

The House of Representatives Standing Committee on Regional Development, Infrastructure and Transport Inquiry into local Government Funding and Fiscal Sustainability

Submission by Murrindindi Shire Council - Victoria

March 2026



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1. Introduction

Murrindindi Shire Council welcomes the opportunity to lodge this submission to the federal parliamentary inquiry into Local Government Funding and Fiscal Sustainability.

This submission provides further evidence in support of the recommendations presented in Council's May 2024 submission to the Inquiry into local government sustainability by the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Regional Development, Infrastructure and Transport. That submission is attached for reference, noting that the financial conditions facing small rural councils have continued to deteriorate since that time.

2. What we seek

Our substantive request through this Inquiry is to seek urgent coordinated action between Commonwealth, State and Local governments to recognise and address the growing financial sustainability challenges facing small rural councils like Murrindindi Shire Council.

We submit that incremental or isolated policy responses will be insufficient. A coordinated and integrated approach between all levels of government is crucial to identifying and implementing durable, economically coherent solutions to what is already a systemic financial crisis for many councils.

3. Structural cost pressures facing small rural councils

Our previous submission summarised the challenging environment in which small councils like Murrindindi operate, namely with:

- Small, highly dispersed and ageing populations
- Need for duplicated services with limited opportunities for economies of scale
- Impacts of high levels of external visitation due to natural rural environmental values
- Ageing infrastructure, not always meeting contemporary needs
- Digital connectivity challenges
- Relatively low population growth
- Increasing susceptibility to the impacts of climate change with more frequent climate driven disasters and events
- Difficulty competing within and outside the sector to attract highly skilled job applicants
- Limited alternative revenue streams available, outside of rates and government assistance.

These structural characteristics create persistent cost pressures and service demands that materially differ from those faced by metropolitan and large regional councils.

These factors contribute significantly to the growing inability of small rural councils to adequately fund and continue the provision of essential services and infrastructure needed and expected by local communities.

Our contention is that the funding arrangements and mechanisms put in place by both State and Commonwealth Governments, that influence and regulate councils' revenue raising capacity, do not adequately recognise these challenges and therefore do not address the actual needs of councils.

4. Existing funding arrangements and constraints

As mentioned above and in our original submission, small rural councils do not have the same opportunities as their larger regional and metropolitan counterparts to raise revenue outside of rates and government grants.

This high dependency on rate revenue (accounting for 57% of Murrindindi Shire Council's revenue in 2025/26) means that small councils are particularly susceptible to regulatory mechanisms that limit the extent to which councils can raise rate revenue. This is particularly the case with the Victorian Government's annual Rate Cap which is a one-size-fits-all annual cap, consistently set below CPI and well below the true cost base (including asset and construction cost escalation) of local councils.

Since its introduction in 2015/16, the rate cap has constrained Murrindindi Shire Council's real revenue growth and failed to incorporate additional revenue requirements associated with council's asset condition, service responsibilities or exposure to external cost pressures.

Further, annual Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants (CFAGs) provide an important source of untied recurrent revenue for councils, accounting for 14% of Murrindindi Shire Council's revenue in 2025/26. As indicated in our original submission, the value of CFAGs as a proportion of rate revenue has steadily declined over recent years, even with a cap on rate increases. This represents a further erosion of funding capacity and an ongoing impediment to revenue growth necessary to support council viability and service delivery.

Murrindindi Shire Council's Long Term Financial Plan demonstrates that, under current funding and regulatory settings, over the next ten years Council faces an estimated cumulative funding gap of approximately \$89 million (2024-25 dollars). This gap reflects the compounding impact of constrained own-source revenue growth, declining real grant value, and unavoidable operating and asset renewal costs.

To place this quantum in context, the \$89 million gap equates to less than 1% of the total CFAG pool distributed to Victorian councils over the same period. Addressing this shortfall for Murrindindi Shire Council through targeted reform to grant distribution principles, would therefore be largely imperceptible to large metropolitan councils. Such reform of the grant distribution principles would, however, have a material and stabilising impact on the financial sustainability of small rural councils such as Murrindindi.

In the distribution of CFAGs to councils, State Governments are required to adhere to several principles. A foundational principle is Horizontal Equalisation which aims to ensure each council can function at a similar standard of service provision, assuming it makes an average effort to raise revenue and operate efficiently. We provided evidence in our previous submission demonstrating that despite operating efficiently, our council is not able to achieve community expectation benchmarks for service provision, when compared against the average for similar or statewide councils.

While intended to ensure baseline funding, the Minimum Grant Principle, which mandates that 30% of the available grant pool for a state or territory be distributed on a per capita basis, undermines the principle of horizontal equalisation by allocating funding on population rather than need. This results in high fiscal capacity councils receiving grant funding they do not require to achieve average service levels, while low fiscal capacity councils (particularly small rurals) receive less than they would otherwise be entitled to because a fixed portion of the pool is diverted away from genuine equalisation, effectively turning the minimum grant into a windfall for some rather than a mechanism to address need.

Murrindindi Shire Council recommends that an assessment be undertaken of the consequences in terms of improved equity and average service performance across the

sector if the 30% minimum was reduced or removed altogether. This would free up a greater portion of the available grant pool to support councils with high-cost disabilities, as identified at the start of this submission.

Council also reiterates concerns raised in its previous submission regarding the increasing reliance on ad hoc and competitive grant programs, which impose high administrative burdens, require unaffordable co-contributions, and create ongoing operating and renewal liabilities without sustainable funding sources.

The combined effect of insufficient recurrent grant funding and a rate-capped revenue model leaves small rural councils like Murrindindi with 'no room to move' with insufficient funds to meet basic expenditure requirements. This is evidenced by the continuing trend of underlying operating deficits, as discussed in our previous submission, which overtime erode Council's cash reserves and financial position. This situation leaves no capacity for small rural councils to fund:

- costs shifted to Councils, from other levels of government
- responses to changing statutory obligations
- new service demands
- upgrades and betterment of assets and services – including to address climate change, and natural disaster resilience and response,
- grant co-contributions for new assets and services
- ongoing operating and renewal cost increases arising from contributed assets, and grant funded new assets and services, and
- servicing of borrowings and debt repayments.

5. Focus on declining cash flow

While focusing on operating results and the deficit/surplus provides some insights into the financial sustainability of councils, it's equally, if not more important to assess cash flow outcomes. Cash flow analysis provides a clearer view of a council's sources of funding, where this funding is applied year after year, and whether a council can meet its payment obligations while maintaining assets and servicing debt. Cash flow analysis also reveals whether councils have any 'free cash' to support business and asset growth, resilience investment, prudent borrowing and debt servicing.

