

Local Government Chief Executive Officers and Elected Council Members Determination No 1 of 2026 - with effect from 1 July 2026

Decision

The Salaries and Allowances Tribunal has determined the remuneration, fees and allowances to be provided to Local Government Chief Executive Officers and Elected Council Members

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SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES ACT 1975

Determination of the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal for Local Government Chief Executive Officers and Elected Council Members

PREAMBLE

STATUTORY CONTEXT

1. Section 7A of the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975* (SA Act) requires the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal (Tribunal) to 'inquire into and determine, the amount of remuneration, or the minimum and maximum amounts of remuneration, to be paid or provided to chief executive officers of local governments'.
2. Under Section 7B(2) of the SA Act, the Tribunal must inquire into and determine the amount of:
 1. fees, or the minimum and maximum amounts of fees, to be paid under the *Local Government Act 1995* ('the LG Act') to elected council members for attendance at meetings;
 2. expenses, or the minimum and maximum amounts of expenses, to be reimbursed under the LG Act to elected council members; and
 3. allowances, or the minimum and maximum amounts of allowances, to be paid under the LG Act to elected council members.
3. By issuing this determination, the Tribunal discharges its obligations under Section 8 of the SA Act, which requires determinations under Sections 7A and 7B to be issued at intervals of not more than 12 months.
4. The Tribunal has also considered Sections 2.7 to 2.10 and Section 5.41 of the LG Act, which outlines the roles and responsibilities of local governments, councillors, mayors, presidents and their deputies, and the functions of local government Chief Executive Officers.

Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands

5. In 2016, the Commonwealth and WA Governments entered an agreement under the *Christmas Island Act 1958* (Cth), the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act 1995* (Cth) and the *Indian Oceans Territories (Administration of Laws) Act 1992* (WA), by which the Tribunal has the power to determine the remuneration of local government CEOs and the fees, expenses and allowances for local government elected council members of the Shires of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. This inquiry reviewed the remuneration and fees, expenses and allowances for the Shires of Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

CURRENT INQUIRY

Local Government Survey

6. In August and September 2025, the Tribunal conducted a survey of local governments in order to inform a comprehensive review of all aspects of the determination.
7. The survey was undertaken to assess sector views on the determination. Feedback highlighted a range of operational challenges and contextual differences across local governments. However, these issues did not demonstrate a systemic or sector-wide shift that would warrant fundamental changes to the current framework.
8. Every local government had the opportunity to complete the survey and comment on all aspects of the determination. 64 responses were received. A broad overview of the results follows:
 - 25 or 39% of local governments stated that they have experienced attraction and retention issues and some requested the Tribunal increase remuneration rates for CEOs
 - 5 non-metropolitan local governments requested eligibility to provide a Regional/Isolation Allowance to their CEO
 - 12 or 20% of local governments requested an increase to the annual allowance for Mayors/Presidents/Chairs; and 11 or 19% requested an increase to the annual allowance percentage rate for Deputy Mayors/Presidents/Chairs
 - 10 or 17% of local governments requested an increase to the ICT allowance range.

Submissions and consultation

9. Separate to the survey, submissions were also received from local governments and individual Councillors.
10. The Tribunal has also liaised with the Statutory Adviser, the Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety, the Western Australian Local Government Association and the Local Government Professionals WA regarding the current inquiry.

CONCLUSIONS

11. The Tribunal has completed its inquiry and review of the determination, including consideration of the outcomes of the Local Government Survey, submissions and liaison with key stakeholders. The evidence gathered through this process indicates that the existing arrangements remain appropriate and continue to operate as intended, however, some changes to the determination have been made.

Attraction and retention

12. In determining appropriate remuneration, the Tribunal considers comparative remuneration levels, broader labour-market trends, and the relative work value of roles across our jurisdiction, and others, to ensure competitiveness.
13. While some local governments reported difficulties attracting and retaining CEOs and senior executives, including movement to other local governments or the private sector and instances of CEOs shifting to deputy or executive roles in larger Band 1 or 2 local governments for comparable or higher pay, the Tribunal notes that such mobility is a longstanding and normal feature of public sector labour markets. Similar patterns occur across the Western Australian public sector, where executives in smaller agencies commonly progress to senior or deputy roles in larger organisations to gain experience with greater organisational complexity as part of their leadership pathway.
14. The Tribunal also notes that remuneration practices vary significantly, and while some local governments remunerating CEOs at or near the maximum of the band may experience attraction and retention challenges, others are remunerating CEOs at varying points within the existing band ranges without difficulty. A uniform increase to remuneration bands would therefore risk addressing isolated or localised issues through a blanket adjustment that is neither proportionate nor justified across the sector.
15. The Tribunal acknowledges the challenges faced by smaller local governments, however, these issues do not indicate a systemic problem in the current banding structure or remuneration framework. The Tribunal will continue to monitor workforce dynamics but finds no evidence at this time that adjustments to the determination would materially or sustainably influence these established mobility patterns.
16. The Tribunal also notes, that for non-metropolitan local governments eligible for the Regional/Isolation Allowance, that this allowance is intended to assist with attraction and retention issues in regional and remote areas.

Band allocation model

17. The Tribunal continues to apply the four band allocation model. The model allows a number of measurable and non-measurable factors to be considered when assessing appropriate levels of remuneration. The model is adjusted annually to accommodate incremental increases experienced by all organisations.
18. The Tribunal notes that the remuneration ranges provide flexibility to local governments to set remuneration within the allocated band. The Tribunal will only adjust a band classification when a local government or regional local government council can demonstrate a substantial and sustained increase in functions, roles, or scope of the organisation.
19. In reviewing the band allocation model, the Tribunal has examined local governments with potential to change band classification and considers no change is warranted for any local government at

this time.

20. Further, the Tribunal has explored the option of providing an allowance to the largest Band 1 local governments. Some local governments and councillors advocated for the maximum range of Band 1 to be increased or an allowance to be provided to acknowledge the additional work required of large local governments.
21. In considering this option, it is noted that there are variations in size, scale and complexity across all local governments within all 4 bands, not just within Band 1.
22. These variances in size, scale and complexity are already captured within the current banding framework, which relies on the following features to determine band allocation:
 - o expenditure (operating and capital)
 - o population
 - o staffing levels (FTE)
 - o major growth and development, including risk management
 - o significant social/economic issues
 - o significant demand to service and support non-resident needs
 - o high impact environmental management issues and responsibilities
 - o greater diversity of services delivered than normally provided by similar sized local governments
 - o services delivered
 - o focus of the CEO role and Council profile.
23. In reviewing the largest local governments within Band 1, the Tribunal noted the differences in organisational size, service breadth and operational demands. While these differences are recognised, they did not clearly demonstrate higher leadership, governance, legal or operational responsibilities or requirements that would justify an additional allowance. Accordingly, the Tribunal is not proposing changes to CEO remuneration bands or Council member fees at this time.

