

# Part 5

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### *Administration*

#### **Local Government Department**

##### *General Description*

The *Local Government Department Act 1958* constituted a department called the Local Government Department "for the better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria". The legislation was brought into operation on 23rd December, 1958, by a proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Government Gazette* on that date. Officers and employees of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department were, as a result of this, transferred and attached to the new Department.

The following Acts of Parliament come within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government :—

Local Government Act  
Acts relating to local government in the Cities of Melbourne  
and Geelong  
Cultural and Recreational Lands Act  
Dog Act  
Drainage Areas Act  
Litter Act  
Local Authorities Superannuation Act  
Markets Act  
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act  
Newmarket Sheep Sales Act  
Petrol Pumps Act  
Pounds Act  
Public Authorities Marks Act  
Public Contracts Act  
Town and Country Planning Act  
Tramways Act  
Valuation of Land Act

##### *Constituting and Altering the Constitution of Municipalities*

The *Local Government Act 1958* provides machinery for the creation of new municipalities and for alterations to the boundaries of existing ones. The power to make Orders on this subject is conferred on the Governor in Council, who acts on the recommendation of the Minister for Local Government. All such Orders are published in the *Government Gazette*. The powers conferred on the Governor in Council include authority to do the following :—

1. To constitute new shires. Practically the whole of Victoria is included in municipal districts, and therefore any new municipalities will almost inevitably be created from the territories of existing ones. Before any area of land in

Victoria may be constituted a shire it must contain ratable property having a net annual value of not less than \$400,000 which yielded not less than \$60,000 in general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.

2. To constitute new boroughs, towns or cities. Any area of land in Victoria may be constituted a borough provided such area :—
  - (i) Is substantially urban in character,
  - (ii) has a population of at least 4,000 inhabitants,
  - (iii) contains ratable property having a net annual value of at least \$400,000, and
  - (iv) contains ratable property which yielded a revenue of at least \$60,000 from general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.

To be constituted a town or city the area must meet the appropriate requirements set out in (6) below.

3. To unite two or more municipalities whose municipal districts form one continuous area.
4. To sever part of one municipality and annex such part to another municipality.
5. To subdivide or re-subdivide any municipality or to alter the boundaries of or abolish the sub-divisions of any municipal district. (The sub-divisions of a city, town or borough are called "wards" and those of a shire "ridings". The maximum number of sub-divisions permitted in any municipality except the City of Melbourne, is eight. Melbourne has eleven wards. Most Victorian municipalities are sub-divided).
6. To proclaim municipalities which are substantially urban in character to be boroughs, towns, or cities. Any such shire which satisfies the requirements set out in (2) above may be proclaimed a borough. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 5,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue of at least \$80,000 from general and extra rates in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a town. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 10,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue from general and extra rates of not less than \$160,000 in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a city.

Action on these matters can be initiated locally, in some instances, by a request addressed to the Governor in Council and signed by a prescribed number of persons enrolled on the municipal voters' roll. The proposal set out in the request must be submitted to a poll held in conjunction with the next annual election of councillors. In other instances, a petition under the seal of the council suffices. There is an Advisory Board of three persons, constituted under the Local Government Act, which investigates these matters and advises the Minister on them.

During the period 1st July, 1965 to 30th June, 1966, changes in the status, &c., of municipalities were as follows :—

4th December, 1965—The Town of Castlemaine was declared the City of Castlemaine.

1st April, 1966—The Borough of Kerang was constituted by severance from the Shire of Kerang.

31st May, 1966—The Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon was formed by union of the Borough of Daylesford and the Shire of Glenlyon.

#### *Valuer-General and Valuers' Qualification Board*

The purpose of the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 (to which amendments affecting valuation matters have been made in 1961, 1964, and 1965) is the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities, the elimination of unnecessary duplication of these valuations, and the improvement of the standard of valuations in Victoria. Progress has been made towards each of these objectives and municipalities are now the only rating authorities making valuations in the State, each attending to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities.

Valuations will continue to be carried out by municipalities, but the Valuer-General's Office confers with the valuers appointed to make the valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give guidance and advice.

The legislation provided for appointment of a Valuer-General, a Deputy Valuer-General, and other necessary officers who are members of the Public Service within the Local Government Department. The Valuers' Qualification Board, under powers vested in it by the legislation, may either conduct examinations for valuers under the Act, or prescribe examinations or qualifications which it is prepared to accept for this purpose. (It was also empowered to issue certificates of qualification, at its complete discretion, to certain persons practising as valuers, who made application before 14th December, 1961 and who were practising as valuers when the legislation was enacted in 1960.) The Board can also grant certificates of qualification covering the whole of Victoria or for any part or parts of the State, according to the scope of the applicant's experience. As from 1st January, 1966, the subjects of examination comprise a four-year certificate course conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Any candidate successful at these examinations must also have had a period of practical experience in valuation work aggregating in all not less than four years within six years prior to his application for a certificate. Admission to the Commonwealth Institute of Valuers as an Associate Member will qualify a candidate for a certificate, but unless he has passed all alternative subjects, both rural and urban, the certificate of qualification is likely to be appropriately restricted. The subjects of examination referred to correspond with those required to gain entry to the Commonwealth Institute of Valuers.

### *Land Valuation Boards of Review*

On the 1st December, 1965, the Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act came into operation. This Act overhauls the procedures for determining all disputes on the valuation of property, either for rating or taxing purposes or in respect of the compulsory acquisition of land.

In rating and taxing matters, appeals will be heard and decided by a Land Valuation Board of Review, except where the appeal is against a capital improved value of \$10,000 or more, a net annual valuation of \$500 or more, or an unimproved capital value of \$2,000, in which case the appellant may have it determined by a Board or by the Supreme Court at his option.

In disputes on land acquisition, the hearing will be before a Board of Review where the claim does not exceed \$10,000 unless the Supreme Court decides on an application by either party that the issues involved warrant a Court hearing. Where the claim exceeds \$10,000, the hearing may be either before the Court or a Board at the option of the claimant.

These Boards of Review are intended to operate in a relatively informal and inexpensive way. Each Board is composed of a Chairman and two valuers, the latter selected from a panel having regard to the location and use of the land. Neither the objector nor the Council need have legal representation, though an appellant is entitled to engage a valuer to give evidence on his behalf and also to engage legal representation should he so desire.

### *Inspection of Scaffolding*

Since 1922, councils of cities and towns have been responsible for supervision of scaffolding erected to support workmen engaged in the construction of buildings or carrying out other works, and they were required to administer the regulations made under legislation enacted in that year. This legislation was incorporated in the Local Government Act in 1928. In 1960, the provisions of the Local Government Act relating to scaffolding inspection were re-enacted in amended form. This new legislation and the regulations made thereunder came into operation on 1st October, 1962, and have effect throughout the whole of Victoria. A Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection and Assistants supervise the administration of the Scaffolding Regulations by municipalities and a Scaffolding Regulations Committee prepares draft Scaffolding Regulations for consideration by the Minister. The Committee includes representatives from Government Departments, the Municipal Association, the Master Builders' Association, the Trades Hall Council, and the Australian Institute of Building Surveyors. The Chairman is the Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection.

## **Municipalities**

### *General Description*

At 30th June, 1966, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 209 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area. This latter was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area)*

Act 1947. For certain purposes, it is deemed to be a borough, and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 209 municipalities comprised :—

Cities	..	..	..	57
Towns	..	..	..	4
Boroughs	..	..	..	8
Shires	..	..	..	140
				<hr/>
				209
				<hr/>

The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island (65 square miles) in Westernport Bay, Lady Julia Percy Island (1·02 square miles) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait Islands (1·51 square miles), Gippsland Lakes (Part) (128 square miles), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (2·28 square miles) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

### *Municipal Councils*

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters' rolls. The number of councillors for each municipality must be some multiple of three, not less than six, nor more than 24 (except the City of Melbourne, which has 33 councillors). Subdivided municipalities have three councillors for each subdivision.

Any person who is the owner or occupier of property of a ratable annual value of at least \$40, is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be chairman. In a city, town, or borough the chairman is called the Mayor (the Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne) and in a shire, the President. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation.

Generally speaking, a councillor, at a council meeting, may not discuss or vote on any matter in which he has a pecuniary interest, and he may become incapable of being or continuing as a councillor if he is in any way concerned in a contract with the municipality. A councillor who acts while so incapacitated may be subjected to heavy penalties. Councillors are also liable for heavy penalties if moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended, and may have to repay the money so borrowed or expended.

### *Elections*

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. To be enrolled on the voters' roll for any municipality, a person must have reached the age of 21, be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and be liable to be rated on ratable property in the municipality. No person is entitled to be enrolled for property which has an annual value of less than \$10, unless there is a house on such property and the person resides there. An

occupier of ratable property is entitled to be enrolled instead of the owner. In the City of Melbourne both owners and occupiers are entitled to be enrolled. Plural voting is provided for, up to a maximum of three votes per person, according to the value of the ratable property for which the enrolment is made.

Voting is compulsory in 63 municipalities.

### *Officers*

Every council must appoint a municipal clerk (he is called a town clerk in a city, town, or borough, and a shire secretary in a shire), a treasurer and an engineer, together with such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a building surveyor, a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act requires that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards constituted under the Act. The officers who must hold these special qualifications before appointment are municipal clerks, engineers, electrical engineers and building surveyors. The Health Act requires that medical officers of health shall be duly qualified medical practitioners, and that every health inspector shall hold a prescribed Certificate of Competency. In the terms of the Valuation of Land Act an appropriate certificate must also be held by municipal valuers.

### *Powers and Duties of Municipalities*

The Local Government Act and other Acts of Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Some of these are as follows :—

#### *By-laws*

Councils may make by-laws on a number of subjects specified in the Local Government Act and other Acts. The power to make laws of local application is delegated by Parliament, and councils must be careful not to exceed the authority conferred upon them.

#### *Roads and Bridges*

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges has always been one of the principal functions of municipalities. With the exception of those roads which are the responsibility of the Country Roads Board or the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, councils have the care and management of all public highways (i.e., streets and roads which the public have a right to use) in the municipal district, and have a duty to keep them open for public use and free from obstruction. The Country Roads Board is wholly responsible for the cost of maintaining proclaimed State highways, by-pass roads, tourist roads, and forest roads, and shares with local councils the cost of maintaining main roads. Subsidies are also granted to councils from the funds administered by the Board for works on unclassified roads. In the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is wholly responsible for any roads or bridges declared to be metropolitan main highways or metropolitan bridges.

### *Private Streets*

A "Private Street" as defined in Division 10 of Part XIX. of the Local Government Act is, broadly speaking, a street set out on privately owned land, as opposed to a street set out on land of the Crown or of a public authority. Under certain circumstances, councils may construct such private streets and charge the cost, or part of the cost, to the owners of the land abutting on the street.

After construction, the maintenance of a private street becomes the responsibility of the council. When a council constructs a street which is not a private street as defined above, it may charge abutting owners half the cost of making the footpath and kerb (or the kerb and channel if these are cast in one piece).

### *Sewers, Drains, and Watercourses*

With certain exceptions, every council has vested in it responsibility for all public sewers and drains within its municipal district, or, of which it has the management and control, and all sewers and drains, whether public or not, in and under the streets of such municipal district. The exceptions to this rule are sewers and drains vested in any other municipality, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and any sewerage authority under the Sewerage Districts Act. Councils may enlarge or otherwise improve any sewers or drains vested in them and may also scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, creeks, gutters, drains, or watercourses within or adjoining their municipal districts. When a drainage area is constituted in any municipal district under the Drainage Areas Act, additional drainage powers are conferred on the council. Drainage areas may be constituted by the Governor in Council on the petition of the council or of land owners in the area. Both the Local Government Act and the Health Act confer powers on councils to provide for the proper drainage of houses, buildings, or land, and, in some instances, the owners of land benefiting as a result of this may be required to meet the cost.