The following assessment of Murrindindi's cash flow funding model illustrates the current funding gap facing small councils, despite sustained efforts to reduce expenditure, minimise new investment and constrain overall cash outflows.

Structural impacts of Rate Capping

In this discussion it is important to note that the Victorian "one cap fits all" rate cap was introduced in 2015/16 without consideration of a council's financial position at that time, the status of its asset pool, nor the potential for the council to generate increased cash flow through growth in population and/or fee-paying services.

In effect, Council's allowable rates and municipal charges revenue for the last 10 years (its main source of revenue) has been anchored to the business model and asset base that existed in 2015/16, with this level of funding merely escalated annually by the rate cap which has also averaged below CPI and well below asset/ construction cost escalation.

Different councils have effectively been "pegged" at very different levels of financial health, with no mechanism to correct structural underfunding over time.

This imposed blunt regulatory mechanism ignores:

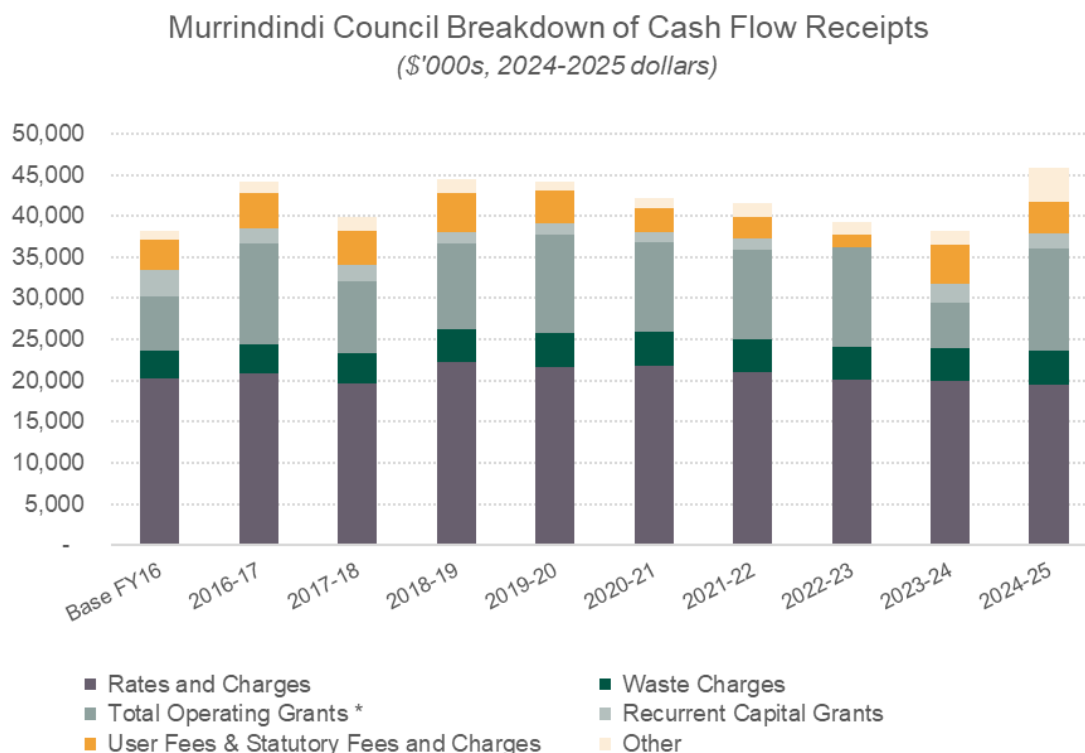
- that a council's business model, asset base and funding needs evolve over time with changes in statutory and regulatory obligations, community expectations, the economic and physical environment, and the form and consistency of government financial support,
- that councils are both service providers and infrastructure-intensive businesses that require growth in funding sources to meet increased operating and renewal costs arising from asset upgrades, and new and contributed assets,
- the accepted key economic attributes of financially sustainable funding models (demonstrated by water and electricity regulated models), and
- the requirement for a modest a return on assets and equity (consistent with a not-for-profit entity), to support borrowing capacity and ongoing financial sustainability.

Observed cash flow impacts under current settings

As illustrated in Chart 1 below, presented in 2024/25 dollars, the rate cap has resulted in inadequate growth in Murrindindi Council's rates and municipal charges. In fact the 2024/25 rates and municipal charges remain below the base reference year of 2015/16. Waste charges, which are not rate capped, have increased modestly to meet landfill management, rehabilitation obligations and changes to waste collection requirements, but do not provide discretionary funding capacity.

As a result, Murrindindi Council has become increasingly reliant on operating grants and recurrent capital grants to fund core operations since the introduction of rate capping. As we have stated the real value of CFAGs relative to rate revenue has declined over the same period.

Chart 1: Murrindindi Council - example of small shire cash flow receipts under current rate capping and grant funding arrangements