Regional/Isolation Allowance

24. The Regional/Isolation Allowance (RIA) is provided to some non-metropolitan local governments in recognition of regional and isolation factors which may affect the attraction and retention of CEOs. Essentially, the RIA calculation comprises two elements – a district allowance component and an attraction and retention component. Factors considered by the Tribunal when determining these amounts are detailed in Part 3.2 (3) of the determination.

District Allowance component

25. The fixed district allowance component of the RIA is an acknowledgement of the additional expenses associated with living in a particular location and is based on the *District Allowance (Government Officers) General Agreement 2010* (the Agreement).
26. The Agreement was originally calculated based on 3 components:
 - o Cost of Living – Regional Price Index (RPI) scores calculated with the Public Service General Agreement Level 1.1 salary rate
 - o Isolation – Australian Bureau of Statistics Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+) classifications calculated with March quarter Consumer Price Index (CPI) figures
 - o Climate – Bureau of Meteorology’s Relative Strain Index (RSI) scores calculated by CPI.
27. The Agreement provided for annual adjustments based on movements to the above components, but this did not occur.
28. The district allowance component of the RIA has only been increased by the Tribunal once since the RIA was introduced, which was in 2023 when a general increase was applied.

Attraction and Retention component

29. A flexible and discretionary CEO attraction and retention component, set by the Tribunal, is designed to support local governments in securing and retaining suitably qualified CEOs in areas

where the geographic location limits the available talent pool.

30. Based on a variety of reasons, the attraction and retention component has been changed (both increased and reduced) since the RIA was first introduced.

Eligibility

31. Eligibility for the RIA is based on the exclusion zone documented in the Agreement. Any local government whose boundaries fall within the inclusion zone received the allowance, and any local government whose boundaries fall within the exclusion zone was not eligible.

Review of the RIA

32. The Tribunal examined a range of alternative models for the RIA, however, it concluded that none were able to adequately replicate the underlying purpose and intent of the RIA.
33. Instead, the Tribunal has opted to update and recalculate the two RIA components, and to revise the eligibility criteria governing access to the allowance.
34. The district allowance component of the RIA has been recalculated based on the original stated methodology, with some modifications:
 - o Cost of Living – RPI with Public Service General Agreement Level 1.1 salary rates
 - o Isolation – ARIA++ (instead of ARIA+) scores with March quarter CPI adjustments (to 2025)
 - o Climate – Air Conditioning Rebate entitlements for relevant towns (replacing the now redundant BOM RSI scores).
35. The attraction and retention component of the RIA has been adjusted based on survey results and submissions which addressed the previously stated factors considered by the Tribunal in Part 3.2(3) of the determination and based on ARIA++ and Australian Bureau of Statistics Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) scores.
36. ARIA++ is the national standard for measuring a community's access to services. It assesses remoteness using detailed modelling of road distances to population centres and essential services. An ARIA++ score above 5 indicates a high level of geographic isolation and limited access to fundamental services such as health, education, government support and retail.
37. SEIFA provides a comprehensive assessment of socio-economic conditions using Census data, including income, employment, education, occupation and access to material resources. A SEIFA score below 1000 indicates communities experiencing relative socio-economic disadvantage compared with the national average.
38. With respect to eligibility, although the RIA is a combination of a district allowance and attraction and retention component, as the eligibility was only based on the Allowance exclusion zone, this meant the Tribunal has been unable to assist non-eligible local governments to attract and retain CEOs, and by way of flow-on, attract and retain deputies and other executives.
39. By adopting eligibility thresholds of an ARIA++ score above 5 and a SEIFA score below 1000, the Tribunal is strengthening the transparency, fairness and contemporary relevance of the RIA. These measures reflect the latest Australian Bureau of Statistics classifications and provide a robust, evidence-based method for identifying local governments most affected by isolation and disadvantage.
40. These updated boundaries will allow the RIA to better achieve its purpose in recognising the genuine additional costs and challenges associated with life and leadership in regional Western Australia, while supporting the attraction and retention of skilled CEOs who are vital to the long-term sustainability and prosperity of regional communities.
41. Therefore, in addition to the current Allowance boundary, using a combination of ARIA++ and SEIFA scores, eligibility has now been expanded to include 17 local governments in the Wheatbelt and Great Southern.
42. The no disadvantage principle has been applied so that all currently eligible local governments will continue to be eligible to provide an RIA to their CEO, and no amounts have been reduced. Some RIA amounts remain the same, and some have increased.

43. It is important to note that although a component of the RIA is *based* on the Agreement methodology, any possible future replacement Agreements and consequential changes in methodology and/or eligibility will not impact the current RIA, instead they may inform future reviews of the RIA.
44. The Tribunal would like to re-iterate that there is no requirement for local governments to provide the RIA to their CEO. It is to be used at the discretion of the local government and justified and provided in a transparent manner considering all factors outlined in the determination. It is also noted that local governments employees situated above the 26th parallel may also be eligible for several Commonwealth taxation concessions; these local governments are encouraged to examine and, where feasible, incorporate such concessions when determining CEO remuneration.

Elected Council Members

45. Some submissions from elected council members proposed that their fees should reflect a full-time role and be comparable to that of Members of Parliament.
46. The Tribunal acknowledges that both local and state government representatives are elected by their communities, however, the nature, scope and complexity of these roles differ significantly. The Tribunal does not consider the work value of elected council members to be equivalent to that of Members of Parliament, nor that such equivalence would justify similar levels of remuneration.
47. For clarity, the legislative framework governing this determination provides for meeting attendance fees, annual allowances (for Mayors/Presidents/Chairs) and reimbursement of expenses. These mechanisms are expressly designed to compensate elected council members for time, effort and out-of-pocket expenses associated with duties that are part-time and voluntary in nature, and not to provide income commensurate with full-time employment.
48. Should elected council members wish to pursue changes to this legislative framework, they may raise these matters with the Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety and the Minister for Local Government for further consideration.

