



Northern
Territory
Government

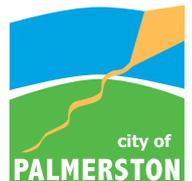
DEPARTMENT OF
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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Local Government Regional Management Plan July 2012 – June 2016

Northern Region

July 2012



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INTRODUCTION

This Local Government Regional Management Plan (RMP) for the Northern Region is a statutory instrument under part 3.1 of the *Local Government Act*.

It comes into effect in July 2012 and has a term of 4 years. The RMP can be reviewed and amended during this period.

The local government bodies covered by this plan are:

- i) West Arnhem Shire Council
- ii) East Arnhem Shire Council
- iii) Tiwi Islands Shire Council
- iv) City of Palmerston [By agreement]
- v) Darwin City Council [By agreement]
- vi) Litchfield Council [By agreement]
- vii) Coomalie Council
- viii) Wagait Shire Council
- ix) Belyuen Council

The Plan is set out in five sections.

Background provides an overview of legislative requirements of Regional Management Plans.

Section A sets out the opportunities and challenges for local government service delivery in the region.

Section B provides an overview of the regulatory and planning framework for local government in the region.

Section C sets out existing and potential cooperative arrangements between local governments within the region and between local governments and other organisations and agencies with interests in the region.

Section D defines core local government services and specifies the locations within each shire where core services are to be delivered. (This section does not apply to municipal councils).

BACKGROUND

Local Government Act

At Part 3.1, section 16 of the *Local Government Act* (the Act) there is a requirement that a Regional Management Plan (RMP) be developed for each of the three regions described in Schedule 1 of the Act.

A RMP is primarily the product of consultation between interested councils in a region and the Agency (the department with responsibility to administer the Act). In this case the responsible Agency is the Department of Housing, Local Government and Regional Services (DHLGRS). A municipal council may participate in the consultation regarding the RMP for its region but is not obliged to do so.

The Local Government Association of the Northern Territory (LGANT) may also participate in consultations for each RMP. The Act requires that RMPs address particular matters. They are to include a description of the challenges and opportunities for local government within the region; address the administrative and regulatory framework for local government service delivery; list any existing or potential cooperative arrangements involving local government in the region, either among councils themselves or with other bodies; and, identify core local government services and the communities to which they must be delivered by the shire councils.

The Act specifically provides for an RMP to include the joint management of facilities by councils, such as a regional cemetery or regional waste management facility. Cooperative arrangements, with regards to resource sharing and development at a regional level, are intended to provide service delivery efficiencies, including the benefits of economies of scale. They are also to facilitate engagement with governments and the private sector in the development of the region.

An RMP is to operate for a term of four years, when it is to be replaced by a revised plan. A draft of a new RMP, reflecting the results of consultation, must be published on the Agency's website at least four months before it is due for commencement.

As part of the consultation process a notice is published on the Agency's website and in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the Northern Territory inviting written representations regarding the draft RMP, within a period (at least one month) specified in the notice, from interested persons. The draft plan and the notice inviting written representations must also be published on the website of any council whose area is within the relevant region.

The final version of a RMP is to be published on the Agency's website and relevant council websites.

The Act provides that a plan may be amended by agreement between the Agency and the councils in the region at any time during its term.