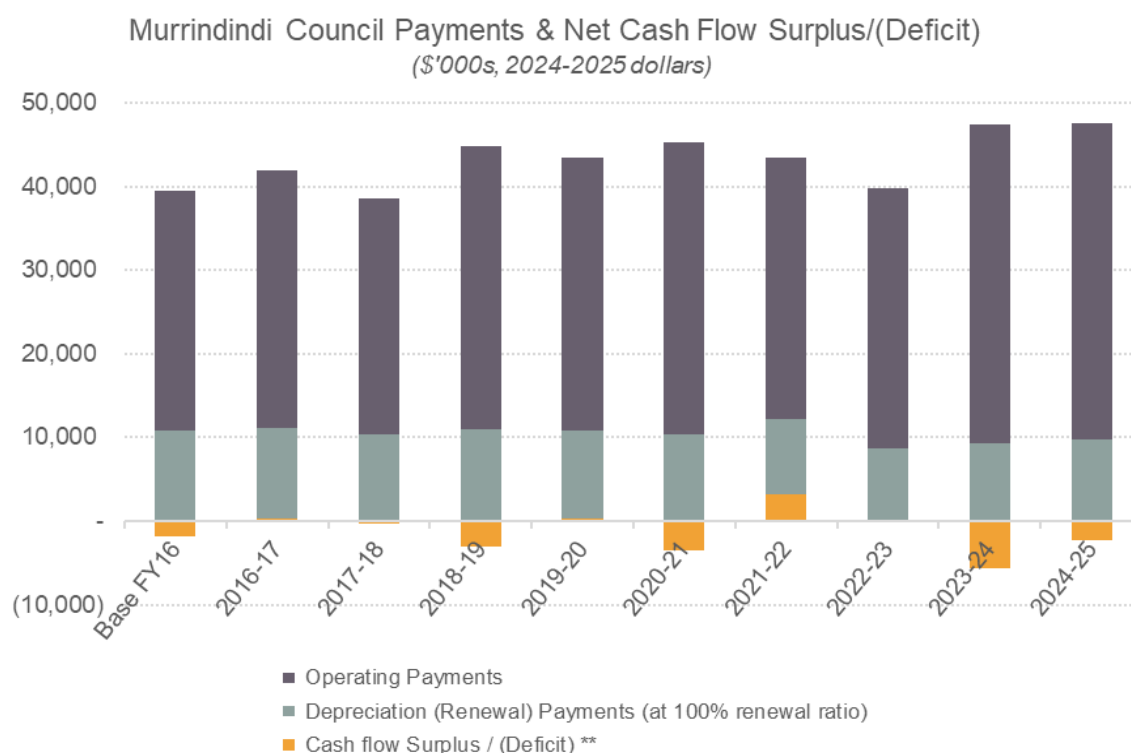


**Excludes non-recurrent capital grant funding as it typically funds new asset and upgrade expenditure that are not captured through operating cash flows. Grant receipts reflect the year received, hence the year-on-year fluctuations in these receipts.*

Chart 1 above demonstrates that, under the current rate-capping and grant funding framework, growth in Murrindindi Shire Council's own-source operating revenue has been structurally insufficient, resulting in an increasing reliance on grants simply to fund core operations rather than to support service expansion or asset renewal.

Chart 2 below illustrates that in most years cash flow receipts were insufficient to fund operating payments and asset renewal expenditure (with renewal modelled at 100% of depreciation expense). In six of the nine years since the introduction of rate capping, Murrindindi Council recorded net cash flow deficits, averaging \$1.2 million per annum (the lumpy nature of the annual results reflects timing of grant receipts and grant projects).

Chart 2: Murrindindi Council - example of small shire cash flow payments and resulting cash flow surplus / (deficit) under rate capping and grant funding arrangements



**Net of Cash Flow movements in Other Reserves and Trust Funds & Deposits.

Table 1: Murrindindi Council – net cash flow surplus/(deficit) per Chart 2 (\$'000s, 2024-2025 dollars)

Base FY16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1,783)	270	(280)	(2,973)	373	(3,515)	3,257	(43)	(5,615)	(2,282)

Regardless of Murrindindi Council's 2015/16 net cash flow result being a deficit of \$1.783 million, the 2015/16 rates and municipal charges revenues were used to set the base for all subsequent rates and municipal charges calculations.

Murrindindi Council has responded to the cash flow shortfall arising from the current rate capping and grant funding models through delivering efficient and effective operating expenditure programs, cutting back services, underspending on asset renewals¹, and the use of cash reserves since 2015/16.

Debt has not been sourced to offset the deficit, as it is not financially prudent to borrow to fund operational costs, particularly in the absence of free cash flow to service debt. Similarly, under the current funding arrangements it is not prudent to borrow for new or upgraded assets, as the only source of funds to service the debt would be additional debt funding.

In contrast to local government, the regulated rates for water utilities and electricity industries reflect an economic model that provides a financially sustainable cash flow covering:

- operating costs that reflect an efficient business taking into consideration changes and growth in services, demand, regulation and statutory obligations, and cost shifting,
- depreciation (renewal) on the business's actual regulated asset base (not a reference year asset base such as 2015/16), and
- a weighted average rate of return covering both debt costs and equity return on the efficient regulated asset base².

Murrindindi Council recommends that this inquiry include an assessment of how this type of economic model could apply to local councils with consideration given to the combined rates and charges and grant funding sources. We believe the not-for-profit nature of local councils can be incorporated into such a model.

6. Conclusion

Like many small rural councils, Murrindindi Council is not financially sustainable under current funding arrangements. Cash reserves are quickly depleting, the asset renewal gap is widening, and Council's capacity to support community wellbeing and resilience is being progressively undermined.

Murrindindi's experience is not unique and is indicative of a broader, systemic failure affecting many small rural councils.

Current policy settings are shifting council from a position of strategic financial stewardship to one of short-term cost containment, diminished service provision and decreasing resilience, with fewer tools to respond to rising costs, growing community expectations, ageing infrastructure, and losses from more frequent climatic events.

It is economically perverse for a framework to persist in which two levels of government responsible for funding and regulating local government operate in isolation, without accountability for the cumulative impact of their combined policy settings – one providing recurrent funding at levels that are not commensurate with demonstrated need, and the other constraining the only remaining revenue lever available to many councils. The absence of coordinated policy responsibility has created a structural squeeze on local government that continues to go unaddressed. A fundamental paradigm shift is therefore required, grounded in collaboration between all levels of government, if a permanent and sustainable solution to the local government funding crisis is to be achieved.

¹ 64 per cent average ratio of renewal expenditure to depreciation, equating to an average renewal underspend of 3.1 million nominal dollars per annum from 2016-2017.

² Murrindindi Council's return on assets has averaged 0.7% since the introduction of rate capping.

7. Recommendations

The original recommendations from Council's May 2024 submission remain valid and applicable and should be progressed as a matter of priority.

In addition, Murrindindi Shire Council recommends that this Inquiry make the following findings and recommendations:

1. That the Minimum Grant Principle underpinning the distribution of CFAGs be comprehensively reviewed and reformed to ensure the available funding pool is allocated primarily on the basis of fiscal capacity and demonstrated need, consistent with the principle of horizontal fiscal equalisation, rather than population alone.
2. That the Commonwealth and States jointly assess alternative economic and funding models for local government, including regulated models applied in the utilities sector, which adopt an assessment of the organisation's ability to generate sufficient and sustainable revenue to meet service demand, asset renewal and replacement requirements, climate adaptation and resilience investment, and asset betterment.
3. That any assessment of alternative funding models explicitly consider the not-for-profit nature of local government, while recognising the need for councils to achieve a modest and sustainable return on their asset base sufficient to support prudent borrowing, cash flow stability and long-term financial viability.
4. That the Inquiry call for coordinated and integrated reform between the Commonwealth and State Governments to address the cumulative and compounding impacts of current funding arrangements and regulatory controls, particularly the interaction between rate-setting constraints and recurrent grant funding, on the financial sustainability of local government.
5. That all three levels of government commit to an ongoing collaborative governance framework that assigns shared responsibility for local government financial sustainability, removes structural policy inertia, and ensures that future regulatory and funding decisions are assessed for their combined economic impact on councils

Attachment: 2024 Submission

**The House of Representatives Standing Committee on
Regional Development, Infrastructure and Transport
Inquiry into local government sustainability**

Submission by Murrindindi Shire Council - Victoria

May 2024



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Introduction

The Murrindindi Shire Council welcomes the opportunity to lodge this submission to the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Regional Development, Infrastructure and Transport's Inquiry into Local Government Sustainability.

