



COMMUNITY CONSULTATION OUTCOMES REPORT

Local Laws Review 2020

CONTENTS

OVERVIEW..... 3

STAKEHOLDERS..... 4

CONSULTATION MATERIALS 5

RESPONSE RATE 8

DEMOGRAPHICS 9

SUBMISSION FORM QUESTIONS..... 11

APPENDIX..... 20

OVERVIEW

The community was invited to provide feedback from 6 August 2020 to 21 September 2020 on the review of the following local laws:

- *Animals Local Law 1999*
- *Fencing Local Law 2014*
- *Health Local Law 1999*
- *Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014*
- *Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013*
- *Parking Local Law 2013*
- *Pest Plant Local Law 2012*
- *Repeal Local Law 2017*
- *Waste Local Law 2017*

Section 3.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995* requires a local government to undertake a review of its local laws within a period of eight years from the day on which the local law commenced. The City's local laws were last formally reviewed in 2012/13 and the next review is due within the 2020/21 financial year.

The City received a total of 39 valid submissions throughout the 47-day advertised consultation period. The majority of these came from stakeholders who had been engaged directly by the City. The majority of comments received related to the *Animals Local Law 1999* (29), followed by the *Fencing Local Law 2014* (8), and the *Parking Local Law 2013* (7). No comments were received on the *Health Local Law 1999* or the *Repeal Local Law 2017*.

STAKEHOLDERS

A total of 3,239 stakeholders were *directly* engaged by the City. Stakeholders identified included:

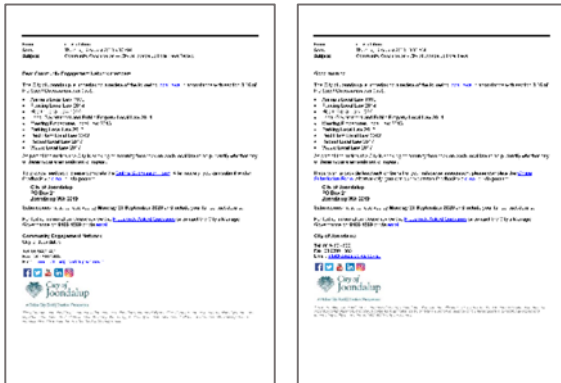
- Community Engagement Network members = 3,220
- Resident/ratepayer groups = 19
 - Beldon Residents Association Inc.
 - Burns Beach Residents Association Inc
 - Connolly Residents Association
 - Craigie Resident and Community Association
 - Currambine Residents Association Inc
 - Edgewater Community Residents' Association
 - Harbour Rise Home Owners Association
 - Heathridge Residents' Association
 - Hepburn Heights Landowner's Association
 - Iluka Homeowners Association
 - Kallaroo Residents Association
 - Kingsley & Greenwood Residents Association
 - Kinross Residents Association
 - Marmion, Sorrento, Duncraig Progress and Ratepayers Association
 - North Shore Country Club and Residents Association
 - Padbury Residents' Association Inc
 - Warwick Residents Group
 - Whitford Community, Ratepayers & Recreation Association Inc
 - Woodvale Waters Landowners Association

Additional stakeholders, including interested community members, were also indirectly engaged by the City via the consultation materials described below.

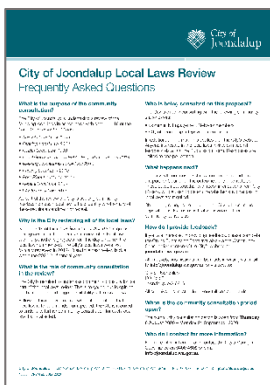
CONSULTATION MATERIALS

Members of the City's Community Engagement Network and representatives of resident/ratepayer groups were sent emails linking them to the City's website to view the City's existing local laws and Frequently Asked Questions. These stakeholders were invited to submit feedback via an Online Submission Form, or in writing to the City via post or email.

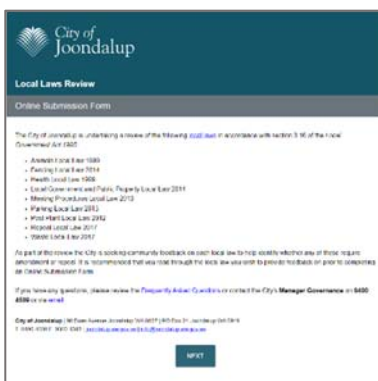
Email to Community Engagement Network members, and email to resident/ratepayer groups (see Appendix 1–2 for full):



Frequently Asked Questions (see Appendix 3 for full):



Online Submission Form (see Appendix 4 for full):



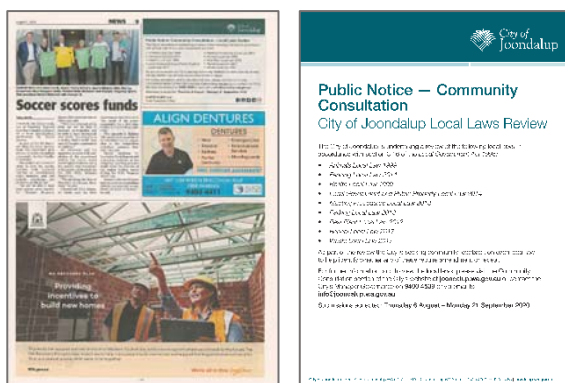
In addition to directly contacting identified stakeholders via post and email, the City advertised the consultation to other community members via the following means:

- Webpage linked through the “Community Consultation” section of the City’s website visible from 6 August 2020 to 21 September 2020.
- Public notice advertisement published in the *Joondalup Times* community newspaper on 6 August 2020.
- Public notice poster erected on the City’s community noticeboards from 6 August 2020 to 21 September 2020.
- Public notice e-screen display visible on the e-screens located at the City’s customer services centres, libraries and Craigie Leisure Centre from 6 August 2020 to 21 September 2020.
- Facebook post published through the City’s Facebook account on 10 August 2020.
- Twitter post published through the City’s Twitter account on 10 August 2020.

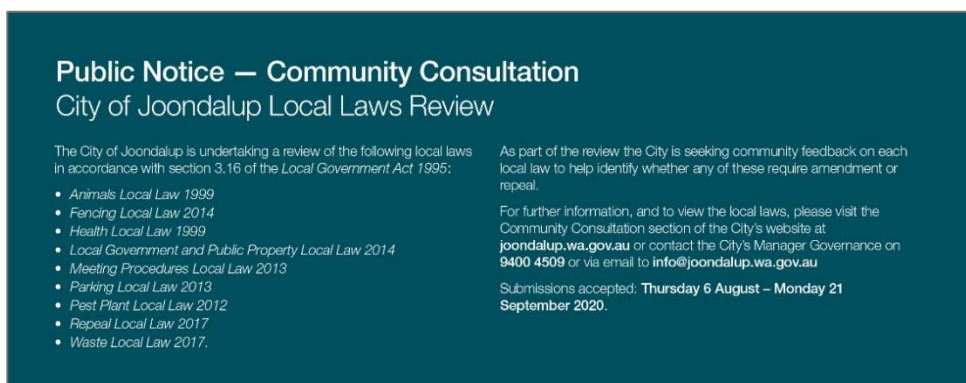
Community Consultation webpage on the City’s website (see Appendix 5 for full):



Public notice community newspaper advertisement and poster (see Appendix 6–7 for full):



Public notice e-screen display (see Appendix 8 for full):



Facebook post and Twitter post (see Appendix 9–10 for full):



RESPONSE RATE

The City collected a total of 39 valid submissions throughout the 47-day advertised consultation period. Submissions that were considered valid include all those which contained contact details enabling identification and were submitted within the advertised consultation period.

Of the 39 respondents, the majority provided feedback via the Online Submission Form (36) (although some of these respondents also provided additional feedback via email/letter). The remaining 3 respondents provided feedback via email.

Of the 3,220 Community Engagement Network members, 31 provided feedback and a further 7 community members (who were not consulted directly) also provided feedback. The City also received a response from the Edgewater Community Residents' Association. (Note that an analysis on the Edgewater Community Residents' Association response has not been included in this report. The full verbatim response is provided at Appendix 11).

In total, the majority of submissions came from stakeholders who had been engaged directly by the City, indicating an overall response rate of 1.0%. This data is shown in the tables below.

	Forms sent	Forms received	Response rate
Submissions received by stakeholder type:	N	N	%
Community Engagement Network members	3,213	31	1.0%
Resident/ratepayer groups	19	1	5.3%
Beldon Residents Association Inc	1	0	0.0%
Burns Beach Residents Association Inc	1	0	0.0%
Connolly Residents Association	1	0	0.0%
Craigie Resident and Community Association	1	0	0.0%
Currambine Residents Association Inc	1	0	0.0%
Edgewater Community Residents' Association	1	1	100.0%
Harbour Rise Home Owners Association	1	0	0.0%
Heathridge Residents' Association	1	0	0.0%
Hepburn Heights Landowner's Association	1	0	0.0%
Iluka Homeowners Association	1	0	0.0%
Kallaroo Residents Association	1	0	0.0%
Kingsley & Greenwood Residents Association	1	0	0.0%
Kinross Residents Association	1	0	0.0%
Marmion, Sorrento, Duncraig Progress and Ratepayers Association	1	0	0.0%
North Shore Country Club and Residents Association	1	0	0.0%
Padbury Residents' Association Inc	1	0	0.0%
Warwick Residents Group	1	0	0.0%
Whitford Community, Ratepayers & Recreation Association Inc	1	0	0.0%
Woodvale Waters Landowners Association	1	0	0.0%
Other community members (engaged indirectly)	—	7	—
Total response rate (engaged <i>directly</i>)	3,231	32	1.0%

Submissions received by type:	N	%
Online Submission Form	36	94.9%
Email/letter	3	5.1%
Total submissions	39	100.0%

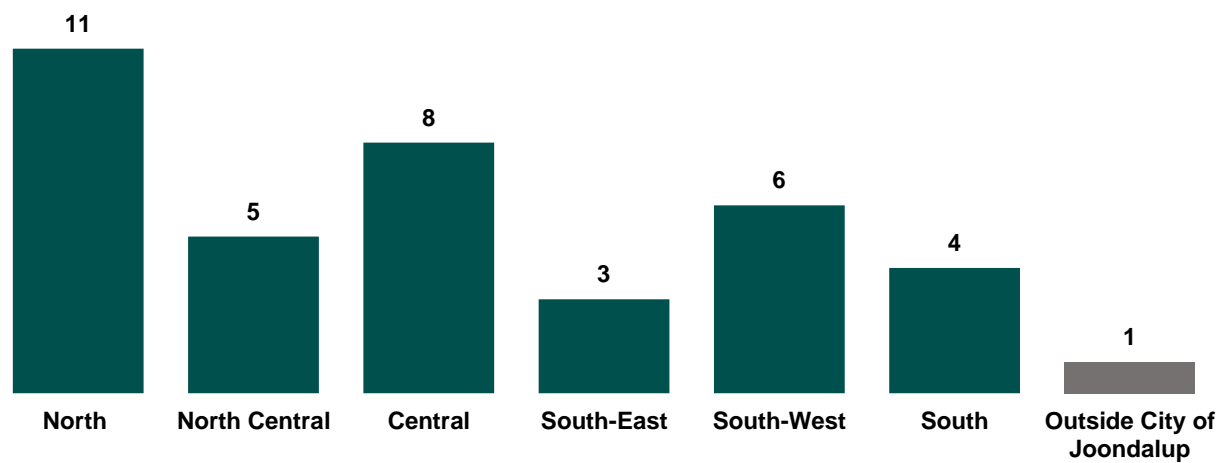
DEMOGRAPHICS

Respondent address

Respondents were asked to provide their contact address and just over one-quarter reside in the North Ward (11). The remaining respondents were spread relatively evenly across the other wards. This data is shown in the table and chart below.

Submissions received by suburb and ward:	N	%
City of Joondalup	37	97.4%
North Ward	11	28.9%
Burns Beach	4	10.5%
Currambine	2	5.3%
Iluka	1	2.6%
Joondalup	4	10.5%
Kinross	0	0.0%
North Central Ward	5	13.2%
Connolly	0	0.0%
Edgewater	2	5.3%
Heathridge	0	0.0%
Mullaloo	3	7.9%
Ocean Reef	0	0.0%
Central Ward	8	21.1%
Beldon	2	5.3%
Craigie	2	5.3%
Kallaroo	2	5.3%
Woodvale	2	5.3%
South-East Ward	3	7.9%
Greenwood	0	0.0%
Kingsley	3	7.9%
South-West Ward	6	15.8%
Hillarys	2	5.3%
Padbury	1	2.6%
Sorrento	3	7.9%
South Ward	4	10.5%
Duncraig	2	5.3%
Marmion	0	0.0%
Warwick	2	5.3%
Outside City of Joondalup	1	2.6%
Total submissions (community members)	38	100.0%

Submissions received by ward:



SUBMISSION FORM QUESTIONS

QUESTION: “Please provide your feedback on the Animals Local Law 1999”

Respondents were asked to provide feedback on the *Animals Local Law 1999*. A total of 30 community members provided comments. Common themes include:

- Cats should be confined indoors at night.
- Cats should be sterilised, microchipped, and registered.
- Restrictions around the keeping of poultry should be relaxed.
- The number of cats and dogs allowed per property should be lower.
- Dog control measures/enforcement should be increased.
- Aggressive dogs should be restrained/muzzled.

Verbatim comments from community members have been randomised and are provided at Appendix 12.

QUESTION: "Please provide your feedback on the Fencing Local Law 2014"

Respondents were asked to provide feedback on the *Fencing Local Law 2014*. A total of 8 community members provided comments which are shown verbatim below.

Verbatim submissions* — Please provide your feedback on the Fencing Local Law 1999 below (N = 8):

The rule saying anything which hangs over a fence belongs to the owner of the tree or vine could be amended. Unfortunately, if the owner of the tree has neglected to prune it the law currently expects that when the impinging branch is cut by the neighbour, it must be returned to the other side (the owner). I argue that if the owner of the tree or branch has allowed it to grow over, so then it is no longer theirs. It is bad enough to have to prune someone else's plants, but to have to return the offcuts can cause more angst.

More control to force owners to remove asbestos fencing in their properties and to be shared in regard to cost of replacement. We had a dispute with our neighbour over this with me having to threaten legal action as the asbestos fencing was broken and needed replacing. They eventually paid their half. Encroachment laws for illegal buildings needs to be clearer. I have a structure which cannot be lawful on my property from my neighbour that needs investigating as its illegal and in my view dangerous. These laws need to be known and clearer.

Given our rising crime rates, in particular home invasions, violence against our citizens being attacked in their own homes, the recidivism rate due to the lack of a deterrent for crime prevention, for residences, the 1.8 metres height restriction should be increased to 2.2 metres. Furthermore, the uses of razor-wire or spikes should be encouraged as a deterrent against perpetrators.

Is there another fencing law pertaining to dividing fences between residential properties and disputes? I had to pay the builder for a new back fence as it wasn't included in my build, and the back neighbours didn't pay for any of it, so they got a new fence for free. I feel like this is written somewhere else but thought I'd mention it here for fencing laws

I understand that this is to specify minimum materials and dimensions for fencing. Fencing that other residents have to see is mainly front fencing facing the street. Over the last few years there has been a tendency to retrofit full width front fencing with automatic driveway gates. This front fencing in some areas is more than 2 metres high. This gives the effect of a barricaded neighbourhood and I think some installations are in contravention of the Residential Design Codes. I think that the policy should refer to the Residential Design Codes as the guidance document for other types of fencing.

Fencing contractors should know better but it seems that a resident can get the fencing contractor to build any type of fence secure in the knowledge that the City doesn't do any compliance checks and relies on complaints from other residents. Other residents also watch and learn by their neighbours fencing development and this results in copy-cat fencing along the street. The end result is large lengths of streets being converted into boundary to boundary high front fencing. I know the City has fact sheets like "FACT123-Front-and-Secondary-Fences.pdf" but how well known are they?

Increasing the minimum fencing requirement for residential lots from cement fibreboard to Colourbond steel sheeting is necessary to improve the aesthetics of the City's properties and align with newer developments farther North and East. Existing fibreboard fences do not age well over time and require regular repainting, which often does not occur.

This seems to define 'sufficient fence' as only for fibro sheet, not Colourbond.

Front fences — required heights should be taken from ground level of the house not whatever the level of ground is at front of property. Those with sloped land are at a disadvantage to enclosing their front yard where they are able to have a good level of privacy.

*Note: Words that may identify respondents or contain offensive language have been removed and replaced with square brackets, i.e. [- - -]. Minor alterations have been made to spelling/grammar to enhance readability.

QUESTION: “Please provide your feedback on the Health Local Law 1999”

Respondents were asked to provide feedback on the *Health Local Law 1999*. No community members provided comments on this local law.

QUESTION: "Please provide your feedback on the Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014"

Respondents were asked to provide feedback on the *Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014*. A total of 3 community members provided comments which are shown verbatim below.

Verbatim submissions* — Please provide your feedback on the Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014 below (N = 3):
<i>Our local governments do next to nothing and get paid well in the process. Got to love Australia.</i>
<i>Review the modified penalties; most of the ones relating to smoking are not a deterrent. Considering the impact they have on others; the penalty is inadequate. Any penalty less than a tank of fuel cost is no penalty.</i>
<i>Under the HOA, residential areas rezoned for higher density living often require exemptions to specific building by-laws to be put to neighbours for comment prior to approving a new development. The issue is that most neighbours, especially the elderly, have no idea at all what the potential negative effects of these proposed variations might mean for them. They are also usually unwilling (or embarrassed) to contact the City's Building Department to get more information that could help them make a proper assessment and appropriate considered comment. The result is that developers are often allowed to proceed with compromised building developments that negatively impact the neighbourhood. I request City Building Office provide more explanatory details of the potential adverse effects the approval of any requested exemptions to building by-laws may produce, i.e. they must be spelt out in 'simple terms' so less 'technically minded' residents can understand. Another option may be for a City Building Department officer to arrange a 'face-to-face' meeting with adjoining residents to discuss any potential issues the requested exemptions may produce. The cost of providing this service should be passed on to the developer or building company applying for the exemptions. Thank you [- - -].</i>

*Note: Words that may identify respondents or contain offensive language have been removed and replaced with square brackets, i.e. [- - -]. Minor alterations have been made to spelling/grammar to enhance readability.

QUESTION: "Please provide your feedback on the Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013"

Respondents were asked to provide feedback on the *Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013*. A total of 3 community members provided comments which are shown verbatim at Appendix 13.

QUESTION: "Please provide your feedback on the Parking Local Law 2013 below"

Respondents were asked to provide feedback on the *Parking Local Law 2013*. A total of 7 community members provided comments which are shown verbatim below.