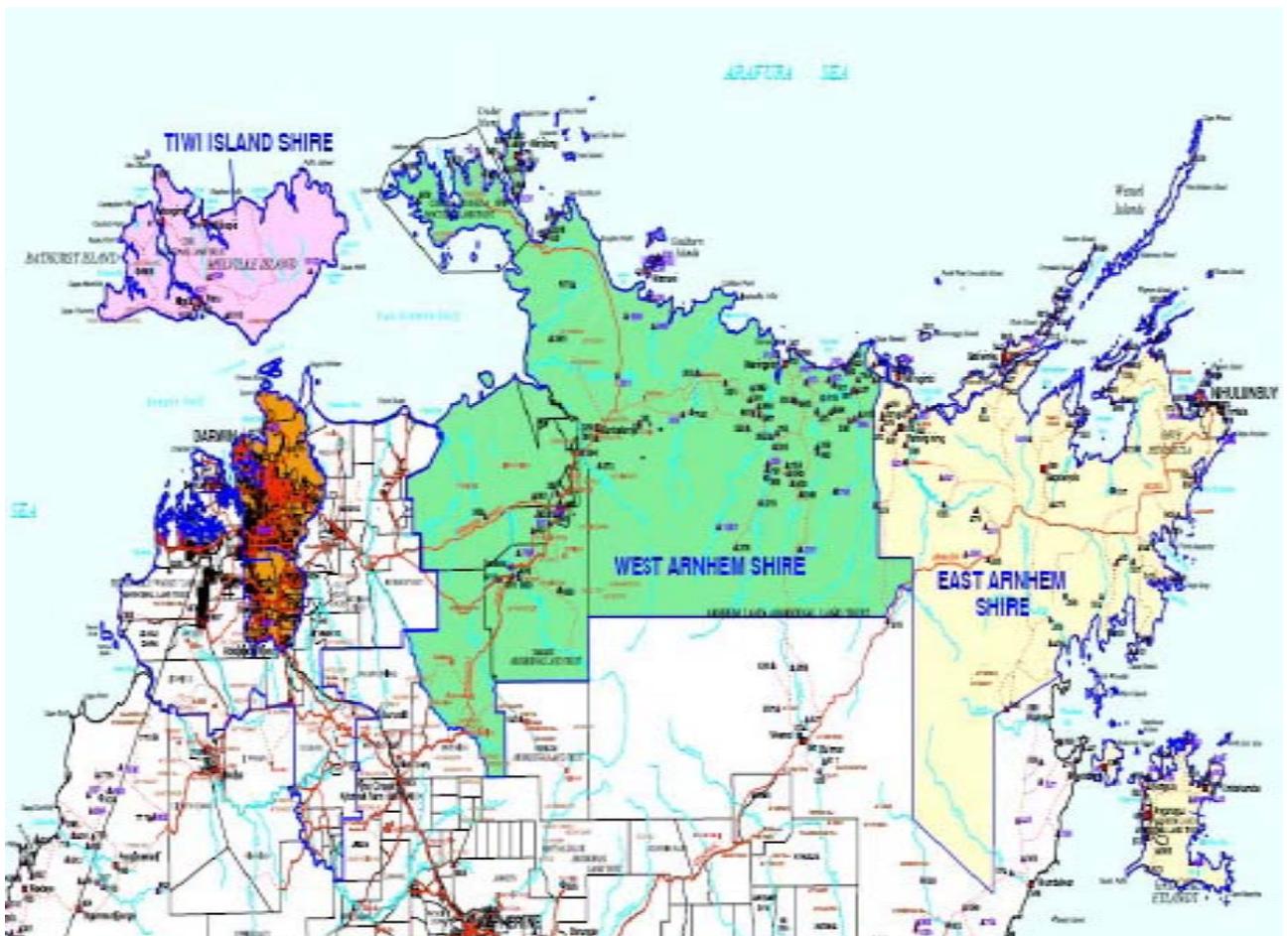
The Agency is to report annually to the Minister for Local Government on the performance of councils as measured against the relevant RMP on service delivery. It will discuss the status and outcomes of cooperative arrangements identified in the plan. The report will also provide information on the delivery of core local government services to prescribed communities describing the services being delivered to each community.

The Act requires that the Minister table the Agency's report before the Legislative Assembly within six sitting days after receiving it.

There are three Regional Management Plans that will cover the Northern Region, Big Rivers Region and Central Australian Region of the Northern Territory.

The Northern Region

The Northern Region covers the local government of areas of West Arnhem Shire Council, East Arnhem Shire Council, Tiwi Islands Shire Council, City of Palmerston [by agreement], Darwin City Council [by agreement], Litchfield Council [by agreement], Coomalie Community Government Council, Wagait Shire Council and Belyuen Shire Council.