DECISIONS

49. The Tribunal has determined a general economic increase of **3.5%** for local government CEOs and Elected Council Members.
50. In reaching this decision, the Tribunal has relied on the most up-to-date economic information available, including WA data on CPI and WPI, and the wider public sector framework. The Tribunal recognises that broader economic conditions and current global uncertainties may place additional upward pressure on costs of living, but the scale and duration of any potential flow-on effects remain uncertain and difficult to quantify at the time of making this determination. Given this uncertainty, the Tribunal considers it appropriate to avoid making speculative adjustments.
51. As the Tribunal is statutorily required to issue the Local Government Determination at intervals of not more than 12 months, this determination must be issued prior to 4 April 2026, although it does not take effect until 1 July 2026. Accordingly, the Tribunal will continue to monitor economic indicators and developments, and will revisit this matter and make adjustments if necessary.
52. **CEO remuneration** – the Tribunal has determined a **3.5%** increase to CEO remuneration bands. The Tribunal notes that each local government must set remuneration within the band to which it is allocated. Any increase within the bands must be determined by each local government through its own assessment of whether changes are justified.
53. **Elected council members attendance fees** – the Tribunal has determined a **3.5%** increase to elected council member attendance (annual and sitting) fees. The Tribunal emphasizes that the fees for elected council members should be set to compensate costs for the prescribed role of an elected council member, which has been specifically described as not being a full-time occupation in parliamentary debates of the *Local Government Amendment Act 2011* and re-iterated again in the Parliament through the passing of the *Local Government Amendment Bill 2024*.

54. **Committee meeting fees** – the Tribunal has determined a **3.5%** increase to the sitting and annual fees for elected council members to attend committee meeting and prescribed meetings.
55. **Independent Committee Member fees** – the Tribunal has determined a **3.5%** increase to the fees for independent committee members.
56. **Independent Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee Member fees** – the Tribunal has determined that the **minimum range** of fees be increased by **3.5%** for independent ARIC members. It is the intention of the Tribunal to consider annual increases going forward, however, as these rates were only just considered and determined effective from 1 January 2026, the maximum amount remains unchanged.
57. **Mayor/President/Chair Annual allowances** – the Tribunal has determined a **3.5%** increase to the annual allowance ranges for Mayors/Presidents/Chairs.
58. **Deputy Mayor/President/Chair Annual allowances** – the Tribunal has determined that the percentage rate of **25%** is appropriate and should remain unchanged for the deputy annual allowance.
59. **Regional/Isolation Allowance** – the Tribunal has determined an increase to most local governments of varying amounts, and determined that 17 additional local governments be eligible for the allowance which are now included in Table 3 of the determination.
60. **Annual Allowance in lieu of reimbursement of expenses** – to avoid misuse of the ICT expense allowance and embed good practice, the Tribunal has determined that the wording for this allowance be amended to indicate that if ICT equipment is supplied to elected council members by the local government, the allowance is to be reduced by the cost of the supplied ICT equipment.
61. **Regional Local Government Councils** – the Tribunal has determined that the Resource Recovery Group be removed from the determination as it has been wound up.
62. **Housing and motor vehicle allowances** – the Tribunal has determined that these allowances remain unchanged.
63. Some percentage increases provided have been rounded.

The Determination will now issue.

PART 1: INTRODUCTORY MATTERS

This Part deals with some matters that are relevant to the determination generally.

1.1 Short title

This determination may be cited as the Local Government Chief Executive Officers and Elected Council Members Determination No. 1 of 2026.

1.2 Commencement

This determination comes into operation on **1 July 2026**.

1.3 Content and intent

1. The remuneration listed in this determination comprises all remuneration as defined under the *Salaries and Allowances Act 1975* as including salary, allowances, fees, emoluments and benefits.
2. The determination applies to:
 1. Chief Executive Officers (CEOs)
 2. Acting Chief Executive Officers
 3. Elected Council Members.

3. The remuneration specified in this determination for CEOs is based on a person being appointed to one local government CEO position only. In the case of a person appointed to undertake the duties of more than one CEO position simultaneously, the relevant local governments must seek a determination from the Tribunal for the multiple CEO positions held by that person.
4. If a local government undergoes an amalgamation or a rezoning of local government boundaries, the local government is required to seek a new determination from the Tribunal.
5. This determination provides for the amount of fees, expenses and allowances to be paid or reimbursed to elected council members under the *Local Government Act 1995* ('the LG Act') Part 5 Division 8. The determination applies to elected council members who are members of the council of a local government, and under section 3.66 of the LG Act.
6. Where the Tribunal has determined a specific amount for a fee, expense or allowance for elected council members of a local government or regional local government council, the amount determined by the Tribunal will be payable to an eligible elected council member.
7. Where the Tribunal has determined a minimum and maximum amount for a fee, expense or allowance for elected council members of a local government or regional local government council, each local government or regional local government council will set an amount within the relevant range determined and the amount set will be payable to an eligible elected council member.
8. The fees, expenses and allowances determined are intended to recognise the responsibilities of elected council members, mayors and presidents of local governments and chairs of regional local government councils and to remunerate them for the performance of the duties associated with their office.
9. Nothing in this determination shall be interpreted and/or applied in such a manner as to circumvent the intention of the Tribunal to ensure transparency and accountability in the remuneration of Local Government CEOs and the provision of fees, expenses and allowances to elected council members.

1.4 Terms used

1. In this determination, unless the contrary intention appears:

Chair means a person who is elected or appointed from among the members of a council of a regional local government as its chair;

Committee meeting means a meeting of a committee of a council where the committee comprises:

- a. council members only; or
- b. and/or employees of the local government or regional local government council and/or independent members.

Council, in relation to:

- a. a local government, means the council of the local government;
- b. a regional local government, means the council of the regional local government;

Elected Council Member, in relation to:

- a. a local government –
 - i. means a person elected under the LG Act as a member of the council of the local government; and
 - ii. includes the mayor or president of the local government;
- b. a regional local government council –

i. means a person elected under the LG Act as a member of the council of a local government and who is a member of the council of the regional local government; and

ii. includes the chair of the regional local government council;

Independent committee member means a person who is a committee member but who is neither a council member nor an employee.

LG Regulations means the *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*;

Mayor means a council member holding the office of mayor, whether elected by the council from amongst its members or elected by the electors;

Non-Metropolitan region means a local government defined in Schedule 4 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

President means a council member holding the office of president, whether elected by the council from amongst its members or elected by the electors.

1.5 Pro rata payments

1. The Total Reward Package specified in this determination for CEOs is based on a person serving in the office on a full-time basis. The relevant range shall be payable on a pro rata basis if the position is undertaken on a part time basis.
2. The amount of a person's entitlement to remuneration, annual attendance fee or annual allowance specified in this determination shall be apportioned on a pro rata basis according to the portion of a year that the person holds office.

1.6 Local government band allocations

Unless the contrary intention appears, this determination allocates local governments to the bands set out in Schedule 1. Regional local government councils (as constituted under Part 3 Division 4 of the LG Act) are allocated to a Band only with respect to CEOs.

PART 2: TOTAL REWARD PACKAGE

This Part deals with the remuneration payable to Chief Executive Officers.