Verbatim submissions* — Please provide your feedback on the Parking Local Law 2013 below (N = 7):
<i>I would like to see free parking at meters for the first half hour and charged after that. Subiaco does this in their busy shopping areas and it works well.</i>
<i>The residential area laws are adequate but not enforced. Ranger should be giving out warnings more often.</i>
<i>I live on the corner of [- - -] and [- - -] and, in my view, it's dangerous and needs some work. I think an island or similar needs to be built on that corner to stop people from speeding around the corner and not paying attention to the users on the side road or even kids walking home from school. The law needs changing to report these easier and to get action and harsh penalties need to be enforced. I have seen several near misses and accidents on this corner.</i>
<i>I don't know what section this would go under within the document, but I believe that parking in City of Joondalup should be free for first 30 minutes to allow people to use the businesses and amenities around the City without a panic.</i>
<i>Parking fees for ratepayers living anywhere in the Joondalup City Centre should be abolished. Also cheers for the zero discount on rates during COVID. Really humanitarian behaviour toward your ratepayers.</i>
<i>Where the parking of vehicles in a parking facility is permitted for a limited time, a driver shall not park or move a vehicle within the parking facility so that the total time of parking exceeds the maximum time allowed for parking in the parking facility, unless the vehicle has first been removed from the parking facility for at least one hour; how is this policed? A driver shall not park a vehicle on any portion of a thoroughfare or parking facility, (a) for the purpose of exposing it for sale or hire; I've seen this often and I'm not sure it's policed. I'm not sure if 'No person other than an employee of the local government in the course of his or her duties or a person authorised by the local government shall drive or park a vehicle upon or over any portion of a reserve other than upon an area specifically set aside for that purpose' applies to parking around a park's verge for the purposes of walking to the train station to avoid paying for parking. This needs to be policed for Greenwood Station and Kanangra Park.</i>
<i>3.10 parking on public land in front of private residences needs to be addressed in such a way it does not obstruct the safe movement of traffic on corner blocks. House on the corner block such as in Mullaloo on [- - -] which frequently has vehicles parked on the public strip obstructing view of vehicles travelling west on [- - -]. Also, it has vehicles parked less than 500 metres from the turn off into [- - -].</i>

*Note: Words that may identify respondents or contain offensive language have been removed and replaced with square brackets, i.e. [- - -]. Minor alterations have been made to spelling/grammar to enhance readability.

QUESTION: "Please provide your feedback on the Pest Plant Local Law 2012"

Respondents were asked to provide feedback on the *Pest Plant Local Law 2012*. A total of 5 community members provided comments which are shown verbatim below.

Verbatim submissions* — Please provide your feedback on the Pest Plant Local Law 2012 below (N = 5):
<i>No glyphosate should be used at all.</i>
<i>There are a number of plants which are not on the "declared weed" list but should be added and controlled by the City of Joondalup in public spaces (including verges where not controlled or maintained by the property owner). Specific pest plants that should be added to the Local Law schedule include; Perennial Veldt Grasses which are taking over verges and being spread unwittingly by City of Joondalup maintenance, Castor Oil Plant because of its easily spread and poisonous nature, Olive trees which are being spread by birds taking fruits, small trees are becoming larger.</i>
<i>Section 1.3 Purpose mentions plants that are in the "opinion" of local government likely to be problematic. This section/document should define clearly the process to identify pest plants factually/evidence based rather than relying on opinion only. Is there a separate document outlining the City's duties in controlling pest plants on City land? Consider document integration.</i>
<i>Only 1 pest plant?</i>
<i>I make reference to Pest Plant Local Law 2012 which states at 1.3 that the purpose of the Act inter alia, is to prescribe pest plants that adversely affect the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants. However, there is only one plant identified at Schedule 1. The Commonwealth Department of Health identifies 'Pest' as follows: 'A pest is any animal or plant which has a harmful effect on humans, their food or their living conditions'. Does it not therefore follow that if the Commonwealth Government recognises this broader description of 'Pest', Schedule 1 should do likewise? I refer particularly to the Cocos Palm when growing in close proximity to a neighbour's property. As these palms have a propensity to shed pods it is foreseeable that pods will fall into a neighbour's area. The sweet pods are attractive to domestic animals (dogs) and can cause intestinal damage. Further, it becomes the responsibility of the neighbour to dispose of the pods along with any fronds that will fall. Currently, Local Law requires that any flora falling into a neighbour's property must be returned to the tree owner. This is an unacceptable burden and one that is almost impossible for aged or people or those with reduced physical capacity. In addition, these palms harbour rats. Whilst I am not suggesting that Council declares the Cocos Palm 'an environmental weed' as does the Queensland Government, I am suggesting that by-laws need to identify this palm as a pest requiring responsible management. Such management should refer to a palm growing in close proximity to a neighbour's property (or sewerage pipes as the roots are invasive) and should include the removal of pods as soon as they become evident and the removal of fronds before they fall and cause damage or inconvenience. Further, the law should place the obligation and cost of control and remedy with the tree owner without neighbours need to take civil action which is the current situation. In short, make tree owners totally responsible for their flora.</i>

*Note: Words that may identify respondents or contain offensive language have been removed and replaced with square brackets, i.e. [- - -]. Minor alterations have been made to spelling/grammar to enhance readability.

QUESTION: “Please provide your feedback on the Repeal Local Law 2017”

Respondents were asked to provide feedback on the *Repeal Local Law 2017*. No community members provided comments on this local law.

QUESTION: “Please provide your feedback on the Waste Local Law 2017”

Respondents were asked to provide feedback on the *Waste Local Law 2017*. A total of 5 community members provided comments which are shown verbatim below.

Verbatim submissions* — Please provide your feedback on the Waste Local Law 2017 below (N = 5):
<i>More emphasis on recycling is needed for plastics and coffee cups.</i>
<i>This is regarding public events. I would like to see some education around expecting people to take their rubbish home with them.</i>
<i>Reinstate the bulk waste collection the City aborted a few years back. Also, seeing that recycling has now become a farcical political football, let's have some transparency and honesty as we know all our waste in the recycling bins are ending up in landfill, or stored for who knows what, and at the expense of the hard-pressed ratepayer. Our refuse removal tariffs are way too high and need to be reduced.</i>
<i>2.10 Verge waste collections — still refer to bulk waste when we no longer have these collections.</i>
<i>The City should bring back verge waste collections, or at least review the skip bins. Rubbish collection is a key role of local government, and we are not doing a good job of recycling. This area needs much more than a review of the local law!</i>

*Note: Words that may identify respondents or contain offensive language have been removed and replaced with square brackets, i.e. [- - -]. Minor alterations have been made to spelling/grammar to enhance readability.

APPENDIX 1 — Email to Community Engagement Network members

From: Consultation
Sent: Thursday, 6 August 2020 9:37 AM
Subject: Community Consultation — City of Joondalup Local Laws Review

Dear Community Engagement Network members

The City of Joondalup is undertaking a review of the following [local laws](#) in accordance with section 3.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995*:

- Animals Local Law 1999
- Fencing Local Law 2014
- Health Local Law 1999
- Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014
- Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013
- Parking Local Law 2013
- Pest Plant Local Law 2012
- Repeal Local Law 2017
- Waste Local Law 2017

As part of the review the City is seeking community feedback on each local law to help identify whether any of these require amendment or repeal.

To provide feedback, please complete the [Online Submission Form](#). Alternatively, you can submit written feedback via [email](#) or via post to:

City of Joondalup
PO Box 21
Joondalup WA 6919

Submissions must be received by **Monday 21 September 2020** and include your full contact details.

For further information please review the [Frequently Asked Questions](#) or contact the City's Manager Governance on **9400 4509** or via [email](#).

Community Engagement Network
City of Joondalup

Tel: 08 9400 4000
Fax: 08 9300 1383
Email: consultation@joondalup.wa.gov.au



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APPENDIX 2 — Email to resident/ratepayer groups

From: Consultation
Sent: Thursday, 6 August 2020 10:03 AM
Subject: Community Consultation - City of Joondalup Local Laws

Good morning

The City of Joondalup is undertaking a review of the following [local laws](#) in accordance with section 3.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995*:

- Animals Local Law 1999
- Fencing Local Law 2014
- Health Local Law 1999
- Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014
- Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013
- Parking Local Law 2013
- Pest Plant Local Law 2012
- Repeal Local Law 2017
- Waste Local Law 2017

As part of the review the City is seeking community feedback on each local law to help identify whether any of these require amendment or repeal.

If you wish to provide feedback on behalf of your ratepayer association, please complete the [Online Submission Form](#). Alternatively, you can submit written feedback via [email](#) or via post to:

City of Joondalup
PO Box 21
Joondalup WA 6919

Submissions must be received by **Monday 21 September 2020** and include your full contact details.

For further information please review the [Frequently Asked Questions](#) or contact the City's Manager Governance on **9400 4509** or via [email](#).

City of Joondalup

Tel: 08 9400 4000
Fax: 08 9300 1383
Email: info@joondalup.wa.gov.au



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APPENDIX 3 — Frequently Asked Questions



City of Joondalup Local Laws Review Frequently Asked Questions

What is the purpose of the community consultation?

The City of Joondalup is undertaking a review of the following local laws in accordance with section 3.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995*:

- *Animals Local Law 1999*
- *Fencing Local Law 2014*
- *Health Local Law 1999*
- *Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014*
- *Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013*
- *Parking Local Law 2013*
- *Pest Plant Local Law 2012*
- *Repeal Local Law 2017*
- *Waste Local Law 2017*.

As part of the review the City is seeking community feedback on each local law to help identify whether any of these require amendment or repeal.

Why is the City reviewing all of its local laws?

Section 3.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995* requires a local government to undertake a review of its local laws within a period of eight years from the day on which the local law commenced. The City's local laws were last formally reviewed in 2012/13 and the next review is due within the 2020/21 financial year.

What is the role of community consultation in the review?

The City is required to undertake community consultation as part of the local laws review. This is to gauge public opinion on the contents and ongoing suitability of the local laws.

Following the review process, where it is identified that a local law is to be amended or repealed, the City is required to undertake further community consultation for each local law that is affected.

Who is being consulted on this proposal?

The City is directly consulting with the following community stakeholders:

- Community Engagement Network members
- City of Joondalup ratepayer associations.

In addition, all information is available on the City's website. Anyone interested in the local laws review can submit feedback via an Online Submission Form. Responses are limited to one per person.

What happens next?

The City will consider all submissions received and prepare a report for Council on the outcomes of the consultation. These outcomes, together with recommendations from City officers, will be used to determine whether any changes to local laws are required.

Should any changes be required, the City will commence a separate local law process that will involve further community consultation.

How do I provide feedback?

If you are interested in providing feedback, please complete the Online Submission Form available via the Community Consultation section of the City's website at joondalup.wa.gov.au

Alternatively, submissions can be made in writing via email to info@joondalup.wa.gov.au or via post to:

City of Joondalup
PO Box 21
Joondalup WA 6919

All submissions must include your full contact details.

When is the community consultation period open?

The community consultation period is open from **Thursday 6 August 2020 – Monday 21 September 2020**.

Who do I contact for more information?

For more information, please contact the City's Manager Governance on **9400 4509** or email info@joondalup.wa.gov.au

APPENDIX 4 — Online Submission Form (page 1)



Local Laws Review

Online Submission Form

The City of Joondalup is undertaking a review of the following [local laws](#) in accordance with section 3.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995*:

- Animals Local Law 1999
- Fencing Local Law 2014
- Health Local Law 1999
- Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014
- Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013
- Parking Local Law 2013
- Pest Plant Local Law 2012
- Repeal Local Law 2017
- Waste Local Law 2017

As part of the review the City is seeking community feedback on each local law to help identify whether any of these require amendment or repeal. It is recommended that you read through the local law you wish to provide feedback on prior to completing an Online Submission Form.

If you have any questions, please review the [Frequently Asked Questions](#) or contact the City's **Manager Governance** on **9400 4509** or via [email](#).

City of Joondalup | 90 Boas Avenue Joondalup WA 6027 | PO Box 21 Joondalup WA 6919
T: 9400 4000 F: 9300 1383 | joondalup.wa.gov.au | info@joondalup.wa.gov.au

NEXT



Local Laws Review

Your Contact Details

*** Please note that for your submission to be validated, your full contact details must be provided. This information will be treated as confidential and will not be published in any document or report on the outcomes of the consultation.**

Only one submission per person will be accepted.

Name:	<input type="text"/>
Address:	<input type="text"/>
Suburb:	<input type="text"/>
Postcode:	<input type="text"/>
Telephone:	<input type="text"/>
Email:	<input type="text"/>

Are you providing feedback on behalf of an organisation?

Organisation name:	<input type="text"/>
Your role / position:	<input type="text"/>

*** Which local law(s) would you like to provide feedback on? (Can select multiple)**

- ☐ Animals Local Law 1999
- ☐ Fencing Local Law 2014
- ☐ Health Local Law 1999
- ☐ Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014
- ☐ Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013
- ☐ Parking Local Law 2013
- ☐ Pest Plant Local Law 2012
- ☐ Repeal Local Law 2017
- ☐ Waste Local Law 2017

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PREV

NEXT

(page 3)



Local Laws Review

Animals Local Law 1999

Please provide your feedback on the *Animals Local Law 1999* below:

Click [here](#) to access this local law in full.

If you wish to upload a file, please do so here:
PDF, DOC and DOCX only, 16Mb file size limit.

Choose File

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PREV

NEXT

(page 4)



Local Laws Review

Fencing Local Law 2014

Please provide your feedback on the *Fencing Local Law 2014* below:

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PREV

NEXT

(page 5)



Local Laws Review

Health Local Law 1999

Please provide your feedback on the *Health Local Law 1999* below:

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PREV

NEXT

(page 6)



Local Laws Review

Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014

Please provide your feedback on the *Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014* below:

Click [here](#) to access this local law in full.

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PREV

NEXT

(page 7)



Local Laws Review

Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013

Please provide your feedback on the *Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013* below:

Click [here](#) to access this local law in full.

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PREV

NEXT

(page 8)



Local Laws Review

Parking Local Law 2013

Please provide your feedback on the *Parking Local Law 2013* below:

Click [here](#) to access this local law in full.

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PREV

NEXT

(page 9)



Local Laws Review

Pest Plant Local Law 2012

Please provide your feedback on the *Pest Plant Local Law 2012* below:

Click [here](#) to access this local law in full.

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PREV

NEXT

(page 10)



Local Laws Review

Repeal Local Law 2017

Please provide your feedback on the *Repeal Local Law 2017* below:

Click [here](#) to access this local law in full.

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PREV

NEXT

(page 11)



Local Laws Review

Waste Local Law 2017

Please provide your feedback on the *Waste Local Law 2017* below:

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NEXT



Local Laws Review

Online Submission Form

Request to be informed:

Community consultation assists Council in deliberating and then making decisions on certain matters. The analysis from this consultation will be provided to Council to assist them in their decision-making role first at a Briefing Session and then at a Council meeting. Deputations can be made at Briefing Sessions by appointment and questions and public statements can be presented at Council meetings.

☐ I would like to be informed via email when this consultation will be presented at a Briefing Session and Council meeting

Email address:

City of Joondalup Community Engagement Network:

The Community Engagement Network is a network of community members interested in being consulted and engaged on an ongoing basis about future strategic initiatives in the City of Joondalup. Contact details are kept strictly confidential and members can opt-out at any time. If you are interested in joining the City of Joondalup Community Engagement Network, subscribe on the City's [website](#) or select the box below.

☐ I would like to join the City of Joondalup Community Engagement Network

Email address (if not entered above):


Thank you for your feedback.

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APPENDIX 5 — Community Consultation webpage



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City of Joondalup Local Laws Review

Categories: [Community Consultation](#)

Published on 06/08/2020

The City of Joondalup is undertaking a review of the following local laws in accordance with section 3.16 of the Local Government Act 1995:

- Animals Local Law 1999
- Fencing Local Law 2014
- Health Local Law 1999
- Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014
- Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013
- Parking Local Law 2013
- Pest Plant Local Law 2012
- Repeal Local Law 2017
- Waste Local Law 2017

As part of the review the City is seeking community feedback on each local law to help identify whether any of these require amendment or repeal.

To provide feedback, please complete the Online Submission Form. Alternatively, you can submit written feedback via [email](#) or via post to:

City of Joondalup
PO Box 21
Joondalup WA 6919




For further information please review the Frequently Asked Questions or contact the City's Manager Governance.

[ONLINE SUBMISSION FORM](#)

Submissions accepted: Thursday 6 August 2020 – Monday 21 September 2020

Documents and Downloads

- [Frequently Asked Questions \(pdf 54 KB\)](#)
- [Animals Local Law 1999 \(pdf 504 KB\)](#)
- [Fencing Local Law 2014 \(pdf 85 KB\)](#)
- [Health Local Law 1999 \(pdf 254 KB\)](#)
- [Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014 \(pdf 365 KB\)](#)
- [Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 \(pdf 116 KB\)](#)
- [Parking Local Law 2013 \(pdf 78 KB\)](#)
- [Pest Plant Local Law 2012 \(pdf 707 KB\)](#)
- [Repeal Local Law 2017 \(pdf 94 KB\)](#)
- [Waste Local Law 2017 \(pdf 490 KB\)](#)

**Manager Governance**
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APPENDIX 6 — Public notice community newspaper advertisement (*Joondalup Times*, 6 August 2020, p 9)

August 6, 2020

NEWS 9



Football West CEO James Curtis, Mayor Tracey Roberts, Sports Minister Mick Murray, Girrawheen MLA Margaret Quirk, Premier Mark McGowan and Olympic Kingsway Sports Club president Steven Nelkovski with George (1).

Soccer scores funds

Lucy Jarvis

FUNDING for soccer facilities at Kingsway Regional Sporting Complex is expected to boost participation, particularly for female players.

As part of the WA Recovery Plan, the State Government has committed \$2.66 million to build a \$4 million community football facility in Madeley.

The project will allow the clubs to cater for top-tier matches with improved lighting to accommodate night matches, and will include converting two pitches to artificial turf.

"We will be able to have more games more regularly," Olympic Kingsway

Sports Club president Steven Nelkovski said.

"With improvement of the field, we will be able to increase participation and be able to have football all year round. This will give us a facility that's world class and will inspire a generation of children."

Mr. Nelkovski said the upgrades, coupled with completion of the grandstand seating this month, would create opportunities to bring the world's best footballers to Kingsway, particularly for the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup.

"We can bring the likes of Sam Kerr to Olympic Kingsway," he said.

Girrawheen MLA Margaret Quirk said the State

Government had listened to "the needs of the soccer community for a first-class facility in the northern suburbs".

"The upgrade in lighting will enable more matches to be scheduled and an expansion in the competition including women's football," she said.

Liberal candidate for Landdale Brett Raponi said upgrading facilities at the Kingsway Sporting precinct could boost the chances of the region hosting teams during the FIFA Women's World Cup.

