustments to operating activities					
Less: Profit on asset disposals	7	(92,756)	(92,756)	(13,817)	0
Less: Movement in liabilities associated with restricted cash		8,386	8,386	8,386	3,266
Add: Depreciation on assets		2,388,570	2,388,570	796,144	824,650
Total non-cash items excluded from operating activities		**2,304,200**	**2,304,200**	**790,713**	**827,916**

(b) Adjustments to net current assets in the Statement of Financial Activity

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.

		Last Year Closing 30 June 2025	This Time Last Year 31 Oct 2024	Year to Date 31 Oct 2025
Adjustments to net current assets				
Less: Reserves - restricted cash	11	(7,740,798)	(7,133,735)	(7,857,551)
Less: Adjustment for Trust Transactions Within Muni		0	(1,909)	0
Add Back: Component of Leave Liability not Required to be Fun	12	258,017	250,716	261,283
Add: Borrowings	9	29,841	22,726	23,480
Total adjustments to net current assets		**(7,452,939)**	**(6,862,203)**	**(7,572,788)**

(c) Net current assets used in the Statement of Financial Activity

Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2	10,328,203	12,319,416	10,603,261
Rates receivables	3	586,739	1,315,996	1,387,701
Receivables	3	219,277	31,706	(4,099)
Other current assets	4	167,839	87,964	118,629
Less: Current liabilities				
Payables	5	(1,329,794)	(243,417)	(124,607)
Borrowings	9	(29,841)	(22,726)	(23,480)
Contract liabilities	12	(156,100)	(1,340,965)	(378,182)
Provisions	12	(194,417)	(235,119)	(194,417)
Less: Total adjustments to net current assets	1(b)	(7,452,939)	(6,862,203)	(7,572,788)
Closing funding surplus / (deficit)		**2,138,966**	**5,050,652**	**3,812,018**

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 at current if expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the Council's operational cycle.

Liabilities under transfers to acquire or construct non-financial assets to be controlled by the entity

OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 2
CASH AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

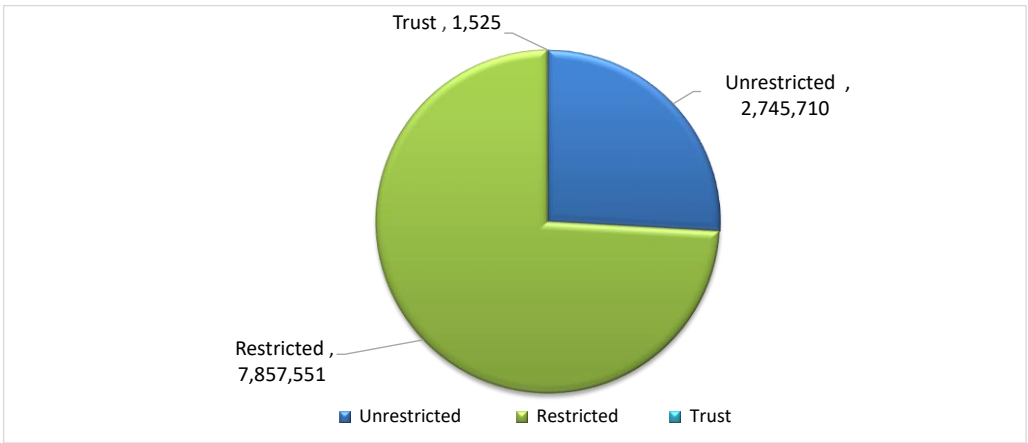
Description	Classification	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total Cash	Trust	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
		$	$	$	$			
Cash on hand								
Cash On Hand	Cash and cash equivalents	400		400			NIL	On Hand
At Call Deposits								
Muni Bank Trading - NAB (Current)	Cash and cash equivalents	1,588,416		1,588,416		NAB	0.00%	At Call
Muni Professional Fund - NAB	Cash and cash equivalents	1,156,894		1,156,894		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Future Fund Grant (Interest) Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	348,519	348,519		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Leave Reserve Account	Cash and cash equivalents	0	261,283	261,283		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Swimming Pool Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	174,993	174,993		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Plant Replacement Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	647,182	647,182		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Capital Works Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	687,829	687,829		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Sewerage Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	740,361	740,361		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Community & Economic Development Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	945,653	945,653		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Future Funds (Principal) Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	511,880	511,880		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Legal Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	60,607	60,607		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Emergency Response Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	335,995	335,995		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Aged Care Units 1-4 (JVA) Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	78,624	78,624		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Aged Care Units (Excl. 1-4) Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	313,465	313,465		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Jones Lake Road Rehab Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	206,746	206,746		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Morawa-Yalgoo Road Maintenance Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	249,964	249,964		NAB	4.10%	At Call
CAB - Insurance Works Reserve	Cash and cash equivalents	0	194,452	194,452		NAB	4.10%	At Call
Term Deposits		0						
TD: ... 5010 (Future Funds 1)	Cash and cash equivalents	0	800,000	800,000		NAB	4.05%	1/12/2025
TD: ... 8706 (Future Funds 2)	Cash and cash equivalents	0	800,000	800,000		NAB	4.05%	1/12/2025
TD: ... 4783 (Community Development Fund)	Cash and cash equivalents	0	500,000	500,000		NAB	4.05%	1/12/2025
Trust Deposits								
Trust Bank	Cash and cash equivalents				1,525	NAB	0.00%	At Call
Total		**2,745,710**	**7,857,551**	**10,603,261**	**1,525**			
Comprising								
Cash and cash equivalents		2,745,710	7,857,551	10,603,261	1,525			
		2,745,710	**7,857,551**	**10,603,261**	**1,525**			

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 and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported as short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of net current assets.

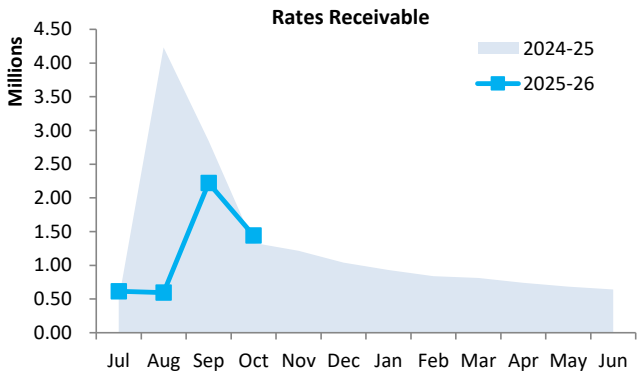
The local government classifies financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following criteria are met:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cashflows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortised cost held with registered financial institutions are listed in this note other financial assets at amortised cost are provided in Note 4 - Other assets.



OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 3
RECEIVABLES

Rates receivable	30 Jun 2025	31 Oct 2025
	$	$
Opening arrears previous years	489,189	642,923
Levied this year	3,732,455	3,778,763
Less - collections to date	(3,578,722)	(2,977,801)
Equals current outstanding	**642,923**	**1,443,885**
Net rates collectable	**642,923**	**1,443,885**
% Collected	84.8%	67.3%

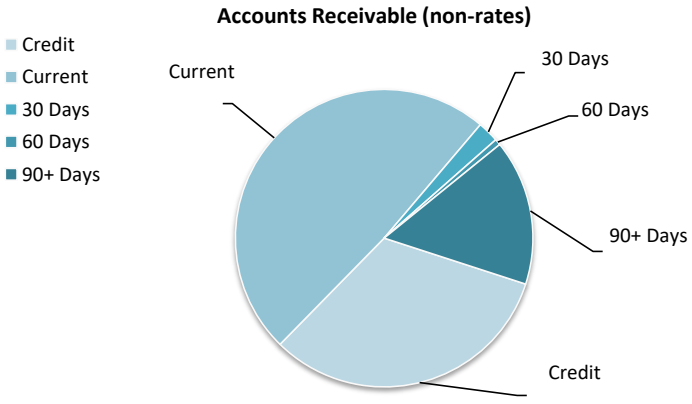


Receivables - general	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Receivables - general	(43,050)	65,034	3,070	875	21,088	47,017
Percentage	(91.6%)	138.3%	6.5%	1.9%	44.9%	
Balance per trial balance						
Sundry receivable						(14,983)
GST receivable						18,169
Increase in Allowance for impairment of receivables from contracts with customers						(25,012)
Total receivables general outstanding						**(4,099)**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

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. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets. Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for impairment of receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that they will not be collectible.



OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 4
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Other current assets	Opening Balance 1 July 2025	Asset Increase	Asset Reduction	Closing Balance 31 Oct 2025
	$	$	$	$
Inventory				
Fuel, Oils and Materials on Hand	6,626	0	0	6,626
Other current assets				
Accrued income	36,294	0	(49,210)	(12,916)
Contract assets				
Contract assets	124,919	0	0	124,919
Total other current assets	**167,839**	**0**	**(49,210)**	**118,629**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

Inventory
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.

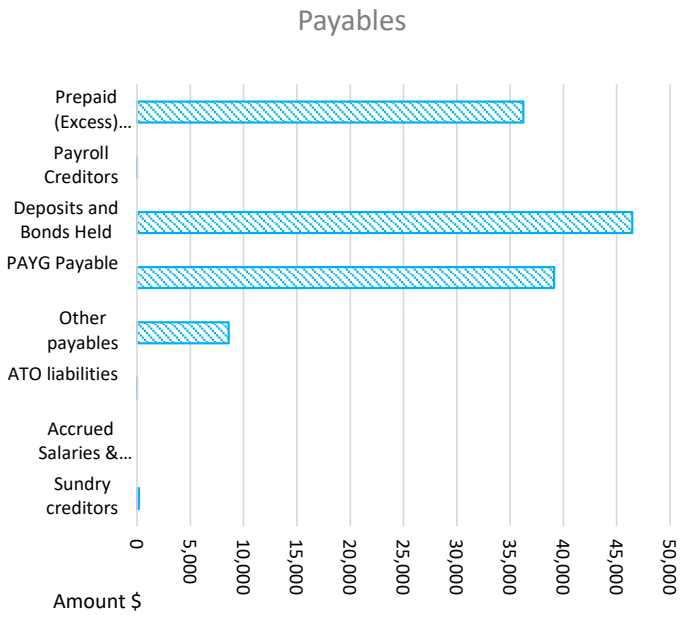
Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services the entity has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time.

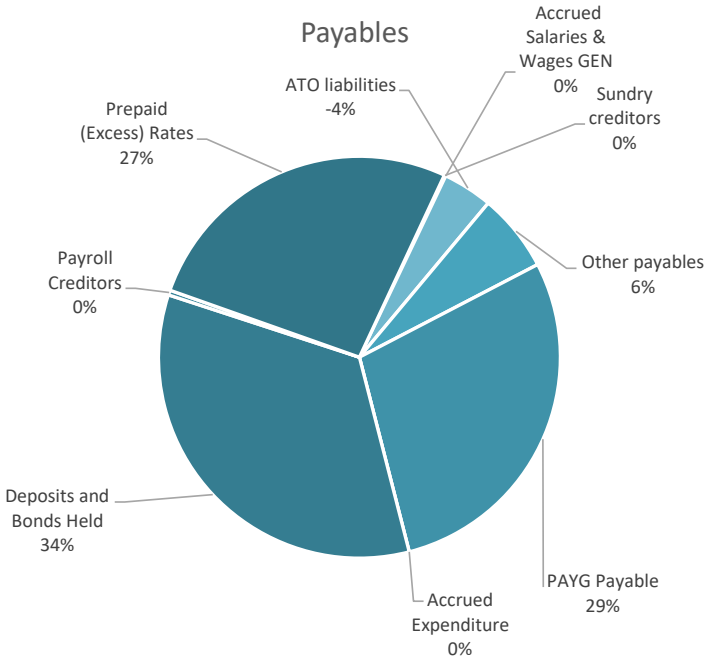
OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 5
Payables

Payables - general	Credit	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Payables - general	0	0	0	5	171	176
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	3%	97%	
Balance per trial balance						
Sundry creditors						176
Accrued Salaries & Wages GEN						0
ATO liabilities						(5,470)
Other payables						8,589
PAYG Payable						39,135
Accrued Expenditure						0
Deposits and Bonds Held						46,466
Payroll Creditors						(532)
Prepaid (Excess) Rates						36,244
Total payables general outstanding						124,608
Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)						

KEY INFORMATION

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Shire 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.



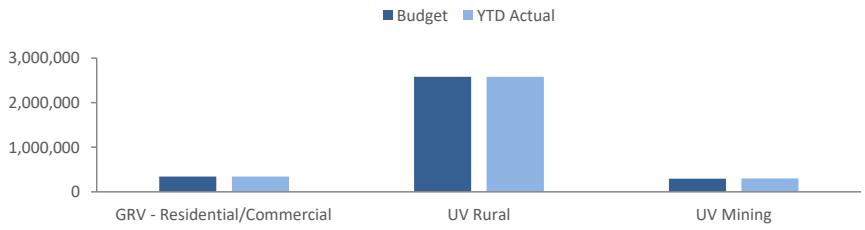


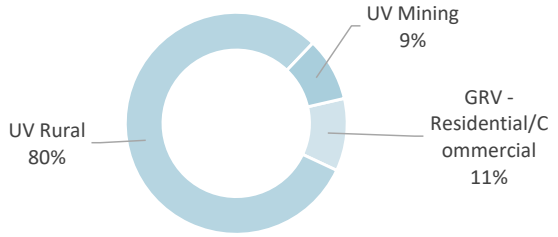
OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 6
RATE REVENUE

General rate revenue		Budget				YTD Actual			
	Rate in $ (cents)	Number of Properties	Rateable Value	Rate Revenue	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue
RATE TYPE				$	$	$	$	$	$
General Rate									
Gross rental valuations									
GRV - Residential/Commercial	0.091876	265	3,705,874	340,480	340,480	340,481	0	0	340,480.86
Unimproved value									
UV Rural	0.016570	201	155,683,000	2,579,231	2,579,231	2,579,667	0	0	2,579,667.37
UV Mining	0.300660	29	990,611	297,127	297,127	297,837	0	0	297,837.12
Sub-Total		**495**	**160,379,485**	**3,216,838**	**3,216,838**	**3,217,985**	**0**	**0**	**3,217,985.35**
Minimum payment	**Minimum $**								
Gross rental valuations									
GRV - Residential/Commercial	369	49	29,423	16,236	16,236	18,081	0	0	18,081
Unimproved value									
UV Rural	369	12	139,700	4,059	4,059	4,428	0	0	4,428
UV Mining	710	11	13,337	9,230	9,230	7,810	0	0	7,810
Sub-total		**72**	**182,460**	**29,525**	**29,525**	**30,319**	**0**	**0**	**30,319**
		567	**160,561,945**	**3,246,363**	**3,246,363**	**3,248,304**	**0**	**0**	**3,248,304**
Discount					(37,000)				(27,567)
Amount from general rates					**3,209,363**				**3,220,738**
Rates Written Off					(10,000)				(64)
Ex-gratia rates		0	0	0	12,230				0
Total general rates					**3,211,593**				**3,220,674**