Local government regional profile

Local Government Area

Local government	Council area (Km²)
West Arnhem Shire Council	49 698.26
East Arnhem Shire Council	33 302.42
Tiwi Islands Shire Council	7 500.84
Municipality of Palmerston	56.40
Municipality of Darwin	141.75
Municipality of Litchfield	3 072.37
Coomalie Shire Council	1 512.14
Wagait Shire Council	5.68
Belyuen Shire Council	41.60
Total	95 299

Source: Northern Territory Grants Commission Annual Report 2010-11

Population

The population of the areas covered by this Regional Management Plan according to the 2010-2011 Northern Territory Grants Commission are:

Local government	Council population
West Arnhem Shire Council	6 913
East Arnhem Shire Council	10 088
Tiwi Islands Shire Council	2 536
Municipality of Palmerston	30 162
Municipality of Darwin	77 347
Municipality of Litchfield	19 428
Coomalie Shire Council	1 323
Wagait Shire Council	329
Belyuen Shire Council	209
Total	121 335

Source: Northern Territory Grants Commission Annual Report 2010-11

Local Roads

Currently, local government is responsible for the management of 14,131km of local roads across the NT. Councils in the Northern Region were responsible in 2010-11 for the following road lengths:

Local government	Council road length (km)
West Arnhem Shire Council	1 178.90
East Arnhem Shire Council	1 237.96
Tiwi Islands Shire Council	925.43
Municipality of Palmerston	211.29
Municipality of Darwin	506.91
Municipality of Litchfield	766.96
Coomalie Shire Council	164.44
Wagait Shire Council	12.73
Belyuen Shire Council	84.05
Total	5 088.67

Source: Northern Territory Grants Commission Annual Report 2010-11

Council expenditure

Total Local Government expenditure in the Northern Region in 2009-10 was approximately \$203 million. The breakdown of the standardised expenditure for each Council is shown below:

Local government	Expenditure (\$)
West Arnhem Shire Council	38 787 843
East Arnhem Shire Council	45 483 224
Tiwi Islands Shire Council	18 790 222
Municipality of Palmerston	18 423 877
Municipality of Darwin	76 366 519
Municipality of Litchfield	12 861 515
Coomalie Shire Council	3 318 436
Wagait Shire Council	736 209
Belyuen Shire Council	1 347 735
Total	216 115 580

Source: Northern Territory Grants Commission Annual Report 2010-11

Shire Operational Locations

WEST ARNHEM SHIRE COUNCIL		
Headquarters	Finance and Administration Centre	Community Service Delivery Centres
Jabiru	Jabiru (with Darwin Satellite Office)	Jabiru
		Gunbalanya
		Maningrida
		Minjilang
		Warruwi

EAST ARNHEM SHIRE COUNCIL		
Headquarters	Finance and Administration Centre	Community Service Delivery Centres
Nhulunbuy Darwin	Nhulunbuy Darwin	Milingimbi
		Ramingining
		Galiwinku
		Gapuwiyak
		Yirrkala
		Gunyangara (Marngarr)
		Angurugu
		Milyakburra
		Umbakumba

TIWI ISLANDS SHIRE COUNCIL		
Headquarters	Finance and Administration Centre	Community Service Delivery Centres
Nguiu (with Darwin Satellite Office)	Darwin	Nguiu
		Pirlangimpi
		Milikapiti
		Wurankuwu

COOMALIE COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT COUNCIL		
Headquarters	Finance and Administration Centre	Community Service Delivery Centres
Batchelor	Batchelor	Batchelor
		Adelaide River
		Lake Bennett

WAGAIT COUNCIL		
Headquarters	Finance and Administration Centre	Community Service Delivery Centres
Wagait	Wagait	Wagait

BELYUEN SHIRE COUNCIL		
Headquarters	Finance and Administration Centre	Community Service Delivery Centres
Belyuen	Belyuen	Belyuen

SECTION A: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE DELIVERY

Challenges

The shire councils have the challenge of providing a benefit that all residents can participate in, whether they live on communities or outstations/homelands; on pastoral properties or towns; run commercial businesses or government funded services. Many of these residents will receive services directly from the shire; others stand to benefit in the longer term from a stronger and more stable region.

The shires councils have the challenge of delivering services to residents in scattered communities across regional and remote areas of the Northern Territory, sharing different cultural backgrounds and languages, and where, in many cases, people are living in circumstances of social and economic disadvantage.

Local governments have the challenge of meeting community expectations for the delivery of an increasing range of services, some of which are not the usual business of local government in other parts of Australia.