This submission highlights the challenges faced by our small rural council in Victoria's north-east in maintaining basic services and infrastructure essential for community wellbeing and livability. These challenges are exacerbated by the constraints and limitations of government policy and funding models that restrict Council's revenue raising capacity.

We propose nine recommendations for the Committee to consider as part of its work to address the sustainability of local government in Australia.

Setting the Context - Cost and Efficiency Drivers

The Rural Divide

The Murrindindi Shire local government area, in north-east Victoria, is classed as a small rural Shire, with a small, rapidly ageing and highly dispersed population of 15,197, spread over a relatively large area of 3,873 square kilometres. With its southern boundary bordering several outer metropolitan municipalities, it is the closest small rural municipality to Melbourne. Despite its proximity to Melbourne, it is surrounded by mountain ranges and hilly terrain, and this topographical barrier makes the Shire less accessible and less able to attract the same level of development as adjacent municipalities at similar distances from Melbourne. Population has been steadily growing at an annual rate of 1.2%, but the Shire can accommodate, and would welcome, a larger population critical mass.

Very limited public transport connectivity exists within and outside the Shire which struggles to attract key services and industries that are essential for community prosperity and wellbeing. Our residents often need to travel large distances to major regional centres like Shepperton (120 Km) and Wangaratta (170 Km) or inner Melbourne to access the services they need. The digital divide is also evident in the Shire with many black spots in built-up areas, pockets of unreliable mobile connectivity and poor internet speed / bandwidth compared to other areas of similar distance from Melbourne. The Shire's proximity to Melbourne therefore masks the relative remoteness and isolation that is experienced by many within the Shire.

Retaining employees

This close proximity to Melbourne also requires Council to regularly compete with metropolitan and interface councils to attract, recruit and retain staff, without being able to match the higher salaries offered by neighbouring metropolitan councils and the private sector, or having to incur greater costs in order to secure and retain skilled staff, which puts pressure on Council's wages budget. Additionally, remote working is now proving detrimental to Murrindindi as locally based staff are lured to more lucrative positions offered in Melbourne or without the need to relocate or commute.

Cost duplication

Murrindindi's relatively small population and rate base (10,470 assessments), dispersed over such a large area, creates significant operating and financial challenges for Council in being able to provide and maintain the standard of services and infrastructure needed and expected by its residents. We service five townships and 42 small communities, some located 100km apart. Without a single centralised major township, many Council services and facilities need to be duplicated with minimal opportunity to benefit from any efficiency or

‘economy of scale’. We have 12 residents per kilometer of council roads, whereas the adjacent Melbourne metropolitan area has 287 residents per kilometer.

Servicing tourists

The natural beauty of the Shire makes it a tourist destination, with the area attracting significant visitation at peak holidays times and throughout the year. Being a gateway to the State’s North East, Murrindindi Shire experiences the highest day trip visitation levels amongst the North East municipalities, yet the dollar yield per visitor is the second lowest³. Whilst deriving minimal benefit from local visitor spend, this influx places considerable additional strain on municipal services and infrastructure, with no recourse to recover the additional costs.

Increased Climate and disaster impacts

Murrindindi’s terrain and dispersed settlement patterns make it highly susceptible to catastrophic consequences from bushfires and floods. This vulnerability was starkly demonstrated by the devastating impacts of the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires and the October 2022, November 2023, and January 2024 Victorian floods. The frequent occurrence of natural disasters results in significant challenges for the Council, including the loss of infrastructure and revenues. Additionally, emergency events that do not meet natural disaster funding thresholds impose further financial burdens on the Council, as it must cover the full costs of emergency response, community recovery, and asset reinstatement. Maintaining an ongoing emergency preparedness and community education program also strains the Council’s limited resources.

The Challenge

Murrindindi Shire Council faces significant hurdles in meeting local community expectations for the ongoing delivery of an expanding range of services and infrastructure. This challenge is compounded by the current inflationary environment, which brings escalating costs, and by restrictions on Council’s ability to raise revenue.

Council’s financial sustainability is in jeopardy: This submission outlines our limited ability to generate sufficient revenue is undermining our sustainability. As a result, Council can no longer maintain the service levels and quality of infrastructure necessary to support the wellbeing and continued growth and development of our communities. The solution to this compounding problem is outside of Council’s control and relies on a coordinated intervention of both the federal and state governments, in consultation with local government.

Underlying Deficits

Council’s financial results in recent years reveal operating surpluses, which at face value suggest that it has the capacity to generate sufficient funds to meet its operating needs, with a provision for future growth. These operating surpluses, however, are largely driven by capital grant income, and as the corresponding capital expenditure associated with these grants is not included in the operating result, these grants distort the true financial picture. When these grants are excluded, Council operates with an underlying deficit which is increasing over time. This is gradually eroding Council’s cash and financial position and its capacity to meet the future service and infrastructure needs of local communities.

This deterioration in underlying deficits is a common trend across Victorian councils and well recognised as a key indicator of financial sustainability across the sector. The Victorian Auditor General’s Office (VAGO), in its annual audit of financial performance across Victorian councils for 202/23, shows that the number of councils reporting underlying deficits has increased since 2018/19 to include just under half of all councils. It goes on to indicate that

³ Tourism North East Visitation data 2021 for day trip visitors

² Alternative Sources of Revenue, Rural Councils Victoria, 2022, page 5

the advanced financial assistance grant payments from the Australian Government mask an even worse result for the sector.

Adjusted underlying result 2022-23 number of councils 2018-19 number of councils

Surplus	41	56
Deficit	37	23

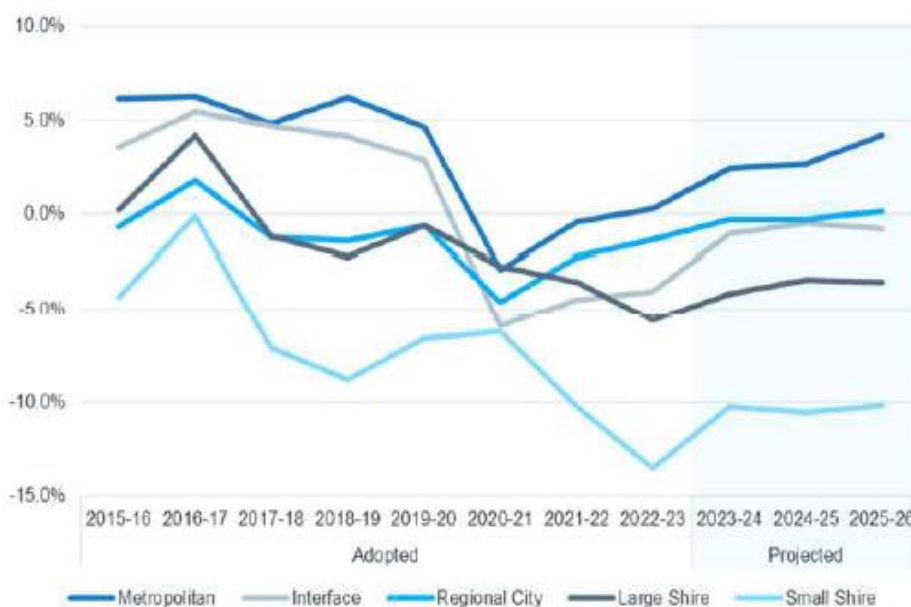
Note: 78 councils for 2022-23, as one council yet to finalise their financial report.