KEY INFORMATION

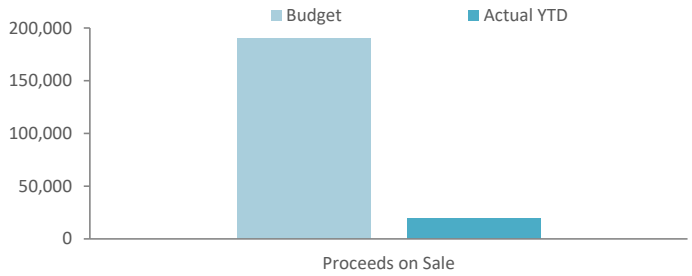
Prepaid rates are, until the taxable event for the rates has occurred, refundable at the request of the ratepayer. Rates received in advance give rise to a financial liability. On 1 July 2023 the prepaid rates were recognised as a financial asset and a related amount was recognised as a financial liability and no income was recognised. When the taxable event occurs the financial liability is extinguished and income recognised for the prepaid rates that have not been refunded.





OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 7
DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

		Updated Budget				YTD Actual			
Asset Ref.	Asset description	Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)	Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	Land								
235	LAND - Lot 368 (2) Prater Street	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
237	LAND - Lot 371 (19) Waddilove Road	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
	Plant and equipment								
	Education and welfare								
252	P&E - P252 Toyota Prado DSL WGN A/T GXL 1GTZ485 - TL Roads	25,000	30,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Transport								
621	P&E - P312 - 2021 Pajero Sport 02MO	23,751	40,000	16,249	0	0	0	0	0
43	P&E - P168 2003 IVECO 6700 Truck	20,645	80,000	59,355	0	0	0	0	0
	Other property and services								
624	P&E - P293 Mitsubishi Pajero Sport - (EMCCS) 0 MO	27,848	40,000	12,152	0	0	0	0	0
		97,244	**190,000**	**92,756**	**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**0**	**0**

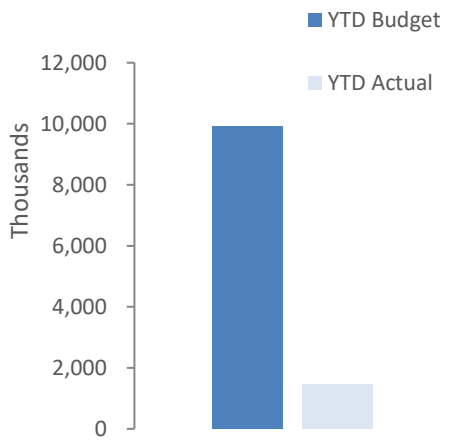


INVESTING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 8
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS

Capital acquisitions	Adopted Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Actual Variance
		$	$	$	$
Land and Buildings	4,464,000	4,464,000	184,879	**156,679**	(28,200)
Plant and equipment	868,600	868,600	320,600	**307,329**	(13,271)
Infrastructure - roads	3,401,724	3,401,724	377,955	**853,592**	475,637
Infrastructure - Footpaths	260,000	260,000	28,888	**9,899**	(18,989)
Infrastructure - Parks & Ovals	125,370	125,370	0	**9,529**	9,529
Infrastructure - Sewerage	50,000	50,000	50,000	**4,971**	(45,029)
Infrastructure - Other	736,000	736,000	56,000	**119,512**	63,512
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	**9,905,694**	**9,905,694**	**1,018,322**	**1,461,512**	**443,190**
Capital Acquisitions Funded By:					
		$	$	$	$
Capital grants and contributions	5,949,676	5,949,676	551,656	**269,155**	(282,501)
Borrowings	700,000	700,000	0	**0**	0
Other (disposals & C/Fwd)	190,000	190,000	40,000	**20,000**	(20,000)
Cash backed reserves					
Plant Replacement Reserve	418,000	418,000	0	**0**	0
Community & Economic Development Reserve	367,612	367,612	0	**0**	0
Sewerage Reserve	75,000	75,000	0	**0**	0
Future Fund Grants (Interest) Reserve	40,000	40,000	0	**0**	0
Future Fund (Principal) Reserve	58,005	58,005	0	**0**	0
Insurance Works Reserve	159,792	159,792	0	**0**	0
Contribution - operations	**1,947,609**	**1,947,609**	**426,666**	**1,172,357**	745,691
Capital funding total	**9,905,694**	**9,905,694**	**1,018,322**	**1,461,512**	**443,190**

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the local government includes the cost of all materials used in the construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead. Certain asset classes may be revalued on a regular basis such that the carrying values are not materially different from fair value. Assets carried at fair value are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined using fair value at reporting date.



INVESTING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 8
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED)

Capital expenditure total
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.

Level of completion indicator, please see table at the end of this note for further detail.