2.1 General

1. Offices listed in this Part have been assigned by the Tribunal to one of four classifications designated Band 1 to Band 4.
2. Each classification (Band 1 to Band 4) has a commensurate Total Reward Package (TRP) range.
3. For the purposes of this determination, the TRP must capture the full value of all monetary and non-monetary items of remuneration provided to a CEO as a reward or benefit provided for the performance of their duties as a CEO. Without limiting the generality of this, some examples of items that qualify for inclusion in a TRP are:
 1. Base salary
 2. Annual leave loading
 3. Associated FBT accrued (total annual amount of fringe benefits tax paid by the local government for all fringe benefits provided to a CEO; FBT for a motor vehicle, even if tool of trade, is to be included in the TRP)

4. Association membership fees
 5. Attraction/retention allowance, not being provided under Part 3
 6. Personal benefit value of the provision of a motor vehicle for private use (if applicable) as defined under Part 5 of this determination
 7. Cash bonus and performance incentives
 8. Cash in lieu of a motor vehicle
 9. Fitness club fees
 10. Grooming/clothing allowance
 11. Health insurance
 12. School fees and/or child's uniform
 13. Superannuation (all mandatory and non-mandatory employer superannuation contributions)
 14. Travel or any other benefit taken in lieu of salary
 15. Travel for spouse or any other member of family
 16. Unrestricted entertainment allowance
 17. Utilities allowance (any water, power or other utility subsidy provided to the CEO).
4. The only exclusions from the TRP are:
1. items listed in Parts 3, 4 and 5 of this determination (however, any superannuation guarantee associated with the payment of a Regional/Isolation Allowance and any associated FBT accrued from the provision of a motor vehicle or accommodation are to be included as part of the TRP);
 2. employer obligations such as professional development (restricted to the CEO), reimbursement for genuine work expenses or the cost of recruitment and relocation expenses; and
 3. items considered by the local government to be a tool of trade (i.e. equipment needed to undertake the duties of a CEO, such as a laptop or mobile phone) and which are not a direct or indirect reward or benefit for the performance of duties as a CEO.

2.2 Local Government Classification

1. The TRP ranges in Table 1 apply where a local government or regional local government council has been classified into the relevant band.

Table 1: Local government band classification – CEO TRP range

CEO Total Reward Package		
Band	Minimum	Maximum
1	\$298,832	\$455,071
2	\$246,467	\$383,393
3	\$188,483	\$310,883
4	\$168,758	\$258,762

2. Local governments have been classified in Schedule 1.
3. Regional local government councils have been classified in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Regional local government council band classification

Regional LG Council Classification	
Regional LG Council	Band
Bunbury-Harvey Regional Council	4
Catalina Regional Council	2
Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council	2
Mindarie Regional Council	3
Murchison Regional Vermin Council	4
Western Metropolitan Regional Council	4

PART 3: REGIONAL/ISOLATION ALLOWANCE

This Part deals with the Regional/Isolation Allowance that may be payable to Chief Executive Officers from local governments identified in this Part.

3.1 General

1. Local governments listed in table 3 in this Part may provide a Regional/Isolation Allowance to a CEO, in addition to the CEO's Total Reward Package, in recognition of the regional and isolation factors which may affect the attraction and retention of the CEOs of those local governments.
2. There is no requirement to provide a Regional/Isolation Allowance to a CEO. Payment of this allowance is at the discretion of the local government, within the parameters set by the Tribunal.
3. When a local government chooses to use any or all of this allowance, the payment of the allowance should be properly justified and applied in a transparent manner considering the issues outlined in 3.2.
4. When a local government chooses to pay all or any of this allowance, it is to be paid to the CEO as salary.

3.2 Determining appropriateness and rate of allowance

1. When assessing the appropriateness of providing a Regional/Isolation Allowance, an eligible local government must consider the impact of factors outlined in 3.2(3) on attraction and retention of a CEO. In the event these factors have little or no impact, the Local Government should not provide this Allowance.
2. In the event a Regional/Isolation Allowance is considered appropriate, the amount of the Allowance should be proportionate to the circumstances faced by the Local Government.
3. The following factors should be considered when determining whether to apply the Regional/Isolation Allowance:
 1. Remoteness - issues associated with the vast distances separating communities within a Local Government or the distance of the Local Government from Perth or a Regional Centre.
 2. Cost of living - the increased cost of living highlighted specifically in the Regional Price Index.
 3. Social disadvantage - reduced specialist health services, schooling opportunities for children, employment opportunities for spouse, reduced lifestyle commodities when compared to Perth and regional centres, and access to professional and personal support networks.
 4. Dominant industry - the impact that a dominant industry such a mining or agriculture has on an area and the ability to attract and retain people in the face of a dominant industry.
 5. Attraction/retention - the ability to recruit suitably qualified candidates and being able to retain them in light of the above concerns in competition with positions in Perth, regional centres and private industry.
 6. Community expectations - the pressures on a CEO to meet expectations when professional or operational expertise is not readily available.

3.3 Regional/Isolation Allowance

Local governments eligible for the Regional/Isolation Allowance are listed in table 3.

Table 3: Regional/Isolation Allowance

Regional/Isolation Allowance	
Local Government	Maximum
Ashburton Shire	\$70,000
Broome Shire	\$55,000
Broomehill-Tambellup Shire	\$10,000
Bruce Rock Shire	\$10,000
Carnamah Shire	\$40,000
Carnarvon Shire	\$45,000
Chapman Valley Shire	\$38,600

Regional/Isolation Allowance	
Local Government	Maximum
Christmas Island Shire	\$90,000
Cocos (Keeling) Islands Shire	\$90,000
Coolgardie Shire	\$38,600
Coorow Shire	\$40,000
Cue Shire	\$60,000
Dalwallinu Shire	\$15,000
Dandaragan Shire	\$10,000
Derby-West Kimberley Shire	\$60,000
Dundas Shire	\$50,000
East Pilbara Shire	\$70,000
Esperance Shire	\$40,000
Exmouth Shire	\$55,000
Gnowangerup Shire	\$15,000
Greater Geraldton City	\$32,200
Halls Creek Shire	\$80,000
Irwin Shire	\$38,600
Jerramungup Shire	\$45,000

Regional/Isolation Allowance	
Local Government	Maximum
Kalgoorlie-Boulder City	\$38,600
Karratha City	\$80,000
Katanning Shire	\$10,000
Kellerberrin Shire	\$10,000
Kent Shire	\$20,000
Kondinin Shire	\$25,000
Koorda Shire	\$15,000
Kulin Shire	\$20,000
Lake Grace Shire	\$20,000
Laverton Shire	\$55,000
Leonora Shire	\$55,000
Meekatharra Shire	\$65,000
Menzies Shire	\$55,000
Merredin Shire	\$15,000
Mingenew Shire	\$38,600
Morawa Shire	\$40,000
Mount Magnet Shire	\$50,000