### *Water Supply and Sewerage*

In the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is responsible for water supply and sewerage (see pages 258–259). The members of the Board are municipal councillors nominated by the councils in the Metropolitan Area. Outside the Metropolitan Area, the special water and sewerage needs of the Geelong district and the Latrobe Valley are served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board respectively. Elsewhere in the Extra-Metropolitan Area of the State, the Governor in Council may constitute Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities, under the provisions of the Water Act and the Sewerage Districts Act, respectively (see pages 268 to 275). Members of a municipal council may, together with Government nominees, be the members of the Sewerage Authority or Waterworks Trust. Alternatively, some members of these bodies may be elected by councillors or ratepayers. In many instances, municipal officers also carry out duties for Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities.

The Water and Sewerage Districts Acts are administered by the Minister of Water Supply. Seventeen councils operate waterworks under powers provided in the Local Government Act and, in addition, thirteen municipalities have been constituted local governing bodies, under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1958, with defined water supply districts.

#### *Building Control*

Since 1945, building in most municipalities in Victoria has been subject to a building code, known as the Uniform Building Regulations, which is administered by municipal councils. These regulations apply in cities and towns and may be applied in the whole or any part of any borough or shire, if the council concerned so desires. At 30th June, 1966, only thirteen shires had not adopted the regulations.

Municipalities have power to make by-laws regulating buildings, but the Uniform Building Regulations, in the municipalities where they apply, would over-ride any provisions of such by-laws. The regulations leave certain matters to be determined by councils which are empowered to make by-laws for the purpose. These by-laws are subject to approval by the Governor in Council. The Uniform Building Regulations are made on the recommendation of the Building Regulations Committee. The members of this body are appointed by the Governor in Council and include representatives of Government Departments, the municipalities, the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, the Institution of Engineers (Australia), and the Master Builders' Association of Victoria. In addition to its function of preparing draft regulations, the Committee acts as a referee to determine disputes arising out of the regulations and may also, on the application of any party concerned, modify or vary the regulations in special cases.

#### *Town and Country Planning*

Councils have power under the Local Government Act to make by-laws prescribing areas as residential or business areas, and, by this means, may achieve a degree of town planning. Since 1944, however, councils have had power to prepare planning schemes to regulate the use of land in the whole or any part of their municipal districts and may join with other councils to prepare a joint planning scheme. When a council has commenced preparation of a planning scheme, it may make an Interim Development Order to control use of land in the planning area until a scheme is in force. Both the Interim Development Order and the planning scheme are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. The Town and Country Planning Board, constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, makes reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning schemes and town planning matters generally. The Board may itself prepare a planning scheme for a particular area at the direction of the Minister. By legislation enacted in 1949, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was charged with the duty of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. This does not debar metropolitan councils from preparing individual schemes, and some municipal councils in this area already have planning schemes in force or are preparing schemes.



These will be absorbed, eventually, as part of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works scheme for, on approval being given to the Board's scheme by the Minister, it will control all development within the Metropolitan Area. The Town and Country Planning Act was amended and consolidated in 1961. The new legislation came into force in February, 1962.

### *Other Powers and Duties*

Councils are empowered to deal with slum reclamation and to provide dwellings for persons of small means. Some councils have entered into this field in conjunction with the Housing Commission.

Financial agreements between councils and the Housing Commission for the purpose of slum reclamation have committed the following councils to provide the amounts stated up to 1966-67 :— City of Melbourne \$1,224,000, City of Port Melbourne \$39,600, City of Prahran \$280,000, City of Richmond \$15,850, City of South Melbourne \$75,800, and City of Williamstown \$34,000.

To enable the erection of dwellings for elderly persons with limited means many councils in various parts of the State have acquired land and donated it to the Housing Commission.

Some of the powers available to municipal councils have rarely been used or are now falling into disuse. They may operate gasworks or generate electricity, but there are now no municipal gasworks and the number of municipalities generating electricity is steadily dwindling. However, a number still purchase electricity in bulk and retail it. Some of the other more usual functions of municipalities are :—

- (1) Supervision of land subdivision and the laying out of streets on private property ;
- (2) removal and disposal of household and trade waste ;
- (3) sweeping, cleansing, and watering of streets ;
- (4) supervision of boarding houses, lodging houses, eating houses, and food premises, including inspection of foodstuffs in shops ;
- (5) provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, recreation reserves, swimming pools, libraries, and museums ;
- (6) registration of dogs ;
- (7) establishment of infant and pre-school welfare centres ;
- (8) establishment of emergency home-help services ;
- (9) appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees ;
- (10) supervision of weights and measures ; and
- (11) traffic engineering.

### Revenue

The works and services provided by Victorian municipalities are financed largely from local taxes (rates) which are levied on the owners or occupiers of ratable property in each municipal district.

Other sources of revenue include income from public works and services, Government grants, licence fees, and miscellaneous income.

Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary, and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks, and, for the 1964 municipal year, the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$40m.

### Rating of Land and Property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is ratable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act.

Non-ratable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Government, by certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organizations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all ratable property within the municipal district.

The *Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act* 1961 required all metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate payable to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to arrange for a valuation to be returned by 30th September, 1964, and to be assessed at the level of general value current at the 31st December, 1961, unless the valuation in force at that latter date fulfilled those conditions. Future valuations in these municipalities will be at not more than four-year intervals.

The Minister, acting under the authority of the same Act, required municipalities in the provincial areas of Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo-Castlemaine, and Mildura to do the same, though in these cases future valuations will be at not more than six-year intervals.

These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

In Victoria, a municipality is required to rate on the net annual value of ratable property unless, at the instance of the council, or as the result of a poll of its ratepayers, it has adopted the provisions of Part XI. of the Local Government Act for the purpose of rating on unimproved capital valuations.

The net annual value of a property is the rental it might be expected to earn from year to year if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances, but shall not be less than 5 per cent. of the capital value.

The unimproved capital value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realize if sold in an unimproved state. It is the amount a purchaser might reasonably expect to pay for land, assuming that no improvements had been effected to it.

Of the 209 municipalities in Victoria at 30th September, 1965, 157 were rating on net annual value and 52 on unimproved capital value. The principal rate levied by a municipality is the general rate. This is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the general fund of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year, and in any one year is limited to 20c. in the \$1 of the net annual value of the ratable property. For certain special purposes, however, a municipality may raise its general rate above the limitation imposed by the Local Government Act.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then to strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the Council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided.

Except for the special purposes mentioned above, the aggregate amount of general and extra rates levied in any subdivision is not to exceed 20c. in the \$1 of the net annual value of the ratable property. An extra rate may be made for a period not exceeding one year or less than three months, as the council thinks fit.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates, which may be levied by municipalities, include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act, for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

### *Government Grants*

Although Government grants (apart from those allocated through the Country Roads Board) form only a small part of municipal revenue, the special purposes for which they may be obtained have tended to increase. These purposes include pre-natal and infant

welfare centres, crèches and pre-school centres, elderly citizens' centres, immunization, home help service, libraries, public halls, recreation areas and swimming pools, vermin destruction bonuses, main drains in country centres, and drainage works in drainage areas. Since 1884, when the Government took over the collection of fees under the Licensing Act, a licence equivalent has been paid annually to municipalities. It is the nominal equivalent of the amount collected in that year. For the year ended 30th June, 1965, the amount paid to municipalities from the Licensing Fund was \$111,888. (A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund appears on page 593.) Municipal endowment for the more needy municipalities was paid almost from the inception of local government in Victoria until the onset of the Depression. Subsequently, unemployment relief grants were made annually for a number of years, for various municipal works, and, after the Second World War, an amount of \$200,000 was provided annually towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies. In 1950, the Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act put this arrangement on a permanent basis.

#### *Municipalities Assistance Fund*

The *Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act 1950* provided that one-half of the revenue received from motor drivers' licence fees, less the cost of collection, was to be paid into a Fund to be known as the Municipalities Assistance Fund. The Fund was established on 1st January, 1951.

From 1st January, 1965, the fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from \$3 to \$6 (licence current for a three year period) by the *Motor Car (Fines and Drivers' Licence Fees) Act 1964* and, as the whole of this increase was payable to Consolidated Revenue, the Act provided that henceforth one-quarter of the amount collected from such licences, less the cost of collection, was to be paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund. One-half of the amount of all motor driving instructors' licence fees, less the cost of collection, paid under the *Motor Car Act 1958* is also credited to the Fund.

Payments are made from the Fund, firstly, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies, and secondly, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make. The municipal works, usually subsidized from the Fund, are the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves (including toilet blocks, dressing sheds, and fencing), children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations.

The amount which may be allocated by the Minister from the Fund, in any one financial year, for subsidies towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies was originally fixed at \$200,000. The *Local Government (Municipalities Assistance Fund) Act 1961* increased this to \$400,000.

For the year ended 30th June, 1965, subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$371,946, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$568,178.

### *Country Roads Board Recoups and Grants*

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries, on behalf of the Country Roads Board, under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work is required, however, to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining certain rural roads (known as unclassified roads), municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts.

### *Expenditure*

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its ratepayers. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

### *Borrowing Powers*

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed on the credit of the municipality for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers, the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all ratable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement; provided that, where money is borrowed for gas or electric supply, water, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all ratable property in the municipal district, as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by the sale of debentures or by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement or by the issue of debentures, on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers mentioned above, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for any of the following purposes :—

- (a) Temporary accommodation on current account ;
- (b) private street construction ;
- (c) works carried out under the Country Roads and Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts ; or
- (d) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connexion with certain specified schemes.

#### *Investment of Municipal Funds in the Short-term Money Market*

Since June, 1962, it has been lawful for any municipality to invest by deposit part of its municipal fund, or other moneys belonging to it, in the short-term money market.

The councils, however, may invest only with authorized dealers who have been so declared for the purpose under the provisions of section 38 of the *Companies Act* 1961. Through these dealers (at present nine in number) municipalities may invest at call, or for short-term, minimum amounts of \$50,000. (See also page 708.)

Loans to this market are fully secured by Australian Government securities equal in market value to the amounts deposited. The Reserve Bank stands behind the dealers as a lender of last resort. Authorized dealers are thus at all times in a position to meet their obligations.

Investment in the short-term money market can be a useful source of additional revenue for councils. Frequently, municipalities have substantial loan funds idle for short periods, and at certain times of the year may accumulate substantial revenue credits on current account. These are likely sources of municipal investment in the short-term market.

#### *Accounts*

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of account in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to the 30th September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act, and appointed by the Governor in Council.

#### *Municipal Association of Victoria*

All municipalities in Victoria are members of the Municipal Association which began its existence in 1879 and was given statutory recognition by the *Municipal Association Act* 1907. The Association was established—to quote the preamble to that Act—“for the purpose of promoting the efficient carrying out of municipal government throughout the State of Victoria and of watching over and protecting the interests, rights, and privileges of Municipal Corporations”. The State Government has also found the Association a valuable organization, because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The Association operates the Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund and under the *Municipal Association (Accident Insurance) Act* 1964 was empowered to issue accident insurance policies insuring councillors of any municipality against accidents arising in the course of their municipal duties.

#### *Local Authorities Superannuation Board*

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils, water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement at the age of 65 years, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching that age.

Important changes in the scheme, however, were provided for by the *Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act* 1960. Prior to this amending legislation, the scheme had been operated by the Board in conjunction with several approved life insurance organizations. Most permanent employees were required to effect, with an approved insurer, policies of endowment insurance maturing on retirement at 65 years of age. Those who became permanent employees when over 55 years of age, however, were required to contribute to a provident

fund which was invested for their benefit by the Board. Benefits, in each case, took the form of lump sum payments on retirement at 65 years of age, or on prior death.

The amending Act reconstituted the Board by providing for the addition of two new members, increasing its membership from three to five. Provision was also made, as from the commencement of the amending Act, for the discontinuance of policies of insurance, and for the Board to take over and administer the insurance section of the scheme. It provided for the Board to "enter into contracts to provide benefits by way of superannuation, annuities, retiring allowances, or payments on death, in respect of permanent employees".

Two important advantages seen in the new provisions are :—

- (1) Substantially increased benefits to contributors, payable on death prior to the age of 65 years, and expected increased benefits on retirement at the age of 65 ; and
- (2) an important new source of loan funds for local authorities.