The particular **challenges** for the Northern Region include:

- Ensuring effective participation and representation of all shire council residents in the affairs of the shires.
- A limited rates and charges base compared to larger urban councils, and yet significant extra service delivery costs due to remoteness.
- Limited availability of funds for core service delivery.
- A lack of all weather road infrastructure to support year round access for residents and industries. The timely and cost effective transport of shire council staff, contractors and materials across the region can at times be a challenge.
- Expensive transport systems, including coastal transport, that are severely affected by tropical weather systems.
- The lack of the equivalent to town plans for remote communities that could provide a guide to infrastructure development in communities.
- Aging or non-existent community facilities that enable residents to be healthy, well-educated, well informed and able to contribute to the growth of the region.
- The need to strengthen services out bush to minimise the need for residents to move to urban areas to access these services.
- The engagement and skill levels of local Indigenous people in local government services, and training for those jobs.
- Recruitment and retention of staff. In particular the national shortage of tradespeople and certain professions (e.g. skilled accountants and engineers) is an even bigger problem in rural and remote areas.
- Ongoing impacts of decisions made by the various levels of Government relating to the Northern Territory Emergency Response and Indigenous policy.

- Access to sufficient housing for council staff and sub-contractors for major centre and remote based Service Centres and operations.
- Securing ownership or leases of fixed and non-fixed assets essential for the provision of shire services.
- Sharply increasing costs of fuel for transport and power generation.
- Maintaining ageing and damaged physical infrastructure and assets with restricted maintenance funding required to bring it up to standard.

Opportunities

Co-operation between local governments in the region will strengthen the ability to lobby and influence government policy, develop service delivery funding submissions and negotiate major projects with public agencies and private interests for the achievement of regional development outcomes. LGANT will have a significant role in advocating on behalf of regions and the Territory as a whole.

The **opportunities** for the Northern Region are:

- Sharing of knowledge and policies with a view to the standardization of procedures, service delivery and by-laws.
- The potential to have a strong Northern Region voice on the Territory and national stage advocating for infrastructure and other improvements that will lead to a stronger region
- Opportunities to establish other regional models of service delivery, from waste management policies and practices to youth, sport and recreation program delivery models.
- Joint approaches to networking, training, and professional support (including Councillor training) can lift the level of service delivery efficiently and effectively.
- Joint training and course provision will enable minimum numbers of students to be achieved and viability of courses more likely.
- Investigation of a range of insurance options with the view to reducing premiums.
- Investigation of joint procurement of legal and veterinary services.
- Opportunities to access specialist services

SECTION B: LOCAL GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK

Local government legislative context

The *Local Government Act* and its subordinate legislation provide for and regulate local government in the Northern Territory. The Act also provides for Ministerial Guidelines that apply in relation to certain functions of local government.

The Preamble to the Act states that the rights and interests of Indigenous traditional owners, as enshrined in the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act (Northern Territory) 1976* and the *Native Title Act 1993*, must also be recognised and the delivery of local government services are to be in harmony with those laws.

Various Acts of Parliament of the Northern Territory and the Australian Governments also regulate either the delivery of local government services or other essential community services that the shires may deliver on an agency basis. These Acts and associated Regulations establish compliance requirements which must be observed by local governments.

Northern Territory legislation that may impact on the services being delivered by local governments includes:

- *Cemeteries Act*;
- *Crown Lands Act (Section 79)*;
- *Litter Act*;
- *Pounds Act*,
- *Control of Roads Act*;
- *Disasters Act*;
- *Liquor Act*;
- *Kava Management Act*;
- *Community Welfare Act*;
- *Volatile Substance Abuse Prevention Act*;
- *Disability Services Act*;
- *Weeds Management Act*;
- *Environmental Assessment Act*, and the
- *Fire and Emergency Act*.

Australian Government legislation that may impact on the services being delivered by local governments on an agency basis or through a funding agreement includes:

- *Family and Community Services Act*;
- *Aged Care Act*;
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act*; and the
- *Fair Work Act*.

Local government planning framework

The Act, at Part 3.2, requires each council to have a municipal or shire plan. This plan is integrally linked with the regional management plan. Together these plans make up the planning framework for local government at the local and regional level.

The municipal or shire plan is to contain a strategic plan, service delivery plan, annual budget and a long term financial plan. These components of the municipal and shire plan are to be informed by community plans endorsed by local boards and by the advice of any other advisory body established by the council to assist its strategic or operational decision making.