Regional/Isolation Allowance	
Local Government	Maximum
Mount Marshall Shire	\$25,000
Mukinbudin Shire	\$40,000
Murchison Shire	\$55,000
Narembeen Shire	\$20,000
Ngaanyatjarraku Shire	\$80,000
Northampton Shire	\$38,600
Nungarin Shire	\$20,000
Perenjori Shire	\$45,000
Port Hedland Town	\$80,000
Ravensthorpe Shire	\$50,000
Sandstone Shire	\$60,000
Shark Bay Shire	\$60,000
Tammin Shire	\$15,000
Three Springs Shire	\$38,600
Trayning Shire	\$15,000
Upper Gascoyne Shire	\$65,000
Victoria Plains Shire	\$15,000

Regional/Isolation Allowance	
Local Government	Maximum
Westonia Shire	\$40,000
Wickepin Shire	\$10,000
Wiluna Shire	\$55,000
Wongan-Ballidu Shire	\$10,000
Woodanilling Shire	\$15,000
Wyalkatchem Shire	\$15,000
Wyndham-East Kimberley Shire	\$55,000
Yalgoo Shire	\$50,000
Yilgarn Shire	\$40,000

PART 4: HOUSING ALLOWANCE

This Part deals with the Housing Allowance that may be payable to Chief Executive Officers.

4.1 General

1. In recognition of the need for local governments to provide accommodation as a result of a lack of suitable housing or recruitment issues, on either a permanent or temporary basis, local governments are able to utilise this allowance as required.
2. When a local government utilises this allowance, the payment of the allowance should be properly justified and applied in a transparent manner.
3. Any accommodation provided under this Part must be located within or adjacent to the local government area in which the CEO is employed.
4. Local governments should tailor the provision of any housing allowance to suit their particular circumstances. This may include the CEO making contributions towards the cost of the accommodation.

4.2 Applicable housing allowance

1. Where a local government owns a property and provides that property to the CEO for accommodation, the value of this accommodation will not be included in the Total Reward Package.
2. For reporting purposes, the value of the local government owned property shall be valued at the annual Gross Rental Value of the property as determined by the Valuer General.
3. Where a local government leases accommodation for the use of the CEO, the lease costs will not be included in the Total Reward Package.
4. For reporting purposes, the value of the local government leased property shall be the annual actual costs of the accommodation lease.
5. Where a local government provides a Home Ownership Subsidy to the CEO, this will not be included in the Total Reward Package.
6. For reporting purposes, the value of the Home Ownership Subsidy shall be the annual actual costs of the Home Ownership Subsidy.

PART 5: MOTOR VEHICLES

This Part deals with the provision of motor vehicles to Chief Executive Officers.

5.1 General

1. For local governments generally, except those outlined in (2) below, the private benefit value of any motor vehicle provided to the CEO by the local government is to be included in the Total Reward Package.
2. For local governments listed in Table 3 under Part 3 of this determination and/or local governments classified as Band 3 or Band 4 located in a non- metropolitan region, any motor vehicle provided to the CEO or an allowance provided to a CEO for use of a private motor vehicle for work-related purposes, is to be considered a tool of trade (i.e. equipment needed to undertake the duties of a CEO in these local governments) and any private benefit will not be considered as part of the Total Reward Package.

5.2 Private benefit value

1. The private benefit value of the motor vehicle will be dependent on the type of motor vehicle provided, method of ownership (i.e. local government owned or leased), maintenance and running costs, insurance, any applicable luxury car tax and the amount of private use of the vehicle (i.e. non-business use).
2. As a general rule, the private benefit value will be based upon the annual costs multiplied by the percentage of private use.
3. Local governments and CEOs will need to agree on the most appropriate way to record the amount of private use in order to calculate the private benefit value.

PART 6: MEETING ATTENDANCE FEES

This Part deals with fees payable to council members for attendance at council and other meetings.

6.1 General

1. Pursuant to Section 5.98(1)(b) of the LG Act, an elected council member who attends a council meeting is entitled to be paid the fee set by the local government or the regional local government council within the range determined in Section 6.2 of this Part for council meeting attendance fees.
2. Pursuant to Section 5.98(1)(b) and (2A)(b) of the LG Act, an elected council member who attends a committee meeting or (at the request of the local government or regional local government council) a meeting of a type prescribed in regulation 30(3A) of the LG Regulations is entitled to be paid the fee set by the local government or regional local government council within the range determined in Section 6.3 of this Part for attending committee meetings or, as the case requires, meetings of that type.
3. Pursuant to Section 5.100(2)(b) and (3)(b) of the LG Act, a committee member who is not an elected council member or employee of the local government, who attends a committee meeting or (at the request of the local government or regional local government council) a meeting of a type prescribed in regulation 30(3A) of the LG Regulations is entitled to be paid the fee set by the local government or regional local government council within the range determined in Section 6.3 of this Part for attending committee meetings or, as the case requires, meetings of that type.
4. Each of the following meetings is a type of meeting prescribed in regulation 30(3A) of the LG Regulations:
 1. meeting of a WALGA Zone, where the council member is representing a local government as a delegate elected or appointed by the local government
 2. meeting of a Regional Road Group established by Main Roads Western Australia, where the council member is representing a local government as a delegate elected or appointed by the local government
 3. council meeting of a regional local government council where the council member is the deputy of a member of the regional local government council and is attending in the place of the member of the regional local government council
 4. meeting other than a council or committee meeting where the council member is attending at the request of a Minister of the Crown who is attending the meeting
 5. meeting other than a council meeting or committee meeting where the council member is representing a local government as a delegate elected or appointed by the local government.
5. Pursuant to Section 5.99 of the LG Act, a local government or regional local government council may decide by an absolute majority that instead of paying council members an attendance fee referred to in Section 5.98(1) of the LG Act, it will pay all council members who attend council or committee meetings a fee set within the range for annual fees determined in Section 6.4 of this Part.
6. Regulation 30(3C) of the LG Regulations prevents the payment of a fee to a council member for attending a meeting of a type prescribed in regulation 30(3A) of those regulations if the:
 1. person who organises the meeting pays the council member a fee for attending the meeting; or
 2. council member is paid an annual fee in accordance with section 5.99 of the LG Act; or
 3. council member is deputising for a council member at a meeting of a regional local government and the member of the regional local government is paid an annual fee in accordance with section 5.99 of the LG Act.
7. In determining the fees set out in this Part, the Tribunal has taken into account a range of factors including the:
 1. time required to prepare adequately for the meetings including consideration of agenda papers, site visits related to agenda items and consultation with council staff and community members

2. role of the council member, mayor, president or chair including, but not limited to, representation, advocacy, and oversight and determination of policy and local legislation
 3. particular responsibilities associated with the types of meetings attended;
 4. responsibilities of a mayor, president or chair to preside over meetings
 5. relative “size” of the local government as reflected in the Tribunal’s local government banding model.
8. The Tribunal has not determined a specific meeting attendance fee for the purposes of section 5.98(1)(a) or (2A)(a) of the LG Act.
 9. The entitlement of an elected council member to a fee, allowance or reimbursement of an expense established under the LG Act, the LG Regulations and this determination, cannot be proscribed, limited or waived by a local government. Any eligible claim against those entitlements is to be paid in accordance with the applicable financial procedures of the local government.