Contributions to the scheme are based on a percentage of the salaries and wages of employees, and are met in equal proportions by employees and employers.

Prior to 1962, the accounting period of the Board ended on the 30th June, whereas the premium and contribution year closed at the end of February. Since 1962, the Board has adopted the year ending February as its accounting period.

Under the new scheme a Local Authorities Benefit Contracts Account was established by the Board in 1961. Transactions for the years 1962–63 to 1964–65 are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION  
BOARD : BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT**

Particulars	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65
<b>INCOME</b>			
Premium and Investment Income .. .. .	1,899	2,398	2,516
Other .. .. .	1	..	..
Total .. .. .	1,899	2,398	2,516
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Contributions, Refunds, Death and Withdrawal Benefits .. .. .	373	485	688
Contributions to Management .. .. .	48	98	145
Total .. .. .	421	583	833
Operating Surplus for Year.. .. .	1,479	1,815	1,683
Accumulated Funds at End of Year.. .. .	7,287	9,102	10,785

The accumulated funds at 28th February, 1965, consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.



## Melbourne City Council

### *Organization and Functions*

Melbourne shares with Geelong the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of a city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25th June, 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments, although all other municipalities created subsequent to 1842 receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Police Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1964–65) of \$38.5m, rate income of \$5.2m, other revenue of \$18.7m, and a work force of approximately 2,800 employees, it is the foremost municipality in the State. Though its daily influx of population is high, its population of 75,500 at 30th June, 1965, ranked only sixth amongst Metropolitan municipalities. For electoral purposes, it is divided into eleven wards, and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of 33 members. Elections are held annually and one member from each ward retires in rotation annually, a member thus holding office for three years.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 7,765 acres, no less than 1,779 acres are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City Corporation annually expends some \$1.06m.

The Corporation both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale-street, it is able to generate, at a maximum, 120,000 kilowatts.

A separate section on the town planning activities controlled or administered by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works appears on pages 265–266.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number nine, whilst special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than three committees. The

committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved. Despite this, the organization is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which spring from the division of labour.

Of the nine permanent committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, whilst the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

#### *Administrative Organization*

The work force is organized on a departmental basis, but no precise pattern of organization has emerged. Broadly, the departments are either organized by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are eleven departments comprised of the Town Clerk's, Electric Supply, City Engineer's, Parks and Gardens, City Treasurer's, City Architect's, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Cattle Markets, Market (fruit, vegetable, and fish), and Health. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work which achieves the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organized by committees and the administrative staff as organized by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are married to committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department. Obviously departments, particularly when organized by major activity, are there to provide service to any committee requiring it. This underlines the need for a general co-ordinating staff as exemplified by the Town Clerk's Department. At present the dovetailing of committees and departments is as follows :—

Public Works and Traffic Committee	City Engineer's Department City Architect's Department
Health Committee	Health Department
Finance Committee	City Treasurer's Department City Valuer's Department
Electric Supply Committee	Electric Supply Department
General Purposes Committee	Town Clerk's Department
Abattoirs and Markets Committee	Abattoirs and Cattle Markets Department Markets Department (fruit, vegetables, and fish)

Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Committee	Parks and Gardens Department
Building and Town Planning Committee	Building Surveyor's Department
Town Hall and Properties Committee	No specific links. Departmental services available as required.

An article describing re-development in the inner area of Melbourne will be found on page 599.

#### Further References, 1961-1966

### *Statistics of Local Government*

#### General

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In the tables which follow, municipalities have been divided into the following classes :—

- City of Melbourne ;
- Other Metropolitan Municipalities ; and
- Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.

For statistical purposes, the Metropolitan Area is as set out in the table on pages 120-121. In compiling local government finance statistics, however, it is not practicable to dissect those municipalities which lie only partly within this area. Accordingly, in municipal tables in this section, the classification "Other Metropolitan Municipalities" varies from the defined area as follows :—

1959-60—Includes the whole of the Shires of Eltham, Fern Tree Gully, Frankston and Hastings (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Hastings), and Lillydale (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Croydon), and excludes the whole of the Shires of Berwick, Bulla and Whittlesea.

1960-61 to 1963-64—As for 1959-60, with the exception that the whole of the Shire of Whittlesea and the Shire of Frankston are included, and the Shire of Hastings is transferred to "Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area".

At 30th September, 1964, in municipalities throughout the State, there were 2,295 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 519 in 45 other metropolitan municipalities, and 1,743 in 164 municipalities outside the Metropolitan Area.

### Properties Rated, Loans Outstanding, &c.

In the following table, the number of properties rated, the value of ratable property, General Account income, the amount of loans outstanding, &c., are shown for each of the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 :—

#### VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.

Year Ended 30th September—	Number of Rate- payers	Number of Properties Rated	Value of Ratable Property		General Account Income	Loans Out- standing
			Net Annual Value	Estimated Capital Improved Value		
	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>CITY OF MELBOURNE</b>						
1960 .. ..	35	35	24,594	491,878	6,755	27,439
1961 .. ..	35	36	27,877	557,547	7,123	30,028
1962 .. ..	35	35	30,530	610,589	7,674	34,383
1963 .. ..	35	35	33,114	662,277	8,108	36,004
1964 .. ..	35	35	35,212	704,236	8,733	37,307
<b>OTHER METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES*</b>						
1960 .. ..	699	653	146,120	2,892,479	32,772	33,382
1961 .. ..	731	664	161,650	3,176,177	35,890	39,491
1962 .. ..	751	673	183,608	3,640,458	39,777	45,783
1963 .. ..	784	678	199,725	3,960,949	43,016	57,852
1964 .. ..	811	688	206,437	4,073,446	45,054	67,795
<b>MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1960 .. ..	407	470	107,512	2,124,526	28,212	24,303
1961 .. ..	422	489	117,222	2,342,249	30,805	25,732
1962 .. ..	443	505	125,990	2,497,204	33,271	28,149
1963 .. ..	459	518	137,296	2,740,959	35,362	31,650
1964 .. ..	480	529	151,813	3,008,984	38,221	35,254
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES</b>						
1960 .. ..	1,141	1,158	278,226	5,508,883	67,739	85,124
1961 .. ..	1,188	1,189	306,749	6,075,973	73,818	95,251
1962 .. ..	1,229	1,213	340,128	6,748,251	80,722	108,315
1963 .. ..	1,278	1,231	370,135	7,364,185	86,486	125,506
1964 .. ..	1,327	1,252	393,462	7,786,666	92,008	140,357

\* See definition on previous page.

**Municipal Revenue and Expenditure**

The following tables show, for each of the years ended 30th September, 1960 to 1964, the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria.

The first table gives particulars of revenue and expenditure on account of the ordinary services provided by municipalities, while the second table shows similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control. Transactions presented are generally on a revenue basis.

Particulars relating to Loan Accounts and Private Street Accounts are excluded.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
(\$'000)**

Year Ended 30th September—	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other			City of Melbourne	Other		
1960 ..	6,755	32,772	28,212	67,739	6,387	32,098	27,909	66,394
1961 ..	7,123	35,890	30,805	73,818	7,291	36,468	31,042	74,801
1962 ..	7,674	39,777	33,271	80,722	7,560	39,693	33,080	80,333
1963 ..	8,108	43,016	35,362	86,486	8,089	42,935	35,026	86,050
1964 ..	8,733	45,054	38,221	92,008	8,619	46,285	38,022	92,925

\* See definition on page 239.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
(\$'000)**

Year Ended 30th September—	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other			City of Melbourne	Other		
1960 ..	10,638	20,116	2,256	33,010	10,703	19,559	2,142	32,404
1961 ..	10,714	20,739	2,316	33,769	10,785	20,484	2,195	33,464
1962 ..	11,089	22,071	2,264	35,424	11,319	21,832	2,202	35,353
1963 ..	12,264	23,717	2,324	38,305	12,259	23,482	2,240	37,982
1964 ..	12,684	24,891	2,493	40,067	12,834	24,625	2,424	39,883

\* See definition on page 239.

**General Account**

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, Government grants, &c., is payable into the General Account, and such account is applied towards the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, &c.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30th September, 1964, are given below :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE, 1963-64  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
<b>Taxation—</b>				
Rates (Net) .. .. .	4,778	31,209	22,363	58,350
Penalties .. .. .	29	150	72	251
<b>Licences—</b>				
Dog .. .. .	5	192	131	328
Other .. .. .	14	101	47	162
<b>Total Taxation ..</b>	<b>4,826</b>	<b>31,653</b>	<b>22,614</b>	<b>59,092</b>
<b>Public Works and Services—</b>				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains ..	133	1,483	1,943	3,559
<b>Council Properties—</b>				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other				
Recreational Facilities ..	133	660	735	1,528
Markets .. .. .	860	266	357	1,482
Halls .. .. .	55	259	259	573
Libraries .. .. .	1	31	42	73
Weighbridges .. .. .	25	1	33	59
Sale of Materials .. .. .	1	149	708	858
Plant Hire .. .. .	..	1,091	4,757	5,847
Other .. .. .	486	466	534	1,487
<b>Health—</b>				
Sanitary and Garbage ..	56	1,761	1,178	2,996
Other .. .. .	23	463	192	679
<b>Other Works and Services—</b>				
Car Parking .. .. .	642	185	311	1,138
Building Fees .. .. .	77	703	210	989
Supervision of Private Streets ..	..	878	152	1,030
Other .. .. .	14	214	270	498
<b>Total Public Works and Services ..</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>22,797</b>
<b>Government Grants—</b>				
Roads, &c. .. .. .	11	119	391	521
Parks, Gardens, &c. .. .. .	..	129	915	1,044
Infant Welfare .. .. .	24	310	225	558
Pre-school .. .. .	25	133	83	241
Home Help .. .. .	15	477	131	623
Libraries .. .. .	31	433	314	778
Other .. .. .	23	185	466	674
<b>Total Government Grants</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>4,439</b>
<b>Transfers from Business Under-</b>				
<b>takings .. .. .</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>950</b>
<b>Transfers from Other Council Funds</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>2,985</b>
<b>Interest on Investments, &amp;c. ..</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>378</b>
<b>Fines .. .. .</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>778</b>
<b>Other Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>590</b>
<b>Total Revenue ..</b>	<b>8,733</b>	<b>45,054</b>	<b>38,221</b>	<b>92,008</b>

\* See definition on page 239.

After exclusion of \$2,985,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1963-64 was \$89,023,000. Of this total, 66.4 per cent. was derived from taxation (65.8 per cent. from rates and penalties, and 0.6 per cent. from licences); 25.6 per cent. from public works and services; 1.1 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings; 5.0 per cent. from Government grants; and 1.9 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$59,092,000) was equivalent to \$19.02 per head of population or to \$44.54 per ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30th September, 1964, are set out below :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1963-64  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
General Administration .. .. .	1,244	5,379	5,177	11,800
Debt Services (Excluding Business Undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans .. .. .	1,271	2,086	1,328	4,686
Overdraft .. .. .		75	164	240
Redemption .. .. .	467	2,949	2,741	6,156
Other .. .. .	1	50	13	64
Total Debt Services .. .. .	1,739	5,160	4,247	11,146
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains—				
Construction, Maintenance, Plant, &c. .. .. .	679	10,737	14,843	26,259
Cleaning and Watering .. .. .	415	1,622	369	2,406
Street Lighting .. .. .	†	1,393	491	1,884
Other .. .. .	8	776	193	977
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities .. .. .	834	4,328	2,709	7,871
Markets .. .. .	311	119	248	678
Halls .. .. .	231	1,055	667	1,953
Libraries .. .. .	74	1,043	612	1,729
Weighbridges .. .. .	13	1	25	38
Materials .. .. .		12	269	281
Plant (Excluding Road Plant) .. .. .	184	1,073	317	1,573
Elderly Citizens' Centres .. .. .	14	182	85	280
Other .. .. .	58	761	778	1,598
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage Services	314	3,673	1,456	5,444
Infant Welfare .. .. .	57	744	490	1,291
Pre-school .. .. .	99	243	128	470
Home Help .. .. .	25	854	222	1,100
Other .. .. .	88	864	445	1,397
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking .. .. .	522	905	241	1,669
Building Inspection .. .. .	21	322	100	444
Other .. .. .	6	509	383	898
Total Public Works and Services .. .. .	3,952	31,217	25,072	60,242

\* See definition on page 239.  
C.6200/65.—9

† Cost of street lighting is charged to Electricity Undertaking.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY  
SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1963-64—*continued*  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
<b>Grants—</b>				
Country Roads Board.. ..	..	463	1,150	1,613
Metropolitan Fire Brigades ..	206	1,118	3	1,327
Hospitals and Other Charities..	47	131	82	260
Superannuation .. ..	96	490	361	947
Other .. ..	552	357	114	1,024
<b>Total Grants</b> .. ..	903	2,558	1,710	5,171
Transfers to Other Council Funds..	554	953	880	2,387
Pay-roll Tax .. ..	91	417	290	799
Insurances .. ..	135	444	443	1,022
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	157	201	358
<b>Total Expenditure</b> .. ..	8,619	46,285	38,022	92,925

\* See definition on page 239.