The provisions of Part 3.2 of the Act require that a council review and revise its municipal or shire plan before 31 July each year. This enables each council to formally consider its service delivery to the community in the light of any current or emerging challenges and opportunities and whether it has the most appropriate administrative and regulatory framework to achieve its service delivery operations.

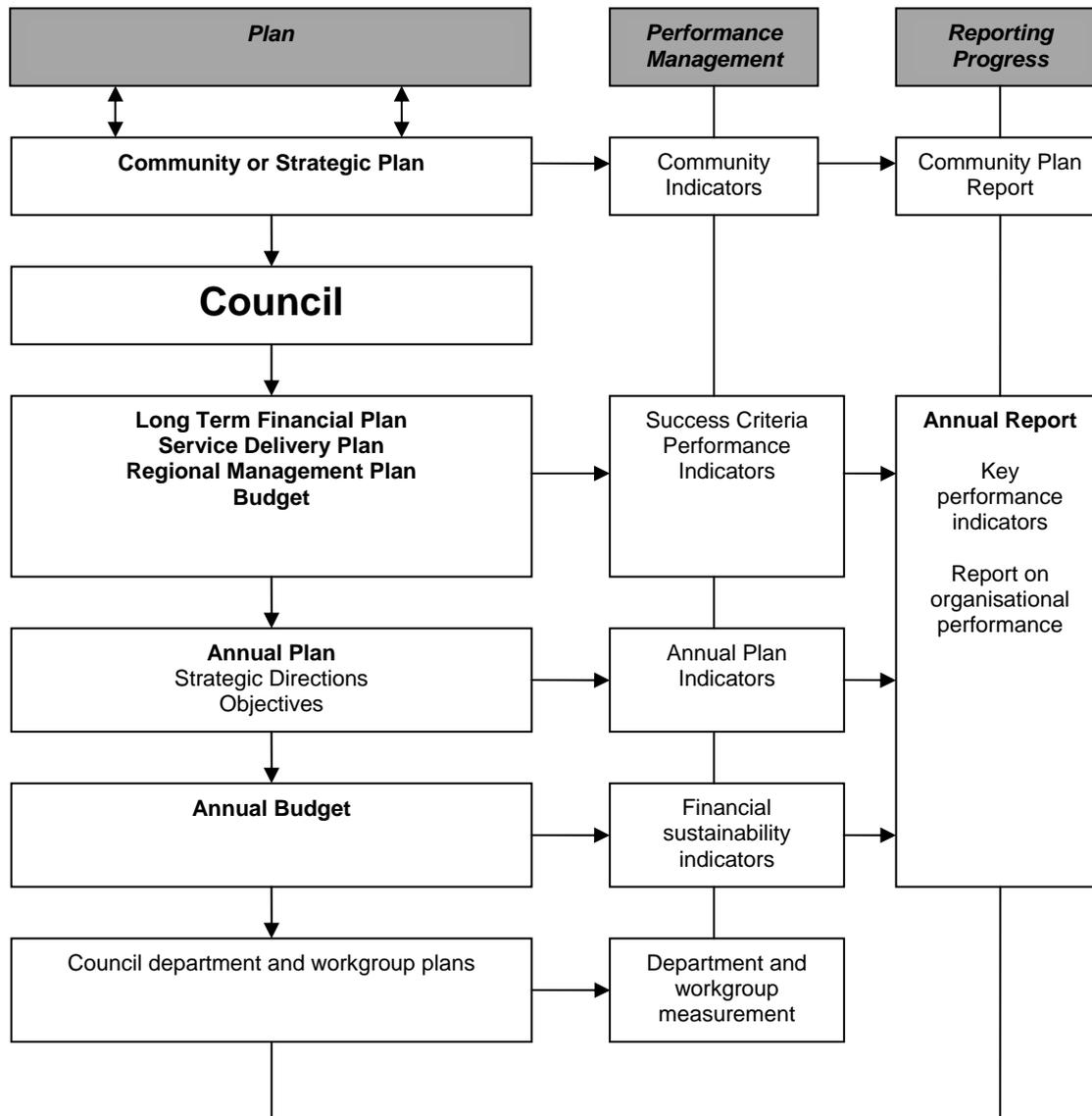
A council is also required to develop a set of service delivery performance indicators. These performance indicators are important for council's to assess the standard of service delivery across their service centres.