"Soccer is the world game and we have two outstanding clubs in our area with a combined 100 years of history," he said.



Public Notice: Community Consultation – Local Laws Review

The City of Joondalup is undertaking a review of the following local laws in accordance with section 3.16 of the Local Government Act 1995:

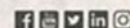
- Animals Local Law 1999
- Fencing Local Law 2014
- Health Local Law 1999
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As part of the review the City is seeking community feedback on each local law to help identify whether any of these require amendment or repeal.

For further information, and to view the local laws, please visit the Community Consultation section of the City's website at joondalup.wa.gov.au or contact the City's Manager Governance on 9400 4509 or via email to info@joondalup.wa.gov.au

Submissions accepted: Thursday 6 August – Monday 21 September 2020.

GARRY HUNT PSM
Chief Executive Officer



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FREE PARKING
9403 4411



WA RECOVERY PLAN

Providing incentives to build new homes

Thanks to the support and resilience of all Western Australians, we're now at a point where we can look to the future. The WA Recovery Plan provides incentives to help more people build new homes and support building and construction jobs. This is a shared journey that we're all in together.

WA.gov.au

We're all in this together.

APPENDIX 7 — Public notice poster



Public Notice — Community Consultation

City of Joondalup Local Laws Review

The City of Joondalup is undertaking a review of the following local laws in accordance with section 3.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995*:

- *Animals Local Law 1999*
- *Fencing Local Law 2014*
- *Health Local Law 1999*
- *Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014*
- *Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013*
- *Parking Local Law 2013*
- *Pest Plant Local Law 2012*
- *Repeal Local Law 2017*
- *Waste Local Law 2017*.

As part of the review the City is seeking community feedback on each local law to help identify whether any of these require amendment or repeal.

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Submissions accepted: **Thursday 6 August – Monday 21 September 2020**

APPENDIX 8 — Public notice e-screen display

Public Notice – Community Consultation City of Joondalup Local Laws Review

The City of Joondalup is undertaking a review of the following local laws in accordance with section 3.16 of the *Local Government Act 1995*:

- *Animals Local Law 1999*
- *Fencing Local Law 2014*
- *Health Local Law 1999*
- *Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014*
- *Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013*
- *Parking Local Law 2013*
- *Pest Plant Local Law 2012*
- *Repeal Local Law 2017*
- *Waste Local Law 2017.*

As part of the review the City is seeking community feedback on each local law to help identify whether any of these require amendment or repeal.

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Submissions accepted: **Thursday 6 August – Monday 21 September 2020.**

APPENDIX 9 — City of Joondalup Facebook post (10 August 2020)



APPENDIX 10 — City of Joondalup Twitter post (10 August 2020)



APPENDIX 11 — Response from Edgewater Community Residents' Association

Meeting Procedure Local Laws 2013

With growing active and concerned citizens wishing to make a statement to the Council, we believe more time needs to be provided both to the total time available and to individual speakers. We often see the Council moving to make more time in response to this; however, the two minutes provided is often too short a period to articulate a point. We would like to see individual speaking times to be increased to a maximum of 3 minutes. We would also like to see the law relaxed to allow polite applause from the gallery for speakers, both individual ratepayers and Elected Members, when the gallery feels so moved. By hearing this, it might help the Elected Members understand the depth of community feeling in issues. On the issue of deputations, the Council needs to understand that people take a great deal of care to prepare a deputation, and suddenly having your time drastically limited, or indeed not being given an opportunity to speak, inhibits the clear presentation of information to the Council from the ratepayers. This information might make the difference between a good decision and a poor one. We believe that adequate time should be no less than ten minutes per deputation and if the agenda is packed, then additional time be given to hearing all the deputations. We strongly urge the Council to retain AGM meetings. It is an opportunity for the ratepayers to express new ideas and articulate concerns. Democracy requires freedom to express our concerns and to be heard.

APPENDIX 12 — Verbatim responses

QUESTION: “Please provide your feedback on the Animals Local Law 1999”

Note: Words that may identify respondents or contain offensive language have been removed and replaced with square brackets, i.e. [- - -]. Minor alterations have been made to spelling/grammar to enhance readability.

Verbatim submissions — Please provide your feedback on the Animals Local Law 1999 below (N = 30):
<i>I believe there are too many cats roaming out at night. They are a menace to bird life. There should be a regulation that curfews cats within owner's dwellings come sundown.</i>
<i>There are many parks for children to play. I would like more parks designated off-lead but under control parks. Citizens would then know where they can take their children or dogs to without fear of being castigated. E.g. Bengello Park in Burns Beach — the side with the dog statue could be a designated off lead park (but under voice control) and the other side with the children's play equipment a dog free zone. It is unfair that all parks are available for people/children but people with dogs are castigated for letting them play in the parks off-lead. Many of us consider our dogs family.</i>
<i>Stronger enforcement required on cats entering other people's property and harassing other pets, such as dogs and rabbits.</i>
<i>“Nuisance” means:- (a) any activity, thing, condition, circumstance or state of affairs caused or contributed to by a person which is injurious or dangerous to the health of another person of normal susceptibility, or which has a disturbing effect on the state of reasonable physical, mental or social well-being of another person; (c) anything a person does on public or private land which unreasonably detracts from or interferes with the enjoyment or value of land owned by another person, provided that anything done in accordance with the law or a legal right or which is consistent with the standard of behaviour in the relevant locality shall not be unreasonable for the purpose of this local law. We are so tired of barking dogs in our immediate neighbourhood. Sometimes they bark for half an hour, sometimes half a day or stop start all day. We love dogs and they can't be happy if they are barking for extended periods. And we are not happy as it impacts our quality of life. At times we can't use our backyard as it is simply not comfortable sitting out there. Often, we have to close our windows and back door to quieten the noise. Your current process of lodging a recorded diary is onerous and doesn't always fit the problem. Owners often seem to not worry, deny there is a problem “it's not my dog”, or don't know as it happens when they are not there. If there was a fine issued after three complaints to the Council and the Council issues a warning notice each time, something like that may work as a process, what do other councils do?</i>
<i>I want the law to apply equally to the keeping of cats and dogs, specifically that owners of both types of animal must contain their animals to their own properties and should only be allowed outside their properties when on a leash or not on a leash if in a Council approved training area. In all cases, the penalties should apply equally to owners for not containing animals to their own properties.</i>
<i>Thanks for the great support you give to dog owners by providing bins and parks. My suggestion is to do with dogs off leads. When I walk my dogs (on-lead) I come across quite a few people who walk their dogs off-lead. The dogs run all over people's gardens and I have occasionally felt very threatened. My last dog was raped on-lead and twice attacked in this situation. I would like to see a law that stops people having dogs off-lead on the streets.</i>
<i>Cats to be confined to the owner's premises.</i>

To whom it may concern,

With regard to the Animals Local Law 1999 (attached for reference [copy of City of Joondalup Animals Local Law 1999 attached to email]), dogs feature predominantly, accompanied by horses, pigeons, bees, pigs etc. In my local community, I see many dogs on leads or under the effective control of their owner, whom typically always collect their animal's waste when required. I've seen or experienced no issues with horses, bees, pigs, or any other type of animal covered by this law. Cats on the other hand, have been a nuisance for decades, trespassing, killing native birds, and defecating freely on mine and my neighbours' properties. Strangely, I see no mention of cats, the single largest nuisance for many residents, within the Animals Local Law 1999.

Per the attached "Statutory review of the Cat Act 2011..." page 4 (attached for reference [copy of Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries Statutory Review of the Cat Act 2022 and Dog Amendment Act 2013 Report attached to email]), cat numbers and wandering cats have been identified as a problem, and it is currently the responsibility of the local government to "make their own local laws about these matters."

In light of the review proceedings being postponed (due to COVID-19), I would suggest the City of Joondalup include clear provisions for the ownership and care for cats within an amendment to the Animals Local Law. There is simply no argument for all pet owners not being bound by the same obligations to care for their animals, nor is there any excuse for the currently accepted killing of wildlife, and trespassing and defecating on other people's properties.

Many thanks, and have a great day! :-)

Kind Regards

[- - -]

I don't have pets and I get really angry when inconsiderate owners let their pets foul in the street and do not pick up the mess that's left. This applies to people's areas outside their housing along with footpaths. I would like to see more signage in the streets advising that, if caught, then there are substantial penalties. I also think the fine needs to be increased. More community information on why it's, not only disgusting, but a health risk to some people and can cause blindness in children/adults.

I sincerely do think, due to the recorded and "unrecorded" incidents of dog attacks, whether it be 'dog versus dog', 'dog versus human' or any other configuration, it's time someone made the decision to pass a by-law or legislate to have all dogs of all breeds, creeds, colours and sizes to be in either of the following situations when not confined to the "owners" property:

1. Muzzled at all times when off an approximate leash or restraint device/apparatus, unless within the confines of a recognised fenced area that has been gazetted by a shire/legal body as a fenced dog/canine area.
2. When not muzzled, the dog to be leashed or a restraint device/apparatus used when the dog is not on dog owner's property or normal place of residence.
3. Dog registration to be increased and monitored in a manner consistent with its purpose.
4. Penalties for non-compliance of animal restraint to be of significant measure to cause effect of the issue (e.g. \$500 — 1st offence; \$1,500 — 2nd offence; etc.).
5. Canine owners to be made aware of the onus and liabilities of any legal action taken regarding attacks are the dog owner's responsibility in their entirety.
6. More vigorous patrols by canine rangers to check on the spot dog registration.
7. All dogs to be microchipped at owner's expense within a time period of birth to 8 months.
8. Shire to be more proactive in managing Animals Local Law 1999 and not just treat it as paperwork for decoration. Note: there have been far more dog attacks not reported than those documented. We have had two serious issues warranting trips to vets and have had to absorb costs in excess of \$300 through no fault of ours. As the general attitude from a learned friend is "no point reporting to the shire, you may as well bang your head on the wall" we only ever reported one attack and never heard "boo" from the City of Joondalup. Please note that from this point on should we fall victim to another unwarranted attack the full force of the legal system will be used and directed at any parties at fault, whether that be full or partial blame so as to be compensated for any stress, duress or financial losses.

Attached is just one recent incident but there is also dog versus human etc. if you search your own reports. Thank you for the opportunity to voice an opinion via this medium. Best regards.

[continues]



A Currambine resident is mourning the loss of her cat Billy who was attacked by a dog. Credit: Supplied

Warning after cat killed by dog in Currambine front yard

Tyler BrownJoondalup Times
August 7, 2020 2:15PM

TOPICS

Joondalup TimesNorth

A CURRAMBINE resident is warning cat owners of dog attacks in the area as she mourns her much-loved Billy who was killed in the front yard last month.

Dalene Commerford said it was about 7.30am and Billy had “just been let out and had breakfast” when a “loose wondering Husky-type dog” attacked and killed him.

“The dog then ran off with Billy and dumped him by the side of the road not far from our house,” she said.

Ms Commerford said she provided information and security video footage to the City of Joondalup but the rangers were unable to identify the dog.

“It is impossible to identify the breed of dog that killed Billy from the video clip but it is more than likely to have been a breed with a high predatory drive,” she said.

[continues]



A Currumbine resident is mourning the loss of her cat Billy who was attacked by a dog. Credit: Supplied

Ms Commerford said Billy was not the first cat in the area to be killed by a dog, and wanted to appeal to owners of the dogs “with a high predatory drive” to be “mindful of the danger their unsupervised dogs could be to other smaller pets in open spaces”.

The City has confirmed it received a report of a cat being killed by a dog in Currumbine in July but after a full investigation, it was unable to identify the dog.



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However, anyone with information can contact City Rangers on 1300 655 860.

The City also confirmed it received a report of a cat being killed by a dog, also in Currumbine, in April but it was determined this was a separate dog to the July attack.

<p>The laws relating to poultry should be amended to reflect the beneficial use of chickens in small backyards. They provide opportunities for recycling/reusing kitchen and garden scraps and self-sufficiency. The City of Joondalup run gardening and poultry keeping seminars, have promoted keeping chickens in urban backyards, even though most properties do not meet the criteria. The 9 metres from any house and 1 metre from the boundary rules mean that poultry cannot be kept in most backyards given current block sizes. Even on larger 700-square metre blocks, it is difficult to achieve the 9-metre buffer. A smaller buffer, or alternative siting conditions should be provided. Additional management options to prevent flies and leaching of nutrients could be specified in guidance documents. Also, it is unclear whether poultry are permitted to be free range in the backyard or need to be kept confined to a shed. It is well established that free ranging poultry brings benefits to the garden, and hens, provided a secure coop is provided at night and escape from the backyard is prevented. Cat laws also need amending to provide a mechanism for preventing cats from entering other people's yards and killing pets and native animals. I have several cats that regularly enter my yard, which is frequented by many native birds and our pets. We have planted bird-attracting plants and support many native birds that live in our garden, but cats are a constant threat to them. There needs to be a mechanism for cat owners to take responsibility for the impacts of their wandering pets. Furthermore, we use poisons to control mice and rats when they occasionally arrive from the bushland opposite our house. It is possible that a local cat may ingest a poisoned rodent from our backyard, but there is no way to warn the cat owners as we don't know who they are.</p>
<p>I couldn't see in the Act anywhere that states that dogs are allowed to enter/sit in the outside area of a café or restaurant. Give that this is common practice, it would seem logical to change act to reflect today's thinking on dog access.</p>
<p>We are aware that cats must be kept contained to their usual place of habitation, particularly after dusk, but I was not able to see the regulation in the appropriate local law. We try to encourage wildlife to our property, but become dismayed when discovering victims of their roaming, and their sometimes night-time howling. defecating ways. Need to police the regulation seriously and impose fines for non-compliance.</p>
<p>The map indicating where the horse beach is should be amended to show the names of streets, so people actually know where the location is. Lot numbers mean nothing to a person.</p>
<p>I think the rules on poultry need relaxing. Lot sizes are a lot smaller than they used to be, and more and more people are wanting to keep chickens as pets (just 2 or 3) and having the coop 9 metres from the house seems a bit excessive. I suggest lowering this limit to allow them closer, as gardens are smaller. This encourages sustainability and recycling, as with chooks, families have no food waste for the rubbish bin. A small number of chooks can be kept in a small coop in a regular size garden.</p>
<p>More needs to be done about dogs off leads and owner responsibility for picking up waste.</p>
<p>It is impossible for anyone to make a reasonable comment on 9 laws. I therefore wait until the proposed changes are published on the Council Agenda and to make my comments at that time.</p>
<p>1) Can the law cover number of dogs, i.e. maximum of two. Our neighbours have four dogs. 2) Registration of dogs, i.e. dogs registered in other shire councils but living in Joondalup Shire. Our neighbours have four dogs and they are registered to the Kalamunda Shire; however, they live in the Joondalup Shire. 3) Barking dogs. More needs to be done about this instead of filling out diaries each time they bark. In our case the neighbour's dogs bark non-stop to the point we cannot sit in our own back yard. We approach the neighbours to discuss but they have no care in the world. When Rangers come past to check they take the dogs inside. Rangers meet with them and once they leave the dogs are back at it.</p>
<p>The number of dog owners allowing their dogs to toilet on land that it is not theirs is astounding, is there scope to patrol every now and then and impose warnings/fines? Especially in common areas. And is there anything relating to having dogs on leads? I can see relation to having dogs in horse exercise areas, but what about parks and the like?</p>
<p>The shire just sits on its hands as usual and does nothing about the cat and dog problem we have in this shire; all talk and no action! No cats or dogs should roam free from homes and you turn a blind eye to it! I complained about neighbour's cats and the shire told me to take a photo of the cat — really, lazy [- - -]!</p>

<p>The City of Joondalup is no longer rural and, with more densification, dogs and cats require more control to mitigate their effect on what fauna remains and their nuisance effect on residents. Restrictions on dogs and cats should be similar with the emphasis on the owners being responsible for their pets. The Cat and Dog Acts are currently under review so the local laws should take that into account.</p> <p>Cats: There is very little on Cats. If there is to be only one Animal Local Law, then the Cat section should be expanded. Some councils have separate cat laws. The Cat Act 2011 requires all cats over the age of 6 months to be sterilised and registered with their local government and identified with a collar and tag when in a public place. This is not in the local law. Cats have such a catastrophic effect on wildlife that there should be a cat local law consistent with the Cat Act and requiring cats to also be kept indoors at night, on-site during the day and under control on a leash if outside the property. Owners should be responsible for their cats. The current laws allow for up to three cats per household. Other LGAs limit this to two, e.g. Busselton which has a cat local law. Dogs are limited to two per property, so cats should have the same limits.</p> <p>Dogs: Nuisance barking control process should be covered. Dangerous dogs — not just the prohibited list — but dogs with a history of attacks, i.e. even smaller dogs, such dogs should be muzzled. The process the City follows for dog attacks should be covered. Accurate statistics on all types of dog attacks should be kept, from the nuisance variety of charging and barking to more serious physical attacks and what breeds of dogs are involved. Walking any dog off-lead, except in a designated off-lead area must be prohibited and fined. This is becoming common at the Hillarys Dog Beach where people ignore the signs and walk their dogs through the Whitford's Nodes Beach area south of the dog beach. It is also common in reserves like Shepherds Bush, Kingsley. Ratepayers have funded the Hillarys Dog Beach and the new dog park at Joondalup, so we expect owners to keep their dogs under control in areas that are restricted.</p>
<p>Amend the Act to clearly state dogs are not to be permitted on local public school grounds or ovals. They must also remain out of public playgrounds. They pose a safety threat to children attending school and children walking to and from local schools. The owners also fail to remove the dog poo and the dogs are urinating in the kids' sand pits. This is a health and safety hazard in our community. Thank you.</p>
<p>I think this law needs substantial review — it's based on rural life that does not exist in the City and many of those references can be removed.</p>
<p>We need more off-leash areas for dogs. Elcar Park would have been amazing if you used all the land.</p>
<p>I believe the poultry keeping law is outdated and should be amended because of the knowledge that we now have with education in permaculture principles and better knowledge of animal welfare using free ranging methods. A lot of us keep poultry as pets and are very protective of our pets from predators like foxes. However, I find locking poultry in the prescribed cage unacceptable, and would like to see changes and better guidelines for a poultry pet home. I recently become a duck parent to [- - -] ducks. These ducks are one-fifth the size of standard ducks. The law should allow us to keep up to 12 bantam sized ducks, instead of just 2 ducks. In a breeding pair, I only have one laying duck to lay eggs, with the hope of ducklings to replace the older duck as she stops laying with age. In a sustainability sense, I need more than 2 laying ducks (to each drake) in my permaculture garden. I think education in bees and chooks in the City provided by Duncraig Edible Garden should be extended throughout the City and be part of the requirement for keeping them. Better promotion on sustainability perhaps?</p>
<p>We would very much appreciate your kind consideration to make it a legal requirement for cat owners to keep their pets indoors at night, i.e. outside daylight hours. Reasons for our request is to prevent cats roaming at night whereby they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kill native birds and animals and upset the balance of nature. 2. Dig holes and defecate in neighbours' properties. 3. Fight or mate with each other while making offensive howling noises. <p>Thank you [- - -]</p>

<p><i>Prohibited Places 11 (1) A person liable for the control of a dog shall prevent that dog from entering or being in or on any public building, shop or business premises, with the exception of a shop or business premises where dogs are sold. Should be allowed in businesses that permit dogs and don't sell food, i.e. Bunnings. (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to a person with a vision impairment or who is a trainer accompanied by a bona fide guide dog. Should include all assistance dogs just not those visually impaired. Maximum Number of Dogs — should be based on land size. Two dogs on a small lot can be worse than three dogs on a large lot in the suburbs.</i></p>
<p><i>The penalties (fines) for: dog excrement not being picked up by owner/walker, dogs escaping from yards due to inadequate fencing or unlatched gates are much too low! If the fines were increased people might think twice about it! Suggest \$250 minimum. The paths to the Whitfords Dog Beach are covered in poop, the Ranger needs to visit there more often and issue fines for non-compliance. The same goes for our local parks, especially school and footy ovals. The issue of excessive barking dogs should also be considered more seriously, instead of having to complete a log. Thank you for your consideration.</i></p>
<p><i>Nowhere in the Animals Local Law does it state that dogs need to be kept on a leash. It is a huge problem in our suburb, Burns Beach. We have a number of small, localised parks, and people just let their dogs run everywhere, defecating where they like. Children then come and play in the park.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a) This is a health hazard</i> <i>b) Small dogs on leashes get attacked (mine has)</i> <i>c) Large dogs over 50 lbs approach you when you're out walking, which can be very frightening for someone not comfortable with dogs.</i>
<p><i>Cats should be contained on property. Dogs should be sterilised unless a breeder — so many people making money from backyard breeding, even just at home. Rangers should have the same or similar powers as a RSPCA officer.</i></p>

APPENDIX 13 — Verbatim responses

QUESTION: “Please provide your feedback on the Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013”

Note: Words that may identify respondents or contain offensive language have been removed and replaced with square brackets, i.e. [- - -]. Minor alterations have been made to spelling/grammar to enhance readability.