Account/Job Description	Adopted Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Variance (Under)/ Over
Buildings					
Building Capital Works - Early Childhood Education Centre	(3,700,000)	(3,700,000)	0	0	0
Unallocated Budget	(25,000)	(25,000)	(8,332)	0	8,332
Lot 377 (24) Barnes St Capital	(25,000)	(25,000)	(8,332)	0	8,332
Lot 350 (17) Broad Ave Capital	(25,000)	(25,000)	(8,332)	0	8,332
Reserve 3931 Oval House Mtce	(25,000)	(25,000)	(8,332)	0	8,332
18A Evans Street, Morawa	(25,000)	(25,000)	(8,332)	0	8,332
24 Harley Street, Morawa	(10,000)	(10,000)	(3,332)	(55)	3,277
2 Caulfield St Old Docs House Capital	(63,000)	(63,000)	(21,000)	0	21,000
New Koolanooka Public Conveniences	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	0	20,000
Town Hall & Old Chambers	(134,000)	(134,000)	0	(3,106)	(3,106)
Recreation Centre - Renewals	(82,000)	(82,000)	0	(32,415)	(32,415)
Interim Depot Construction Works	(50,000)	(50,000)	(5,555)	(56,062)	(50,507)
Old Depot Demolition Works	0	0	0	(65,041)	(65,041)
Admin Office Upgrade/Renewal	(280,000)	(280,000)	(93,332)	0	93,332
	(4,464,000)	(4,464,000)	(184,879)	(156,679)	28,200
Plant & Equipment					
Purchase Of Cdo Vehicle	(38,000)	(38,000)	0	0	0
Purchase Plant & Equipment - Sewerage	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	0	25,000
Purchase Of New Iveco Truck	(450,000)	(450,000)	0	0	0
Purchase Of Street Sweeper	(235,600)	(235,600)	(235,600)	(226,981)	8,619
Purchase Of Mws Vehicle	(60,000)	(60,000)	0	(38,921)	(38,921)
Purchase Of Emccs Vehicle	(60,000)	(60,000)	(60,000)	(41,426)	18,574
	(868,600)	(868,600)	(320,600)	(307,329)	13,271
Infrastructure Other					
Infrastructure Other	(30,000)	(30,000)	0	0	0
Tennis Courts Resurfacing	(650,000)	(650,000)	0	(118,445)	(118,445)
Tennis Courts Refencing	(56,000)	(56,000)	(56,000)	(589)	55,411
	(736,000)	(736,000)	(56,000)	(119,512)	(63,512)
Infrastructure Sewerage					
Sewerage Upgrade	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(4,971)	45,029
	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(4,971)	45,029
Infrastructure Parks & Ovals					
Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	0	0	0	(1,480)	(1,480)
Solomon Terrace Redevelopment	(125,370)	(125,370)	0	(8,049)	(8,049)
	(125,370)	(125,370)	0	(9,529)	(9,529)
Infrastructure Roads					
Black Spot Evaside Rd Stage 2 Expenditure	(537,000)	(537,000)	(59,666)	(275)	59,391
Norton Road 2025/26 Gravel Resheet 2Km	(167,720)	(167,720)	(18,633)	(53,180)	(34,547)
Collins Road 2024/25	0	0	0	(9,031)	(9,031)
Collins Road 2025/26 Gravel Resheet 2Km	(147,445)	(147,445)	(16,380)	(85,390)	(69,010)
White Road - Gravel Resheeting	0	0	0	(190)	(190)
Jones Lake Road 2025/26 Reseal	(211,916)	(211,916)	(23,545)	0	23,545
Krummel Road 2025/26 Culvert Replacement	(51,805)	(51,805)	(5,755)	(23,505)	(17,750)
Malcolm Road 2025/26 Gravel Resheet 2Km	(277,230)	(277,230)	(30,801)	(15,360)	15,441
Broad Avenue 2025/26 Reseal	(52,048)	(52,048)	(5,782)	0	5,782
Olden Road 2025/26 Gravel Resheet 1Km	(75,337)	(75,337)	(8,369)	(5,120)	3,249
Nanekine Road 2024/25 Section	(511,223)	(511,223)	(56,802)	(18,790)	38,012
Nanekine Road 2025/26 Reconstruct	(450,000)	(450,000)	(50,000)	0	50,000
Morawa Yalgoo Road 2025/26 Reconstruction Section 1	(450,000)	(450,000)	(50,000)	(456,375)	(406,375)
Morawa Yalgoo Road 2025/26 Reconstruction Section 2	(450,000)	(450,000)	(50,000)	(186,375)	(136,375)
Sign Renewals	(20,000)	(20,000)	(2,222)	0	2,222
	(3,401,724)	(3,401,724)	(377,955)	(853,592)	(475,637)
Infrastructure Footpaths					
Broad Ave Dual Use Path	(62,500)	(62,500)	(6,944)	(4,801)	2,143
Gill Street Dual Use Path	(62,500)	(62,500)	(6,944)	(5,098)	1,846
Prater Street Dual Use Path	(135,000)	(135,000)	(15,000)	0	15,000
	(260,000)	(260,000)	(28,888)	(9,899)	18,989
	(9,905,694)	(9,905,694)	(1,018,322)	(1,461,512)	(443,190)

Repayments - borrowings

Information on borrowings			New Loans			Principal Repayments			Principal Outstanding			Interest Repayments		
Particulars	Loan No.	1 July 2025	Actual	Amended Budget	Adopted Budget	Actual	Amended Budget	Adopted Budget	Actual	Amended Budget	Adopted Budget	Actual	Amended Budget	Adopted Budget
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Education and welfare														
Early Childhood and Family Centre	143	0	0	365,000	365,000	0	14,595	14,595	0	350,405	350,405	0	10,744	10,744
Housing														
24 Harley Street - Staff Housing	136	217,081	0	0	0	0	17,067	17,067	217,081	200,014	200,014	(350)	9,850	9,850
Recreation and culture														
Netball Courts Redevelopment	139	145,008	0	0	0	6,361	12,774	12,774	138,647	132,234	132,234	397	3,267	3,267
Tennis Courts Renewal Project	142	0	0	220,000	220,000	0	8,797	8,797	0	211,203	211,203	0	6,476	6,476
		362,089	0	585,000	585,000	6,361	53,233	53,233	355,728	893,856	893,856	47	30,337	30,337
Self supporting loans														
Recreation and culture														
Self Supporting Loan - Tennis Club - Court Renewa		0	0	115,000	115,000	0	9,372	9,372	0	105,628	105,628	0	5,945	5,945
		0	0	115,000	115,000	0	9,372	9,372	0	105,628	105,628	0	5,945	5,945
Total		362,089	0	700,000	700,000	6,361	62,605	62,605	355,728	999,484	999,484	47	36,282	36,282
Current borrowings		29,841							23,480					
Non-current borrowings		332,248							332,248					
		362,089							355,728					

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
	$	$				$	%	$	$	$
Early Childhhod and Family Centre	0	365,000	WATC	Debenture	10	93,979	4.5774	0	365,000	0
Tennis Court Renewal	0	115,000	WATC	Debenture	10	30,117	4.6964	0	115,000	0
Tennis Court Renewal	0	220,000	WATC	Debenture	10	56,645	4.5774	0	220,000	0
	0	700,000				**180,741**		**0**	700,000	0

KEY INFORMATION

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 10
LEASE LIABILITIES

The Shire has no lease liabilites to report as at 31 October 2025

KEY INFORMATION

At inception of a contract, the Shire assesses if the contract contains or is 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 lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using 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.

All contracts classified as short-term leases (i.e. a lease with a remaining term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Cash backed reserve

Reserve name	Opening Balance	Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Leave Reserve	258,017	8,386	3,266	0	0	0	0	266,403	261,283
Plant Replacement Reserve	639,091	20,770	8,090	422,581	0	(418,000)	0	664,442	647,182
Capital Works Reserve	679,230	22,075	8,599	100,000	0	0	0	801,305	687,829
Community & Economic Development Reserve	1,421,847	46,210	23,806	0	0	(367,612)	0	1,100,445	1,445,653
Sewerage Reserve	731,105	23,761	9,255	60,000	0	(75,000)	0	739,866	740,361
Future Fund Grants (Interest) Reserve	311,565	10,126	36,954	58,005	0	(40,000)	0	339,696	348,519
Future Fund (Principal) Reserve	2,099,729	68,241	12,151	0	0	(58,005)	0	2,109,965	2,111,880
Aged Care Units (Excl. 1-4) Reserve	309,671	10,064	3,794	10,000	0	0	0	329,735	313,465
Legal Fees Reserve	59,849	1,945	758	10,000	0	0	0	71,794	60,607
Emergency Response Reserve	331,794	10,783	4,200	0	0	0	0	342,577	335,995
Aged Care Units 1-4 (JVA) Reserve	77,516	2,519	1,108	0	0	0	0	80,035	78,624
Swimming Pool Reserve	172,806	5,616	2,188	20,000	0	0	0	198,422	174,993
Jones Lake Road Rehab Reserve	204,161	6,635	2,585	20,000	0	0	0	230,796	206,746
Morawa-Yalgoo Road Maintenance Reserve	249,964	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	299,964	249,964
Insurance Works Reserve	194,452	0	0	0	0	(159,792)	0	34,660	194,452
	7,740,798	**237,131**	**116,753**	**750,586**	**0**	**(1,118,409)**	**0**	**7,610,106**	**7,857,551**

OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 12
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other Current Liabilities	Note	Opening Balance 1 Jul 2025	Liability Increase	Liability Reduction	Closing Balance 31 Oct 2025
		$	$	$	$
Other liabilities					
- Contract liabilities	**12**	31,525	0	(3,741)	27,784
- Capital grant/contribution liabilities	**13**	124,575	494,977	(269,155)	350,398
Total other liabilities		156,100	494,977	(272,895)	**378,182**
Provisions					
Annual leave		74,995	0	0	74,995
Long service leave		99,176	0	0	99,176
Total Provisions		174,170	0	0	**174,170**
Total Other Current Liabilities					**552,352**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

KEY INFORMATION

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 BENEFIT PROVISIONS

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 calculation of net current assets.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Shire's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Long-term employee benefits 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.