A municipal or shire plan should include performance indicators and an indicative budget for each core service in each service centre. A report against these performance indicators and indicative budgets should form a critical part of the council's annual report, and consequently inform the council's annual review of its municipal or shire plan.

Performance indicators are required:

- In the shire or municipal plan: Indicators for judging the standard of its performance
- In the annual report: The report must also contain an assessment of the council's performance against the objectives stated in the relevant municipal or shire plan (applying indicators of performance set in the plan).
- In the annual budget: The budget for a particular financial year must outline:
 - (i) the council's objectives for the relevant financial year; and
 - (ii) the measures the council proposes to take, during the financial year, towards achieving those objectives; and
 - (iii) the indicators the council intends to use as a means of assessing its efficiency in achieving its objectives.

Performance Management framework



Inter-Government Agreement Establishing Principles to Guide Inter-Government Relations on Local Government Matters

The Inter-Government Agreement Establishing Principles to Guide Inter-Government Relations on Local Government Matters (the IGA) was signed in April 2006 by the Australian Government, all State and Territory Governments and the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA). The agreement establishes principles to guide the relationship between the three spheres of government and avoid cost shifting onto local government.

The Northern Territory Government and the Northern Territory Local Government Association (LGANT), through the ALGA, are both parties to this IGA and are committed to abiding by the principles of the IGA in their working relationships.

SECTION C: LOCAL GOVERNMENT COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

A cooperative arrangement includes any formal agreement, alliance, memorandum of understanding, joint venture or partnership that contains agreed ways of local government councils working together or working with other agencies and organisations, both public and private, for particular purposes.

Existing cooperative arrangements entered into by councils in the Northern Region under this plan

(to be inserted)

Ways of improving service delivery by cooperation between councils, or between councils and government agencies or other agencies.

The East Arnhem Shire Council, West Arnhem Shire Council, Tiwi Islands Shire Council, Wagait Shire Council, Coomalie Community Government Council, Palmerston Council and Belyuen Shire Council agree to work together to implement the cooperative arrangement goals described in this plan.

The plan sets out the goals, strategies, outcomes and key performance indicators for a four year period; however they are subject to review and change at any time during this period by agreement by the participating councils.

Management of RMP goals

The Northern Region local governments planned cooperative arrangements will be managed by a regional group comprised of the Chief Executive Officer from each participating council. The RMP regional management group will assume responsibility for ensuring that the cooperative arrangements agreed to in the plan are developed and implemented.

This will include responsibility for overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the RMP over the four year period commencing in July 2012 and will ensure that participating councils commit to support the development of the goals.

The RMP goals will form part of each local government's shire or municipal plan and will be reported against in the annual reports.

**GOAL 1:
TO DEVELOP A REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT
AND STRATEGY.**

Strategies

- Jointly identify areas of waste management that cost, compliance and effectiveness can be developed through a regional waste management action plan.
- Develop and implement an agreed Northern Regional Waste Management joint agreement.

Outcomes

- Regional waste management agreement
- Joint regional waste management policy
- Improved waste management systems and services

Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	Measurement	Source	Explanation	Representation
Regional Waste Management Agreement and projects	Completed plan by 2014	Annual Reports	The indicator shows that a Regional Waste Management agreements and projects have been produced.	Reference to plan in annual report for each year
Improved waste management systems and services	% of targets achieved in action plan for each year	Annual Reports	The indicator shows the progress made towards achieving actions described in the Regional Waste Management Action Plan	% of achievement in annual report

**GOAL 2:
TO DEVELOP REGIONAL SERVICE DELIVERY BY IMPROVING TECHNICAL AND
ENGINEERING SERVICES.**

Strategies

- A regional infrastructure group will meet quarterly using the LGANT Infrastructure committee with representation from each of the regional local governments.
- The regional infrastructure group will investigate opportunities to improve civil and engineering service at a regional level.
- Develop a scheme between participating councils to share services, technical and engineering resources and infrastructure.
- Develop a cross hiring policy that facilitates sharing of machinery and infrastructure services.