Excluding \$2,387,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1963-64 was \$90,538,000. Of this total, 13.1 per cent. was for administration; 12.3 per cent. for debt services; 10.7 per cent. for health services; 17.7 per cent. for parks, gardens and other council properties; 34.8 per cent. for roads, streets, &c.; 3.3 per cent. for other public works and services; 5.7 per cent. for grants and contributions; and 2.4 per cent. for miscellaneous items.

### Municipal Administrative Costs

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure, other than pay-roll tax, during each of the years ended 30th September, 1960 to 1964, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Salaries* .. ..	6,763	7,431	7,917	8,325	9,324
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances .. ..	186	205	215	242	257
Audit Expenses .. ..	77	82	85	89	92
Dog Registration Expenses ..	108	125	153	162	167
Election Expenses .. ..	57	77	69	69	92
Legal Expenses .. ..	160	167	205	244	264
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone..	1,004	1,078	1,169	1,254	1,375
Other .. ..	163	195	186	211	228
<b>Total</b> .. ..	8,518	9,360	9,999	10,597	11,800

\* Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries, which are included under "Health—Other" on previous page.



**Municipal Business Undertakings**

In Victoria, during 1963-64, 17 municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive. A list of the principal local authorities which have assumed responsibility for water supply is to be found on page 258.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30th September, 1964, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE, 1963-64  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Rates, Sale of Water, &c. ..	..	14	515	528
Electricity— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c. .. ..	11,783	24,509	930	37,222
Abattoirs— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c. .. ..	858	301	699	1,858
Other†— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c. .. ..	43	67	349	459
<b>Total Revenue ..</b>	<b>12,684</b>	<b>24,891</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>40,067</b>

\* See definition on page 239.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1963-64  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Working Expenses .. ..	..	13	348	361
Depreciation .. ..	..	..	50	50
Debt Charges .. ..	..	3	133	137
Other Expenditure .. ..	..	1	4	5
<b>Total Water Supply ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>553</b>

\* See definition on page 239.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS  
 UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1963–1964—*continued*  
 (\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
<b>Electricity—</b>				
Working Expenses .. .. .	10,735	22,163	669	33,568
Depreciation .. .. .	627	528	10	1,166
Debt Charges .. .. .	429	913	112	1,453
Other Expenditure .. .. .	90	662	100	852
Total Electricity .. .. .	11,881	24,267	891	37,039
<b>Abattoirs—</b>				
Working Expenses .. .. .	723	153	420	1,296
Depreciation .. .. .	27	33	24	85
Debt Charges .. .. .	86	12	105	203
Other Expenditure .. .. .	70	76	41	187
Total Abattoirs .. .. .	906	274	590	1,771
<b>Other†—</b>				
Working Expenses .. .. .	47	40	349	436
Depreciation .. .. .	..	10	25	35
Debt Charges .. .. .	..	..	21	21
Other Expenditure .. .. .	..	17	13	29
Total Other .. .. .	47	67	407	521
Total Expenditure .. .. .	12,834	24,625	2,424	39,883

\* See definition on page 239.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

## Municipal Loan Finance

### Municipal Loan Receipts

The following tables show loan receipts of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans and loans raised for works on private streets.

The first table shows total loan receipts for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, and the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30th September, 1964.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
LOAN RECEIPTS

(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)  
(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
1960 .. .. .	3,665	5,224	4,267	13,156
1961 .. .. .	4,833	6,511	4,269	15,613
1962 .. .. .	4,739	7,096	4,932	16,767
1963 .. .. .	3,628	11,281	5,987	20,897
1964 .. .. .	2,504	10,476	6,447	19,428

\* See definition on page 239.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
LOAN RECEIPTS, 1963–64

(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan Raisings for—				
Ordinary Services .. ..	1,000	8,427	5,769	15,196
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	133	133
Electricity .. .. .	500	1,254	230	1,984
Abattoirs .. .. .	.. ..	300	100	400
Other Receipts (Government Grants, Recoups, &c., to Loan Fund) ..	1,004	496	216	1,716
Total Receipts .. .. .	2,504	10,476	6,447	19,428

\* See definition on page 239.

*Municipal Loan Expenditure*

Particulars of the total loan expenditure exclusive of expenditure on private streets, for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, are given in the first of the following tables. The second table details the principal items of expenditure from loan funds during the year ended 30th September, 1964.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
LOAN EXPENDITURE  
(\$'000)**

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
1960 .. .. .	3,678	4,439	3,985	12,102
1961 .. .. .	3,312	5,516	4,267	13,095
1962 .. .. .	3,129	6,780	4,614	14,523
1963 .. .. .	2,661	8,116	5,366	16,143
1964 .. .. .	3,213	10,135	6,110	19,457

\* See definition on page 239.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1963–64  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains . .	255	4,435	3,078	7,768
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	111	1,363	400	1,873
Halls .. .. .	430	1,502	1,293	3,226
Plant † .. .. .	42	208	85	335
Markets .. .. .	276	7	77	360
Other .. .. .	57	788	408	1,253
Infant Welfare Centres ..	16	43	24	84
Pre-school (Crèches, &c.) ..	..	38	14	52
Other .. .. .	390	410	194	994
Total Ordinary Services	1,577	8,795	5,573	15,944

\* See definition on page 239.

† Excluding road plant, which is included with "Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains."

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN  
EXPENDITURE, 1963-64—*continued*  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
<b>Business Undertakings—</b>				
Water Supply .. ..	..	..	227	227
Electricity .. ..	1,592	1,274	299	3,165
Abattoirs .. ..	44	66	9	119
Other .. ..	..	..	2	2
<b>Total Business Undertakings .. ..</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>3,513</b>
<b>Total Expenditure ..</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>10,135</b>	<b>6,110</b>	<b>19,457</b>

\* See definition on page 239.

At 30th September, 1964, there were unexpended balances in Loan Accounts amounting to \$16·8m.

*Municipal Loan Liability*

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria, at the end of each of the five years 1959-60 to 1963-64, is given below. Liability of municipalities for private street construction is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
LOAN LIABILITY

At 30th September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability	Accumulated Sinking Funds	Net Loan Liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per Head of Population
			\$'000			\$
1960 ..	1,902	83,222	85,124	6,753	78,371	27·26
1961 ..	2,253	92,998	95,251	6,221	89,030	30·24
1962 ..	4,991	103,324	108,315	6,690	101,625	33·82
1963 ..	5,446	120,060	125,506	6,633	118,874	38·69
1964 ..	5,404	134,952	140,357	7,854	132,503	42·10

**Construction of Private Streets**

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable

from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by 40 or, if the council so directs, 60 quarterly instalments, bearing interest on the portion that, from time to time, remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work for which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account, or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable.

The following table details the receipts and expenditure, for 1963-64, of the Private Street Account for areas outside those controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account):—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.,  
1963-64  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities (Excluding City of Melbourne)*	Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total Victoria
<b>Receipts—</b>			
Loans .. .. .	4,544	567	5,111
Bank Overdraft (Increase) .. .. .	..	198	198
Owners' Contributions .. .. .	12,366	1,701	14,066
Other .. .. .	340	48	388
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,250</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>19,763</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>			
Works .. .. .	12,275	1,883	14,159
Bank Overdraft (Decrease) .. .. .	183	..	183
<b>Debt Charges—</b>			
Redemption of Loans .. .. .	1,305	319	1,624
Interest on Loans .. .. .	921	165	1,086
Interest on Overdraft .. .. .	133	21	154
Other .. .. .	112	9	121
Other .. .. .	1,061	115	1,176
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,991</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>18,503</b>
Cash in Hand or in Bank at 30.9.1964 ..	5,361	930	6,290
Bank Overdraft at 30.9.1964 .. .. .	6,028	1,187	7,215
Loan Indebtedness at 30.9.1964 .. .. .	15,800	3,170	18,970

\* See definition on page 239.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :  
PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS AND  
EXPENDITURE  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
<b>Receipts—</b>					
Loans .. .. .	2,380	3,399	3,106	5,068	5,111
Bank Overdraft (Increase) ..	..	1,433	819	..	15
Owners' Contributions ..	7,351	7,486	9,311	11,174	14,066
Other .. .. .	557	359	446	354	388
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>10,288</b>	<b>12,677</b>	<b>13,682</b>	<b>16,596</b>	<b>19,580</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Works .. .. .	7,236	10,451	11,404	11,212	14,159
Bank Overdraft (Decrease) ..	480	..	..	331	..
<b>Debt Charges—</b>					
Redemption of Loans ..	484	675	882	1,236	1,624
Interest on Loans ..	281	403	598	799	1,086
Interest on Overdraft ..	159	124	171	155	154
Other .. .. .	11	22	71	79	121
Other .. .. .	540	595	777	880	1,176
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>9,191</b>	<b>12,270</b>	<b>13,903</b>	<b>14,692</b>	<b>18,320</b>

**Length of Roads and Streets**

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open to general traffic in the State in 1964. The mileage of State highways, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads, was supplied by the Country Roads Board, and the mileage of other roads and streets has been compiled from information furnished by all municipal authorities.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS AT  
30th SEPTEMBER, 1964  
(Miles)

Type of Road or Street	State Highways, By-pass Roads	Main Roads	Tourists' Roads, Forest Roads	Other Roads and Streets	Total
Wood or stone .. .. .	..	..	..	80	80
Portland cement concrete ..	4	12	..	137	153
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt	34	88	..	1,091	1,213
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or water-bound pavements .. .. .	4,142	7,639	420	11,375	23,576
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements ..	322	1,363	486	28,795	30,966
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	13	..	21,371	21,384
Surveyed roads (not formed) which are used for general traffic ..	..	..	..	23,024	23,024
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>9,115</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>85,873</b>	<b>100,396</b>

*Semi-Governmental Authorities\****Country Roads Board***General*

The Country Roads Board is the statutory authority for the principal road system in Victoria. The Board's declared road system consists of some 14,500 miles of roads which are classified as State highways, main roads, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads. The Board pays all charges in respect of State highways, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads, and at least two-thirds of the cost of maintenance of main roads. Substantial assistance is also given to municipal councils in financing the cost of works on unclassified roads.

*Victorian Highways*

The word "highway" is synonymous with road. Under legislation dating from 1924, however, a "State highway" in Victoria has a specific meaning. When a route is declared as such by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council, the total cost of works on the highway becomes the Board's responsibility. State highways were developed to cater for road traffic between capital cities and important provincial centres. At 30th June, 1965, there were 4,465 miles of State highways.

The standard of construction of State highways depends on the amount of traffic carried and the availability of road construction materials. There are at present 36 miles of concrete or bituminous concrete pavement and 4,172 miles of road with bituminous sealed surfaces. The remaining mileage is of gravel or other improved wearing surface.