CONTRACT LIABILITIES

An entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

CAPITAL GRANT/CONTRIBUTION LIABILITIES

Grants to acquire or construct recognisable non-financial assets to identified specifications be constructed to be controlled by the Shire are recognised as a liability until such time as the Shire satisfies its obligations under the agreement.

NOTE 13
GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Provider	Unspent Grant, Subsidies and Contributions Liability				Grants, Subsidies and Contributions Revenue			
	Liability 1 Jul 2025	Increase in Liability	Liability Reduction (As revenue)	Current Liability 31 Oct 2025	Adopted Budget Revenue	Amended Annual Budget	Amended YTD Budget	YTD Actual Revenue
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Grants and Subsidies								
General purpose funding								
Grants- FAGS WALGGC - General	0	0	0	0	820,760	820,760	205,190	221,718
Grants- FAGS WALGGC - Local Roads	0	0	0	0	386,382	386,382	96,596	99,612
Law, order, public safety								
DFES Operating Grant - Bush Fire Brigade	0	0	0	0	21,590	21,590	10,794	6,067
Education and welfare								
COTA WA Seniors Week Grant Income	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	332	0
Bike Week/Transport-WestCycle Grant Income	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	332	0
Morawa Youth Skills Clinics Grant Income	0	0	0	0	2,500	2,500	832	0
Dept of Communities Youth Week WA Grant Income	0	0	0	0	3,000	3,000	1,000	0
WAPF Safe Street Morawa Grant Income	6,689	0	(3,741)	2,948	2,500	2,500	832	3,741
Community amenities								
Grant Income for Art Gallery	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	0
Recreation and culture								
DLGSC RETB Grant Income - Gallery Upgrade	24,836	0	0	24,836	0	0	0	0
NADC Australia Day Grant	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	0	0
Direct Grant (MRWA)	0	0	0	0	213,754	213,754	213,754	213,754
	31,525.12	**0**	**(3,741)**	**27,784**	**1,507,486**	**1,507,486**	**529,662**	**544,892**
Contributions								
Education and welfare								
Other Income	0	0	0	0	500	500	164	0
Community amenities								
Drummuster Contribution	0	0	0	0	250	250	80	0
Community Benefit Contribution	0	0	0	0	20,000	20,000	6,664	0
Recreation and culture								
Event Income - Other Culture	0	0	0	0	1,800	1,800	600	0
Transport								
Street Lighting Subsidy (MRWA)	0	0	0	0	105,200	105,200	35,064	0
Maintenance Contribution - Silverlake - Morawa Yalgoo Road	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	25,000	45,848
Road Maintenance Contribution	0	0	0	0	55,000	55,000	13,750	0
Other property and services								
Income related to Unclassified	0	0	0	0	500	500	164	0
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**283,250**	**283,250**	**81,486**	**45,848**
TOTALS	**31,525**	**0**	**(3,741)**	**27,784**	**1,790,736**	**1,790,736**	**611,148**	**590,740**

NOTE 14
CAPITAL GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

	Unspent Non Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions Liability				Non Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions Revenue			
Provider	Liability 1 Jul 2025	Increase in Liability	Liability Reduction (As revenue)	Current Liability 31 Oct 2025	Adopted Budget Revenue	Amended Annual Budget	Amended YTD Budget	YTD Actual Revenue
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital Grants and Subsidies								
Education and welfare								
Growing Regions Program - Early Childhood Education Centre Income	0	0	0	0	2,234,775	2,234,775	0	0
Lotterywest - Early Childhood Education Centre Income	0	0	0	0	732,613	732,613	0	0
Recreation and culture								
LRCIP 4 Grant - Solomon Terrace	0	0	0	0	125,370	125,370	0	0
Grant Funding - Town Hall & Old Chambers	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	0
CSRFF - Tennis Courts Resurfacing Income	0	0	0	0	215,000	215,000	0	0
Transport								
MRWA Grant - RRG - Nanekine Rd - Reconstruct 25/26	0	72,000	0	72,000	180,000	180,000	72,000	0
MRWA Grant - RRG - Morawa Yalgoo Rd - Reconstruction Section 1 25/26	0	120,000	(120,000)	0	300,000	300,000	120,000	120,000
MRWA Grant - RRG - Morawa Yalgoo Rd - Reconstruction Section 2 25/26	0	120,000	(120,000)	0	300,000	300,000	120,000	120,000
MRWA Grant - RRG - Nanekine Road - Widen & Seal	61,140	0	(18,790)	42,350	241,140	241,140	96,456	18,790
RTR Grant - White Road - Gravel Resheeting	32,685	0	(190)	32,495	0	0	0	190
RTR Grant - Norton Road 2025/26 Gravel Resheet 2Km	0	0	0	0	167,720	167,720	0	0
RTR Grant - Collins Road 2025/26 Gravel Resheet 2Km	0	0	0	0	147,445	147,445	0	0
RTR Grant - Jones Lake Road 2025/26 Reseal	0	0	0	0	211,916	211,916	0	0
RTR Grant - Krummel Road 2025/26 Culvert Replacement	0	0	0	0	51,805	51,805	0	0
RTR Grant - Malcolm Road 2025/26 Gravel Resheet 2Km	0	0	0	0	277,230	277,230	0	0
RTR Grant - Broad Avenue 2025/26 Reseal	0	0	0	0	52,048	52,048	0	0
RTR Grant - Olden Road 2025/26 Gravel Resheet 1Km	0	0	0	0	75,337	75,337	0	0
MRWA Black Spot Grant - Evaside Road Stage 2	0	143,200	(275)	142,925	358,000	358,000	143,200	275
WA Bicycle Network Grant - Broad Street Footpath	15,375	10,375	(4,801)	20,949	30,750	30,750	0	4,801
WA Bicycle Network Grant - Gill Street Footpath	15,375	10,375	(5,098)	20,652	30,750	30,750	0	5,098
WA Bicycle Network Grant - Prater Street Dual Use Path	0	19,027	0	19,027	67,777	67,777	0	0
	124,575	**494,977**	**(269,155)**	**350,398**	**5,849,676**	**5,849,676**	**551,656**	**269,155**
Capital Contributions								
Recreation and culture								
Tennis Club - Tennis Courts Resurfacing Contribution	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	0	0
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100,000**	**100,000**	**0**	**0**
Total Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	**124,575**	**494,977**	**(269,155)**	**350,398**	**5,949,676**	**5,949,676**	**551,656**	**269,155**

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

NOTE 15
TRUST FUND

Funds held at balance date which are required by legislation to be credited to the trust fund and which are not included in the financial statements are as follows:

Description	Opening Balance 1 July 2025	Amount Received	Amount Paid	Closing Balance 31 Oct 2025
	$	$	$	$
Drug Action Group	660	0	0	**660**
Youth Fund Raising	865	0	0	**865**
	1,525	**0**	**0**	**1,525**

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

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 or 10.00% whichever is the greater.