Outcomes

- Improved quality of technical and engineering services are available to all participating local governments.
- Improved access to technical and engineering resources and equipment are available through the development of a cross hire policy.

Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	Measurement	Source	Explanation	Representation
Joint cross hire policy	Policy developed and published	Annual Reports	Policy established	Narrative explaining the stage of development of the operational policy
Utilisation of technical civil engineering resources and equipment	Resources and equipment shared between local governments each year	Annual Reports	The indicator shows the resources and equipment that have been shared over the year and which local governments have used them	Description of technical and engineering resources that have been shared.

**GOAL 3:
INVESTIGATE, DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A NORTHERN REGIONAL
DOMESTIC ANIMAL STRATEGY.**

Strategies

- Form a joint Regional Domestic Animal Management Committee.
- Investigate opportunities to develop local government by-laws to promote a consistent regional approach.
- Investigate opportunities for synergies, resources and knowledge sharing for effective domestic animal management.

Outcomes

- Improved domestic animal management through joint planning and resource sharing.
- Jointly developed regional domestic animal by-laws adopted by local governments.

Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	Measurement	Source	Explanation	Representation
Regional Domestic Animal Management Committee formed	Committee formed	Annual reports	The indicator shows that a Regional Domestic Animal Committee has been formed	Referenced in shire or municipal plan
Consistent domestic animal by-laws	Domestic animal by-laws adopted by local governments	Annual reports	The indicators shows that local governments have adopted a consistent approach to domestic animal by-laws	Referenced in shire or municipal plan of by-laws for each year

**GOAL 4:
TO DEVELOP RESOURCES AND PROCESSES FOR BY-LAW DEVELOPMENT.**

Strategies

- Establish a by-law development working group with representatives from.....
- Identify common by-law development needs and plans.
- Establish by-law community consultation policy and procedures.
- In conjunction with DHLGRS develop by-law resources including templates.

Outcomes

- By-law resources developed to suit the requirements of participating local governments.
- Harmonised by-law development in all local governments

Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	Measurement	Source	Explanation	Representation
By-law working group operational	Date the by-law working group starts to meet.	Annual reports	Working group established with the purpose of developing resources and processes	Date and purpose and composition the working group
Local government bylaws are successfully produced	By-laws produced	Annual reports Council website	By-laws produced by local governments that suit local needs and requirements.	List of by-laws produced

**GOAL 5:
TO DEVELOP A JOINT ASSET MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND POLICY
THAT CAN BE ADAPTED TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS OF PARTICIPATING
COUNCILS.**

Strategies

- Establish a working group with shire and municipal councils, DHLGRS, LGANT, IPWEA and a professional accounting body to develop sound asset management strategy principles.
- Draft a generic asset management policy with guidance from DHLGRS.
- Through the working group, support participating local governments to develop a council specific asset management strategy as part of a component of the short, medium and long term financial strategy.

Outcomes

- Each participating local government has an asset management policy and strategy that adheres to the jointly developed asset management principles.
- Consistent treatment of infrastructure assets across the participating local governments for recognition, measurement, classification, disposal, depreciation treatment and reporting of asset categories.
- Financial forecasts are linked to the funding needs for asset management, strategies to enable identification of the funding needs for replacement, renewal and upgrades.

Key Performance Indicators

Indicator	Measurement	Source	Explanation	Representation
Asset Management working group established	Date group established	Annual reports	Strategy achieved	Narrative in annual report
Shire councils adoption of asset management principles and strategy	Adoption of principles and strategy	Annual reports	Strategy achieved	Narrative in annual report

The status of undertakings set out in the plan

The status of cooperative undertakings will be reviewed by the Agency (the Department of Housing Local Government and Regional Services), in consultation with the councils within the region, on an annual basis.

This review will enable the preparation of the annual report, as required by the Act, to be provided by the Agency to the Minister regarding the performance of councils as measured against this Regional Management Plan.

SECTION D: DEFINITIONS OF CORE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND WHERE THEY ARE TO BE DELIVERED IN THE REGION

Core local government services are those services provided by all councils within a region to the locations identified in the regional management plan.

The provision of these services is dependent on the availability of funds.

(1) Municipal councils are not required to identify core local government services in the RMP, however they provide core local government services to all constituents.