Verbatim submissions — Please provide your feedback on the Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 (N = 3):

I have several comments relating to deputations, public questions and public statements as practised by the City. Also Strategy Meetings and briefing sessions. This Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 community consultation does not appear to give the opportunity to submit those comments. I hereby submit a request for a public consultation to allow the opportunity for me to submit my opinion on those items. Such a public consultation should allow time for consideration and results brought before councillors at the next Strategy Meeting. BTW I registered with the Community Engagement Network some time ago, but I haven't received anything from that organisation for a long time. I have now re-registered and I hope I will now be advised of community consultations as they are posted on the website. I hope my submission may be considered in making any decisions. Regards, [- - -].

*City of Joondalup — Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 — Review for public comment.
Submission by [- - -] on 21 September 2020*

- 1. Many aspects of Meeting Procedures as practiced by the City of Joondalup are not included in this Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 but should be the subject of further community consultation as soon as possible. Such aspects include procedures for public questions, public statements and deputations. I would have several comments on those aspects and request community consultation that allows me to provide those.*
- 2. Other aspects missing from the meeting procedures now under review include strategy sessions, briefing sessions including purposes, procedures, community input thereto. Again, I would have several comments on those aspects when community comments are invited.*
- 3. I question why the version of meeting procedures with footnotes has been removed from the list of local laws. It was clear that document wasn't the gazetted version and suitable notes were included to make that clear and the gazetted version was included. Currently the gazetted version is listed but it should also list the Act and Regulations for reference.*
- 4. Regarding Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 they generally allow a lack of transparency in practice. The way the Administration's Report constitutes the main arguments for the recommended resolution in the body of the agenda places the initiative with the Administration and CEO, not the Elected Members. Only the Officer's recommended resolution is required under the Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 and even that takes authority away from Elected Members, especially that explanation has to be given if the resolution differs from the officer's recommendation. That is the tail wagging the dog. Consideration should be given to not having the officer's recommendation in the agenda except, together with the Officer's report, they should be an attachment that is referred to.*
- 5. Elected Members should be able to move motions at the meeting without giving notice as required by the Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013.*
- 6. Mayor or Presiding Officer should act a chairperson, coordinating debate and discussion without taking part and only vote if a casting vote is required.*
- 7. Each motion or item discussed at a committee meeting and Council meeting should state clearly and specifically up front how the item originated. Each step of its previous deliberations should be shown at the beginning of a motion in the respective meetings agendas so the authority for including a motion or item can be tied back to a specific item in the Strategic Community Plan and an explanation given for how it is thus tied-in if required. It is insufficient to simply have vague statements buried among the report that the public glosses over because of reading fatigue and they are often meaningless on their own anyway.*

[continues]

8. An example of the need to know how an item originated is motion CJ115-08/20 — Proposal to lease Duncraig Leisure Centre — Churches of Christ Sporting and Recreation Association Incorporated. That item appeared “out of the blue”. In fact, the report that purported to give an authority for that motion contained actual falsehoods that were known before the Council meeting because of advice from members of the community but were allowed to remain as a permanent record. The origin of that particular example was written as “For Council to consider the proposal received from the Churches of Christ Sport and Recreation Association Incorporated (CCSRA) to lease the Duncraig Leisure Centre (DLC)” Details of who approached whom and when and by what means should have been given. The actual proposal should have been attached. Just an example from personal experience of the workings of the Council but I am sure there would be many other such items brought before Council and with insufficient clarity for Elected Members and for members of the public.

9. Committee meetings. Members of the public should be allowed to attend and allowed to give a deputation.

10. Minutes. Minutes are required to be an accurate record of the proceedings. Currently minutes simply repeat the Officer’s report in the agenda and add the actual resolution and the vote. That is not an accurate record of the proceedings. The minutes should give a summary of the debate, giving details of main arguments made by Elected Members in favour of a motion and the main arguments made by Elected Members against a motion and which Elected Member made the respective arguments. The minutes should not show the Officer’s report, which should remain as an attachment. Using the example of the resolution in respect of motion CJ115-08/20 — Proposal to lease Duncraig Leisure Centre — Churches of Christ Sporting and Recreation Association Incorporated, the minutes are not an accurate record of proceedings. A lay observer reading the minutes would conclude that the resolution was based on an agreement with the Officer’s report and attachments. Although that report and the attachments contained falsehoods; nevertheless, the reasons for the resolution as discussed in debate bore very little resemblance to the reasons for the resolution recommended by the officer’s report. It is not a true record of proceedings, nor is it accurate. Strangely the minutes were confirmed at the next Council meeting. One wonders what influences were at work for that to happen because Elected Members had been notified of my concerns.

11. I’m afraid I have run out of time to submit more. I only found out about the public consultation on this on 18 September by chance and many other responsibilities to have taken care of. But I look forward to further public consultations on aspects that need reviewing as noted in my items 1 and 2 above.

I hope my submission receives due consideration and the review generally will lead to better transparency in the City’s processes and procedures.

Regards,

[- - -]

I would like to see this law updated to permit electronic attendance at meetings. I think the section on mobile phones is out of step with the ubiquitous nature of smartphones. Smartphones are essential to follow most meetings and their use should not be prohibited. Create Meeting Procedures that encourage active citizens, not restrict them.

I’m concerned that the review of meeting procedures is apparently not considering the whole raft of changes that were considered by Council at its April 2020 meeting Report CJ045-20. That report had numerous amendments to meeting procedures that are not included in the existing Local Law and, as such, the general public will be unaware of what changes have already been made to procedures. My attached file are my contributions which I believe ought to be made to enable more openness and transparency and to not further restrict or hinder public participation in “due process”. I believe that Briefing Session recordings should be fully available to the public. What transpires during deputations, statements and responses to questions ought to be “on record” and, as such, available for the public to respond to prior to the matter being dealt with at Council or as a record of what was committed or undertaken. It has been difficult to respond to the survey request as it refers to a set of procedures that are not in practice due to the April meeting resolution.

APPENDIX 5
ATTACHMENT 1



**PROCEDURES
FOR
STRATEGY SESSIONS,
BRIEFING SESSIONS, AND
COUNCIL / COMMITTEE MEETINGS
AND
ELECTRONIC MEETINGS**

Issued: XXXXX 2020

Contents

STRATEGY SESSIONS	3
INTRODUCTION	3
PURPOSE OF STRATEGY SESSIONS	3
GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR STRATEGY SESSIONS	4
BRIEFING SESSIONS	6
INTRODUCTION	6
PURPOSE OF BRIEFING SESSIONS	6
GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR BRIEFING SESSIONS	6
PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC QUESTION TIME AT BRIEFING SESSIONS	9
PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC STATEMENT TIME AT BRIEFING SESSIONS	12
PROCEDURES FOR DEPUTATIONS	13
RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRIEFING SESSION	13
COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS	14
PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC QUESTION TIME	14
DISCLAIMER	16
PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC STATEMENT TIME	17
ELECTRONIC MEETINGS	18
PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC QUESTION TIME	18
DISCLAIMER	19
PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC STATEMENT TIME	19
PROCEDURES FOR DEPUTATIONS (BRIEFING SESSIONS ONLY)	20

STRATEGY SESSIONS

The following procedures for the conduct of Strategy Sessions were adopted at the Council meeting held on 19 November 2013 ~~XXXXX 2020~~:

INTRODUCTION

The modern role of Council is to set policy and strategy, and provide goals and targets for the local government (the City). The employees, through the Chief Executive Officer, have the task of implementing the decisions of Council.

A well-structured decision-making process that has established protocols will provide the elected body with the opportunity to:

- have input into the future strategic direction set by Council
- seek points of clarification
- ask questions
- be given adequate time to research issues
- be given maximum time to debate matters before Council,

and ensures that the elected body is fully informed to make the best possible decisions for the City of Joondalup community.

PURPOSE OF STRATEGY SESSIONS

Strategy Sessions will involve Elected Members, employees as determined by the Chief Executive Officer and, where appropriate, external advisors and provide the opportunity to exchange information and ideas for the development of the City of Joondalup.

Strategy Sessions will generally involve projects or matters that are in the early planning stages and are some time away from being presented to Council for consideration of a formal decision. During Strategy Sessions:

- the Chief Executive Officer seeks input from Elected Members as the research and further drafting concepts for the report progress
- Elected Members are fully informed on matters to enable decisions to be made in the best interests of the City
- Elected Members represent the views of the community in matters.

The input through open and free-flowing exchange of ideas and the willingness to contribute to the Strategy Sessions will provide invaluable direction to the Chief Executive Officer for the research and eventual report on the matter.

[continues]

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR STRATEGY SESSIONS

The following procedures will apply to Strategy Sessions that are conducted by the City.

- 1 Strategy Sessions will be closed to the public and all agendas and supporting material, including presentations will be deemed Confidential.
- 2 Where considered appropriate to ensure Elected Members are fully informed on a matter, the proponent for a proposal listed on the agenda may be invited by the Chief Executive Officer to attend a Strategy Session to provide a presentation, and will be present for so much of that session that applies to their proposal. The Mayor may also invite parties to assist Council in its deliberations
- 3 Where a proponent has provided a presentation to a Strategy Session, a report on the matter raised during the presentation will not be progressed to the next scheduled meeting of Council unless agreed to by the Chief Executive Officer.
- 4 Dates and times for Strategy Sessions will be set well in advance where practicable.
- 5 The Chief Executive Officer will ensure timely written notice and a confidential agenda for each Strategy Session will be provided to all Elected Members.
- 6 The Mayor is to be the Presiding Member at the Strategy Sessions. If the Mayor is unable or unwilling to assume the role of Presiding Member, then the Deputy Mayor may preside at the Strategy Session. If the Deputy Mayor is unable or unwilling, those Elected Members present may select one from amongst themselves to preside at the session.
- 7 The Presiding Member ~~at the commencement~~ of each Strategy Session shall ensure:
 - (a) ~~advise Elected Members that there will be no~~ do not participate in any debate on any matters raised during the session. Accepting that this means no motions for debate will be permitted however Elected Members are permitted to discuss, raise matters of concern or interest and even pose hypothetical considerations relevant to the matter at hand.
 - (b) ensure that the relevant employee, through liaising with the Chief Executive Officer, provides a detailed presentation on matters listed on the agenda for the session
 - (c) encourage all Elected Members present are encouraged to participate in the session and the sharing and gathering of information and ideas
 - (d) ~~ensure that~~ all Elected Members have a fair and equal opportunity to participate in the session
 - (e) ensure the time available for the session is liberal enough to allow for all matters of relevance to be identified.
- 8 Good governance principles recommend that Elected Members, employees and relevant consultants shall disclose their interests on any matter listed for the Strategy Sessions. When disclosing an interest the following ~~is suggested~~ provisions apply:
 - (a) Interests are to be disclosed in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the *Local Government (Rules of Conduct) Regulations*

Commented [M1]: In addition to the proponent other points of view may be considered valuable and as such the Mayor as well as the CEO should be able to invite attendees.

Commented [M2]: A Strategy Meeting should involve more than a Q and A session. How can a "sharing and gathering of information and ideas" occur when Elected Members are constrained that they are not able to express any ideas other than by implication by means of a question? This appears to be a strategy to make the Elected members sit and be feed what they are to be feed.. "Do not participate in any debat" How much more constrained on speaking can there be the way this mandate seems to be applied at briefing sessions.

[continues]

2007 and the City's Code of Conduct.

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[continues]

(b) Elected Members disclosing a financial interest or a proximity interest will not participate in that part of the session relating to the matter to which their interest applies and shall depart the room.

~~(e)~~ The remaining Elected Members may agree that an Elected Member disclosing a financial or proximity interest may participate in discussion on the matter if the remaining Elected Members agree:

(i) is so trivial or insignificant as to be unlikely to influence the disclosing Elected Member's conduct in relation to the matter

or

(ii) is common to a significant number of electors and ratepayers of the City.

and a record of that agreement is to be made in the notes kept for the Strategy Session.

(ed) Employees with a financial interest in a matter may also consider it appropriate to depart the room when the matter is being considered, however there is no legislative requirement to do so.

~~9~~ Elected Members have the opportunity to request matters to be included on the agenda for consideration at a future Strategy Session by:

(a) a request to the Chief Executive Officer
or

(b) a request made during the Strategy Session.

~~409~~ A record shall be kept of all Strategy Sessions. As no decisions are made at a Strategy Session, the record need only be a general record of the items covered but shall record any disclosure of interests as declared by individuals. A copy of the record is to be forwarded to all Elected Members.

[continues]

(b) Elected Members disclosing a financial interest or a proximity interest will not participate in that part of the session relating to the matter to which their interest applies and shall depart the room.

~~(e)~~ The remaining Elected Members may agree that an Elected Member disclosing a financial or proximity interest may participate in discussion on the matter if the remaining Elected Members agree:

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[continues]

3 The Chief Executive Officer will ensure timely written notice and an agenda for each Briefing Session will be provided to all Elected Members, members of the public and external advisors (where appropriate).

4 The Mayor is to be the Presiding Member at Briefing Sessions. If the Mayor is unable or unwilling to assume the role of Presiding Member, then the Deputy Mayor may preside at the Briefing Session. If the Deputy Mayor is unable or unwilling, those Elected Members present may select one from amongst themselves to preside at the Briefing Session.

~~(e)~~ There is to be no debate among Elected Members on any matters raised during the Briefing Session. Accepting that this means no motions for debate will be permitted, however Elected Members are permitted to discuss, raise matters of concern or interest and even pose hypothetical considerations relevant to the matter at hand.

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~~6~~ Relevant employees of the City will be available to make a presentation or respond to questions on matters listed on the agenda for the Briefing Session.

~~7~~ all Elected Members present are encouraged to participate in the session and the sharing and gathering of information and ideas

~~6~~

~~78~~ All Elected Members will be given a fair and equal opportunity to participate in the Briefing Session.

~~89~~ The Presiding Member will ensure that time is made available to allow for all matters of relevance to be covered.

~~910~~ Good governance principles recommend that Elected Members, employees and relevant consultants shall disclose their interests on any matter listed for the Briefing Sessions. When disclosing an interest the following is suggested provisions apply:

(a) Interests are to be disclosed in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the *Local Government (Rules of Conduct) Regulations 2007* and the City's *Code of Conduct*.

(b) Elected Members disclosing a financial interest or a proximity interest will not participate in that part of the session relating to the matter to which their interest applies and shall depart the room.

~~(c)~~ The remaining Elected Members may agree that an Elected Member disclosing a financial or proximity interest may participate in discussion on the matter if the remaining Elected Members agree:

(i) is so trivial or insignificant as to be unlikely to influence the disclosing Elected Member's conduct in relation to the matter

or

(ii) is common to a significant number of electors and ratepayers of the City, and a record of that agreement is to be made in the notes kept for the Briefing Session.

~~(ed)~~ Employees with a financial interest in a matter may also consider it appropriate to depart the room when the matter is being considered, however there is no

Commented [M3]: A Briefing Session should involve more than a Q and A session. How can a "sharing and gathering of information and ideas" as ought to occur when Elected Members are constrained that they are not able to express any ideas other than by implication by means of a question?

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legislative requirement to do so.

~~40~~¹¹ A record shall be kept of all Briefing Sessions. As no decisions are made at a Briefing Session, the record need only be a general record of the items covered but shall record any disclosure of interests as declared by individuals. A copy of the record is to be forwarded to all Elected Members.

[continues]

~~1112~~ Elected Members have the opportunity to request the Chief Executive Officer to prepare a report on a matter they feel is appropriate to be raised and which is to be presented at a future Briefing Session.