				Explanation of positive variances		Explanation of negative variances	
Reporting Program	**Var. $**	**Var. %**		**Timing**	**Permanent**	**Timing**	**Permanent**
	$	%					
Revenue from operating activities							
Fees and charges	(109,599)	(13.66%)	▼			Various fees and charges are budgeted to be received ahead of actually being received. Some significant areas are caravan park revenue and private works revenue.	
Other revenue	(24,014)	(76.86%)	▼			Diesel fuel rebate income running behind budget.	
Profit on disposal of assets	(13,817)	(100.00%)	▼			Profit on disposal of assets is running behind budget schedule.	
Expenditure from operating activities							
Employee costs	185,597	18.63%	▲	Various employee cost expense accounts running behind budget.			
Materials and contracts	340,520	38.77%	▲	Various material and contract expense accounts running behind budget.			
Utility charges	42,877	27.85%	▲	Various utility charges contract expense accounts running behind budget.			
Other expenditure	39,231	64.69%	▲	Various other expenditure expense accounts running behind budget with members sitting fees being the most significant.			
Investing activities							
Proceeds from Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	(282,501)	(51.21%)	▼			Actual capital grant revenue recognised is behind budget phasing. Revenue recognition is generally tied to capital works which the funding is associated with. Capital works is currently behind budget.	
Proceeds from disposal of assets	(20,000)	(50.00%)	▼		Proceeds from the sale of 2 Prater St and 19 Waddilove Rd were not budgeted for.		
Payments for Infrastructure	(484,661)	(94.50%)	▼			Capital Works currently ahead of budget phasing. See Note 8 for project details.	

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

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 or 10.00% whichever is the greater.

				Explanation of positive variances		Explanation of negative variances	
Reporting Program	**Var. $**	**Var. %**		**Timing**	**Permanent**	**Timing**	**Permanent**
	$	%					
Financing activities							
Transfer to reserves	(60,469)	(107.44%)	▼	Transfers to reserve occurring ahead of budget phasing.			

Shire of Morawa
Bank Reconciliation Report
For Period Ending 31 October 2025

	Municipal Account	Municipal Online Saver	Trust Account	Reserve Account	Term Deposits - Reserves
Balance as per Bank Statement	1,588,011.11	1,156,894.03	1,525.11	5,757,551.06	2,100,000.00
Balance as per General Ledger	1,599,620.05	1,156,894.03	1,525.11	5,757,551.06	2,100,000.00
Outstanding Deposits					
Unpresented Payments	($150.00)				
Outstanding Deposits	$11,758.94				
	1,599,620.05	1,156,894.03	1,525.11	5,757,551.06	2,100,000.00
Difference	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Shire of Morawa

List of Payments Report

For Period Ending 31 October 2025

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
EFT19709	10/10/2025	North Midlands Electrical	Replace lighting admin office and Town Hall	1300.64	6
EFT19710	10/10/2025	Morawa Medical Centre	Medical supplies, Starlink & Pre-employment medical	6828.80	6
EFT19711	10/10/2025	Nutrien Ag Solutions	Sewerage scheme maintenance and repairs.	2347.40	6
EFT19712	10/10/2025	Canine Control	Ranger Services - Monday 4 August 2025	1120.86	6
EFT19713	10/10/2025	Marketforce - Omnicom Media Group	Tennis Court redevelopment	247.91	6
EFT19714	10/10/2025	Geraldton Mower & Repairs Specialists	Retirement Gift	942.00	6
EFT19715	10/10/2025	Local Government Professionals Australia WA	2025-26 Bronze Local Government Subscription	660.00	6
EFT19716	10/10/2025	McLeods Lawyers	Legal Fees - Sale of Vacant Land	2064.15	6
EFT19717	10/10/2025	ReadyTech User Group WA Inc (IT Vision)	2025/2026 Membership fees ReadyTech	847.00	6
EFT19718	10/10/2025	Officeworks	Office works order - stationary stock	281.18	6
EFT19719	10/10/2025	Pat's Mobile Mechanical	replace bearing on flail mower P999 Small plant	1165.12	6
EFT19720	10/10/2025	Canine Control - Additional Services	Ranger Services Corella Culling - 6 August 2025	990.00	6
EFT19721	10/10/2025	Bob Waddell Consultant	Assistance with Monthly Financials July 2025	836.00	6
EFT19722	10/10/2025	Daphne's Timeless Treats	Council Lunch for Wednesday 23rd July 2025	384.00	6
EFT19723	10/10/2025	Cloud Collections Pty Ltd	Court Filling fees/Debt collection	704.90	6
EFT19724	10/10/2025	Wallace Plumbing and Gas	Annual testing / repair of backflow device	375.98	6
EFT19725	10/10/2025	Rowe Contractors	Reconstruction of Morawa Yalgoo Road Upgrade 2025/26 Section 2	297000.00	6
EFT19726	10/10/2025	Australia Post	Postage fees & charges for July 2025	153.20	6
EFT19727	10/10/2025	Paterson Architects Pty Ltd	Shire of Morawa Depot Redevelopment	13372.70	6
EFT19728	10/10/2025	Integrated ICT	Managed Services Agreement for FY25-26 Monthly charges	4965.77	6
EFT19729	10/10/2025	Eva Grace Mullaley	Guest Speaker - NAIDOC	1500.00	6
EFT19730	20/10/2025	Rip-It Security Shredding	Monthly Fee - Secure storage	104.50	6
EFT19731	20/10/2025	Hersey's Safety Pty Ltd	PPE for Shire Depot	784.96	6
EFT19732	20/10/2025	Morawa Drapery Store (MJ & BL Thornton Pty	Safety Boots.	199.95	6
EFT19733	20/10/2025	Geraldton Mower & Repairs Specialists	Small plant service and repair kits.	618.00	6
EFT19734	20/10/2025	Local Government Professionals Australia WA	5x elearning- Introduction to Procurement in Local Government	550.00	6
EFT19735	20/10/2025	State Library of WA	Better Beginings Program 2025/26	55.00	6
EFT19736	20/10/2025	Total Toilets	Monthly Hire - Portable Toilet Krummel Road	1097.73	6
EFT19737	20/10/2025	Great Southern Fuel Supplies	Fuel Card Purchases for the month of August x 3 vehicles	956.35	6