Source: VAGO.

The adjusted underlying surplus includes the advance financial assistance grant payments from the Australian government. Had the total financial assistance grants not remained at the same percentage as the previous year, more councils would be reporting an adjusted underlying deficit.

Table – Source: VAGO Results of 2022/23 Audits of Local Government

Furthermore, as noted in the recent analysis of the financial sustainability of Victorian councils undertaken by FinPro (Incorporated Association supporting Local Government Finance Professionals)⁴ this trend in deteriorating underlying deficits is particularly evident amongst small rural councils.



Source: AEC Analysis (unpublished), LGV Budget Summary Report data (various years)

Notes: The Australian Government has provided a prepayment of financial assistance grants over recent financial years. Given the analysis presented here is budgeted not actual, it is unlikely that councils planned to receive further payments of grants in advance.

Chart – Trend in Adjusted underlying deficits across Victorian Council cohorts

Source: FinPro 2024

Importantly, the underlying deficit for Murrindindi Shire Council is deteriorating at a faster rate than the average across all Victorian councils, as shown in the following chart. Again,

⁴ Submission – Committee Inquiry into Local Government Funding and Service Delivery in Victoria 2024

this trend would be worse if it were not for the financial assistance grants being paid in advance.

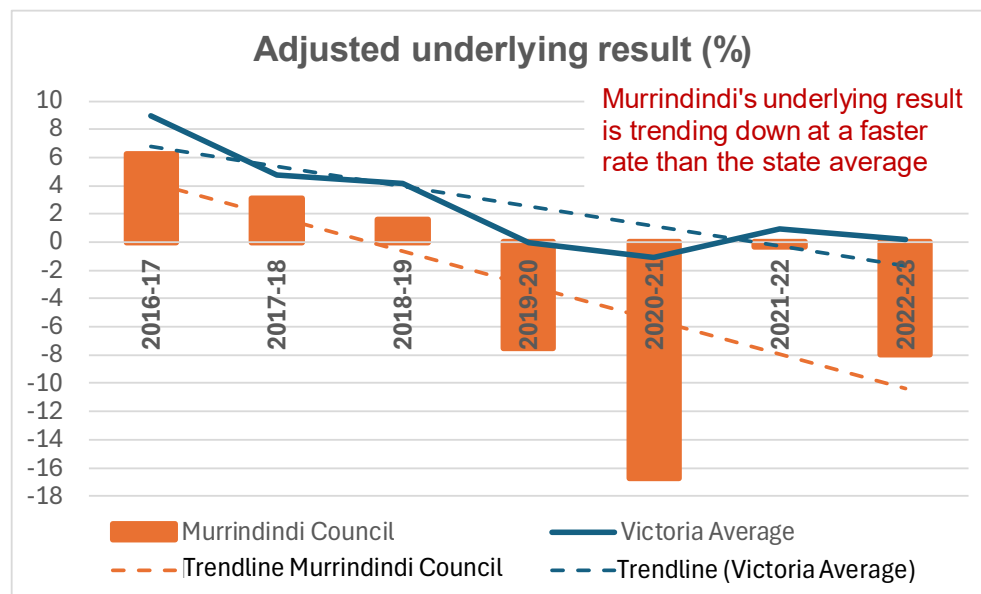


Chart: Adjusted Underlying Result trend for Murrindindi Council and Victoria's 79 Councils Average.
Source: [VAGO](#)

Low Cost and Efficient Services

Murrindindi Shire Council provides very lean and efficient services, with the unit costs being below or on par with the average costs across small rural councils for most services, as measured through the Victorian Government's Local Government Performance Reporting Framework ([Know Your Council](#))⁵. Similarly, the average expenses per assessment are also within average range for this cohort of councils. Therefore it is not feasible to cut operational costs any further as this would erode already low service levels.

Overall community satisfaction with council services is deteriorating across the board, especially for roads, suggesting that Council struggles to provide the level of service expected by its communities.

One of the national principles in determining the allocation of the Australian Government's financial assistance grants is 'horizontal equalization' which stipulates that the funding allocation should contribute to each council's ability to function, by reasonable effort, at a standard not lower than the average standard of other councils in the State/Territory. Despite showing that Murrindindi is operating efficiently with respect to service costs, the community satisfaction indicators suggest that currently Murrindindi is not able to achieve the same outcomes when compared with the average performance across both small rural and all Victorian councils.

Revenue Raising

The deterioration in Council's underlying deficit is unsustainable. Without increased revenues to offset the rising costs of service provision and infrastructure, Council's financial position will be further weakened, and this will lead to a decline in service levels and infrastructure quality.

⁵ LGV - www.vic.gov.au/know-your-council

This situation is largely due to restrictions on Council's revenue-raising capacity. Two thirds of Council's revenue comes from rates and recurrent government assistance grants, over which the Council has little or no control.

Victorian Government's Rate Cap

The operational and financial challenges on Council are exacerbated by the limitation on Victorian councils, particularly in rural areas, to raise own source revenue. Rates and Charges represent the main source of Murrindindi's total revenue (56%), yet Council is limited to raising rates by the State Government's rate cap mechanism which is widely known to consistently result in rates set well below inflation and the level of cost increases experienced by local government. This fact is acknowledged by the Essential Services Commission in its advice provided to the Minister for Local Government in the setting of the rate cap for 2024/25⁶.

It is estimated in a joint analysis by the Municipal Association and Victoria (MAV) and FinPro in 2022⁷ that cumulatively over the first 4 years of rate capping (introduced in 2016/17) the gap between the increase in the local government cost base and the rate cap increase was 4% for the sector and 9% for small rural councils, indicating a compounding erosion of the rate base.

Whilst a mechanism exists to seek a rate cap exemption, the process, as directly experienced by Murrindindi Shire Council, is administratively burdensome, with an unrealistically high bar to demonstrate community support. This places the burden on councillors to bear the political consequences for promoting a rate hike to address a funding gap that has been generated by State level decisions to set the cap below the cost-base of councils.