*By-pass Roads*

"By-pass road" is the statutory term for describing a road having no direct access from adjoining properties and completely isolated from cross traffic which is taken over or under the route of the by-pass road. By-pass roads which are constructed with multi-lane carriageways are commonly known as freeways.

In some sections, State highways are converted into by-pass roads by providing alternative access to properties adjoining the route. In other cases, a by-pass road may be constructed on a new route which avoids townships and other congested areas. Traffic is only permitted entry to or exit from a fully developed by-pass road at planned interchanges which, by clover leaf or other specially designed structures, allows for smooth transfer of traffic on or off the road.

An example of a planned freeway route is on the Princes Highway between Melbourne and Geelong. Other by-pass roads declared by the Board include the Hume By-pass road between Chiltern and Barnawartha, the Princes By-pass road at Morwell, the Frankston By-pass road, and the Whitelaw By-pass road near Korumburra on the South Gippsland Highway. In all, the State now has 37 miles of by-pass roads.

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\* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.



### *Tourists' Roads*

As a result of the *Tourists' Roads Act* 1936, the Board has been empowered to carry out permanent works on and maintain tourists' roads which are proclaimed as such by the Governor in Council. Of the 445 miles of tourists' roads, the best known is the Great Ocean-road between Torquay and Peterborough. The Ocean-road was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust to give employment to returned soldiers and sailors and as a memorial to their fallen comrades. It was proclaimed a tourist road in 1936. Other tourists' roads have been built to give access to places of interest such as the Grampians and the alpine ski resorts.

### *Forest Roads*

Forest roads are proclaimed or constructed in those areas of the State within or adjacent to any State forest area or such as the Board considers to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped areas. Under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act* 1943, municipalities are relieved of all costs of construction and maintenance of such roads. There are now 461 miles of these roads.

### *Main Roads*

Under the Country Roads Act, main roads are roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of settlement. Within this definition there are 295 miles of main roads within the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Area and 8,799 miles over the rest of the State.

### *Sources of Funds*

To enable the Country Roads Board to carry out its statutory responsibilities, two main sources of funds are available: money received from State sources and grants under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act.

#### *Funds from State Sources*

These include :—

- (1) Motor registration fees less cost of collection. (Bus registration fees and increased fees imposed under the *Roads (Special Projects) Act* 1965 are excluded) ;
- (2) two-thirds of additional motor registration fees levied on first registration and subsequent change of ownership, less total cost of collection ;
- (3) one-quarter drivers' licence fees, less one-quarter cost of collection ;

- (4) drivers' licence testing fees, less cost of collection ;
- (5) examiners' licence fees—motor car roadworthiness examinations ;
- (6) all moneys received under Part II. of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act (ton mile tax) ;
- (7) municipal repayments on account of main road works ;
- (8) a grant (\$700,000 in 1964–65) made available to the Board by the Treasurer to replace revenue from fines under the Motor Car Act diverted to Consolidated Revenue Fund as from 1st July, 1964 ; and
- (9) loan money.

Items (1) to (8) are paid into the Country Roads Board Fund. An amount equal to 2 per cent. of the total of items (1) to (5) is required to be paid by the Board to the Tourist Fund which is administered by the Tourist Development Authority.

#### *Restrictions on Use of Funds from State Sources*

There are various restrictions on the application of these moneys, which include the following :—

- (1) Proceeds from the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act can be used only for maintenance of public roads ;
- (2) money in the Country Roads Board Fund is used for maintenance or construction works on roads declared or proclaimed under the Country Roads Act, and to meet costs of administration, interest and sinking funds on loans, costs of buildings and depots, purchase of plant and similar items ; and
- (3) loan money is generally available only for works of a capital nature on roads declared under the Country Roads Act.

#### *Roads (Special Projects) Act 1965*

In 1965 a special fund was established by the Government to which is paid the additional revenue from the increases in motor registration fees imposed as from 1st July, 1965. This fund which will be held and administered by the State Treasurer will provide finance for special road projects in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Planning Scheme Area and the remainder of the State. Payments made into the fund are expected to amount to \$7m in the first year.

*Grants under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act*

Since 1923, the Commonwealth Government has made grants available to the various States to assist their road programmes. In 1926, the Commonwealth Government adopted the principle of road grants being made proportional to use of petrol, the petrol tax being increased in that year and a definite amount per gallon being "hypothecated" for roads. This principle was retained for 33 years. In 1959, the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act severed the connexion between petrol tax and road grants and made provision for allocations from Consolidated Revenue for distribution to the States. The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1964*, with a term of five years, continues this method of providing funds to the States for road construction and maintenance.

The following table sets out the amounts allocated by the Commonwealth for distribution to the States under the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1964* :—

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH AID ROADS ACT  
(\$m)

Year	Basic Grant	Matching Grant
1964-65 .. .. .	124	6
1965-66 .. .. .	128	12
1966-67 .. .. .	132	18
1967-68 .. .. .	136	24
1968-69 .. .. .	140	30

These amounts are distributed on the basis of 5 per cent. to Tasmania and the balance among the mainland States, one-third in proportion to the populations recorded at the most recent census, one-third in proportion to area of the States, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in the State at the previous 31st December. Qualification for the matching grant is based on the State concerned having increased its own expenditure on road construction and maintenance in the previous year by a sum at least equal to its share of the Commonwealth matching grant.

The funds received by Victoria from this source in financial year 1964-65, were placed in separate accounts as follows :—

	\$m
Commonwealth Aid Roads, 1964 No. 1 Account (General Roads) .. .. .	15.0
Commonwealth Aid Roads, 1964 No. 2 Account (Other Transport Works) .. .. .	0.4
Commonwealth Aid Roads, 1964 No. 3 Account (Rural Roads) .. .. .	10.2
	25.6

Under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, of the total amount available to Victoria, 40 per cent. (C.A.R. No. 3 Account) can be used only on rural roads other than highways or main roads, while the remaining 60 per cent. less an amount prescribed as available for works other than roads, but which are connected with transport (C.A.R. No. 2 Account) can be used on road works without regard to classification of the road or its location. Money from C.A.R. No. 2 Account is made available to the Public Works Department for expenditure on jetties, breakwaters, slipways and dredging. Payments for or in connexion with road research outside the Country Roads Board organization are made from C.A.R. No. 1 Account.

VICTORIA—TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD

(\$m)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
From State Sources .. .. .	28.8	31.5	33.3
From Commonwealth Sources .. .. .	21.3	22.4	25.2
	50.2	54.0	58.5

*Receipts and Expenditure*

Receipts and expenditure, covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
Fees and Fines—Motor Car Act (Less Cost of Collection)* .. .. .	19,155	19,733	21,366	23,427	23,378
Municipalities Repayments—Permanent Works and Maintenance—Main Roads .. .. .	1,577	1,555	1,764	1,579	1,690
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts .. .. .	17,968	19,755	21,351	22,431	25,182
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act .. .. .	4,509	4,525	4,919	5,638	5,926
State Loan Funds .. .. .	566	1,366	602	666	1,462
Commonwealth Special Grant .. .. .	..	1,000	..	..	..
Commonwealth-State Agreement—Flood Restoration .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..
Other Receipts .. .. .	101	152	168	223	889
Total .. .. .	43,878	48,086	50,170	53,964	58,527

\*From 1st July, 1964, revenue from fines was paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and replaced by a grant from the State Loan Fund—amounting to \$700,000 in 1964-65. During the same year an additional amount of \$553,000 was charged to the cost of collection. This was the first of five charges to be made to recoup the State Loan Fund for the cost of construction of a new office building at Carlton (estimated cost \$2,764,000).

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
—continued  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	38,179	42,152	38,867	49,041	50,556
Traffic Line Marking and Traffic Lights .. .. .	89	101	111	150	196
Plant Purchases .. .. .	1,416	349	1,832	1,193	697
Interest and Sinking Fund Payments .. .. .	1,776	1,855	1,930	1,950	1,988
Payment to Tourist Fund .. .. .	376	383	395	427	469
General Expenditure* .. .. .	3,323	3,242	4,243	3,996	4,619
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>45,159</b>	<b>48,082</b>	<b>47,378</b>	<b>56,758</b>	<b>58,525</b>

\*Includes expenditure on erection of office buildings, &c., at Kew—\$1,056,000 in 1960-61; \$39,108 in 1961-62; \$541,666 in 1962-63; \$377,792 in 1963-64; and \$71,062 in 1964-65.

*Expenditure on Roads and Bridges*

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE  
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>State Highways—</b>					
Construction .. .. .	9,253	10,632	9,869	15,225	13,000
Maintenance .. .. .	4,509	3,041	3,341	3,925	4,080
<b>By-pass Roads—</b>					
Construction .. .. .	2,194	1,360	850	2,626	4,805
Maintenance .. .. .	..	5	13	15	48
<b>Main Roads—</b>					
Construction .. .. .	9,503	11,580	10,205	11,419	11,490
Maintenance .. .. .	2,335	3,273	3,290	3,471	3,699
<b>Unclassified Roads—</b>					
Construction .. .. .	7,270	8,478	7,917	8,451	9,366
Maintenance .. .. .	1,186	1,908	1,751	1,656	1,764
<b>Tourists' Roads—</b>					
Construction .. .. .	832	788	468	1,021	959
Maintenance .. .. .	369	357	471	404	463
<b>Forest Roads—</b>					
Construction .. .. .	372	298	306	500	486
Maintenance .. .. .	179	293	247	242	227
<b>River Murray Bridges and Punts—</b>					
Maintenance .. .. .	177	139	139	87	167
<b>Total Construction .. .. .</b>	<b>29,424</b>	<b>33,136</b>	<b>29,615</b>	<b>39,241</b>	<b>40,107</b>
<b>Total Maintenance .. .. .</b>	<b>8,755</b>	<b>9,016</b>	<b>9,252</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>10,449</b>
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>38,179</b>	<b>42,152</b>	<b>38,867</b>	<b>49,041</b>	<b>50,556</b>

**Further References, 1961-1965**

### Water Supply Authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 30th June, 1965, are listed in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES

Authorities	Administered under the Provisions of—
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	} Water Act
Waterworks Trusts (166) .. .. .	
Local Governing Bodies—	
Ballarat Water Commissioners .. .. .	
Municipal Councils—	
Ararat City .. .. .	
Bacchus Marsh Shire .. .. .	
Beechworth Shire .. .. .	
Bet Bet Shire .. .. .	
Creswick Shire .. .. .	
Korong Shire .. .. .	
Kyabram Borough .. .. .	
Stawell Town .. .. .	
Talbot and Clunes Shire .. .. .	
Walpeup Shire .. .. .	
Warrnambool City .. .. .	
Werribee Shire .. .. .	
Sale City .. .. .	Local Government Act
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board ..	Latrobe Valley Act
First Mildura Irrigation Trust .. .. .	} Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act
Mildura Urban Water Trust .. .. .	

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission will be found on pages 294 to 299. The finances of the Commission (which form part of the Public Account and are subject to annual Budget review) are included in the tables on pages 637, 638, and 659 in Part 9 of the Year Book.

### Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

#### Introduction

The Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1890 and commenced operations on 18th March, 1891. The original functions of the Board were to take over, control, and manage the existing metropolitan water supply system and to provide the metropolis with an efficient sewerage system. In 1922, responsibility for the disposal of nightsoil from unsewered properties within the same area was transferred from metropolitan municipalities to the Board.

In 1923, the Board was empowered to deal with main drains and main drainage works and to control and manage the rivers, creeks, and watercourses within the metropolis. The Board, in 1949, was entrusted with the task of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the approval of the Governor in Council and, by legislation passed in 1954, it became a permanent planning authority.

In 1956, the Board was made the authority for metropolitan highways, bridges, parks, and foreshores, while under the *Road Traffic Act 1956*, it was required to appoint to the Traffic Commission an officer experienced in traffic engineering.

The Board consists of a chairman and 51 commissioners. Each commissioner is appointed by, and must be a member of, one of the municipal councils or groups of councils entitled to representation. Members cannot sit longer than three years without reappointment. The chairman, however, is appointed by the Board for a four-year term.