Shire of Morawa

List of Payments Report

For Period Ending 31 October 2025

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
EFT19738	20/10/2025	Astrotourism WA (Stargazers Club)	Astrotourism Towns Membership 2025/26	3850.00	6
EFT19739	20/10/2025	Bookeasy Australia Pty Ltd	Monthly Fee - Booking software - C Park	134.31	6
EFT19740	20/10/2025	Cohesis Pty Ltd	Agendi Request Licence renewal - 30 September 2026	3245.00	6
EFT19741	20/10/2025	Wallace Plumbing and Gas	Major plumbing works- Childcare, Harley St, Sewerage upgrade	12547.98	6
EFT19742	20/10/2025	Integrated ICT	Monthly Charges - IT Service Agreement	7229.84	6
EFT19743	20/10/2025	Spring Hill Logistics	wet hire digger to remove old culvert and lift in new	3908.30	6
EFT19744	20/10/2025	Australia's Golden Outback	Australian Golden Outback Holiday Planner- Shire Page	2524.50	6
EFT19745	20/10/2025	North Midlands Electrical	Replacement of swithboard at Recreation Centre	17828.25	6
EFT19746	20/10/2025	Rip-It Security Shredding	Supply and Collect 240L Document bins x2	152.00	6
EFT19747	20/10/2025	Morawa Medical Centre	Pre Employment Medical+Urine/Drug anlaysis x 3	940.50	6
EFT19748	20/10/2025	Morawa Traders	Various products for Shire	47.57	6
EFT19749	20/10/2025	WesTrac Equipment Pty Ltd	Parts - Grader	45.00	6
EFT19750	20/10/2025	Market Creations Agency Pty Ltd	Council Registers Bundle on Shire website	5687.00	6
EFT19751	20/10/2025	IT Vision Australia Pty Ltd (ReadyTech)	Universal Journal Corrections	1039.50	6
EFT19752	20/10/2025	Refuel Australia	Supply of Diesel to Depot	16371.65	6
EFT19753	20/10/2025	Canine Control	Ranger Services for 2 Sept 2025	3362.58	6
EFT19754	20/10/2025	GH Country Courier	Freight Charges for Mattresses for Caravan Park	332.64	6
EFT19755	20/10/2025	Greenfield Technical Services	Prep & submit clearing permit for Upgrade of Nanekine Rd	11583.26	6
EFT19756	20/10/2025	Mitchell & Brown Retravision	Mattresses - Caravan Park	1598.00	6
EFT19757	20/10/2025	Geraldton Mower & Repairs Specialists	Cordless Blower, Vaccum & Battery	1297.00	6
EFT19758	20/10/2025	Local Government Professionals Australia WA	LG Pro Annual State Conference 2025	1640.00	6
EFT19759	20/10/2025	Blackwoods Geraldton	Tools for Shire Depot	2171.26	6
EFT19760	20/10/2025	Officeworks	Officeworks order - stationary	449.80	6
EFT19761	20/10/2025	Great Southern Fuel Supplies	Fuel Card Purchases x 3 vehicles x 2mths	2767.46	6
EFT19762	20/10/2025	DMIRS (Department of Mines, Industry	BSL - September 2025	56.65	6
EFT19763	20/10/2025	Avon Waste	Domestic & Commercial Waste Collection	7512.12	6
EFT19764	20/10/2025	Art Install	Setting up for Art Gallery - Roads Board	27807.85	6
EFT19765	20/10/2025	Juurlu Baba Yamitji Pty Ltd	Traffic Management Plan (NAIDOC 2025) and (Christmas Festival)	1100.00	6
EFT19766	20/10/2025	Canine Control - Additional Services	Ranger Services Corella Culling - Sept 2025	990.00	6
EFT19767	20/10/2025	Bob Waddell Consultant	Assistance with financials	9284.00	6
EFT19768	20/10/2025	Cohesis Pty Ltd	2024-2025 Provision of Strategic ICT services	2200.00	6
EFT19769	20/10/2025	Daphne's Timeless Treats	Catering Council Meeting	324.00	6
EFT19770	20/10/2025	Cleanpak Total Solutions	Cleaning products for Various shire amenities	1894.25	6

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Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
EFT19771	20/10/2025	Cloud Collections Pty Ltd	Legal Fees - A85	529.20	6
EFT19772	20/10/2025	Wallace Plumbing and Gas	Repair burst water main Town Hall & blockage at Oval	5494.68	6
EFT19773	20/10/2025	Eftsure Pty Ltd	Eftsure Annual service fee 20/9/2025 - 19/9/2026	5508.36	6
EFT19774	20/10/2025	ATC Work Smart	Admin Trainee - Workplace Skills Tues & Thurs	313.06	6
EFT19775	20/10/2025	ROSMECH SALES & SERVICE PTY LTD	Azura MC210 Compact Pavement & Footpath Sweeper	249189.60	6
EFT19776	20/10/2025	Southern Cross Broadband Pty Ltd	Monthly Fixed Wireless Internet - Gym	119.00	6
EFT19777	20/10/2025	Bambury	Sheets and Pillowcases for caravan park	1270.83	6
EFT19778	20/10/2025	Integrated ICT	Adobe License - Annual x 1	386.07	6
EFT19779	20/10/2025	Brad Douglas	Reimbursement for Starlink	139.00	6
EFT19780	20/10/2025	Graeme Hedditch	Relocation Expenses & reimbursement	3677.18	6
EFT19781	21/10/2025	WA College of Agriculture - Morawa	2025 graduation donation	100.00	6
EFT19782	21/10/2025	Mid West Auto Group	New plant purchase - replace P293 & P312	87527.93	6
EFT19783	21/10/2025	Medelect Biomedical Services	Annual programmed preventative maintenance - Medical Centre	2420.00	6
EFT19784	21/10/2025	Dongara Denison Smash Repairs	Excess for P294 repair	300.00	6
EFT19785	21/10/2025	Boya Equipment Pty Ltd	Kubota mower repairs	2375.67	6
EFT19786	21/10/2025	Kennedys (Australasia) Partnership	Deed of settlement - Professional charges	4356.00	6
EFT19787	30/10/2025	North Midlands Electrical	Various Areas - Electrical works x 9 jobs	13641.62	6
EFT19788	30/10/2025	Rip-It Security Shredding	Collection/Storage of Secure Archive Documents	104.50	6
EFT19789	30/10/2025	Morawa Medical Centre	Pre employment medical expenses /Urine Drug Analysis x1	313.50	6
EFT19790	30/10/2025	Refuel Australia	Lubes and equipment for small plant maintenance.	2226.99	6
EFT19791	30/10/2025	Canine Control	Ranger Services - 22 September 2025	2241.72	6
EFT19792	30/10/2025	Geraldton Lock and Key	Keys cut for Various Shire properties & key/lock maintenance	1174.80	6
EFT19793	30/10/2025	Frank Gilmour	Pest inspection and control of Shire Properties	10512.00	6
EFT19794	30/10/2025	Jason Signmakers	Signs for the Depot	488.62	6
EFT19795	30/10/2025	Geraldton Mower & Repairs Specialists	Honda Buffalo HRU216SP.	1899.00	6
EFT19796	30/10/2025	McLeods Lawyers	Easement Lot 66 (26 Winfield Street)	434.28	6
EFT19797	30/10/2025	Aerodrome Management Services Pty Ltd	Morawa Compliance Support - Qtr	3177.10	6
EFT19798	30/10/2025	Coates Hire	Hire of mini digger day rate (2 days)	575.84	6
EFT19799	30/10/2025	Evaside Pty Ltd (The J & L Jewell Family Trust)	53 Loads of water from Cooks dam	3498.00	6
EFT19800	30/10/2025	Medical Director	Support - Clinical Standard Subscription	1374.45	6
EFT19801	30/10/2025	Great Southern Fuel Supplies	Fuel Card Purchases	708.35	6

Shire of Morawa

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For Period Ending 31 October 2025