(2) Communities other than those identified in this section will also receive core local government services. However, this is a matter for decision by each shire and will form part of the shire plan.

Core: Local Infrastructure

Core services	Definitions
Maintenance and Upgrade of Council Controlled Parks, Reserves and Open Spaces	Parks, reserves or gardens and other open spaces on council lands, including ovals, are developed and maintained for the use and benefit of recreational activities of the communities. Excludes road reserves and the maintenance and upgrade buildings, facilities and fixed assets.
Maintenance and Upgrade of Council Controlled Buildings, Facilities and Fixed Assets	Council controlled buildings (e.g. public toilets, council offices & depots, recreation & sport buildings) are managed and maintained in a usable and reasonable condition fit for use.
Management of Cemeteries	Cemeteries are managed and maintained in a clean and orderly condition and in a manner appropriate to provide a caring setting for the remembrance of the deceased. All burials other than those on Aboriginal land under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 must abide by Cemeteries Act.
Lighting for Public Safety including Street Lighting	Assist Power and Water Corporation to provide adequate and functioning street lighting for public safety.
Local Road Upgrading and Construction	Upgrading the standard of an existing roads and construction of road infrastructure. This does not include the maintenance of roads.
Local Roads Maintenance	Road maintenance including pot holing, shouldering, grading, resealing, line marking and rehabilitation.

Traffic Management on Local Roads	Traffic management to regulate, warn and guide road users, including street signs and traffic signs.
Fleet, Plant and Equipment Maintenance	Manage and maintain shire owned and controlled vehicles, plant and equipment (includes mobile fleet and fixed plant)

Core: Local Environment Health

Core services	Definitions
Waste Management	Plan for and deliver waste management services that reduce the risk of harm to the community, are environmentally sustainable and include waste management strategies for waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
Weed Control and Fire Hazard Reduction In and Around Community Areas	Control of vegetation and weeds around community areas managed by agreement with the community, and around council controlled roads and facilities.
Dog control	Support the implementation of programs for the control of dogs to protect the health, safety, amenity and environment of the community. The provision of a service that promotes responsible care of animals.

Core: Local Civic Services

Core services	Definitions
Library and Cultural Heritage Services	Support the provision of library and information services which promote and support the recreational and lifelong learning needs of the community and increase community participation in cultural heritage services.
Civic Events	To provide support for the development of community events and increase community participation in events activities.
Local Emergency Services	Assist the lead agency in the management of the delivery of emergency services and advocate for the provision of appropriate services to remote communities.

Core: Community Engagement in Local Government

Core services	Definitions
Training and Employment of Local People in Council Operations	Support the employment of local people in council operations with provision for ongoing skill development and training.
Administration of Local Laws (by-laws)	Development, monitory and enforcement of by-laws for a safe and healthy community.
Public and Corporate Relations	Provision of communication and information between Council and Communities.
Customer Relationship Management including Complaints and Responses	The provision of high standards of service and assistance to the community including complaint management.
Governance including Administration of Council Meetings, Elections and Elected Member Support	Activities relating to the election of council representatives, electoral boundaries, the administration of council meetings, the terms and conditions of councillors and elected member support.
Administration of Local Boards, Advisory Boards and Management Committees	Provision of secretariat or other support to local boards and management committees and implement effective governance at regional, ward and community levels.
Advocacy and Representation on Local and Regional Issues	Development of proactive partnerships with government agencies, the non-government sector , the private sector and development of partnerships with key stakeholders.

Please refer to the each shire council's service delivery plan for a description of the service, service objectives, outcomes and performance indicators.

Locations where core services are to be delivered in the Northern Region

West Arnhem Shire Council

Maningrida
Jabiru
Gunbalanya
Minjilang
Warruwi

East Arnhem Shire Council

Milingimbi
Ramingining
Galiwinku
Gapuwiyak
Yirrkala
Gunyangara (Marngarr)
Angurugu
Milyakburra
Umbakumba

Tiwi Islands Shire Council

Nguiu
Pirlangimpi
Milikapiti
Wurankuwu

Coomalie Community Government Council

Adelaide River
Batchelor
Lake Bennett

Belyuen Shire Council

Belyuen

Wagait Shire Council

Wagait Beach