#### *Area under the Control of the Board*

The area under the Board's control has been expanded in stages. The areas over which the Board exercises its several functions are now as follows :—

Water supply, 485 square miles ; sewerage, 458 square miles ; drainage and river improvements, 437 square miles.

Its town planning commitment extends over 688 square miles.

#### *Melbourne's Water Supply*

At 30th June, 1965, Melbourne's water supply system consisted of six storage reservoirs (Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, Silvan, and Upper Yarra), with an available storage capacity of 65,452 mill. gall., 37 service reservoirs and elevated tanks with a total capacity of 366 mill. gall., and 6,098 miles of aqueducts, mains and reticulation.

The water from the storage reservoirs flows by gravitation in aqueducts and pipelines to distributing reservoirs near the perimeter of the Metropolitan Area, thence by large mains to service reservoirs, located at elevated positions within the metropolis from which the distribution mains radiate. The function of the service reservoirs is to regulate the pressure in their various zones of supply, to meet the daily peak demand, and to provide a reserve against failure of the main supply lines.

The distribution mains from the service reservoirs feed the reticulation system from which private service pipes are laid onto properties. As well as supplying metropolitan consumers, Melbourne's water supply has been extended to certain mountain districts in the Dandenong Ranges.

*Cost of Water Supply System*

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1965 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF  
WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS  
(\$'000)

Particulars	During Year Ended 30th June—					Total Cost to 30th June, 1965
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
Yan Yean System ..	169	50	32	Cr. 74	6	1,749
Maroondah System ..	1	15	19	13	19	3,591
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Systems ..	28	5	1,245	4,017	1,146	48,364
Service Reservoirs ..	471	357	279	108	220	4,584
Large Mains ..	3,286	4,278	5,853	2,113	2,669	44,251
Reticulation ..	2,423	2,701	2,623	2,800	4,130	35,361
Afforestation ..	21	17	66	35	4	652
Investigations, Future Works ..	11	17	21	16	32	156
Total Outlay ..	6,410	7,440	10,138	9,028	8,226	138,708

*Output of Water*

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF  
WORKS : OUTPUT OF WATER  
(Mill. Gall.)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Yan Yean Reservoir ..	5,260	5,126	3,778	4,726	2,786
Maroondah Reservoir ..	16,032	13,210	11,415	13,650	15,496
O'Shannassy River, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs ..	34,496	39,189	40,087	41,233	43,150
Total Output ..	55,788	57,525	55,280	59,609	61,432

*Consumption of Water*

During the year ended 30th June, 1965, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 376·9 mill. gall. on 15th February, 1965, and the minimum consumption was 104·5 mill. gall. on 2nd August, 1964.



The following table shows, for each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, and the daily average consumption per head of population :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNEXIONS

Year	Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June	Properties for Which Sewers Were Provided at 30th June	Total Annual Consumption of Water	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water	Daily Consumption of Water per Head of Population Served
	No.	No.	mill. gall.	mill. gall.	gall.
1960–61 .. ..	510,078	395,109	55,822	152·94	83·30
1961–62 .. ..	519,216	399,890	57,521	157·59	84·32
1962–63 .. ..	547,123	422,899	55,225	151·30	76·38
1963–64 .. ..	572,431	443,291	59,621	162·90	78·62
1964–65 .. ..	595,727	453,078	61,409	168·24	78·00

#### *Sewerage System*

There are now one major and five minor systems collecting, purifying and disposing of waste water from the metropolis. These are the Farm System (major), and Braeside, Kew, Watsonia, Maribyrnong and Laverton Systems (minor).

The Farm System serves approximately 98 per cent. of the sewered areas of the metropolis. Except for wastes from the greater part of the municipality of Sunshine, which are discharged directly into the Main Outfall Sewer, and from Williamstown, which enter the main system at Spotswood, all wastes collected by the Farm System flow by gravity through two main sewers—the North Yarra and the Hobson's Bay Main Sewers—which unite at Spotswood. The combined flow then continues for 2½ miles through a 9 ft. 3 in. diameter trunk sewer which terminates at the Brooklyn Pumping Station.

At the Pumping Station, the waste water is screened and then electrically driven pumps lift it 140 ft. to the head of the 11 ft. diameter Main Outfall Sewer along which it gravitates 16 miles to the Board's Farm just beyond Werribee, where it is purified by either land filtration, grass filtration, or ponding.

The effluents resulting from these methods of purification comply with the prescribed standards set out in the Stream Pollution Regulations of the Department of Health and are finally discharged into Port Phillip Bay.

The Braeside System disposes of the waste water from Mordialloc, Mentone, Parkdale, Cheltenham and parts of Moorabbin and Oakleigh which, for economic reasons, could not be brought into the Farm System. The Braeside System came into operation on the 22nd May, 1940, and has since been extended north to include Monash University and adjacent areas. The treatment process includes sedimentation of the waste water and subsequent biological purification by trickling filters and oxidation ponds.

The Kew, Watsonia, Maribyrnong, and Laverton Systems serve small areas that could not be connected economically with the Farm System. Purification is biological as at Braeside.

#### Cost of the Sewerage System

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1965, are shown in the following table :—

#### VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM (\$'000)

Particulars	During Year Ended 30th June—					Total Cost to 30th June, 1965
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
Farm Purchase and Preparation .. ..	319	372	351	337	457	9,507
Treatment Works .. ..	96	25	26	31	291	1,331
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains .. ..	277	556	587	287	101	3,381
Pumping Stations, Buildings, and Plant .. ..	2,156	2,433	1,904	672	406	12,323
Main and Branch Sewers .. ..	3,333	4,755	3,012	10,077	10,950	47,544
Reticulation Sewers .. ..	2,828	4,513	5,340	4,915	4,672	63,979
Cost of House Connexions Chargeable to Capital .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	794
Sanitary Depots .. ..	135	1	Cr. 4	*	14	784
Investigations .. ..	19	..	48	21	51	379
<b>Total Outlay .. ..</b>	<b>9,163</b>	<b>12,655</b>	<b>11,264</b>	<b>16,341</b>	<b>16,941</b>	<b>140,023</b>

\* Under \$500

#### Board of Works Farm at Werribee

Ideally, the minerals and organic matter contained in a city's domestic and industrial waste waters should be returned to the land from which they were originally derived. The Board's farm at Werribee is an example of profitable use of sewerage wastes. The once barren plain is enriched by treatment with these wastes to the extent that intensive grazing of sheep and cattle is possible, at the same time saving ratepayers \$400,000 a year. The revenue from the sale of livestock is set off against the cost of sewage purification and results in the imposition of a lower sewerage rate than would otherwise be necessary.

Statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1965, are as follows :—

Total area of farm .. ..	26,809 acres
Area used for sewage disposal .. ..	16,580 acres
Average rainfall over 72 years .. ..	18·85 inches
Net cost of sewage purification per head of population served .. ..	60c
Profit on cattle and sheep .. ..	\$468,154

Further Reference, 1965

*Disposal of Nightsoil from Unsewered Premises*

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as from 19th November, 1924. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, &c. For the year 1964-65, working expenses were \$144,624 and interest \$44,260, making a total of \$188,884. Revenue was \$115,280, leaving a deficiency of \$73,604.

*Stormwater Drainage and River Improvements*

Forty years ago, the Board was made responsible, by Act of Parliament, for the drainage of surface and storm water that flowed through two or more municipalities. Subsequent legislation gave the Board power to control the principal stormwater drainage throughout the metropolis irrespective of municipal boundaries and to construct such drainage and river improvement works as it deemed necessary.

Finance for carrying out drainage works is provided mainly by Loan Funds, but a small proportion of capital works has been financed from the revenue derived from the Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate payable in respect of all ratable property in the metropolis since the 1st July, 1927. The costs of maintenance and operation, as well as interest charges, are also met from this annual rate.

As well as being responsible for underground main drains and many hundreds of miles of creeks and watercourses, the Board is responsible for metropolitan rivers, except in a limited area under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust. It keeps these rivers dredged for flood control and for the safe passage of small boats and pleasure craft; maintains the banks to prevent erosion; exercises control over trade discharges into the streams in the metropolis; and administers the by-law relating to the use of the rivers, thus ensuring that they will continue to be a source of pleasure to the people of Melbourne.

*Cost of Drainage and River Improvement Works*

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1965, was \$25.0m. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1965, was 218 miles.

*Assessed Value of Property*

The net annual value of property in 1964-65 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows :—

	\$m
Water Rate . . . . .	212.7
Metropolitan General Rate (for sewerage services) . .	172.8
Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate . .	206.1
Metropolitan Improvement Rate (for planning purposes)	218.9

*Capital Works*

Capital works are financed mainly from moneys which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

*Board's Borrowing Powers*

The Board is empowered to borrow \$400m. This amount is exclusive of loans amounting to \$4.8m originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

*Loan Liability*

The Board's loan liability at 30th June, 1965, was \$295.9m. The Board was, at that date, empowered to borrow a further \$108.9m before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

*Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*

The following is a table of the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as Metropolitan Planning Authority. These activities are summarized in the table on page 268.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Water Supply—					
Water Rates and Charges (Including Revenue from Water Supplied by Measure) .. .. .	8,212	10,358	11,147	11,674	12,160
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates .. .. .	7,683	8,525	9,496	9,802	10,160
Trade Waste Charges .. .. .	462	469	499	517	554
Sanitary Charges .. .. .	164	179	187	203	212
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c. ..	21	18	15	13	10
Balance, Live Stock Account ..	428	349	412	461	468
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	1,325	1,485	1,660	1,690	1,729
River Water Charges .. .. .	20	17	13	14	14
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>18,315</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>23,429</b>	<b>24,373</b>	<b>25,307</b>

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :  
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
EXPENDITURE					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	1,156	1,231	1,364	1,512	1,540
Maintenance .. .. .	1,933	2,139	2,207	2,286	2,384
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	1,118	1,153	1,033	1,191	1,186
Maintenance .. .. .	1,183	1,161	1,146	1,284	1,480
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses .. ..	55	63	80	84	84
Maintenance .. .. .	671	691	710	731	760
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	67	97	188	219	210
Maintenance .. .. .	133	172	174	197	178
Main Drainage Works .. .. .	662	742	830	..	..
Pensions and Allowances .. ..	216	193	227	238	313
Loan Flotation Expenses .. ..	229	384	319	132	263
Interest (Including Exchange) .. ..	9,450	10,553	11,840	13,342	14,856
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund .. .. .	775	801	880	928	971
Loans Redeemed Reserve .. ..	286	388	614	765	988
Renewals Fund .. .. .	383	432	474	551	610
Depreciation .. .. .	54	63	50	84	82
Superannuation Account .. ..	149	138	133	150	152
Municipalities—					
In Lieu of Rates .. .. .	34	34	34	34	34
Valuations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	33
Rates Equalization Reserve .. ..	Cr. 239	951	1,100	620	Cr. 817
Total .. .. .	18,315	21,386	23,403	24,350	25,307
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) .. ..	..	(+) 14	(+) 26	(+) 23	..
Capital Outlay at 30th June—					
Water Supply .. .. .	103,876	111,316	121,454	130,482	138,708
Sewerage .. .. .	82,821	95,476	106,741	123,082	140,023
Drainage and River Improvement Works	17,823	18,876	20,049	22,289	24,983

### Town Planning

The purpose of the Planning Scheme prepared by the Board is to guide and co-ordinate the future development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area in the best interests of the community. The scheme controls the use of land by classifying it into zones and reserved lands. It has been prepared in the form of 161 maps and an ordinance.

The maps show, in distinctive colours and notations, the various zones and reserved lands in sufficient detail for the effect of individual properties to be ascertained. The ordinance sets out the rules governing the use of land in such zones and reservations.

Since 1st March, 1955, the development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area has been controlled under an Interim Development Order in accordance with the Planning Scheme.

The Planning Scheme was drawn up to provide for a population of 2,250,000 people, a figure which was not expected to be reached until the turn of the century.

However, over the past few years, the rapidly accelerating growth of population, together with the development of new activities and ideas both here and abroad, has brought about the need for modification of the original scheme. This can be done by amending planning schemes. One such amending scheme to expand the areas set aside for urban development has been completed. It is anticipated now that the new target population of 2,500,000 people will be reached about 1972.