[continues]

PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC QUESTION TIME AT BRIEFING SESSIONS

The following procedures for the conduct of Public Question Time at Briefing Sessions were adopted at the Council meeting held on 19 November 2013 ~~XXXXX 2020~~:

Questions asked verbally

- 1 Members of the public are invited to ask questions at Briefing Sessions.
- 2 Questions asked at a Briefing Session must relate to a ~~matter~~ report contained ~~on~~ in the agenda.
- 3 A register will be provided for those persons wanting to ask questions to enter their name. ~~Persons will be requested to come forward in the order in which they are registered, and to give their name and full address. The Presiding Member may call persons registered to come forward in an order that allows the maximum opportunity for as many people as possible to address the meeting on the widest range of matters that are listed in the agenda. Persons that come forward are to state their name and full address.~~
- 4 Public question time will be limited to two minutes per member of the public, with a limit of two verbal questions per ~~member of the public~~ person.
- 5 Statements are not to precede the asking of a question during public question time and questions must be succinct and to the point. Statements ~~should~~ can only be made during public statement time.
- 6 Members of the public are encouraged to keep their questions brief to enable everyone who desires to ask a question to have the opportunity to do so.
- 7 Public question time will be allocated a minimum of 15 minutes. Public question time is declared closed following the expiration of the allocated 15 minute time period, or earlier if there are no further questions. The Presiding Member may extend public question time in intervals of 10 minutes, but the total time allocated for public question time is not to exceed 35 minutes in total.
- 8 Questions are to be directed to the Presiding Member and shall be asked politely, in good faith, and are not to be framed in such a way as to reflect adversely or to be defamatory on a particular Elected Member or City employee. The Presiding Member shall decide to:
 - accept or reject any question and ~~his/her~~ their decision is final
 - nominate ~~an Elected Member and/or a~~ City employee to respond to the question
 - or
 - take a question on notice. In this case a written response will be provided as soon as possible, and included in the agenda of the next Briefing Session.
- 9 Where an Elected Member is of the opinion that a member of the public is:
 - asking a question at a Briefing Session that is not relevant to a ~~matter~~ report listed ~~on~~ in the agenda
 - or

[continues]

- making a statement during public question time,

they may bring it to the attention of the Presiding Member who will make a ruling.

- 10 Questions and any responses will be summarised and included in the agenda of the next Briefing Session.
- 11 It is not intended that question time should be used as a means to obtain information that would not be made available if it was sought from the City's records under Section 5.94 of the *Local Government Act 1995* or the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (FOI Act 1992). Where the response to a question(s) would require a substantial commitment of the City's resources, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) will determine that it is an unreasonable impost upon the City and may refuse to provide it. The CEO will advise the member of the public that the information may be sought in accordance with the FOI Act 1992.

Questions in Writing – (Residents and/or ratepayers of the City of Joondalup only).

- 1 Only City of Joondalup **residents and/or ratepayers** may submit questions to the City in writing.
- 2 Questions **must** relate to a **matter report** contained **on in** the agenda.
- 3 The City will accept a maximum of five written questions per City of Joondalup resident/ratepayer. To ensure equality **equity** and consistency, each part of a multi-part question will be treated as a question in its own right.
- 4 Questions lodged by the close of business on the working day **9.00am on the day** immediately prior to the scheduled Briefing Session will be responded to, where possible, at the Briefing Session. These questions, and their responses, will be distributed to Elected Members and made available to the public in written form at the meeting.
- 5 The Presiding Member shall decide to accept or reject any written question and **his/her** **their** decision is final. Where there is any concern about a question being offensive, defamatory or the like, the Presiding Member will make a determination in relation to the question. Questions determined as offensive, defamatory or the like will not be published. ~~Where the Presiding Member rules questions to be out of order, an announcement to this effect will be made at the meeting, including the reason(s) for the decision.~~
- 6 The Presiding Member may rule questions out of order where they are substantially the same as questions previously submitted and responded to.
- 7 Written questions unable to be responded to at the Briefing Session will be taken on notice. In this case, a written response will be provided as soon as possible and included in the agenda of the next Briefing Session.
- 8 A person who submits written questions may also ask questions at a Briefing Session and questions asked verbally may be different to those submitted in writing.
- 9 Questions and any response will be summarised and included in the agenda of the next Briefing Session.

Commented [M4]: In essence this means that questioners only have Friday evening, Saturday and Sunday to submit written questions. The current provisions ought to remain and if the Answers cannot be provided then there is leave to take the questions on notice.

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- 10 It is not intended that question time should be used as a means to obtain information that would not be made available if it was sought from the City's records under Section 5.94 of the *Local Government Act 1995* or the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (FOI Act 1992). Where the response to a question(s) would require a substantial commitment of the City's resources, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) will determine that it is an unreasonable impost upon the City and may refuse to provide it. The CEO will advise the member of the public that the information may be sought in accordance with the FOI Act 1992.

DISCLAIMER

Responses to questions not submitted in writing are provided in good faith and as such, should not be relied upon as being either complete or comprehensive.

[continues]

PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC STATEMENT TIME AT BRIEFING SESSIONS

The following procedures for the conduct of Public Statement Time at Briefing Sessions were adopted at the Council meeting held on ~~19 November 2013~~ ~~XXXXX 2020~~.

- 1 Members of the public are invited to make public statements verbally at Briefing Sessions.
- 2 Statements made at a Briefing Session must relate to a matter report contained on in the agenda.
- 3 A register will be provided for those persons wanting to make a statement to enter their name. ~~Persons will be requested to come forward in the order in which they are registered, and to give their name and full address. The Presiding Member may call persons registered to come forward in an order that allows the maximum opportunity for as many people as possible to address the meeting on the widest range of matters that are listed in the agenda. Persons that come forward are to state their name and full address.~~
- 4 Public statement time will be limited to ~~two~~ three minutes per member of the public person.
- 5 Members of the public are encouraged to keep their statements brief to enable everyone who desires to make a statement to have the opportunity to do so.
- 6 Public statement time will be allocated a maximum time of ~~15~~ 20 minutes. Public statement time is declared closed following the ~~15~~ 20 minute allocated time period, or earlier if there are no further statements.
- 7 Statements are to be directed to the Presiding Member and are to be made politely in good faith and are not to be framed in such a way as to reflect adversely or be defamatory on a particular Elected Member or City employee.
- 8 Where an Elected Member is of the opinion that a member of the public is making a statement at a Briefing Session, that is not relevant to a matter report listed on in the agenda, they may bring it to the attention of the Presiding Member who will make a ruling.
- 9 ~~A member of the public attending a Briefing Session may present a written statement rather than making the statement verbally if he or she so wishes.~~
- 10 ~~Statements will be summarised and included in the notes of the Briefing Session. Public statements will be summarised and included in the agenda of the next Briefing Session.~~

Commented [M5]: The current two minute limit is considered too restrictive. Frequently statements are cut short. This may well still occur but current 2 minutes is a very restrictive limitation

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Commented [M6]: To allow for the increased time for Statements

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PROCEDURES FOR DEPUTATIONS

The following procedures for the conduct of Deputations at Briefing Sessions were adopted at the Council meeting held on XXXXX 2020:

- 1 Prior to the agenda of a Briefing Session being discussed by Elected Members, members of the public will be provided an opportunity to make a deputation at the Briefing Session.
- 2 Members of the public wishing to make a deputation at a Briefing Session may make a written request to the Chief Executive Officer through the on-line form on the City's website by close of business 4.00pm on the working day immediately prior to the scheduled Briefing Session.
- 3 Deputation requests are to be approved by the Presiding Member and must relate to matters report listed on in the agenda of the Briefing Session. The City will confirm with the person if a deputation request is approved including any limitations that apply.
- 4 ~~Other requirements for deputations are to be in accordance with clause 5.10 of the City of Joondalup Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 in respect of deputations to a committee.~~
- 4 Any visual presentation in support of the deputation (such as a PowerPoint presentation) must be received by the City by 5.00 PM 12.00 noon of the day of the Briefing Session. No other information or material will be distributed to Elected Members at the Briefing Session.
- 5 A deputation may consist of no more than five people, only three of which may address the Briefing Session. Other parties of the Deputation may be called on by the Elected Members to respond to questions should they so wish.
- 6 A maximum time of one hour will be set aside for all deputations at Briefing Sessions. Each deputation can address the Briefing Session up to a maximum period of 15 minutes (including time for Elected Member questions) however the Presiding Member may reduce this time where the number of approved deputations would exceed the maximum one hour limit set aside for deputations.
- 7 A person that forms part of a deputation is prevented from making a public statement at the Briefing Session on the same matter.

RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRIEFING SESSION

Proceedings of the Briefing Session shall be electronically recorded for administrative purposes only. Public Question time, Statement Time and Deputations recordings will be available as a record for the Public Interest, except for matters of a confidential nature. The guide in determining those matters of a confidential nature shall be in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995*.

Commented [M7]: A 12 noon cut off is far too restrictive. Given that Agendas are not available till late the previous Friday it is unreasonable to require "visuals" to be submitted 12:00 noon. The current practice is that can be handed to an officer prior to the start of the briefing session. If this can no longer be continued then for some unknown reason then the submission time ought to be left till a time after 12 noon.

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Commented [M8]: These elements of a Briefing Session are important for often information and commitments are given by various parties. As such they ought to be available on the Public record. The Administration already records these sessions so there is no real administrative reason why these public participation records shouldn't be assessable

[continues]

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

These procedures be amended to pick up the proposed amendments detailed above

PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

The following procedures for the conduct of Public Question Time were adopted at the Council meeting held on 47 November 2013 ~~XXXXX 2020~~:

Where a meeting of a committee is open to the public the procedures for public question time and public statement time apply. In this regard these procedures are amended by substituting "Council" with "Committee" to provide proper context.

Questions asked verbally

- 1 Members of the public are invited to ask questions at Council Meetings.
- 2 Questions asked at an Ordinary Council meeting must relate to a matter that affects the City of Joondalup. Questions asked at a Special meeting of Council must relate to the purpose for which the meeting has been called.
- 3 A register will be provided for those persons wanting to ask questions to enter their name. ~~Persons will be requested to come forward in the order in which they are registered, and to give their name and full address. The Presiding Member may call persons registered to come forward in an order that allows the maximum opportunity for as many people as possible to address the meeting on the widest range of matters that are listed in the agenda. Persons that come forward are to state their name and full address.~~
- 4 Public question time will be limited to two minutes per member of the public, with a limit of two verbal questions per member of the public ~~person~~.
- 5 Statements are not to precede the asking of a question during public question time ~~and questions must be succinct and to the point~~. Statements should ~~can only~~ be made during public statement time.
- 6 Members of the public are encouraged to keep their questions brief to enable everyone who desires to ask a question to have the opportunity to do so.
- 7 Public question time will be allocated a minimum of 15 minutes and may be extended in intervals of up to 10 minutes by resolution of Council, but the total time allocated for public questions to be asked and responses to be given is not to exceed 35 minutes in total. Public question time is declared closed following the expiration of the allocated time period, or earlier than such time where there are no further questions.
- 8 Questions are to be directed to the Presiding Member and shall be asked politely, in good faith, and are not to be framed in such a way as to reflect adversely or be defamatory on a particular Elected Member or City employee. The Presiding Member shall decide to:
 - accept or reject any question and ~~his/her~~ **their** decision is final
 - nominate a ~~member of the Council and/or~~ City employee to respond to the question or

Commented [M9]: Self evidently.

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- take a question on notice. In this case a written response will be provided as soon as possible, and included in the agenda of the next Council meeting.

9 Where an Elected Member is of the opinion that a member of the public is:

- asking a question at a Council meeting, that does not relate to a matter affecting the City
or
- making a statement during public question time,

they may bring it to the attention of the Presiding Member who will make a ruling.

10 Questions and any response will be summarised and included in the minutes of the Council meeting.

11 It is not intended that question time should be used as a means to obtain information that would not be made available if it was sought from the City's records under Section 5.94 of the *Local Government Act 1995* or the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (FOI Act 1992). Where the response to a question(s) would require a substantial commitment of the City's resources, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) will determine that it is an unreasonable impost upon the City and refuse to provide it. The CEO will advise the member of the public that the information may be sought in accordance with the FOI Act 1992.

Questions in Writing – (Residents and/or ratepayers of the City of Joondalup only)

1 Only City of Joondalup **residents and/or ratepayers** may submit questions to the City in writing.

2 Questions asked at an Ordinary Council meeting must relate to a matter that affects the City of Joondalup. Questions asked at a Special meeting of Council must relate to the purpose for which the meeting has been called.

3 The City will accept a maximum of five (5) written questions per City of Joondalup resident/ratepayer. To ensure **equality equity** and consistency, each part of a multi-part question will be treated as a question in its own right.

4 Questions lodged by 9:00am **close of business**, on the day immediately prior to the scheduled Council meeting will be responded to, where possible, at the Council meeting. These questions, and their responses, will be distributed to Elected Members and made available to the public in written form at the meeting.

5 The Presiding Member shall decide to accept or reject any written question and ~~his/her~~ **their** decision is final. Where there is any concern about a question being offensive, defamatory or the like, the Presiding Member will make a determination in relation to the question. Questions determined as offensive, defamatory or the like will not be published. ~~Where the Presiding Member rules questions to be out of order, an announcement to this effect will be made at the meeting, including the reason(s) for the decision.~~

6 The Presiding Member may rule questions out of order where they are substantially the same as questions previously submitted and responded to.

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- 7 Written questions unable to be responded to at a Council meeting will be taken on notice. In this case, a written response will be provided as soon as possible and included on the agenda of the next Council meeting.
- 8 A person who submits written questions may also ask questions at a Council meeting and questions asked verbally may be different to those submitted in writing.
- 9 Questions and any response will be summarised and included in the minutes of the Council meeting.
- 10 It is not intended that question time should be used as a means to obtain information that would not be made available if it was sought from the City's records under Section 5.94 of the *Local Government Act 1995* or the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (FOI Act 1992). Where the response to a question(s) would require a substantial commitment of the City's resources, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) will determine that it is an unreasonable impost upon the City and may refuse to provide it. The CEO will advise the member of the public that the information may be sought in accordance with the FOI Act 1992.

DISCLAIMER

Responses to questions not submitted in writing are provided in good faith and as such, should not be relied upon as being either complete or comprehensive.

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PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC STATEMENT TIME

The following procedures for the conduct of Public Statement Time at Council Meetings were adopted at the Council meeting held on ~~19 November 2013~~ XXXXX 2020:

- 1 Members of the public are invited to make public statements, ~~either verbally or in writing,~~ verbally at Council meetings.
- 2 Statements made at an Ordinary Council meeting must relate to a matter that affects the City of Joondalup. Statements made at a Special meeting of Council must relate to the purpose for which the meeting has been called.
- 3 A register will be provided for those persons wanting to make a statement to enter their name. ~~Persons will be requested to come forward in the order in which they are registered, and to give their name and full address. The Presiding Member may call persons registered to come forward in an order that allows the maximum opportunity for as many people as possible to address the meeting on the widest range of matters that are listed in the agenda. Persons that come forward are to state their name and full address.~~
- 4 Public statement time will be limited to two minutes per ~~member of the public~~ person.
- 5 Members of the public are encouraged to keep their statements brief to enable everyone who desires to make a statement to have the opportunity to do so.
- 6 Public statement time will be allocated a maximum time of 15 minutes. Public statement time is declared closed following the 15 minute allocated time period, or earlier than such time where there are no further statements.
- 7 Statements are to be directed to the Presiding Member and are to be made politely in good faith and are not to be framed in such a way as to reflect adversely or be defamatory on a particular Elected Member or City employee.
- 8 Where an Elected Member is of the opinion that a member of the public is making a statement at a Council meeting, that does not relate to a matter affecting the City, they may bring it to the attention of the Presiding Member who will make a ruling.
- ~~9 A member of the public attending a Council meeting may present a written statement rather than making the statement verbally if he or she so wishes.~~
- ~~10~~ 9 Statements will be summarised and included in the minutes of the Council meeting.

ELECTRONIC MEETINGS

In accordance with regulation 14D of the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996* a Council or Committee meeting may be held by electronic means:

- (a) if:
- (i) a public health emergency or a state of emergency exists in the whole or a part of the area of the City's district; and
 - (ii) because of the public health emergency or state of emergency, the Mayor or Council considers it appropriate for the meeting to be held by electronic means
- or
- (b) if:
- (i) a direction is issued under the *Public Health Act 2016* or the *Emergency Management Act 2005* that prevents the meeting from being held in person; and
 - (ii) the Mayor or Council authorises the meeting to be held by electronic means.

The electronic means by which the meeting is to be held include by telephone, video conference or other instantaneous communications as determined by the Mayor or Council, with the Chief Executive Officer being consulted before such determination is made.

Where a Council or Committee meeting is determined to be conducted by electronic means, the following procedures will apply and replace all other procedures for public question time, public statement time and deputations. The following procedures also apply to the City's Briefing Sessions where it has been determined that those meetings are held by electronic means and replace all other procedures detailed in this document.

PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Where a meeting of a committee is open to the public the procedures for public question time and public statement time apply. In this regard these procedures are amended by substituting "Council" with "Committee" to provide proper context.

Questions in Writing

- 1 The City will accept a maximum of five (5) written questions per person. To ensure equity and consistency, each part of a multi-part question will be treated as a question in its own right.
- 2 Written questions submitted for an Ordinary Council meeting must relate to a matter that affects the City of Joondalup. Written questions submitted for a Special meeting of Council must relate to the purpose for which the meeting has been called. Written questions submitted for a Briefing Session must relate to a report contained in the agenda.
- 3 Questions lodged by 9:00am close of business on the day immediately prior to the scheduled meeting will be responded to. These questions, and their responses, will be distributed to Elected Members at the meeting and where possible published on the City's website prior to the meeting.

Commented [M11]: Only the Council by majority ought to authorise such a meeting. Even if the Act empowers the Mayor to do so the CoJ should not endorse such a provision.

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Commented [M12]: Only the Council by majority ought to authorise such a meeting. Even if the Act empowers the Mayor to do so the CoJ should not endorse such a provision.

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Commented [M13]: Only the Council by majority ought to authorise such a meeting. Even if the Act empowers the Mayor to do so the CoJ should not endorse such a provision.

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- 4 ~~The Presiding Member shall decide to accept or reject any written question and their decision is final. Where there is any concern about a question being offensive, defamatory or the like, the Presiding Member will make a determination in relation to the question. Questions determined as offensive, defamatory or the like will not be published.~~
- 5 ~~The Presiding Member may rule questions out of order where they are substantially the same as questions previously submitted and responded to.~~
- 6 ~~Written questions unable to be responded to at a Council meeting or Briefing Session will be taken on notice. In this case, a written response will be provided as soon as possible and included on the agenda of the next Council meeting or Briefing Session.~~
- 7 ~~Other questions and any response will be summarised and included in the minutes of the Council meeting, or in the agenda of the next Briefing Session.~~
- 8 ~~For the purposes of the record, the name and suburb of the member of the public that has asked a question will be detailed.~~
- 9 ~~It is not intended that question time should be used as a means to obtain information that would not be made available if it was sought from the City's records under Section 5.94 of the Local Government Act 1995 or the Freedom of Information Act 1992 (FOI Act 1992). Where the response to a question(s) would require a substantial commitment of the City's resources, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) will determine that it is an unreasonable impost upon the City and may refuse to provide it. The CEO will advise the member of the public that the information may be sought in accordance with the FOI Act 1992.~~

DISCLAIMER

~~Responses to questions not submitted in writing are provided in good faith and as such, should not be relied upon as being either complete or comprehensive.~~

PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC STATEMENT TIME

- 1 ~~Written public statements will be accepted by emailing the Mayor and CC to the other Elected Members, if desired by the submitter, who will distribute, if required, any statement received to other elected members before the meeting. Public statements must be received by 9.00am12 noon on the day of the meeting.~~
- 2 ~~Written public statements submitted for an Ordinary Council meeting must relate to a matter that affects the City of Joondalup. Written public statements submitted for a Special meeting of Council must relate to the purpose for which the meeting has been called. Written public statements submitted for a Briefing Session must relate to a report contained in the agenda.~~
- 4 ~~Members of the public may also wish to contact the City's administration at info@joondalup.wa.gov.au or contact an individual Elected Member directly.~~

Commented [M14]: If Public statements can be submitted to the mayor then they can also be submitted to all Elected members. 12 noon is not an unreasonable submission time.
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PROCEDURES FOR DEPUTATIONS (BRIEFING SESSIONS ONLY)

- 1 Written deputations will be accepted at the Briefing Session by emailing the Mayor, who will distribute any information or material received to other elected members before the meeting.
- 2 All deputation information must be received by the Mayor by 9.00am on the day of the scheduled Briefing Session.