High Property Rates

The rates per assessment in Murrindindi are significantly higher than the average for small rural councils in Victoria, indicating that our community is already contributing more than its fair share. Consequently, promoting a rate cap exemption would likely be seen as inequitable and unpalatable.

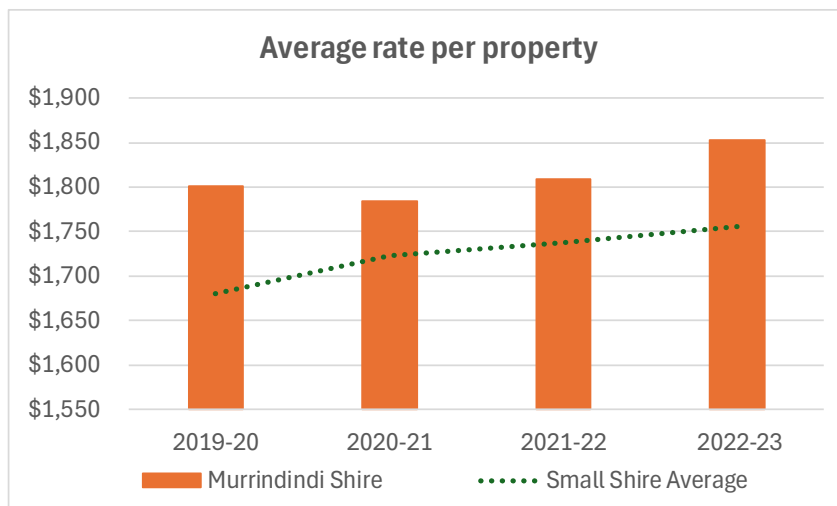


Chart - Average rate per property assessment. (Source: [Know Your Council](#))

⁶ FinPro Submission 2024

⁷ State of Victorian Local Government Finances – MAV and FinPro 2022

Commonwealth Financial Assistance and Other Grants

For Murrindindi Shire Council, the Commonwealth Government's Financial Assistance Grants (CFAGs) are a critical component of the recurrent revenue mix. It is well documented that following the 3-year freeze on indexation from 2014/15 to 2016/17, there has been a loss of \$925 million in federal government budget allocation for CFAGs, with the allocation now representing just 0.6% of Commonwealth Tax Revenue, down from 1% in 1996. Similar to the Victorian Government rate cap, this erosion in funding is compounded by the fact that CFAGs indexation does not reflect the rising costs specifically associated with Local Government.

We also question the adequacy of the mechanism used by the Victorian Grants Commission in distributing the Victorian component of the CFAGs to councils. CFAGs are becoming an increasingly insufficient source of financial assistance for Murrindindi Shire Council to meet its community service obligations. This funding erosion is illustrated in the chart below, which shows the worrying trend of the steadily reducing ratio of the value of CFAGs relative to Council rate revenue.

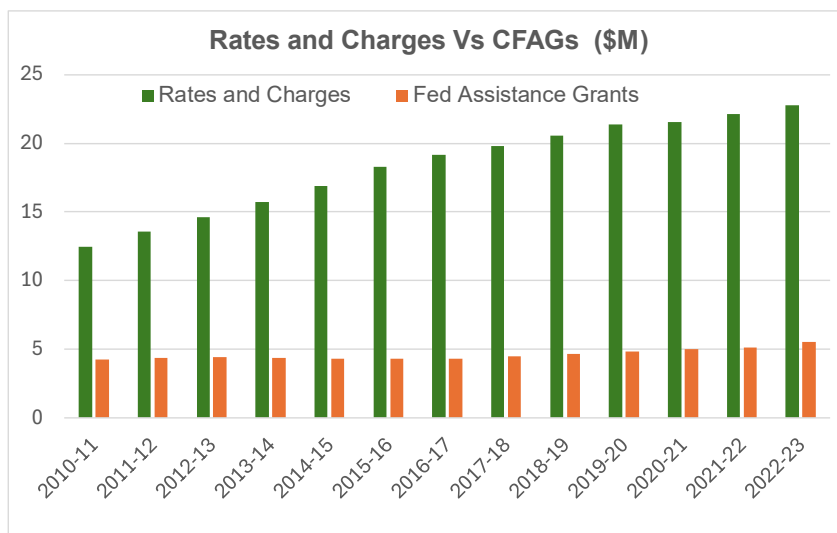


Chart- Murrindindi's Rates and Charges Revenue and CFAGs- Source: [VAGO](#)

Furthermore, Murrindindi Shire Council receives significantly less per capita in annual government grant allocations compared with other small rural councils in Victoria. As shown below, the recurrent grants per capita received by Murrindindi are less than half the average amount for similar small rural councils. For 2022/23 Murrindindi received less than the per capita average of all Victorian councils, clearly negating its status as a small shire deserving of extra financial support.

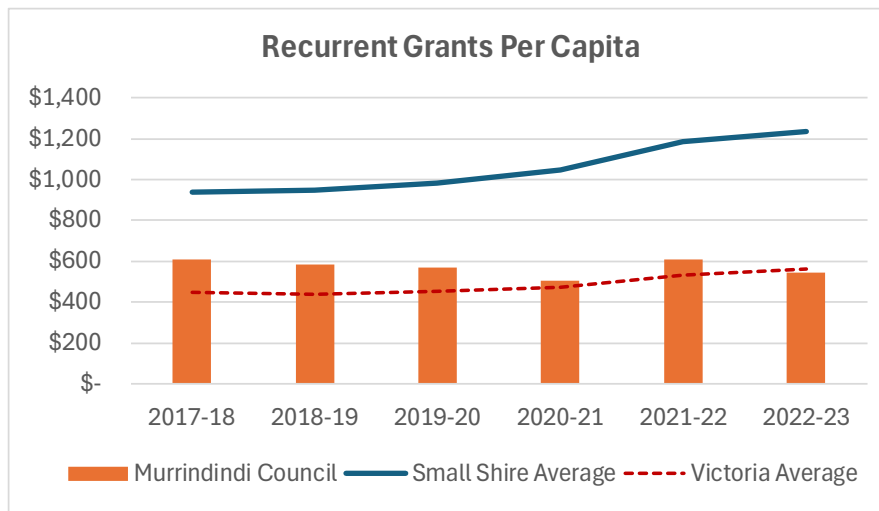


Chart – Recurrent Government Grants Per Capita (Source: [Know Your Council](#))

Despite Murrindindi Shire Council being classed as a Small Shire, it continues to receive less than half the recurrent government grants per capita compared to the state's Small Shires average. Curiously, some Large Rural Shires and Regional Cities in Victoria receive much greater per capita recurrent grants than Murrindindi, indicating fundamental flaws in the system for allocating Federal Assistance Grants to Victoria's 79 councils. This contradicts the Victorian Grants Commission's (VGC) stated philosophy of providing greater grant subsidies to the more needy smaller councils like Murrindindi.