6.2 Council meeting attendance fees – per meeting

1. The ranges of fees in Table 4 apply where a local government or regional local government council decides by an absolute majority to pay an elected council member a fee referred to in Section 5.98(1)(b) of the LG Act for attendance at a council meeting.

Table 4: Council meeting attendance fees – per meeting

Council meeting attendance fees				
Elected council member			Mayor, President or Chair	
Band	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1	\$725	\$922	\$725	\$1,258
2	\$435	\$684	\$435	\$911
3	\$233	\$482	\$233	\$735
4	\$109	\$280	\$109	\$570
Regional LG Council	\$109	\$280	\$109	\$570

6.3 Committee meeting and prescribed meeting attendance fees – per meeting

1. The ranges of fees in Table 5 apply where a local government or regional local government council decides to pay an elected council member a fee referred to in Sections:
 1. 5.98(1)(b) of the LG Act for attendance at a committee meeting; or
 2. 5.98(2A)(b) of the LG Act for attendance at a meeting of a type prescribed in regulation 30(3A) of the LG Regulations.

Table 5: Committee and prescribed per meeting fees

Committee meeting attendance fees		
Band	Minimum	Maximum
1	\$363	\$466
2	\$218	\$342
3	\$114	\$244
4	\$57	\$140
Regional LG Council	\$57	\$140

6.4 Meeting attendance fees for independent committee members – per meeting

1. The range of fees in Table 6 apply where a local government or regional local government council decides to pay an **independent committee member** a fee referred to in:
 1. section 5.100(2)(b) of the LG Act for attendance at a committee meeting; or
 2. section 5.100(3)(a) of the LG Act for attendance at a meeting of a type prescribed in regulation 30(3A) of the LG Regulations.
2. The range is provided to enable local governments to appropriately compensate independent committee members depending on the skills and expertise they bring to the committee.

Table 6: Committee and prescribed per meeting fees for independent committee members

Independent Committee Member		
Bands	Minimum	Maximum
1 – 4	\$0	\$466
Regional LG Council	\$0	\$466

3. In accordance with sections 5.100(4), (5) and (6) of the LG Act, an independent committee member can be reimbursed for attending committee meetings referred to in 6.4(1) above.
4. The extent to which an independent committee member can be reimbursed for attending committee meetings is the actual travel and associated costs incurred by the independent member demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local government.

6.5 Meeting attendance fees for Independent Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee members – per meeting

1. In accordance with Section 5.100(2)(b) of the LG Act, the fee payable by a local government or a regional local government council to an **Independent Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee (ARIC) Member** (whether Presiding Member, Deputy Presiding Member, Deputy Member or Member) for attendance at an ARIC meeting must be set within the range provided in Table 7. The fees provided in Table 7 are exclusive of superannuation. Local government bodies should seek their own professional advice in regard to whether or not independent committee members are to be paid superannuation.
2. The range in Table 7 is provided to enable local governments to appropriately compensate independent ARIC members depending on the skills and expertise required to undertake the roles. The local government must resolve that the fee represents value for money. The State Government's Audit and Financial Advisory Services Common Use Agreement ([CUAAFA2024](#)) may be used as guide.

Table 7: Independent ARIC members – per meeting fees

Independent Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee Member		
Bands	Minimum	Maximum
1 – 4	\$110	\$1,215
Regional LG Council	\$110	\$1,215

3. In accordance with sections 5.100(4), (5) and (6) of the LG Act, an independent ARIC member can be reimbursed for attending ARIC meetings.
4. The extent to which an independent committee member can be reimbursed for expenses attending ARIC meetings is the actual travel and associated costs incurred by the independent member demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local government.

6.6 Annual attendance fees in lieu of council meeting, committee meeting and prescribed meeting attendance fees

1. The ranges of fees in Table 8 apply where a local government or regional local government council decides by an absolute majority that, instead of paying council members a per meeting attendance fee referred to in Section 5.98 of the LG Act, it will pay an annual fee to all council members who attend council, committee or prescribed meetings.

Table 8: Annual attendance fees in lieu of council, committee and prescribed per meeting fees

Annual attendance fees				
Band	Elected council member		Mayor, President or Chair	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1	\$28,525	\$36,722	\$28,525	\$55,078
2	\$17,238	\$26,931	\$17,238	\$36,112
3	\$8,917	\$18,977	\$8,917	\$29,379
4	\$4,161	\$11,023	\$4,161	\$22,646
Regional LG Council	\$2,086	\$12,245	\$2,293	\$18,361

PART 7: ANNUAL ALLOWANCE FOR A MAYOR, PRESIDENT, CHAIR, DEPUTY MAYOR, DEPUTY PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY CHAIR

This Part deals with annual allowances payable to mayors, presidents, chairs and their deputies, in addition to any entitlement to meeting attendance fees or the reimbursement of expenses.

7.1 General

1. Pursuant to Section 5.98(5) of the LG Act, the mayor or president of a local government and the chair of a regional local government council are entitled, in addition to any fees or reimbursement of expenses payable under Section 5.98(1) or (2), to be paid the annual allowance set by the local government or regional local government council within the range determined in Section 7.2 of this Part.
2. Pursuant to Section 5.98A(1) of the LG Act, a local government or regional local government council may decide, by an absolute majority, to pay the deputy mayor or deputy president of the local government, or the deputy chair of the regional local government council, an allowance of up to the percentage that is determined by the Tribunal of the annual allowance to which the mayor or president of the local government, or the chair of the regional local government council, is entitled under Section 5.98(5) of the LG Act. That percentage is determined in Section 7.3 of this Part. This allowance is in addition to any fees or reimbursement of expenses payable to the deputy mayor, deputy president or deputy chair under Section 5.98 of the LG Act.
3. In determining the allowances set out in this Part, the Tribunal has taken into account a range of factors including the following:
 1. the leadership role of the mayor, president or chair;
 2. the statutory functions for which the mayor, president or chair is accountable;
 3. the ceremonial and civic duties required of the mayor, president or chair, including local government business related entertainment;

4. the responsibilities of the deputy mayor, deputy president or deputy chair when deputising;
5. the relative “size” of the local government as reflected in the Tribunal’s local government banding model;
6. the civic, ceremonial and representation duties particular to the Lord Mayor of Western Australia’s capital city.