Commented [M15]: Similarly amended as per the above

Eight Year Local Laws Review – Table of Submissions

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
1	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	I believe there are too many cats roaming out at night. They are a menace to bird life. There should be a regulation that curfews cats within owner's dwellings come sundown.	<p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats. The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p> <p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p>
2	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>There are many parks for children to play. I would like more parks designated off-lead but under control parks. Citizens would then know where they can take their children or dogs to without fear of being castigated. E.g. Bengello Park in Burns Beach — the side with the dog statue could be a designated off lead park (but under voice control) and the other side with the children's play equipment a dog free zone.</p> <p>It is unfair that all parks are available for people/children but people with dogs are castigated for letting them play in the parks off-lead. Many of us consider our dogs family.</p>	<p>Under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> Council can specify certain areas as dog exercise areas, being areas where dogs can be exercised off a leash. At its meeting held on 16 September 2014 (CJ169-09/14 refers) Council specified a number of reserves as places where dogs were either prohibited absolutely; allowed but controlled on a leash; or able to exercise off leash.</p> <p>The suggestion made in the submission is a decision for Council to make under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> as opposed to a local law provision.</p>

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
3	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	Stronger enforcement required on cats entering other people's property and harassing other pets, such as dogs and rabbits.	<p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats. The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p> <p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p>
4	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>"Nuisance" means:-</p> <p>(a) any activity, thing, condition, circumstance or state of affairs caused or contributed to by a person which is injurious or dangerous to the health of another person of normal susceptibility, or which has a disturbing effect on the state of reasonable physical, mental or social well-being of another person;</p> <p>(c) anything a person does on public or private land which unreasonably detracts from or interferes with the enjoyment or value of land owned by another person, provided that anything done in accordance with the law or a legal right or which is consistent with the standard of behaviour in the relevant locality shall not be unreasonable for the purpose of this local law.</p> <p>We are so tired of barking dogs in our immediate neighbourhood. Sometimes they bark for half an hour, sometimes half a day or stop start all day. We love dogs and they can't be happy if they are barking for extended periods. And we are not happy as it impacts our quality of life. At times we can't use our backyard as it is simply not comfortable</p>	<p>The City endeavours to educate dog owners on responsible dog ownership including the need to control excessively barking dogs.</p> <p>Under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> a barking dog diary is required from the affected resident where there is an issue with a barking dog. The diary covers a period of a minimum of seven days to a maximum of 14 days and this information is required to substantiate a claim and to provide evidence of a dog barking issue.</p> <p>All complaints are investigated by the City's Rangers and appropriate action is taken where necessary.</p> <p>This is a matter controlled under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> not the City's local law and therefore no amendment to the local law is suggested.</p>

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
		<p>sitting out there. Often, we have to close our windows and back door to quieten the noise. Your current process of lodging a recorded diary is onerous and doesn't always fit the problem.</p> <p>Owners often seem to not worry, deny there is a problem "it's not my dog", or don't know as it happens when they are not there. If there was a fine issued after three complaints to the Council and the Council issues a warning notice each time, something like that may work as a process, what do other councils do?</p>	
5	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	I want the law to apply equally to the keeping of cats and dogs, specifically that owners of both types of animal must contain their animals to their own properties and should only be allowed outside their properties when on a leash or not on a leash if in a Council approved training area. In all cases, the penalties should apply equally to owners for not containing animals to their own properties.	<p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats. The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p> <p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p>
6	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	Thanks for the great support you give to dog owners by providing bins and parks. My suggestion is to do with dogs off leads. When I walk my dogs (on-lead) I come across quite a few people who walk their dogs off-lead. The dogs run all over people's gardens and I have occasionally felt very threatened. My last dog was raped on-lead and twice attacked in this situation. I would like to see a law that stops people having dogs off-lead on the streets.	In accordance with section 31 of the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> a dog must not be in a public place unless it is held by a person who is capable of controlling the dog, or securely tethered for a temporary purpose, by means of a chain, cord, leash or harness. This provision does not apply to dogs in dog exercise areas.

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
			<p>At its meeting held on 16 September 2014 (CJ169-09/14 refers) Council specified a number of reserves as places where dogs were either prohibited absolutely; allowed but on a leash; or able to exercise off leash. This decision retained the statutory provision for the need for dogs to be on a leash in streets.</p> <p>This comment is a matter controlled under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> not the City's local law.</p>
7	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	Cats to be confined to the owner's premises.	<p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats. The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p> <p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p>
8	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>With regard to the Animals Local Law 1999 dogs feature predominantly, accompanied by horses, pigeons, bees, pigs etc.</p> <p>In my local community, I see many dogs on leads or under the effective control of their owner, whom typically always collect their animal's waste when required. I've seen or experienced no issues with horses, bees, pigs, or any other type of animal covered by this law.</p>	

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
		<p>Cats on the other hand, have been a nuisance for decades, trespassing, killing native birds, and defecating freely on mine and my neighbours' properties. Strangely, I see no mention of cats, the single largest nuisance for many residents, within the Animals Local Law 1999.</p> <p>Per the attached "Statutory review of the Cat Act 2011..." page 4 (attached for reference [copy of Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries Statutory Review of the Cat Act 2022 and Dog Amendment Act 2013 Report attached to email]), cat numbers and wandering cats have been identified as a problem, and it is currently the responsibility of the local government to "make their own local laws about these matters."</p> <p>In light of the review proceedings being postponed (due to COVID-19), I would suggest the City of Joondalup include clear provisions for the ownership and care for cats within an amendment to the Animals Local Law.</p> <p>There is simply no argument for all pet owners not being bound by the same obligations to care for their animals, nor is there any excuse for the currently accepted killing of wildlife, and trespassing and defecating on other people's properties.</p>	<p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats. The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p> <p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p>
9	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>I don't have pets and I get really angry when inconsiderate owners let their pets foul in the street and do not pick up the mess that's left. This applies to people's areas outside their housing along with footpaths.</p> <p>I would like to see more signage in the streets advising that, if caught, then there are substantial penalties. I also think the fine needs to be increased. More community information on why it's, not only disgusting, but a health risk to some people and can cause blindness in</p>	<p>Under the City's local laws, it is an offence for animal owners to allow animals under their control to defecate in streets and public places.</p> <p>The City endeavours to educate dog owners on responsible dog ownership including the need to dispose of dog excreta. Some signage is installed at parks and reserves</p>

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
		children/adults.	<p>within the City's district but not throughout the entire district to minimise signage proliferation.</p> <p>It is considered that adequate provision is already made. No change to the local law is suggested.</p>
10	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>I sincerely do think, due to the recorded and "unrecorded" incidents of dog attacks, whether it be 'dog versus dog', 'dog versus human' or any other configuration, it's time someone made the decision to pass a by-law or legislate to have all dogs of all breeds, creeds, colours and sizes to be in either of the following situations when not confined to the "owners" property:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muzzled at all times when off an approximate leash or restraint device/apparatus, unless within the confines of a recognised fenced area that has been gazetted by a shire/legal body as a fenced dog/canine area. 2. When not muzzled, the dog to be leashed or a restraint device/apparatus used when the dog is not on dog owner's property or normal place of residence. 3. Dog registration to be increased and monitored in a manner consistent with its purpose. 4. Penalties for non-compliance of animal restraint to be of significant measure to cause effect of the issue (e.g. \$500 — 1st offence; \$1,500 — 2nd offence; etc.). 5. Canine owners to be made aware of the onus and liabilities of any legal action taken regarding attacks are the dog owner's responsibility 	<p>The purpose of the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> is to consolidate the law relating to the control and registration of dogs (including microchipping), the ownership and keeping of dogs; and the obligations and rights of persons in relation to dogs (including provisions around dangerous dogs and muzzling).</p> <p>Local governments are able to make local laws relating to dogs that supplement and support the legislative provisions within the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> and the <i>Dog Regulations 2013</i>.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of the City's Rangers to enforce the legislative provisions around dogs and other animals. The City also endeavours to educate dog owners on responsible dog ownership through the City's website and other published material.</p> <p>It is considered that many of the suggestions stated within the submission are restricted by the provisions within the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> and the <i>Dog Regulations 2013</i> and therefore the City does not have any opportunity to</p>

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
		<p>in their entirety.</p> <p>6. More vigorous patrols by canine rangers to check on the spot dog registration.</p> <p>7. All dogs to be microchipped at owner's expense within a time period of birth to 8 months.</p> <p>8. Shire to be more proactive in managing Animals Local Law 1999 and not just treat it as paperwork for decoration.</p> <p>Note: there have been far more dog attacks not reported than those documented. We have had two serious issues warranting trips to vets and have had to absorb costs in excess of \$300 through no fault of ours.</p> <p>As the general attitude from a learned friend is "no point reporting to the shire, you may as well bang your head on the wall" we only ever reported one attack and never heard "boo" from the City of Joondalup.</p> <p>Please note that from this point on should we fall victim to another unwarranted attack the full force of the legal system will be used and directed at any parties at fault, whether that be full or partial blame so as to be compensated for any stress, duress or financial losses.</p>	influence change under a local law.
11	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>The laws relating to poultry should be amended to reflect the beneficial use of chickens in small backyards. They provide opportunities for recycling/reusing kitchen and garden scraps and self sufficiency.</p> <p>The City of Joondalup run gardening and poultry keeping seminars, have promoted keeping chickens in urban backyards, even though most properties do not meet the criteria. The 9 metres from any house and 1 metre from the boundary rules mean that poultry cannot be kept</p>	<p>Restrictions for keeping poultry are necessary to mitigate the impacts to health and amenity. A well maintained poultry enclosure can still allow the attraction of vermin, flies or odour.</p> <p>The minimum setback requirements also consider the historic use of Organochlorines (OC) as a method for treating for termites on</p>

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		<p>in most backyards given current block sizes. Even on larger 700-square metre blocks, it is difficult to achieve the 9-metre buffer. A smaller buffer, or alternative siting conditions should be provided.</p> <p>Additional management options to prevent flies and leaching of nutrients could be specified in guidance documents. Also, it is unclear whether poultry are permitted to be free range in the backyard or need to be kept confined to a shed. It is well established that free ranging poultry brings benefits to the garden, and hens, provided a secure coop is provided at night and escape from the backyard is prevented.</p> <p>Cat laws also need amending to provide a mechanism for preventing cats from entering other people's yards and killing pets and native animals. I have several cats that regularly enter my yard, which is frequented by many native birds and our pets. We have planted bird-attracting plants and support many native birds that live in our garden, but cats are a constant threat to them. There needs to be a mechanism for cat owners to take responsibility for the impacts of their wandering pets.</p> <p>Furthermore, we use poisons to control mice and rats when they occasionally arrive from the bushland opposite our house. It is possible that a local cat may ingest a poisoned rodent from our backyard, but there is no way to warn the cat owners as we don't know who they are.</p>	<p>residential properties. Poultry are efficient scavengers and soil scratchers and can consume enough dirt to accumulate OC residues in both their meat and eggs.</p> <p>The minimum setback to boundaries and dwellings is consistent with other local government local laws and are considered appropriate.</p> <p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats. The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p> <p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p>
12	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>I couldn't see in the Act anywhere that states that dogs are allowed to enter/sit in the outside area of a café or restaurant. Give that this is common practice, it would seem logical to change act to reflect today's thinking on dog access.</p>	<p>Under the City's <i>Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014</i> a person can secure or tether a dog within a public place or thoroughfare for up to one hour.</p> <p>Under the <i>Food Act 2008</i>, food standards have been adopted that allow animals to be in outdoor dining areas in certain circumstances.</p>

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			It is considered that adequate provisions are included within the City's local laws and other prevailing legislation and no change to the local law is suggested.
13	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	We are aware that cats must be kept contained to their usual place of habitation, particularly after dusk, but I was not able to see the regulation in the appropriate local law. We try to encourage wildlife to our property, but become dismayed when discovering victims of their roaming, and their sometimes night-time howling. defecating ways. Need to police the regulation seriously and impose fines for non-compliance.	<p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats. The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p> <p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p>
14	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>The map indicating where the horse beach is should be amended to show the names of streets, so people actually know where the location is. Lot numbers mean nothing to a person.</p> <p>I think the rules on poultry need relaxing. Lot sizes are a lot smaller than they used to be, and more and more people are wanting to keep chickens as pets (just 2 or 3) and having the coop 9 metres from the house seems a bit excessive. I suggest lowering this limit to allow them closer, as gardens are smaller. This encourages sustainability and recycling, as with chooks, families have no food waste for the rubbish bin. A small number of chooks can be kept in a small coop in a regular size garden.</p>	<p>While the local law gives a general depiction of the horse exercise area, the limits of the horse exercise area is adequately sign-posted, as well as way-finding signage on Northshore Drive, Hillarys.</p> <p>Restrictions for keeping poultry are necessary to mitigate the impacts to health and amenity. A well maintained poultry enclosure can still allow the attraction of vermin, flies or odour.</p> <p>The minimum setback requirements also consider the historic use of Organochlorines (OC) as a method for treating for termites on</p>

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			<p>residential properties. Poultry are efficient scavengers and soil scratchers and can consume enough dirt to accumulate OC residues in both their meat and eggs.</p> <p>The minimum setback to dwellings is consistent with other local government local laws and is considered appropriate.</p>
15	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	More needs to be done about dogs off leads and owner responsibility for picking up waste.	The City endeavours to educate dog owners on responsible dog ownership through the City's website and other published material. No change to the local law is suggested.
16	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	It is impossible for anyone to make a reasonable comment on 9 laws. I therefore wait until the proposed changes are published on the Council Agenda and to make my comments at that time.	The purpose of the eight-year review is to afford opportunity for the public to comment on the City's local law framework. Should Council wish to pursue any amendments to the City's local laws, it will follow the legislative process which includes a six-week public consultation period.
17	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>1) Can the law cover number of dogs, i.e. maximum of two. Our neighbours have four dogs.</p> <p>2) Registration of dogs, i.e. dogs registered in other shire councils but living in Joondalup Shire. Our neighbours have four dogs and they are registered to the Kalamunda Shire; however, they live in the Joondalup Shire.</p> <p>3) Barking dogs. More needs to be done about this instead of filling out diaries each time they bark. In our case the neighbour's dogs bark non-</p>	<p>The City's Animals Local Law currently restricts no more than two dogs over the age of three months and the young of those dogs under that age, can be kept on any premises.</p> <p>The City endeavours to educate dog owners on responsible dog ownership including the need to control excessively barking dogs.</p> <p>Under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> a barking dog diary is required from the affected resident where</p>

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		stop to the point we cannot sit in our own back yard. We approach the neighbours to discuss but they have no care in the world. When Rangers come past to check they take the dogs inside. Rangers meet with them and once they leave the dogs are back at it.	<p>there is an issue with a barking dog. The diary covers a period of a minimum of seven days to a maximum of 14 days and this information is required to substantiate a claim and to provide evidence of a dog barking issue.</p> <p>All complaints are investigated by the City's Rangers and appropriate action is taken where necessary.</p> <p>This is a matter controlled under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> not the City's local law.</p>
18	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	The number of dog owners allowing their dogs to toilet on land that it is not theirs is astounding, is there scope to patrol every now and then and impose warnings/fines? Especially in common areas. And is there anything relating to having dogs on leads? I can see relation to having dogs in horse exercise areas, but what about parks and the like?	<p>The City endeavours to educate dog owners on responsible dog ownership and the City's Rangers are authorised to enforce a range of provisions regarding animal control.</p> <p>In accordance with section 31 of the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> a dog must not be in a public place unless it is held by a person who is capable of controlling the dog, or securely tethered for a temporary purpose, by means of a chain, cord, leash or harness. This provision does not apply to dogs in dog exercise areas.</p> <p>At its meeting held on 16 September 2014 (CJ169-09/14 refers) Council specified a number of reserves as places where dogs were either prohibited absolutely; allowed but on a leash; or able to exercise off leash. This decision retained the statutory provision for the need for dogs to be on a leash in streets.</p>

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			This comment is a matter controlled under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> not the City's local law.
19	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	The shire just sits on its hands as usual and does nothing about the cat and dog problem we have in this shire; all talk and no action! No cats or dogs should roam free from homes and you turn a blind eye to it! I complained about neighbour's cats and the shire told me to take a photo of the cat — really, lazy [- -]!	<p>The City endeavours to educate pet owners on responsible ownership and the City's Rangers are authorised to enforce a range of provisions regarding animal control.</p> <p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats. The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p> <p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p>
20	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>The City of Joondalup is no longer rural and, with more densification, dogs and cats require more control to mitigate their effect on what fauna remains and their nuisance effect on residents. Restrictions on dogs and cats should be similar with the emphasis on the owners being responsible for their pets. The Cat and Dog Acts are currently under review so the local laws should take that into account.</p> <p>Cats: There is very little on Cats. If there is to be only one Animal Local Law, then the Cat section should be expanded. Some councils have separate cat laws. The Cat Act 2011 requires all cats over the age of 6 months to be sterilised and registered with their local government and</p>	<p>The City endeavours to educate pet owners on responsible ownership and the City's Rangers are authorised to enforce a range of provisions regarding animal control.</p> <p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats.</p>

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		<p>identified with a collar and tag when in a public place. This is not in the local law.</p> <p>Cats have such a catastrophic effect on wildlife that there should be a cat local law consistent with the Cat Act and requiring cats to also be kept indoors at night, on-site during the day and under control on a leash if outside the property.</p> <p>Owners should be responsible for their cats. The current laws allow for up to three cats per household. Other LGAs limit this to two, e.g. Busselton which has a cat local law. Dogs are limited to two per property, so cats should have the same limits.</p> <p>Dogs: Nuisance barking control process should be covered. Dangerous dogs — not just the prohibited list — but dogs with a history of attacks, i.e. even smaller dogs, such dogs should be muzzled.</p> <p>The process the City follows for dog attacks should be covered. Accurate statistics on all types of dog attacks should be kept, from the nuisance variety of charging and barking to more serious physical attacks and what breeds of dogs are involved.</p> <p>Walking any dog off-lead, except in a designated off-lead area must be prohibited and fined. This is becoming common at the Hillarys Dog Beach where people ignore the signs and walk their dogs through the Whitfords Nodes Beach area south of the dog beach. It is also common in reserves like Shepherds Bush, Kingsley.</p> <p>Ratepayers have funded the Hillarys Dog Beach and the new dog park at Joondalup, so we expect owners to keep their dogs under control in areas that are restricted.</p>	<p>The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p> <p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p> <p>The purpose of the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> is to amend and consolidate the law relating to the control and registration of dogs (including microchipping), the ownership and keeping of dogs; and the obligations and rights of persons in relation to dogs (including provisions around dangerous dogs and muzzling).</p> <p>Local governments are able to make local laws relating to dogs that supplement and support the legislative provisions within the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> and the <i>Dog Regulations 2013</i>.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of the City's Rangers to enforce the legislative provisions around dogs and other animals. The City also endeavours to educate dog owners on responsible dog ownership through the City's website and other published material.</p>

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			It is considered that many of the suggestions stated within the submission are restricted by the provisions within the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> and the <i>Dog Regulations 2013</i> and therefore the City does not have any opportunity to influence change under a local law.
21	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	Amend the Act to clearly state dogs are not to be permitted on local public school grounds or ovals. They must also remain out of public playgrounds. They pose a safety threat to children attending school and children walking to and from local schools. The owners also fail to remove the dog poo and the dogs are urinating in the kids' sand pits. This is a health and safety hazard in our community.	The allowance of dogs on school grounds is a matter for each school not the City as schools are deemed private property. No change to the local law can be made to address this issue.
22	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	I think this law needs substantial review — it's based on rural life that does not exist in the City and many of those references can be removed.	The purpose of the eight-year review and consultation process is to ensure the City's local laws are relevant and reflect the aspirations of the City and the community.
23	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	We need more off-leash areas for dogs. Elcar Park would have been amazing if you used all the land.	Under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> Council can specify certain areas as dog exercise areas, where dogs can be exercised off leash. This is a decision of Council as opposed to a provision within the local law.
24	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	I believe the poultry keeping law is outdated and should be amended because of the knowledge that we now have with education in permaculture principles and better knowledge of animal welfare using free ranging methods.	Restrictions for keeping poultry are necessary to mitigate the impacts to health and amenity. A well maintained poultry enclosure can still allow the attraction of vermin, flies or odour.