Thus, the Planning Scheme, whilst controlling Melbourne's development, is flexible enough to enable alterations to be made to meet the changing needs of the community.

#### **Further Reference, 1962**

#### *Highways and Bridges*

One of the main provisions in the Metropolitan Planning Scheme prepared by the Board of Works is an augmented system of main highways to serve the needs of the growing Melbourne Metropolitan Area. A network of approximately 350 miles is envisaged, and, as traffic builds up in future years, increasing mileages will need to be constructed as freeways in order to handle the resulting heavy volumes safely and efficiently. The system takes the general form of radial routes, linked by a series of ring roads, and extending outwards to connect with the State highway and country main road system.

Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1956, the Board, in addition to being the metropolitan planning authority, was made responsible for metropolitan highways and bridges. It was given this authority because Parliament recognized the vital importance of integrating road construction with planning. However, the Board, under the terms of the Act, is not automatically responsible for all existing highways and bridges, but only for those which may be approved and declared by the Governor in Council either on the recommendation of the Board or after consultation with the Board. It is also responsible for the construction of such new highways and bridges as may be similarly approved and declared.

A comprehensive survey of Melbourne's future highway requirements was made and the Board adopted a programme of priority projects which formed the first and most urgent part of the new network. Only three projects had been completed up to 30th June, 1965, as the Metropolitan Improvement Rate was the only source of revenue for such works. These projects were :—

- (1) The widening of High Street, Kew, between Cotham Road and Denmark Street, to improve traffic flow ;

- (2) the reconstruction of Hanna Street and extensive widening and reconstruction of Roy Street, South Melbourne, to form the southern approach to Kings Bridge (the streets have been renamed "King's Way"); and
- (3) the construction of a four-lane divided highway from Batman Avenue, Melbourne, to Loyola Grove, Burnley, near the Grange Road Bridge. The highway runs along the north bank of the River Yarra and incorporates the Morshead Over-pass Section at Punt Road (see photographic section). This project comprises the first stage of the South-Eastern Freeway which will be an important arterial link between the south-eastern suburbs and the city.

Additional finance for the carrying out of Metropolitan highway projects became available since 1st July, 1965, following the passing of a (Special Projects) Act. This gave approval in principle for further major works, namely :—

- (1) St. Kilda Junction Improvements (First Stage Scheme). This was designed to remove from the Junction one of the two main traffic flows passing through it (St. Kilda Road and Queens Road to Dandenong Road). Queens Road is also being widened and reconstructed from King's Way to St. Kilda Road and its junction with Lorne Street made a controlled intersection.
- (2) Tullamarine Freeway. This comprises 3·5 miles of four-lane limited access highway from Flemington Bridge to Bell Street, Coburg. It will join with the Strathmore By-pass and Lancefield Road to provide a direct route to the Tullamarine Airport.
- (3) The Second Stage of the South-Eastern Freeway. This 3-mile section extends the existing Freeway from Burnley to Toorak Road, Malvern.

The Board's programme is bringing Melbourne its first freeways which will gradually contribute to savings in transportation costs and safer travel. New highway facilities and improvements will be progressively added to the existing road system to cater for the requirements of the expanding urban population, which is making increased use of motor vehicles for all activities.

### *Foreshores*

The Board is responsible for the protection and improvement of 49 miles of the foreshore of Port Phillip Bay, from near the Point Cook aerodrome on the western side of the Bay to Canadian Bay in the east.

Works have been carried out at a number of places to arrest erosion, and other protective works will be undertaken from time to time as the need arises.

*Parklands*

In addition to the parklands existing at the time of the preparation of the Planning Scheme, further lands in the Metropolitan Area have been reserved for public open space. The Board may acquire and develop such lands as parklands, gardens or playing fields or transfer them to the relevant municipal councils to develop.

*Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*

The following table summarizes the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connexion with its functions as Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : PLANNING AND HIGHWAYS ACCOUNT, ETC.**  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Metropolitan Improvement and Sundry Income .. ..	2,136	3,178	3,585	3,703	3,909
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Management .. ..	343	354	504	630	553
Maintenance .. ..	7	24	64	72	60
Interest .. ..	..	37	49	48	50
Contributions to Sinking Fund ..	..	24	24	24	24
Transfer to Planning and Highways Reserve .. ..	1,786	2,739	2,944	2,929	3,188
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	34
Total .. ..	2,136	3,178	3,585	3,703	3,909
Capital Outlay at 30th June— ..	6,301	9,703	11,692	13,118	15,131

**Water Supply to Country Towns***Introduction*

Outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area reticulated water supplies have been installed in more than 360 towns and cities providing for more than 750,000 persons. The population of these towns ranges from 50 to 110,000. The type and size of works required vary from simple schemes for pumping water from an adjacent stream to extensive schemes requiring the construction of impounding reservoirs at locations remote from the urban centres with many miles of main supply pipe-line. In many cases it is necessary to install purification plant to ensure an acceptable standard of chemical and bacteriological purity.



Existing legislation enables country towns to be provided with reticulated water supplies under the following types of management :—

- (1) State Rivers and Water Supply Commission managing an urban supply within an irrigation district or within a stock and domestic supply district ; and
- (2) local authorities operating under the provisions of the Water Act, Local Government Act, and Special Acts.

#### *State Rivers and Water Supply Commission*

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission directly manages water supply schemes serving 138 towns. Generally, these schemes involve supplies from adjacent catchment areas to large groups of urban centres, as in the Mornington Peninsula System, or supplies pumped from the Commission's irrigation or domestic and stock supply channels to small isolated towns, which can be managed efficiently from the Commission's various District Centres. In the early stages of development of these regional type supplies serving groups of urban centres, a large proportion of the capital (particularly that for head-works) was carried by the Government. However, most of these schemes have now developed to the stage where they meet the annual charges on practically the whole of the capital liability.

#### *Local Authorities*

Most town water supplies in Victoria are administered by specially constituted local water authorities. At present 223 towns are so supplied by 183 separate water authorities. These authorities are normally designated "Waterworks Trusts" and are independent statutory bodies operating under the provisions of the Water Act. They make their own decisions, engage their own staff, and construct and manage their own works. However, they must obtain the approval of the Minister of Water Supply or of the Governor in Council to many of their decisions.

Their works are financed principally by loan money provided by the Government, and to a lesser extent by loans obtained from private sources. Both these sources of funds are controlled in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council. Furthermore, as all these local authorities receive substantial financial assistance from the Government, their operations are subject to a general supervision which is exercised on behalf of the Government by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

In certain cases a local municipal council might be constituted as a "Local Governing Body" to administer town supply works in a specified Water Supply District under the provisions of the Water Act, in lieu of constituting a "Waterworks Trust". In such an event the Council concerned would operate under its usual name but, for purposes of water supply, becomes a distinct legal entity separate from the Council in its administration of municipal affairs. Alternatively, a Council can operate and manage a water supply under powers conferred by the Local Government Act, in which case the Government financial aid available is not as large as for schemes administered under the provisions of the Water Act.

When a Waterworks Trust is constituted to construct and manage a water supply scheme to a country town, Commissioners of the Trust frequently comprise some municipal councillors together with suitable persons ("Government nominees") who are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the local Member of Parliament. The Commissioners of a Trust usually number six or seven and they serve the community in an honorary capacity. Alternatively, the Commissioners of a Waterworks Trust may comprise all councillors of a municipality or the councillors for the appropriate Ridings, together with one, two, or three Government nominees, or they may be elected directly by the ratepayers. These various methods of constitution provide a flexibility which provides for the most satisfactory arrangement to be adopted to suit the local conditions in each case.

Where a locally managed town supply is conveniently situated in relation to works of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, water may be supplied in bulk from the Commission's works to the local water authority which would construct, own, and manage the necessary storage and reticulation works.

In other locations the local water authority must investigate, design and construct the whole of the waterworks to supply the town from suitable local sources. In some cases this has involved the construction of substantial storage reservoirs and the installation of long pipelines.

### *Finance*

The costs of supplying water to the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and to Geelong are met wholly by the ratepayers and consumers of these cities. However, in all other country towns and cities, the Government provides substantial financial assistance towards the cost of water supplies, greater proportional assistance being provided for the smaller towns. The various forms of assistance are as follows :—

- (1) A free grant towards the capital cost of the works, calculated in accordance with a formula ;
- (2) the provision of Government loan funds for the balance of the cost at a charge of only 3 per cent. per annum for interest and  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for redemption. Where loans are raised from private sources, a subsidy is paid to meet interest in excess of 3 per cent. per annum ; and
- (3) in the case of a small town which could not meet its annual commitments with a rate of 35 cents in the dollar of net annual valuation, a specified portion of the liability for annual charges on Government loans may be deferred.

The Government grant towards capital cost comprises 50 per cent. of the cost in excess of a base figure given by the formula. This formula is State-wide in its application and takes into account such factors as the total cost of the works, population, whether water is supplied by gravitation or by pumping, the price of water where this is

purchased in bulk from another authority, and the basic wage. It results in greater proportional assistance being given where it is most needed, i.e., to the smaller towns and to towns where water supply works are relatively expensive.

The additional special assistance which is available where a new town supply could not be financed with a rate of 35 cents in the dollar of net annual valuation is provided in accordance with an approved scale related to the cost of the works. The amount of the local share of loan liability on which the interest charges can be deferred is subject to annual review. It is reduced progressively as the town develops and the revenue of the local authority increases.

Local water authorities, under the direction of their honorary Commissioners, have built town water supply works costing about \$70m. The annual charges on this capital are borne directly or indirectly to about 43 per cent. by the Government. During 1964-65, their expenditure on new works was about \$7m.

#### *Local Government Act*

A few municipal councils still operate supplies to small country towns under powers conferred by the Local Government Act. To assist the installation of such a supply the municipality concerned is eligible for a Government grant under the capital assistance formula, but the remaining loan money has to be raised from private sources, without interest subsidy, as for normal municipal loans. The additional Government financial aid by way of interest subsidies and deferred loan liability is limited to local authorities constituted under the Water Act and subject to its controls.

#### *Special Acts*

Two other local town water supply authorities which operate under special Acts are the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust (see below) and the Mildura Urban Water Trust.

At Geelong, the Trust is constituted under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act which incorporates many of the provisions of the Water Act. With a population in the vicinity of 110,000, this centre is large enough to construct and operate its own services without any Government assistance—either by way of capital grants or interest subsidies.

The Mildura Urban Water Trust operates under the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act. This Act dates back to 1890 when the Chaffey irrigation works at Mildura were transferred to the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. The separate Urban Trust took over the Mildura town supply in 1921. The Mildura Urban Trust has received capital assistance under the grant formula and Government loan funds are made available for the local share of the capital cost of its works.

#### *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust*

The Trust was constituted as the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908. It was reconstituted as a Water and Sewerage Authority under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1909, and further reconstituted in September, 1950, to include a

Government nominee (Chairman). Provision was also made for a commissioner to be elected by the ratepayers of the Shire of Corio, thus making a total of seven commissioners instead of five, as formerly.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to \$24m for water supply, \$10m for sewerage works, and \$1.17m for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1965, was:—Water supply \$15.47m; sewerage \$6.64m; and sewerage installation, \$1.12m, of which \$0.26m was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1965, was \$1.24m on account of water-works and \$0.66m on account of sewerage. Since 1913, the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. To 30th June, 1965, the amount so appropriated was \$1.33m and of this sum, \$0.75m had been used to redeem maturing loans.

At the 30th June, 1965, the population served was estimated by the Trust at 107,940, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 30,110, and the number of buildings within sewered areas was 25,531.

The principal work in recent years has been the construction of a large dam with a capacity of 5,000 mill. gall. on the Upper Barwon River at an estimated cost of \$4.4m. This project, commenced in 1960, was completed in 1965.

Work on a \$6m Outfall Sewer Duplication project, commenced in 1965, is expected to be completed in 1969.

#### *Water Supply*

The water supply systems of the Trust are the Moorabool System and the Barwon System.