7.2 Annual allowance for a Mayor, President or Chair

1. The ranges of allowances in Table 9 apply where a local government or a regional local government council sets the amount of the annual local government allowance to which a mayor, president or chair is entitled under Section 5.98(5) of the LG Act.

Table 9: Annual allowance for a Mayor, President or Chair

Mayor, President or Chair Annual Allowance		
Band	Minimum	Maximum
1	\$59,414	\$104,032
2	\$17,825	\$73,435
3	\$1,193	\$42,837
4	\$596	\$23,257
Regional LG Council	\$596	\$23,257

2. Despite the provisions of subsection (1), the **City of Perth** is to set the amount of the annual local government allowance to which the Lord Mayor is entitled within the range of **\$69,554 to \$155,220**.

7.3 Annual allowance for a Deputy Mayor, Deputy President or Deputy Chair

1. The percentage determined for the purposes of section 5.98A(1) of the LG Act is 25 per cent.
2. If the deputy performs the functions of mayor, president or chair for a continuous period of no less than four months, the deputy will be entitled to receive the mayor, president or chair allowance according to the applicable local government band in 7.2 of the Determination. This can be applied retrospectively, in instances where an initial short-term period of acting becomes a continuous period of acting for four months or more.

PART 8: EXPENSES TO BE REIMBURSED

This Part deals with expenses for which council members are entitled to be reimbursed.

8.1 General

1. Pursuant to section 5.98(2)(a) and (3) of the LG Act, an elected council member who incurs an expense of a kind prescribed in regulation 31(1) of the LG Regulations is entitled to be reimbursed for the expense to the extent determined in section 8.2(1) to (5) of this Part.
2. Regulation 31(1) of the LG Regulations prescribes the following kinds of expenses that are to be reimbursed:
 1. rental charges incurred by a council member in relation to one telephone and one facsimile machine; and
 2. child care and travel costs incurred by a council member because of the member's attendance at a council meeting or a meeting of a committee of which he or she is also a member.
3. Pursuant to section 5.98(2)(a) and (3) of the LG Act, an elected council member who incurs an expense of a kind prescribed in regulation 32(1) of the LG Regulations is entitled to be reimbursed for the expense to the extent determined in section 8.2(6) to (8) of this Part.
4. Regulation 32(1) of the LG Regulations prescribes the following kinds of expenses that may be approved by a local government for reimbursement:
 1. an expense incurred by an elected council member in performing a function under the express authority of the local government;
 2. an expense incurred by an elected council member to whom paragraph (a) applies by reason of the elected council member being accompanied by not more than one other person while performing the function if, having regard to the nature of the function, the local government considers that it is appropriate for the elected council member to be accompanied by that other person; and
 3. an expense incurred by an elected council member in performing a function in his or her capacity as an elected council member.

8.2 Extent of expenses to be reimbursed

1. The extent to which an elected council member can be reimbursed for rental charges in relation to one telephone and one facsimile machine is the actual expense incurred by the elected council member.
2. The extent to which an elected council member can be reimbursed for childcare costs incurred because of attendance at a meeting referred to in regulation 31(1)(b) of the LG Regulations is the actual cost per hour up to **\$35 per hour**. If an elected council member incurs costs greater than \$35 per hour due to having multiple children, children with special needs, lack of adequate childcare facilities or services or another extenuating circumstance, a local government may reimburse the elected council member for the actual costs upon the provision of sufficient receipts/evidence to satisfy the local government that the expense has been legitimately incurred.
3. The extent to which an elected council member of a local government can be reimbursed for reasonable travel costs referred to in regulation 31(1)(b) of the LG Regulations is:
 1. if the person lives or works in the local government district or an adjoining local government district, the actual cost for the person to travel from the person's place of residence or work to the meeting and back; or
 2. if the person does not live or work in the local government district or an adjoining local government district, the actual cost, in relation to a journey from the person's place of residence or work and back:
 1. for the person to travel from the person's place of residence or work to the meeting and back; or
 2. if the distance travelled referred to in subparagraph (i) is more than 100 kilometres, for the person to travel from the outer boundary of an adjoining local government district to the meeting and back to that boundary.
4. The extent to which an elected council member of a regional local government can be reimbursed for reasonable travel costs referred to in regulation 31(1)(b) of the LG Regulations is the actual cost for the person to travel from the person's place of residence or work to the meeting and back.

5. For the purposes of subsections (3) and (4), travel costs incurred while driving a privately owned or leased vehicle (rather than a commercially hired vehicle) are to be calculated at the same rate contained in Section 30.6 of the *Local Government Officers' (Western Australia) Award 2021* as at the date of this determination. For elected council members with Electric Vehicles, the 1600cc Motor Vehicle Allowance rate should be applied.
6. The extent to which an elected council member can be reimbursed for childcare costs incurred because of attendance at a meeting referred to in regulation 32(1) of the LG Regulations is the actual cost per hour up to \$35 per hour. If an elected council member incurs costs greater than \$35 per hour due to having multiple children, children with special needs, lack of adequate childcare facilities or services or another extenuating circumstance, a local government may reimburse the member for the actual costs upon the provision of sufficient receipts/evidence to satisfy the local government that the expense has been legitimately incurred.
7. The extent to which an elected council member can be reimbursed for intrastate or interstate travel and accommodation costs incurred in any of the circumstances referred to in regulation 32(1) of the LG Regulations is at the same rate applicable to the reimbursement of travel and accommodation costs in the same or similar circumstances under the *Public Service Award 1992* issued by the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission as at the date of this determination.
8. The extent to which an elected council member can be reimbursed for any other cost incurred under regulation 32(1) of the LG Regulations is the actual cost upon presentation of sufficient evidence of the cost incurred.

PART 9: ANNUAL ALLOWANCES IN LIEU OF REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES

This Part deals with annual allowances that a local government or regional local government may decide to pay.