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		<p>A lot of us keep poultry as pets and are very protective of our pets from predators like foxes. However, I find locking poultry in the prescribed cage unacceptable, and would like to see changes and better guidelines for a poultry pet home.</p> <p>I recently become a duck parent to [- -] ducks. These ducks are one-fifth the size of standard ducks. The law should allow us to keep up to 12 bantam sized ducks, instead of just 2 ducks. In a breeding pair, I only have one laying duck to lay eggs, with the hope of ducklings to replace the older duck as she stops laying with age. In a sustainability sense, I need more than 2 laying ducks (to each drake) in my permaculture garden.</p> <p>I think education in bees and chooks in the City provided by Duncraig Edible Garden should be extended throughout the City and be part of the requirement for keeping them. Better promotion on sustainability perhaps?</p> <p>We would very much appreciate your kind consideration to make it a legal requirement for cat owners to keep their pets indoors at night, i.e. outside daylight hours. Reasons for our request is to prevent cats roaming at night whereby they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kill native birds and animals and upset the balance of nature. 	<p>The confining of poultry to a shed or hut, considers the historic use of Organochlorines (OC) as a method for treating for termites on residential properties. Poultry are efficient scavengers and soil scratchers and can consume enough dirt to accumulate OC residues in both their meat and eggs.</p> <p>It may be possible to manage the impacts to health and amenity without a requirement to confine poultry within a shed.</p> <p>The limitation on the number of poultry, including ducks, considers the increased impact on health and amenity where a greater number of poultry are being kept. Many other local governments provide a greater restriction on the maximum number of poultry that can be kept on a residential property.</p> <p>It is suggested that the local law be reviewed to consider whether the confining of poultry to a shed or hut is appropriate and the maximum number of poultry that can be kept be amended.</p> <p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats. The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners</p>

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		<p>2. Dig holes and defecate in neighbours' properties.</p> <p>3. Fight or mate with each other while making offensive howling noises.</p>	<p>where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p> <p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p>
25	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>Prohibited Places 11 (1) A person liable for the control of a dog shall prevent that dog from entering or being in or on any public building, shop or business premises, with the exception of a shop or business premises where dogs are sold. Should be allowed in businesses that permit dogs and don't sell food, i.e. Bunnings.</p> <p>(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to a person with a vision impairment or who is a trainer accompanied by a bona fide guide dog. Should include all assistance dogs just not those visually impaired.</p> <p>Maximum Number of Dogs — should be based on land size. Two dogs on a small lot can be worse than three dogs on a large lot in the suburbs.</p>	<p>While the City's local law prevents a person from entering a public building, shop or business premises, it is for the property owner to consent to such a request for entry. The existing provision allows the City's Ranges to enforce these provisions if so desired by the property owner.</p> <p>Section 8 of the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> provides for assistance dogs stating a person is entitled to be accompanied by an assistance dog, in any building or place open to or used by the public, for any purpose, or in any public transport. This provision overrides the City's local law clause and the local law should therefore be amended as such.</p> <p>The City's Animals Local Law currently restricts no more than two dogs over the age of three months and the young of those dogs under that age can be kept on any premises. Considering the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> provides for a local law limitation by number, it is considered unlikely that the any change to the number of dogs that can be kept being based on lot size will pass the review of the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation. It would</p>

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			also be difficult for the City's Rangers to enforce a dog number provision based on lot size.
26	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>The penalties (fines) for dog excrement not being picked up by owner/walker, dogs escaping from yards due to inadequate fencing or unlatched gates are much too low! If the fines were increased people might think twice about it! Suggest \$250 minimum.</p> <p>The paths to the Whitfords Dog Beach are covered in poop, the Ranger needs to visit there more often and issue fines for non-compliance. The same goes for our local parks, especially school and footy ovals.</p> <p>The issue of excessive barking dogs should also be considered more seriously, instead of having to complete a log.</p>	<p>Currently the modified penalties in relation to a local law contravention is \$100. The City's modified penalties have not changed since the City's local law came into operation and therefore it is for Council to determine should modified penalties increase, being conducive of those set in other local governments and the limit restrictions placed under the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> (that is a modified penalty cannot exceed 10% of the maximum fine that could be imposed by a court for that offence).</p> <p>It is the responsibility of the City's Rangers to enforce the legislative provisions around dogs and other animals. The City also endeavours to educate dog owners on responsible dog ownership through the City's website and other published material.</p> <p>Under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> a barking dog diary is required from the affected resident where there is an issue with a barking dog. The diary covers a period of a minimum of seven days to a maximum of 14 days and this information is required to substantiate a claim and to provide evidence of a dog barking issue.</p> <p>All complaints are investigated by the City's</p>

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			Rangers and appropriate action is taken where necessary.
27	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	<p>Nowhere in the Animals Local Law does it state that dogs need to be kept on a leash. It is a huge problem in our suburb, Burns Beach. We have a number of small, localised parks, and people just let their dogs run everywhere, defecating where they like. Children then come and play in the park.</p> <p>a) This is a health hazard</p> <p>b) Small dogs on leashes get attacked (mine has)</p> <p>c) Large dogs over 50 lbs approach you when you're out walking, which can be very frightening for someone not comfortable with dogs.</p>	<p>In accordance with section 31 of the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> a dog must not be in a public place unless it is held by a person who is capable of controlling the dog, or securely tethered for a temporary purpose, by means of a chain, cord, leash or harness. This provision does not apply to dogs in dog exercise areas.</p> <p>At its meeting held on 16 September 2014 (CJ169-09/14 refers) Council specified a number of reserves as places where dogs were either prohibited absolutely; allowed but on a leash; or able to exercise off leash. The decision retained the need for dogs to be on a leash in streets.</p> <p>The suggestion made in the submission is a decision for Council to make under the Dog Act 1976 as opposed to a local law provision.</p>
28	<i>Animals Local Law 1999</i>	Cats should be contained on property.	<p>Clause 45 of the Animals Local Law details certain provisions about cats. Under the <i>Cat Act 2011</i> local governments can make local laws around certain provisions about cats. The <i>Cat Act 2011</i> also gives local governments the power to manage cats within its district and serve notices on cat owners where there has been a contravention of the Act.</p>

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		Dogs should be sterilised unless a breeder — so many people making money from backyard breeding, even just at home. Rangers should have the same or similar powers as a RSPCA officer.	<p>Council may wish to pursue a new cat local law should it feel the need to do so.</p> <p>There is no requirement under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> for dogs to be mandatorily sterilised however provisions are proposed in the Dog Amendment (Stop Puppy Farming Bill 2020 that relate to the breeding and sale of dogs. Powers of City Rangers are governed by the power given to an “authorised person” under the <i>Dog Act 1976</i> and therefore can only perform certain functions and activities by the power given to them by the legislation.</p> <p>No change to the local law around this issue is suggested.</p>
29	<i>Fencing Local Law 2014</i>	The rule saying anything which hangs over a fence belongs to the owner of the tree or vine could be amended. Unfortunately, if the owner of the tree has neglected to prune it the law currently expects that when the impinging branch is cut by the neighbour, it must be returned to the other side (the owner). I argue that if the owner of the tree or branch has allowed it to grow over, so then it is no longer theirs. It is bad enough to have to prune someone else's plants, but to have to return the offcuts can cause more angst.	<p>Issues around overhanging trees is not covered by the City's Fencing Local Law and is a matter between two property owners, supported by legal principles of ownership and property rights. No change to the local law is suggested.</p> <p>However, under Schedule 3.1 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>, a local government may serve a notice on owners of land to ensure that a tree on that land that endangers any person or thing on adjoining land is made safe.</p>

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30	<i>Fencing Local Law 2014</i>	<p>More control to force owners to remove asbestos fencing in their properties and to be shared in regard to cost of replacement. We had a dispute with our neighbour over this with me having to threaten legal action as the asbestos fencing was broken and needed replacing. They eventually paid their half.</p> <p>Encroachment laws for illegal buildings needs to be clearer. I have a structure which cannot be lawful on my property from my neighbour that needs investigating as its illegal and in my view dangerous. These laws need to be known and clearer.</p>	<p>Dividing fence issues are matters between adjoining property owners and covered under the <i>Dividing Fences Act 1961</i> not the City's local law. The purpose of the City's local law is to specify the requirements of a sufficient fence and other ancillary matters.</p> <p>Similarly, illegal encroachments of structures and buildings are matters between two property owners under the <i>Building Act 2011</i> however the City's Regulatory Services can assist with such investigations.</p> <p>No change to the local law is suggested.</p>
31	<i>Fencing Local Law 2014</i>	<p>Given our rising crime rates, in particular home invasions, violence against our citizens being attacked in their own homes, the recidivism rate due to the lack of a deterrent for crime prevention, for residences, the 1.8 metres height restriction should be increased to 2.2 metres.</p> <p>Furthermore, the uses of razor-wire or spikes should be encouraged as a deterrent against perpetrators.</p>	<p>It is industry standard that a sufficient fence is 1.8 metres in height from the natural ground level. It should be noted that a privacy screen or a dividing fence higher than 1.8 metres may still be possible, subject to meeting legislative requirements and obtaining any applicable neighbour consent, should privacy and security be an issue for residents.</p> <p>The use of razor-wire or spikes is not permitted under the City's local law or a permitted standard in regard to dividing fences. No change to the local law is suggested.</p>

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
32	<i>Fencing Local Law 2014</i>	Is there another fencing law pertaining to dividing fences between residential properties and disputes? I had to pay the builder for a new back fence as it wasn't included in my build, and the back neighbours didn't pay for any of it, so they got a new fence for free. I feel like this is written somewhere else but thought I'd mention it here for fencing laws.	Dividing fence issues are matters between adjoining property owners and covered under the <i>Dividing Fences Act 1961</i> not the City's local law. The purpose of the City's local law is to specify the requirements of a sufficient fence and other ancillary matters.
33	<i>Fencing Local Law 2014</i>	<p>I understand that this is to specify minimum materials and dimensions for fencing. Fencing that other residents have to see is mainly front fencing facing the street. Over the last few years there has been a tendency to retrofit full width front fencing with automatic driveway gates. This front fencing in some areas is more than 2 metres high. This gives the effect of a barricaded neighbourhood and I think some installations are in contravention of the Residential Design Codes. I think that the policy should refer to the Residential Design Codes as the guidance document for other types of fencing.</p> <p>Fencing contractors should know better but it seems that a resident can get the fencing contractor to build any type of fence secure in the knowledge that the City doesn't do any compliance checks and relies on complaints from other residents. Other residents also watch and learn by their neighbours fencing development and this results in copy-cat fencing along the street. The end result is large lengths of streets being converted into boundary to boundary high front fencing. I know the City has fact sheets like "FACT123-Front-and-Secondary-Fences.pdf" but how well known are they?</p>	<p>Front fencing requirements are prescribed through the City's <i>Local Planning Scheme No. 3</i>, <i>State Planning Policy 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i> and the City's <i>Residential Development Local Planning Policy</i> rather than through the City's Fencing Local Law. Front fencing to residential properties is generally required to be visually permeable above 1.2 metres unless otherwise approved by the City through a development (planning) application.</p> <p>The City undertakes compliance investigations and action as and when it is brought to the City's attention.</p> <p>No change to the local law is suggested.</p>
34	<i>Fencing Local Law 2014</i>	Increasing the minimum fencing requirement for residential lots from cement fibreboard to Colourbond steel sheeting is necessary to improve the aesthetics of the City's properties and align with newer developments farther North and East. Existing fibreboard fences do not	The current Fencing Local Law has specified one standard for a sufficient fence to provide a minimum level of fencing standard for the purposes of the <i>Dividing Fences Act 1961</i> .

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
		age well over time and require regular repainting, which often does not occur.	It is acknowledged that the minimum standard for a sufficient fence has been in place for many years, and 'Colorbond' type metal sheet fencing is now a more popular fencing material for new fences than fibro cement. The City is therefore open to considering whether a change to the minimum standard is appropriate.
35	<i>Fencing Local Law 2014</i>	This seems to define 'sufficient fence' as only for fibro sheet, not Colourbond.	<p>The current Fencing Local Law has specified one standard for a sufficient fence to provide a minimum level of fencing standard for the purposes of the <i>Dividing Fences Act 1961</i>.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the minimum standard for a sufficient fence has been in place for many years, and 'Colorbond' type metal sheet fencing is now a more popular fencing material for new fences than fibro cement. The City is therefore open to considering whether a change to the minimum standard is appropriate.</p>
36	<i>Fencing Local Law 2014</i>	Front fences — required heights should be taken from ground level of the house not whatever the level of ground is at front of property. Those with sloped land are at a disadvantage to enclosing their front yard where they are able to have a good level of privacy.	Front fencing requirements are prescribed through the City's <i>Local Planning Scheme No. 3</i> and <i>State Planning Policy 7.3 Residential Design Codes</i> and the City's <i>Residential Development Local Planning Policy</i> rather than through the City's Fencing Local Law. Taking required fence heights from the level of the house could result in increased fence heights on the street

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
			<p>boundary and adverse visual impacts on streetscapes. Front fencing to residential properties is generally required to be visually permeable above 1.2 metres unless otherwise approved by the City through a development (planning) application.</p> <p>No change to the local law is suggested.</p>
	<i>Health Local Law 1999</i>	No submissions were made on the City's Health Local Law 1999.	
37	<i>Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014</i>	Our local governments do next to nothing and get paid well in the process. Got to love Australia.	No comment.
38	<i>Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014</i>	<p>Review the modified penalties; most of the ones relating to smoking are not a deterrent.</p> <p>Considering the impact they have on others; the penalty is inadequate. Any penalty less than a tank of fuel cost is no penalty.</p>	<p>Modified penalties under any local law are determined in line with industry standards and the legislative provisions that limit those penalties.</p> <p>It is open for the Council to increase the modified penalties should it so wish being cognisant of the above.</p>
39	<i>Local Government and Public Property Local Law</i>	Under the HOA, residential areas rezoned for higher density living often require exemptions to specific building by-laws to be put to neighbours for comment prior to approving a new development. The issue is that most neighbours, especially the elderly, have no idea at all what the potential negative effects of these proposed variations might	<p>This matter has no relevance to the City's local law provision.</p> <p>The City and its officers are able to assist with understanding through published material or</p>

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	2014	<p>mean for them.</p> <p>They are also usually unwilling (or embarrassed) to contact the City's Building Department to get more information that could help them make a proper assessment and appropriate considered comment. The result is that developers are often allowed to proceed with compromised building developments that negatively impact the neighbourhood.</p> <p>I request City Building Office provide more explanatory details of the potential adverse effects the approval of any requested exemptions to building by-laws may produce, i.e. they must be spelt out in 'simple terms' so less 'technically minded' residents can understand.</p> <p>Another option may be for a City Building Department officer to arrange a 'face-to-face' meeting with adjoining residents to discuss any potential issues the requested exemptions may produce. The cost of providing this service should be passed on to the developer or building company applying for the exemptions.</p>	direct contact.
40	<i>Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013</i>	With growing active and concerned citizens wishing to make a statement to the Council, we believe more time needs to be provided both to the total time available and to individual speakers. We often see the Council moving to make more time in response to this; however, the two minutes provided is often too short a period to articulate a point. We would like to see individual speaking times to be increased to a maximum of 3 minutes.	At its meeting held on 21 April 2020 (CJ045-04/20 refers), Council adopted the revised <i>Procedures for Briefing Sessions, Council / Committee Meetings and Electronic Meetings</i> as a means to support the provisions within the local law, and to provide procedures that apply to meetings such as Briefing Sessions and Strategy Sessions, that are not covered by the local law. This is a matter for these procedures not the local law.