The significant shortfall in grant funding experienced by Murrindindi Shire Council year on year continues to have financially devastating impacts, pointing to the need of an urgent review of the fairness and equity of the grants allocation model as applied to Murrindindi. It is evident that the formulas and adjusters applied by the VGC produce perverse results, with some councils benefiting disproportionately while others, like Murrindindi, are continually grossly underfunded. The table below shows that, had Murrindindi Shire Council received its fair share of recurrent grants, reflecting the Small Shire average, it would have received an additional \$44 million over the last six years, or an extra \$10.7 million in the last financial year, which would have been adequate to support Council's true cost base and financial sustainability.

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Murrindindi Council	\$ 610.62	\$ 584.98	\$ 569.74	\$ 504.67	\$ 608.18	\$ 543.30
Small Shire Average	\$ 937.94	\$ 946.61	\$ 982.60	\$ 1,048.61	\$ 1,183.90	\$ 1,235.80
Victoria Average	\$ 449.60	\$ 440.62	\$ 453.45	\$ 471.36	\$ 534.13	\$ 564.26
Murrindindi Population	14,561	14,737	14,872	15,139	15,353	15,482
Shortfall Per Capita	\$ 327.32	\$ 361.63	\$ 412.86	\$ 543.94	\$ 575.72	\$ 692.50
Total Shortfall	\$ 4,766,116	\$ 5,329,344	\$ 6,140,054	\$ 8,234,708	\$ 8,839,029	\$ 10,721,285

Table: Recurrent Government Grants Per Capita (Source: [Know Your Council](#))

Alternative Revenue Sources

For rural councils, unlike their metropolitan and regional counterparts, there are few alternative 'own sourced' revenue raising options outside of rates and charges. A recent study commissioned by Rural Councils Victoria into alternative revenue streams for rural councils, concludes:

"While rural councils have the opportunity to pursue a range of new or 'boutique' revenue sources, none of these are likely to generate income flows of sufficient magnitude to materially improve local government finances. The solution to the long

*term financial sustainability of councils is likely to require improved access to national tax revenues*⁸

Cost Shifting

The limits on rural councils' revenue raising are also exacerbated by the additional costs imposed on them via the decisions of other levels of government.

Local government is expected to comply with new government policies and regulations, and to provide an ever-increasing range of social, environmental and economic services and infrastructure to support and enhance the wellbeing of their communities. It is widely accepted that this expectation is impacting negatively on the financial sustainability of the sector.

Councils often become the service provider of last resort, when other levels of government or the private sector fail to provide adequate services or where services are transferred to local government without the necessary funds or the ability of councils to raise funds to sustain them.

Victorian Councils have long highlighted the effects of cost-shifting through the failure of the State to adequately fund the costs of services such as libraries, maternal and child health and school crossing supervision, with the net cost to councils increasing over time as the real value of funding diminishes.

Similarly, there is a well-documented failure to provide appropriate indexation of fees and charges prescribed under State legislation, for services undertaken by local government, such as statutory planning and building control, where the set fees fail to reflect the true cost to councils of providing these services.

Whilst these are often mentioned, there are many specific examples of cost-shifting in relation to the transfer of responsibility for services or assets, that are specific to individual councils. Cumulatively they represent a significant cost impost and contribute to the deterioration in the underlying financial position.

For example, Murrindindi Shire Council undertakes maintenance on behalf of the State Department of Transport and Planning (DTP) on roadsides and medians along State-controlled roads in all urban townships in the Shire. These works include mowing, garden maintenance, litter removal and street sweeping. The annual cost to Council for these works is currently \$94,108. Council receives an annual contribution from DTP of just \$11,000, or 12% of the total cost to Council. This contribution increased from an annual amount of \$9,500 in 2019. There has been no increase to this amount since.

Council provides building insurance cover for many building assets under the ownership of the Crown via the Department of Environment, Energy and Climate Action (DEECA). Council has no other role in the management or operations of these assets, which include public halls, sporting facilities and recreational assets typically managed by community committees under delegation from the Crown (DEECA). The cost of building insurance is prohibitive and often out of reach for these volunteer committees. The value of these assets (\$26.8 M) represents 15.3% of the total value of building assets insured by Council. For 2023/24 this component equates to \$99,080 in premium cost. Despite these assets being under the responsibility of the State, there is no contribution provided to Council toward this cost.

Changes in policy of other levels of government are another way in which costs are continually shifted to councils. Following a project to raise the height of the Eildon Dam Wall in 2005, the consortium that undertook the works agreed with the Water Storage Manager (Goulburn Murray Water) to build a new boat ramp adjacent to the Wall as a legacy for the community. As there had been community interest to manage the facility, GMW approached Council to use its powers under the Local Government Act 1989 to form a Committee of Management to manage the ramp operations and maintenance, using the proceeds from ramp parking fees. In order to facilitate this committee arrangement, Council agreed to take a license over the facility. This arrangement continued successfully over many years with proceeds from parking fees used by the Committee to fund maintenance and leverage grant funding to expand the ramps facilities.

In 2019 the Victorian Government introduced legislation to abolish parking fees for boat ramp use across Victoria. It provided compensation equivalent to just one year's parking fee proceeds. Without a means of raising revenue, the Committee disbanded. This has left Council managing and maintaining an asset it doesn't own, without a source of income to cover its costs, which amount to between \$25,000 and \$50,000 per annum depending on seasonal water levels in the lake.

The government's decision to increase the Superannuation Guarantee Levy, had to be absorbed within existing revenues. Unlike businesses, rate capping precludes councils from passing on these costs or raise additional revenue to cover them. This contributes to unsustainable cost pressures and the further erosion of essential services that Council can provide, as evidenced by growing community dissatisfaction.

Renewal burden

The shortfall in income, and the inability to generate true operating surpluses also severely impact the ability for small rural councils to adequately fund their future asset renewal needs.

The Chart below shows that assets under the ownership and/or management of Murrindindi Shire Council are deteriorating at a faster rate than they can be renewed. Over time this gap in renewal expenditure will have a flow on effect with increases in maintenance costs, the lowering of service levels provided by these assets and greater levels of expenditure needed to intervene and renew them in the future.