9.1 General

1. Pursuant to Section 5.99A of the LG Act, a local government or regional local government council may decide by absolute majority that instead of reimbursing elected council members under the LG Act Section 5.98(2) for all of a particular type of expense, it will pay all elected council members, for that type of expense, the annual allowance determined in Section 9.2 of this Part or, as the case requires, an annual allowance within the range determined in that section.
 1. Where a local government or regional local government council has decided to pay elected council members an annual allowance for an expense of a particular type instead of reimbursing expenses of that type under Section 5.98(2) of the LG Act, Section 5.99A of the LG Act provides for reimbursement of expenses of that type in excess of the amount of the allowance.
2. In determining the maximum annual allowance for expenses of a particular type, the Tribunal has taken into account a range of factors including the:
 1. intent of the allowance to reflect the extent and nature of the expenses incurred and not to result in a windfall gain for council members
 2. capacity of local governments to set allowances appropriate to their varying operational needs
 3. particular practices of local governments in the use of information and communication technology (e.g. laptop computers, iPads)
 4. varying travel requirements of elected council members in local governments associated with geography, isolation and other factors.

3. With respect to ICT expenses, the annual allowance is provided to cover expenses incurred by an elected council member if they purchase ICT equipment and for related expenses. If ICT equipment is supplied to elected council members by a local government, the allowance is to be reduced by the cost of the supplied ICT equipment.

9.2 Annual allowances determined instead of reimbursement for particular types of expenses for Elected Council Members

1. In this Part,

1. ICT expenses means:

1. rental charges in relation to one telephone and one facsimile machine, as prescribed by regulation 31(1)(a) of the LG Regulations;
2. any other expenses that relate to information and communications technology (for example, telephone call charges and internet service provider fees) and that are a kind of expense prescribed by regulation 32(1) of the LG Regulations; or
3. any expenses related to ICT equipment that is incurred in the course of an elected council member undertaking their duties.

2. Travel and accommodation expenses means:

1. travel costs, as prescribed by regulation 31(1)(b) of the LG Regulations; or
 2. any other expenses that relate to travel or accommodation and that are a kind of expense prescribed by regulation 32(1) of the LG Regulations.
2. For the purposes of Section 5.99A(b) of the LG Act, the minimum annual allowance for ICT expenses is **\$500** and the maximum is **\$3,500**.
 3. For the purposes of Section 5.99A(a) of the LG Act, the annual allowance for travel and accommodation expenses is **\$100**.

SCHEDULE 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT BAND ALLOCATIONS

This Schedule lists local governments (in alphabetical order) and indicates their band classification.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BAND CLASSIFICATION

Local Government	Band
Albany City	1
Armadale City	1
Ashburton Shire	2
Augusta-Margaret River Shire	2

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BAND CLASSIFICATION

Local Government	Band
Bassendean Town	3
Bayswater City	1
Belmont City	1
Beverley Shire	4
Boddington Shire	4
Boyup Brook Shire	4
Bridgetown-Greenbushes Shire	3
Brookton Shire	4
Broome Shire	2
Broomehill-Tambellup Shire	4
Bruce Rock Shire	4
Bunbury City	1
Busselton City	1
Cambridge Town	2
Canning City	1
Capel Shire	3
Carnamah Shire	4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BAND CLASSIFICATION

Local Government	Band
Carnarvon Shire	2
Chapman Valley Shire	4
Chittering Shire	3
Christmas Island Shire	3
Claremont Town	3
Cocos (Keeling) Islands Shire	4
Cockburn City	1
Collie Shire	3
Coolgardie Shire	3
Coorow Shire	4
Corrigin Shire	4
Cottesloe Town	3
Cranbrook Shire	4
Cuballing Shire	4
Cue Shire	4
Cunderdin Shire	4
Dalwallinu Shire	3

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BAND CLASSIFICATION

Local Government	Band
Dandaragan Shire	3
Dardanup Shire	3
Denmark Shire	3
Derby-West Kimberley Shire	2
Donnybrook Balingup Shire	3
Dowerin Shire	4
Dumbleyung Shire	4
Dundas Shire	4
East Fremantle Town	3
East Pilbara Shire	2
Esperance Shire	2
Exmouth Shire	3
Fremantle City	1
Gingin Shire	3
Gnowangerup Shire	4
Goomalling Shire	4
Gosnells City	1

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BAND CLASSIFICATION

Local Government	Band
Greater Geraldton City	1
Halls Creek Shire	3
Harvey Shire	2
Irwin Shire	3
Jerramungup Shire	4
Joondalup City	1
Kalamunda Shire	2
Kalgoorlie-Boulder City	1
Karratha City	1
Katanning Shire	3
Kellerberrin Shire	4
Kent Shire	4
Kojonup Shire	3
Kondinin Shire	4
Koorda Shire	4
Kulin Shire	4
Kwinana City	1

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BAND CLASSIFICATION

Local Government	Band
Lake Grace Shire	4
Laverton Shire	3
Leonora Shire	3
Mandurah City	1
Manjimup Shire	2
Meekatharra Shire	3
Melville City	1
Menzies Shire	4
Merredin Shire	3
Mingenew Shire	4
Moorra Shire	3
Morawa Shire	4
Mosman Park Town	3
Mount Magnet Shire	4
Mount Marshall Shire	4
Mukinbudin Shire	4
Mundaring Shire	2

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BAND CLASSIFICATION

Local Government	Band
Murchison Shire	4
Murray Shire	2
Nannup Shire	4
Narembeen Shire	4
Narrogin Shire	3
Nedlands City	2
Ngaanyatjarraku Shire	4
Northam Shire	2
Northampton Shire	3
Nungarin Shire	4
Peppermint Grove Shire	4
Perenjori Shire	4
Perth City	1
Pingelly Shire	4
Plantagenet Shire	3
Port Hedland Town	1
Quairading Shire	4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BAND CLASSIFICATION

Local Government	Band
Ravensthorpe Shire	3
Rockingham City	1
Sandstone Shire	4
Serpentine-Jarrahdale Shire	2
Shark Bay Shire	4
South Perth City	2
Stirling City	1
Subiaco City	2
Swan City	1
Tammin Shire	4
Three Springs Shire	4
Toodyay Shire	3
Trayning Shire	4
Upper Gascoyne Shire	4
Victoria Park Town	2
Victoria Plains Shire	4
Vincent City	2

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BAND CLASSIFICATION

Local Government	Band
Wagin Shire	4
Wandering Shire	4
Wanneroo City	1
Waroonna Shire	3
West Arthur Shire	4
Westonia Shire	4
Wickepin Shire	4
Williams Shire	4
Wiluna Shire	4
Wongan-Ballidu Shire	4
Woodanilling Shire	4
Wyalkatchem Shire	4
Wyndham-East Kimberley Shire	2
Yalgoo Shire	4
Yilgarn Shire	3
York Shire	3

SIGNED

Signed on 2 April 2026

E Prof M Seares AODr M SchaperMr O Whittle

CHAIRPERSON MEMBER MEMBER

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TRIBUNAL

Documents

[2026 Local Government Determination \(PDF, 564.83KB\)](#)

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