*Moorabool System.*—The catchment of the watersheds is about 38,000 acres. There are six storage reservoirs and five service basins. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins of the Moorabool System is 4,356 mill. gall.

*Barwon System.*—This was acquired from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1955.

The catchment area of the watersheds is about 17,000 acres in extent and comprises the head waters of the Barwon River and its tributaries. There are two storage reservoirs and six service basins.

The total storage of the reservoirs and service basins of the Barwon System is 9,093 mill. gall. The Trust is required to supply up to 700 mill. gall. per year to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's Bellarine Peninsula System.

#### *Sewerage*

The sewerage area, which is 11,851 acres, includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell, and suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine. At 30th June, 1965, the sewerage system consisted of 302.72 miles of reticulation sewers and a main outfall sewer 4 ft. by 3 ft. 3 in., 13 miles in length, from Geelong to the ocean at Black Rock, a

direct distance of about 9 miles. The outfall sewer is laid on a gradient of 1 in 2,500 and was designed to take the discharge from a contributing population of 120,000.

#### *Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board*

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board was constituted on the 1st July, 1954. The Board consists of seven members: the manager, who is *ex officio* chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council; three members being elected by water supply, sewerage, and river improvement authorities within the Latrobe Valley; one member representing the State Electricity Commission of Victoria; one member representing the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria; and one member appointed by the Governor in Council as a Government nominee. Further information about the Latrobe Valley will be found on pages 791 to 797 of the Victorian Year Book 1965.

#### *Water Supply*

The Board is empowered to construct water supply works within the area of the Latrobe Valley, but, at present, is confining its main construction activities to the central and industrialized area, particularly around the towns of Morwell and Traralgon.

The Board has constructed a storage of 7,000 mill. gall. capacity on the Upper Tyers River. From this storage, water is conveyed through a 60-in. pipeline, a distance of approximately 10 miles.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was \$10.59m to the 30th June, 1965. Liabilities amounted to \$11.34m at 30th June, 1965, including loans due to the Government totalling \$11.13m. The income for the year 1964-65 was \$0.72m and expenditure during the year amounted to \$0.53m including interest and other charges amounting to \$0.33m. Redemption payments to 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$0.35m.

The Board does not strike a rate, but charges consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure.

Water supplied during the year ended 30th June, 1965, totalled 9,701 mill. gall.

#### *Sewerage*

The Board has constructed an outfall sewer some 52 miles in length to convey wastes to an area where they are disposed of on agricultural land. Wastes conveyed by the outfall sewer consist mainly of industrial wastes such as paper wastes and gasification wastes, together with small quantities of domestic sewage.

The capital cost of sewerage construction works to the 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$5.67m.

The scheme is financed by Government loan, the liabilities on account of loans, at the 30th June, 1965, amounting to \$5.80m. Income during 1964-65 amounted to \$0.28m and expenditure, which included \$0.11m interest and other charges, amounted to \$0.31m. Redemption payments to 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$0.30m.

The Board does not strike a sewerage rate, but charges by measure for the receipt of wastes, both from industries and public authorities, such as sewerage authorities, in the area.

*Ballarat Water Commissioners*

The local governing body by the name of "The Ballarat Water Commissioners" was constituted on the 1st July, 1880, by the Waterworks Act of that year.

The water supply district of The Ballarat Water Commissioners embraces an area of approximately 65 square miles, including the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville. Water is also supplied in bulk to the Buninyong Waterworks Trust, and to the Miners Rest Waterworks Trust. The total estimated population supplied is 62,000. The works comprise seven reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 5,435 mill. gall. The catchment area is 24,182 acres. The Commissioners supply water to 20,527 tenements, of which 14,596 are connected to the sewers.

The total consumption of water for the year 1965 was 2,139 mill. gall. and the average *per capita* consumption was 94.5 gall. per day. Approximately 90 per cent. of the properties supplied are metered.

To 31st December, 1965, the capital cost of construction was \$5.83m, and loans outstanding (including private loans) were \$3.64m. During 1965, revenue amounted to \$0.40m, and expenditure to \$0.40m.

*Ballarat Sewerage Authority*

The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act 1915*, by Order in Council dated 30th November, 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commissioners shall be the Sewerage Authority.

The Ballarat Sewerage District embraces the City of Ballarat, portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Bungaree, and Grenville, and the Borough of Sebastopol.

At 31st December, 1965, there were 19,614 assessments in the sewerage district, and 16,546 in declared sewerage areas, where 14,596 tenements were connected.

Construction is financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions. The liabilities on account of loans secured for construction at 31st December, 1965, amounted to \$3.61m; redemption payments at that date totalled \$0.81m. Revenue during 1965 amounted to \$0.41m and expenditure, which included \$0.24m on interest and redemption, was \$0.41m. During 1965, 126 contracts were completed under the Deferred Payments System, the amount outstanding at 31st December being \$0.18m.

**Further Reference, 1961***Country Sewerage Authorities*

With the exception of sewerage systems operated by the State Electricity Commission and the Eildon Sewerage District (under the direct administration of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission), country sewerage works are controlled by local authorities. These local sewerage authorities operate under the direct supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in a similar manner

to the local water supply authorities. Of the 80 local sewerage authorities constituted at 30th June, 1965 (including the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority), 56 authorities had systems in operation. A further six authorities had systems under construction.

In the following table, particulars are shown in respect of all country sewerage systems which were in operation, or in course of construction (with the exception of those controlled by the State Electricity Commission), for each of the years 1960 to 1964 :—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES :  
POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED,  
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of Systems in Operation ..	39	41	50	54	56
No. of Systems under Construction ..	11	12	7	3	2
Estimated Population Served (At End of Year) .. ..	369,951	395,432	424,648	457,471	495,785
No. of Properties Connected to Sewers (At End of Year) ..	100,397	106,604	115,096	125,860	138,054
	\$'000				
Income—					
Rates .. ..	2,071	2,417	2,767	3,069	3,392
Other .. ..	869	918	1,121	1,351	1,568
Total .. ..	2,940	3,335	3,888	4,420	4,960
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses .. ..	1,077	1,167	1,345	1,444	1,593
Other .. ..	1,709	2,078	2,501	2,911	3,356
Total .. ..	2,786	3,245	3,846	4,355	4,949
Loan Account—					
Receipts .. ..	5,677	6,246	6,419	7,177	4,902
Expenditure .. ..	4,751	6,486	6,830	5,885	4,362
Loan Liability (At End of Year) ..	27,274	32,065	37,666	43,788	47,990

**Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board**

Municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contribute one-third and fire insurance companies, transacting business in the same area, provide two-thirds of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. During 1964–65, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.76 cents in the \$1 of the annual value of property amounting to \$217m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$16.95 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1963 amounted to \$16.8m.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65, are as follows :—

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :**  
**REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.**  
**(\$'000)**

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Contributions—					
Municipalities .. ..	1,078	1,238	1,182	1,293	1,421
Insurance Companies ..	2,156	2,464	2,358	2,587	2,843
Receipts for Services ..	386	410	424	465	487
Interest and Sundries ..	236	212	250	512	300
Total .. ..	3,856	4,324	4,214	4,857	5,051
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Salaries .. ..	2,266	2,550	2,828	3,012	3,261
Administrative Charges, &c.	490	530	436	513	509
Partially-paid Firemen and Special Service Staff Allowances .. ..	210	228	242	240	268
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	282	336	372	299	349
Interest .. ..	30	36	40	38	37
Repayment of Loans .. ..	18	20	22	21	22
Superannuation Fund .. ..	144	160	174	184	196
Motor Replacement Reserve	44	70	76	82	86
Pay-roll Tax .. ..	66	74	82	86	93
Miscellaneous .. ..	20	60	306	221	66
Total .. ..	3,570	4,064	4,578	4,696	4,887
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	(+) 286	(+) 260	(—) 364	(+) 161	(+) 164
Loan Indebtedness (At 30th June) .. ..	644	704	712	691	669

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30th June in each of the years 1961 to 1965 :—

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :**  
**NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Fire Stations .. ..	45	45	45	45	45
Staff Employed*—					
Fire Fighting .. ..	924	1,024	1,055	1,052	1,051
Special Service and Partially- paid Firemen .. ..	103	107	108	98	114

\* Excluding clerical staff.

**Further Reference, 1961**



### Country Fire Authority

Since the establishment of the Authority in 1945, the fire services in the three larger provincial cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong have been placed under permanent officer control and the staff of permanent firemen has increased considerably. Since 1963, the Authority has also controlled the fire services in the City of Dandenong. Because of the population increase in places where the demands on the volunteer service began to press too heavily, permanent officers have been appointed in charge of volunteer brigades. At 30th June, 1965, there were 43 permanent fire officers and 73 firemen in the Authority's service with permanent officers at Norlane, Springvale, Morwell, North Geelong, Geelong West, Frankston, Doveton, Mildura, Warrnambool, Wangaratta, and Shepparton. Permanent Regional Officers administered 21 Fire Control Regions with both urban and rural fire districts.

Up to 30th June, 1965, the Authority had raised 47 loans, representing a total of \$2.99m, which had been used for the provision of buildings and equipment. In August, 1951, the limit of borrowing was raised from \$0.4m to \$1m, and was further increased to \$2m in October, 1955. Loan indebtedness at 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$1.72m.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table gives details of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

#### VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Statutory Contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance					
Fund .. .. .	402	441	489	522	568
Insurance Companies ..	804	882	979	1,045	1,136
Other .. .. .	47	58	68	64	69
Total .. .. .	1,253	1,381	1,536	1,631	1,773
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Salaries and Wages ..	459	498	570	623	658
Depreciation .. .. .	60	63	68	73	78
Insurance .. .. .	37	46	46	52	73
Interest .. .. .	72	74	81	84	87
Maintenance .. .. .	157	237	197	232	247
Motor Replacement Fund ..	108	117	135	154	168
Other .. .. .	219	234	252	270	293
Total .. .. .	1,112	1,269	1,349	1,488	1,604
Net Surplus .. .. .	141	112	187	142	169
Loan Expenditure .. .. .	186	218	200	122	243
Loan Indebtedness (At 30th June)	1,439	1,493	1,573	1,665	1,719

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF  
FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>Fire Brigades—</b>					
Urban .. .. .	206	207	206	205	205
Rural .. .. .	1,035	1,037	1,041	1,040	1,043
<b>Personnel—</b>					
Professional .. .. .	109	120	135	139	147
Volunteer .. .. .	102,620	106,783	107,581	109,420	111,599
<b>Motor Vehicles—</b>					
Transport .. .. .	46	48	55	55	59
Fire Service .. .. .	859	883	900	934	958

Further Reference, 1961, 1966

**Local Government and Semi-Governmental Bodies—  
New Money Loan Raisings**

In the following statement, particulars are given of the new money loan raisings, during each of the years 1961–62 to 1964–65, by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL,  
AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES : NEW MONEY LOAN  
RAISINGS  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>				
Due to Government .. .. .	522	316	333	147
Due to Public Creditor .. .. .	18,892	24,400	23,651	23,269
<b>Total Local Government .. .. .</b>	<b>19,414</b>	<b>24,716</b>	<b>23,984</b>	<b>23,416</b>
<b>SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL*, &amp;c.</b>				
Due to Government* .. .. .	41,662	43,301	41,955	48,728
Due to Public Creditor .. .. .	89,351	104,126	103,669	100,452
<b>Total Semi-Governmental, &amp;c. .. .. .</b>	<b>131,013</b>	<b>147,427</b>	<b>145,624</b>	<b>149,180</b>
<b>ALL AUTHORITIES</b>				
Due to Government* .. .. .	42,184	43,617	42,288	48,875
Due to Public Creditor .. .. .	108,243	128,526	127,321	123,721
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>150,427</b>	<b>172,143</b>	<b>169,609</b>	<b>172,596</b>

\*Including the following advances by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement :—\$19.88m in 1961–62, \$18.89m in 1962–63, \$19.68m in 1963–64, and \$26.26m in 1964–65.