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
EFT19802	30/10/2025	Infinitum Technologies Pty Ltd	Monthly IT Services for Drs Surgery September 2025	3984.55	6
EFT19803	30/10/2025	Avon Waste	Rubbish Collection	8035.15	6
EFT19804	30/10/2025	Mitchell and Brown Communications	Quarterly Security Monitoring Drs Surgery	161.08	6
EFT19805	30/10/2025	Pat's Mobile Mechanical	Repairs to small plant and equipment	2567.08	6
EFT19806	30/10/2025	Geraldton Building Services & Cabinets Pty	Repair water damage to bedroom	5045.70	6
EFT19807	30/10/2025	Major Motors Pty Ltd	Tailgate freight - Malaga to Morawa.	198.00	6
EFT19808	30/10/2025	Canine Control - Additional Services	Ranger Services Corella Culling September 2025	990.00	6
EFT19809	30/10/2025	Morawa Amateur Swimming Club Inc	Council Ordinary Meeting Catering 18/09	250.00	6
EFT19810	30/10/2025	Bob Waddell Consultant	Assistance with Monthly Financials	14388.00	6
EFT19811	30/10/2025	Bookeasy Australia Pty Ltd	Bookeasy Accommodation Booking Software	134.31	6
EFT19812	30/10/2025	RelianSys Pty Ltd	RelianSys Annual Software Access Fees 19/1/2026 - 18/1/2027	2555.00	6
EFT19813	30/10/2025	Cleanpak Total Solutions	Cleaning Products for Shire amennities	1052.90	6
EFT19814	30/10/2025	LG Best Practices Pty Ltd	Rates - general enquiries, processing schedules and interim notices	8624.00	6
EFT19815	30/10/2025	ATC Work Smart	Admin Trainee - Workplace Skills Tues & Thu	309.68	6
EFT19816	30/10/2025	Australia Post	Postage Fees & Charges for September	800.59	6
EFT19817	30/10/2025	ROSMECH SALES & SERVICE PTY LTD	Registration on new Road Sweeper	452.40	6
EFT19818	30/10/2025	Integrated ICT	Monthly Charges - IT Service Agreement	13873.21	6
EFT19819	30/10/2025	SUPAGAS PTY LTD	Rental on 45kg Gas Bottle	132.00	6
EFT19820	30/10/2025	JB Hi-Fi Business	New Work Mobile - For MWS	995.74	6
EFT19821	30/10/2025	Aimee Sanders	Relocation Expenses Shire Staff	1373.94	6
EFT19822	30/10/2025	Shire of Murray	Reimbursement for Long Service Leave Liability	11149.97	6
EFT19823	30/10/2025	Winc	Photocopier usage charges from July 2025 to June 2026	1544.32	6
			Total EFT Payments	**979,071.34**	

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For Period Ending 31 October 2025

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
DD10638.1	09/10/2025	Beam Super	Superannuation on Payrun #141 FN end 08/10/2025	12408.55	6
DD10657.1	23/10/2025	Beam Super	Superannuation on Payrun #142, FN end 22/10/25	11897.93	6
DD10679.1	01/10/2025	Exetel Pty Ltd	Monthly Charge on Internet for 1/10/2025 - 31/10/2025	975.00	6
DD10680.1	03/10/2025	Synergy	Electricity Expenses & Usage 24 June - 21 August 2025	536.01	6
DD10681.1	08/10/2025	Synergy	Electricty Expenses & Usage 28 June - 26 August 2025	542.96	6
DD10682.1	06/10/2025	Synergy	Electricity Expenses & Usage 1 July - 27 August 2025	494.07	6
DD10682.2	06/10/2025	Telstra Corporation Limited	Telephone Expenses & Usage 16 September - 15 October 2025	890.62	6
DD10682.3	07/10/2025	Synergy	Electricty Expenses & Usage 19 August - 15 September 2025	154.30	6
DD10683.1	17/10/2025	Telstra Corporation Limited	Telephone Expenses & Usage 28 September - 27 October 2025	1224.36	6
DD10684.1	20/10/2025	Synergy	Electricity expenses & Usage18 September- 15 October 2025	4459.17	6
DD10684.2	21/10/2025	Telstra Corporation Limited	Telephone expenses & Usage2 October- 1 November 2025	34.95	6
DD10685.1	24/10/2025	Synergy	Electricity expenses & Usage25 August-24 September 2025	4282.40	6
DD10686.1	27/10/2025	Water Corporation	Water expenses & Usage 1 September - 31 October 2025	1120.00	6
DD10686.2	27/10/2025	Telstra Corporation Limited	Telephone Usage up to 01 October 2025 - Direct Debit 27 October	383.51	6
DD10687.1	29/10/2025	Water Corporation	Water Expenses & Usage up to 01 September - 31 October 2025	355.55	6
DD10688.1	30/10/2025	Water Corporation	Water Expenses & Usage up to 01 September - 31 October 2025	537.80	6
DD10689.1	31/10/2025	Water Corporation	Water Expenses & Usage up to 01 September - 31 October 2025	6595.48	6
			Total Direct Debit Payments	**46,892.66**	
APPAY141	08/10/2025	Shire of Morawa	Payroll Deductions - Payrun 141	330.00	6
APPAY141	09/10/2025	Shire of Morawa	Altus Payroll Net Pay - Payrun 141	70253.59	6
APPAY142	22/10/2025	Shire of Morawa	Payroll Deductions - Payrun 142	530.00	6
APPAY142	23/10/2025	Shire of Morawa	Altus Payroll Net Pay - Payrun 142	68645.68	6
2526-04.07	31/10/2025	NAB	NAB Bank Fee's - Access & Usage - October 2025	619.85	6
2526-04.06	31/10/2025	Department of Transport	Transport Direct Debits 01.10.25 - 31.10.25	43706.25	6
	31/10/2025	Centrelink	October Centrepay Fee's x 13	12.87	6
	31/10/2025	Shire of Morawa	Caravan Park Refunds/Cancellations x	500.00	6
	31/10/2025	Shire of Morawa	Gym Toggle Reimbursement Refunds x 2	60.00	6
			Total Bank Transfers/ Payments	**184,658.24**	

Shire of Morawa

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For Period Ending 31 October 2025

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank
2526-04.03		***NAB***	***Corporate card purchases in September 2025***		
	Corporate Credit Card - MWS				
	11/09/2025	Starlink Internet	Internet Fee - 7 White Ave	$139.00	6
	15/09/2025	BCF Ellenbrook	Standard PFD - Adult - Sewerage Pond	$19.99	6
	16/09/2025	Totally Workwear Malaga	Workwear Jeans - MWS	$109.95	6
	29/09/2025	NAB	NAB Card Fee	$8.00	6
			Sub Total	**276.94**	
	Corporate Credit Card - EMCCS				
	1/09/2025	Quest Innaloo	Accommodation - DOT Training	$449.70	6
	2/09/2025	Kmart	Microwave - Merkanooka Unit	$89.00	6
	2/09/2025	Kmart	Microwave - Pintharuka Unit	$89.00	6
	23/09/2025	Starlink Internet	Internet Fee - Landfill	$108.00	6
	26/09/2025	Starlink Internet	Internet Fee - Medical Centre	$139.00	6
	26/09/2025	Starlink Internet	Internet Fee - Depot	$139.00	6
	29/09/2025	NAB	NAB Card Fee	$8.00	6
			Sub Total	**1,021.70**	
	Corporate Credit Card - ACEO				
	2/09/2025	JB Hifi	Laptop Bag	$42.44	6
			Sub Total	**42.44**	
	Coroprate Credit Card - CEO				
	15/09/2025	Hilton Perth	Accommodation - WALGA Convention	$2,194.69	6
	16/09/2025	JB Hifi	Starlink Standard Kit	$549.00	6
	18/09/2025	Starlink Internet	Internet Fee - 24 Harley St	$119.00	6
	22/09/2025	The Beaufort	CEO Farewell Dinner	$684.62	6
	24/09/2025	CPP - His Majestys Parking	Daily Parking Fee - WALGA Convention	$24.23	6
	25/09/2025	CPP - His Majestys Parking	Daily Parking Fee - WALGA Convention	$24.23	6
	26/09/2025	CPP - His Majestys Parking	Daily Parking Fee - WALGA Convention	$24.23	6
	29/09/2025	NAB	NAB Card Fee	$8.00	6
			Sub Total	**3,628.00**	
			TOTAL Corporate Credit Card Payment	**4,969.08**	
			TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL	**1,215,591.32**	