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		<p>We would also like to see the law relaxed to allow polite applause from the gallery for speakers, both individual ratepayers and Elected Members, when the gallery feels so moved. By hearing this, it might help the Elected Members understand the depth of community feeling in issues.</p> <p>On the issue of deputations, the Council needs to understand that people take a great deal of care to prepare a deputation, and suddenly having your time drastically limited, or indeed not being given an opportunity to speak, inhibits the clear presentation of information to the Council from the ratepayers. This information might make the difference between a good decision and a poor one. We believe that adequate time should be no less than ten minutes per deputation and if the agenda is packed, then additional time be given to hearing all the deputations.</p> <p>We strongly urge the Council to retain AGM meetings. It is an opportunity for the ratepayers to express new ideas and articulate concerns. Democracy requires freedom to express our concerns and to be heard.</p>	<p>The local law prevents people attending the meeting from creating a disturbance by interrupting or interfering with the orderly conduct of the proceedings, whether expressing approval or dissent, by conversing or by other means. It is normal practice for meeting procedures to include such provisions to ensure the business of the meeting can transpire in an orderly and respectful way, without interruption.</p> <p>At its meeting held on 21 April 2020 (CJ045-04/20 refers), Council adopted the revised <i>Procedures for Briefing Sessions, Council / Committee Meetings and Electronic Meetings</i> as a means to support the provisions within the local law, and to provide procedures that apply to meetings such as Briefing Sessions and Strategy Sessions, that are not covered by the local law. This is a matter for these procedures not the local law.</p> <p>The <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> currently requires an Annual General Meeting of Electors to be held each year and therefore is not a matter for the local law.</p>
41	<i>Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013</i>	I have several comments relating to deputations, public questions and public statements as practised by the City. Also Strategy Meetings and briefing sessions. This Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 community consultation does not appear to give the opportunity to submit those	The public comment period for the eight-year review of local laws related to the City's local laws only, and in this instance, for the City's Meeting Procedures Local Law.

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
		<p>comments. I hereby submit a request for a public consultation to allow the opportunity for me to submit my opinion on those items. Such a public consultation should allow time for consideration and results brought before councillors at the next Strategy Meeting. BTW I registered with the Community Engagement Network some time ago, but I haven't received anything from that organisation for a long time. I have now re-registered and I hope I will now be advised of community consultations as they are posted on the website. I hope my submission may be considered in making any decisions. Regards</p> <p>1. Many aspects of Meeting Procedures as practiced by the City of Joondalup are not included in this Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 but should be the subject of further community consultation as soon as possible. Such aspects include procedures for public questions, public statements and deputations. I would have several comments on those aspects and request community consultation that allows me to provide those.</p> <p>2. Other aspects missing from the meeting procedures now under review include Strategy Sessions, Briefing Sessions including purposes, procedures, community input thereto. Again, I would have several comments on those aspects when community comments are invited.</p> <p>3. I question why the version of meeting procedures with footnotes has been removed from the list of local laws. It was clear that document wasn't the gazetted version and suitable notes were included to make that clear and the gazetted version was included. Currently the gazetted version is listed but it should also list the Act and Regulations for reference.</p>	<p>The procedures adopted by Council in April 2020 are established under clauses 5.7(2) and 5.8(2) of the local law and form a set of rules at various meetings, in support of the City's local law.</p> <p>There is no requirement for community consultation to occur on these procedures and is considered a matter for Council to determine, based on good governance principles of transparency and accountability. Notwithstanding many of the submissions relate to the procedures adopted by Council, as opposed to the local law and therefore in some aspect, community input has occurred.</p> <p>The copy of the Meeting Procedures Local Law with footnotes is an unofficial version of the local law, to provide a single point of reference to items that are relevant and contained in legislation. It has not been removed from the City's website.</p>

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		<p>4. Regarding Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 they generally allow a lack of transparency in practice. The way the Administration's Report constitutes the main arguments for the recommended resolution in the body of the agenda places the initiative with the Administration and CEO, not the Elected Members. Only the Officer's recommended resolution is required under the Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013 and even that takes authority away from Elected Members, especially that explanation has to be given if the resolution differs from the officer's recommendation. That is the tail wagging the dog. Consideration should be given to not having the officer's recommendation in the agenda except, together with the Officer's report, they should be an attachment that is referred to.</p> <p>5. Elected Members should be able to move motions at the meeting without giving notice as required by the Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013.</p> <p>6. Mayor or Presiding Officer should act a chairperson, coordinating debate and discussion without taking part and only vote if a casting vote is required.</p>	<p>It is the role of the Chief Executive Officer to ensure that advice and information is available to Council so that informed decisions can be made (section 5.41 (b) of the Act). This advice and supporting information is included within the reports prepared by the City's administration and submitted to the respective meeting of Council or a committee. No change to the local law or the City's practice is suggested.</p> <p>The notice of motion process within local governments is well established and allows not only time for other elected members to consider the substance of the motion before the meeting at which it is to be discussed, but also comment to be provided by the Chief Executive Officer on any legal, financial or policy implications around such motions being passed by the meeting by the required majority. No change to the local law or the City's practice is suggested.</p> <p>It is a legislative right for the Mayor (and any presiding member) to participate in the local government's decision-making process at Council and Committee meetings (section 2.10(d) of the Act) and to vote on matter at meetings (section 5.21 of the Act). Clause 7.6 of the local law allows the presiding member to take part in debate and any participation</p>

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		<p>7. Each motion or item discussed at a committee meeting and Council meeting should state clearly and specifically up front how the item originated. Each step of its previous deliberations should be shown at the beginning of a motion in the respective meetings agendas so the authority for including a motion or item can be tied back to a specific item in the Strategic Community Plan and an explanation given for how it is thus tied-in if required. It is insufficient to simply have vague statements buried among the report that the public glosses over because of reading fatigue and they are often meaningless on their own anyway.</p> <p>8. An example of the need to know how an item originated is motion CJ115-08/20 — Proposal to lease Duncraig Leisure Centre — Churches of Christ Sporting and Recreation Association Incorporated. That item appeared “out of the blue”. In fact, the report that purported to give an authority for that motion contained actual falsehoods that were known before the Council meeting because of advice from members of the community but were allowed to remain as a permanent record. The origin of that particular example was written as “For Council to consider the proposal received from the Churches of Christ Sport and Recreation Association Incorporated (CCSRA) to lease the Duncraig Leisure Centre (DLC)” Details of who approached whom and when and by what means should have been given. The actual proposal should have been attached. Just an example from personal experience</p>	<p>must conform to the same requirements of debate for all other elected members.</p> <p>It is considered that such a suggestion cannot be accommodated without contravening the provisions and intent of the Act. No change to the local law or the City's practice is suggested.</p> <p>It is standard practice at the City for reports to include a range of background information including past decisions that may have been made, as well as other information such as legislative considerations; strategic plan alignment; budget implications; and policy referencing. No change to the local law or the City's practice is suggested.</p>

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		<p>of the workings of the Council but I am sure there would be many other such items brought before Council and with insufficient clarity for Elected Members and for members of the public.</p> <p>9. Committee meetings. Members of the public should be allowed to attend and allowed to give a deputation.</p> <p>10. Minutes. Minutes are required to be an accurate record of the proceedings. Currently minutes simply repeat the Officer's report in the agenda and add the actual resolution and the vote. That is not an accurate record of the proceedings. The minutes should give a summary of the debate, giving details of main arguments made by Elected Members in favour of a motion and the main arguments made by Elected Members against a motion and which Elected Member made the respective arguments. The minutes should not show the Officer's report, which should remain as an attachment. Using the example of the resolution in respect of motion CJ115-08/20 — Proposal to lease Duncraig Leisure Centre — Churches of Christ Sporting and Recreation Association Incorporated, the minutes are not an accurate record of proceedings. A lay observer reading the minutes would conclude that the resolution was based on an agreement with the Officer's report and attachments. Although that report and the</p>	<p>Committees with delegated authority are required to be open to the public and in such situations, public questions time and public statement time would form part of the order of business (section 5.24 of the Act and clause 5.8(6) of the local law). Currently there are no committees of the City that have any delegated authority. The local law already provides for deputations to be given at committees (clause 5.10 of the local law) although no committees are currently open to the public. No change to the local law or the City's practice is suggested.</p> <p>The suggestion of verbatim minutes or summarised discussion is not a practice used throughout Western Australian local governments. What is important in terms of the minutes is the final decision made by Council or a committee and complying with the legislative requirements under the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i> and associated regulations.</p> <p>It would be highly resource intensive if the City's administration was required to summarise debate on items at meetings and include those summaries in the minutes. Such a practice would also likely result in the City's</p>

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		<p>attachments contained falsehoods; nevertheless, the reasons for the resolution as discussed in debate bore very little resemblance to the reasons for the resolution recommended by the officer's report. It is not a true record of proceedings, nor is it accurate. Strangely the minutes were confirmed at the next Council meeting. One wonders what influences were at work for that to happen because Elected Members had been notified of my concerns.</p> <p>11. I'm afraid I have run out of time to submit more. I only found out about the public consultation on this on 18 September by chance and many other responsibilities to have taken care of. But I look forward to further public consultations on aspects that need reviewing as noted in my items 1 and 2 above.</p> <p>I hope my submission receives due consideration and the review generally will lead to better transparency in the City's processes and procedures.</p>	<p>administration not being able to circulate and publish draft minutes within required statutory time frames. There could also be an increased risk of minutes being subject to revision and amendment where disagreement is expressed by an elected member on any summary of their debate.</p> <p>It should be noted that the audio recording of Council meetings is available on the City's website should a member of the public wish to hear the full discussion on an item of business and the respective comments made by elected members.</p> <p>No change to the local law or the City's practice is suggested.</p>
42	<i>Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013</i>	I would like to see this law updated to permit electronic attendance at meetings. I think the section on mobile phones is out of step with the ubiquitous nature of smartphones. Smartphones are essential to follow most meetings and their use should not be prohibited. Create Meeting Procedures that encourage active citizens, not restrict them.	Currently the City streams a live audio feed of Council meetings across its website, however, does not stream any video feed, or allow members of the public to interact with the meeting by electronic means. The City does allow members of the public to submit written questions at both Briefing Sessions and Council meetings should they not be able to attend in person. As previously stated, members of the community are able to interact and be involved in the decision-making process in a number of ways. No change to the local law or the City's practice is suggested.

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43	<i>Meeting Procedures Local Law 2013</i>	<p>I'm concerned that the review of meeting procedures is apparently not considering the whole raft of changes that were considered by Council at its April 2020 meeting Report CJ045-20. That report had numerous amendments to meeting procedures that are not included in the existing Local Law and, as such, the general public will be unaware of what changes have already been made to procedures.</p> <p>My attached file are my contributions which I believe ought to be made to enable more openness and transparency and to not further restrict or hinder public participation in "due process". I believe that Briefing Session recordings should be fully available to the public.</p> <p>What transpires during deputations, statements and responses to questions ought to be "on record" and, as such, available for the public to respond to prior to the matter being dealt with at Council or as a record of what was committed or undertaken. It has been difficult to respond to the survey request as it refers to a set of procedures that are not in practice due to the April meeting resolution.</p>	<p>The local law consultation process related to the City's local law, not the procedures adopted and last revised by Council at its meeting held on 21 April 2020 (CJ045-04/20 refers).</p> <p>Any changes to the procedures adopted by Council is a matter for it to consider outside of this local law review process.</p>
44	<i>Parking Local Law 2013</i>	I would like to see free parking at meters for the first half hour and charged after that. Subiaco does this in their busy shopping areas and it works well.	This is not a matter for the local law but more so Council as part of its annual budget deliberations around fees and charges.
45	<i>Parking Local Law 2013</i>	<p>I live on the corner of [- -] and [- -] and, in my view, it's dangerous and needs some work. I think an island or similar needs to be built on that corner to stop people from speeding around the corner and not paying attention to the users on the side road or even kids walking home from school.</p> <p>The law needs changing to report these easier and to get action and harsh penalties need to be enforced. I have seen several near misses and accidents on this corner.</p>	This is not a matter for the local law. Any traffic concerns outside of parking enforcement is a matter for the WA Police.

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46	<i>Parking Local Law 2013</i>	I don't know what section this would go under within the document, but I believe that parking in City of Joondalup should be free for first 30 minutes to allow people to use the businesses and amenities around the City without a panic.	This is not a matter for the local law but more so Council as part of its annual budget deliberations around fees and charges.
47	<i>Parking Local Law 2013</i>	Parking fees for ratepayers living anywhere in the Joondalup City Centre should be abolished. Also cheers for the zero discount on rates during COVID. Really humanitarian behaviour toward your ratepayers.	This is not a matter for the local law but more so Council as part of its annual budget deliberations around fees and charges.
48	<i>Parking Local Law 2013</i>	Where the parking of vehicles in a parking facility is permitted for a limited time, a driver shall not park or move a vehicle within the parking facility so that the total time of parking exceeds the maximum time allowed for parking in the parking facility, unless the vehicle has first been removed from the parking facility for at least one hour; how is this policed? A driver shall not park a vehicle on any portion of a thoroughfare or parking facility, (a) for the purpose of exposing it for sale or hire; I've seen this often and I'm not sure it's policed. I'm not sure if 'No person other than an employee of the local government in the course of his or her duties or a person authorised by the local government shall drive or park a vehicle upon or over any portion of a reserve other than upon an area specifically set aside for that purpose' applies to parking around a park's verge for the purposes of walking to the train station to avoid paying for parking. This needs to be policed for Greenwood Station and Kanangra Park.	Enforcement of the City's Parking Local Law is administered by the City's Rangers.
49	<i>Parking Local Law 2013</i>	3.10 parking on public land in front of private residences needs to be addressed in such a way it does not obstruct the safe movement of traffic on corner blocks. House on the corner block such as in Mullaloo on [- - -] which frequently has vehicles parked on the public strip	The Parking Local Law currently permits parking on verges adjoining residential properties and restricting such activities would have a detrimental impact on the community.

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
		obstructing view of vehicles travelling west on [- - -]. Also, it has vehicles parked less than 500 metres from the turn off into [- - -].	Notwithstanding any parking issues are investigated by the City's Rangers to establish if sight lines of oncoming traffic is obscured by any parking activity.
50	<i>Pest Plant Local Law 2012</i>	No glyphosate should be used at all.	This matter has no relevance to the City's Pest Plant Local Law.
51	<i>Pest Plant Local Law 2012</i>	<p>There are a number of plants which are not on the "declared weed" list but should be added and controlled by the City of Joondalup in public spaces (including verges where not controlled or maintained by the property owner).</p> <p>Specific pest plants that should be added to the Local Law schedule include; Perennial Veldt Grasses which are taking over verges and being spread unwittingly by City of Joondalup maintenance, Castor Oil Plant because of its easily spread and poisonous nature, Olive trees which are being spread by birds taking fruits, small trees are becoming larger.</p>	<p>Former provisions within the <i>Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976</i> (now provisions in the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i>) allow local governments to create local laws prescribing as a pest plant in that district any plant (other than a declared pest for that area) that, in its opinion, is likely to adversely affect the environment of the district, the value of property in the district or the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the district.</p> <p>At this stage only Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) is listed as a pest plant and has a long history to its declaration.</p>
52	<i>Pest Plant Local Law 2012</i>	Section 1.3 Purpose mentions plants that are in the "opinion" of local government likely to be problematic. This section/document should define clearly the process to identify pest plants factually/evidence based rather than relying on opinion only. Is there a separate document outlining the City's duties in controlling pest plants on City land? Consider document integration.	The local law provisions within the <i>Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007</i> stipulate it is in the opinion of a local government to declare a pest plant. City officers with experience and knowledge in environmental management would make such decisions based on advice and research around declaring plants as pest plants.

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53	<i>Pest Plant Local Law 2012</i>	Only 1 pest plant?	The declaration of Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) as a pest plant of the City has a long history which resulted in Council, at its meeting held on 20 November 2012 (CJ232-11/12) making the local law to declare it as a pest plant.
54	<i>Pest Plant Local Law 2012</i>	<p>I make reference to Pest Plant Local Law 2012 which states at 1.3 that the purpose of the Act inter alia, is to prescribe pest plants that adversely affect the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants. However, there is only one plant identified at Schedule 1. The Commonwealth Department of Health identifies 'Pest' as follows: 'A pest is any animal or plant which has a harmful effect on humans, their food or their living conditions'.</p> <p>Does it not therefore follow that if the Commonwealth Government recognises this broader description of 'Pest', Schedule 1 should do likewise? I refer particularly to the Cocos Palm when growing in close proximity to a neighbour's property. As these palms have a propensity to shed pods it is foreseeable that pods will fall into a neighbour's area. The sweet pods are attractive to domestic animals (dogs) and can cause intestinal damage.</p> <p>Further, it becomes the responsibility of the neighbour to dispose of the pods along with any fronds that will fall. Currently, Local Law requires that any flora falling into a neighbour's property must be returned to the tree owner. This is an unacceptable burden and one that is almost impossible for aged or people or those with reduced physical capacity. In addition, these palms harbour rats. Whilst I am not suggesting that Council declares the Cocos Palm 'an environmental weed' as does the Queensland Government, I am suggesting that bylaws need to identify this palm as a pest requiring responsible management.</p> <p>Such management should refer to a palm growing in close proximity to</p>	City officers with experience and knowledge in environmental management would make such decisions based on advice and research around declaring plants as pest plants.

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
		<p>a neighbour's property (or sewerage pipes as the roots are invasive) and should include the removal of pods as soon as they become evident and the removal of fronds before they fall and cause damage or inconvenience.</p> <p>Further, the law should place the obligation and cost of control and remedy with the tree owner without neighbours need to take civil action which is the current situation. In short, make tree owners totally responsible for their flora.</p>	
	<i>Repeal Local Law 2017</i>	No submissions were made on the Repeal Local Law	
55	<i>Waste Local Law 2017</i>	More emphasis on recycling is needed for plastics and coffee cups.	This is not a matter for the local law but more so community education.
56	<i>Waste Local Law 2017</i>	This is regarding public events. I would like to see some education around expecting people to take their rubbish home with them.	This is not a matter for the local law but more so community education.
57	<i>Waste Local Law 2017</i>	Reinstate the bulk waste collection the City aborted a few years back. Also, seeing that recycling has now become a farcical political football, let's have some transparency and honesty as we know all our waste in the recycling bins are ending up in landfill, or stored for who knows what, and at the expense of the hard-pressed ratepayer. Our refuse removal tariffs are way too high and need to be reduced.	The local law makes provision for verge waste collections and should be retained. The reinstatement of the bulk waste collection service is not a matter for the local law per se but more so a decision of Council.
58	<i>Waste Local Law 2017</i>	2.10 Verge waste collections — still refer to bulk waste when we no longer have these collections.	The local law makes provision for verge waste collections and should be retained. The reinstatement of the bulk waste collection service is not a matter for the local law per se

Submission	Affected Local Law	Submission content	Officer's response
			but more so a decision of Council.
59	<i>Waste Local Law 2017</i>	The City should bring back verge waste collections, or at least review the skip bins. Rubbish collection is a key role of local government, and we are not doing a good job of recycling. This area needs much more than a review of the local law!	The local law makes provision for verge waste collections and should be retained. The reinstatement of the bulk waste collection service is not a matter for the local law per se but more so a decision of Council.