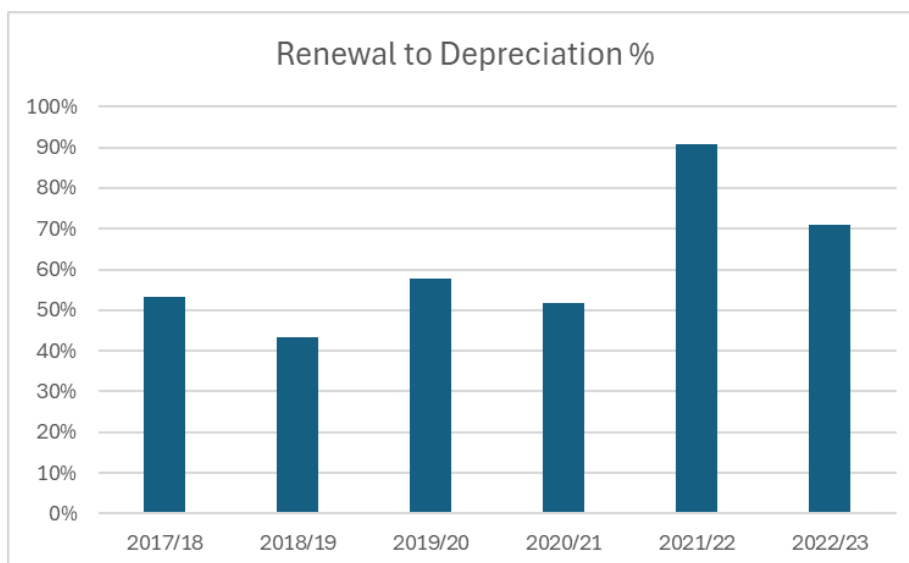


Chart – Murrindindi Shire Council renewal spend as a percentage of asset depreciation
(Source: Murrindindi Shire Council Annual Reports 2017/18 to 2022/23)

It is important to note that the increased renewal expenditure in 2021/22 and 2022/23 in the chart above reflects increases in Commonwealth funding received by Council for the renewal of road infrastructure, particularly bridges. It demonstrates Council's dependency on, and significant difference made by, external funding to arrest asset decline.

The Victorian Rate Cap has stripped the ability of Victorian councils to proactively address these asset renewal challenges.

By way of example, the Murrindindi Shire was one of the most severely impacted municipalities by the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires, with tragic loss of life and significant property losses, including many Council assets. Due to the scale of the disaster, the Victorian Government established the Victorian Bushfire Reconstruction and Recovery Authority to direct the re-building process. For Murrindindi Shire this rebuilding resulted in the expansion of many former assets and the gifting of many new assets leading to a significant expansion of the Council's asset base. The following chart shows Murrindindi's cumulative asset renewal funding gap and the growth in that gap from 2030, as the bushfire-related assets renewal requirement starts to have impact.

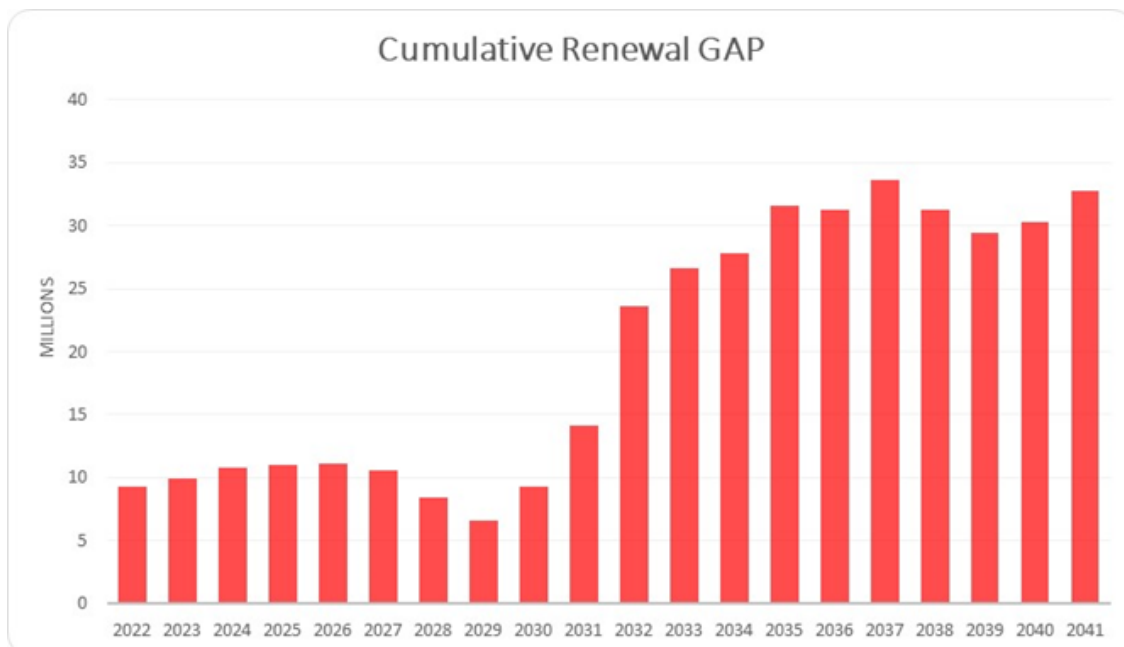


Chart: Murrindindi Shire Council's cumulative renewal gap and impact of new and gifted assets (Source: Murrindindi Shire Council Asset Management System)

Recognising this impact, in 2012 Council proactively embarked on a strategy of annual rate rises, with the aim of allocating a portion of this increase each year to an Infrastructure Reserve to help meet its future renewal challenges. The introduction of the Rate Cap by the State Government in 2016 brought Council's renewal funding strategy to a premature end, reducing the capacity of Council to take proactive steps to address this looming financial challenge.

Without the ability to raise funds to progressively apply to the Infrastructure Reserve, and with Council needing to continually fund annual asset renewal requirements, there is no capacity to meet future renewal needs without further financial support or removing assets from servicing the needs of the community, reducing overall liveability in the Shire

Borrowing

Borrowing is a prudent way to fund infrastructure projects, spreading costs over the generations that benefit from them. However, increasing underlying deficits reduce councils' unrestricted cash, diminishing their ability to borrow. For small rural councils, this is especially challenging as they struggle to generate surpluses. As FinPro highlights:

“Borrowings are not a sustainable solution for councils that have underlying deficits and with little or no growth as they will only work to further deteriorate financial sustainability.”⁹

And further:

“.. shire councils have limited ability to increase revenues to fund loan repayments which would then need to be funded by rates revenue, impacting their ability to fund service provision into the future.”¹⁰

Inequity in Grant Allocations

According to VAGO, in 2022-23 Victorian councils received \$2,608,270,000 in total government grants. Of this, around \$712M was through the Victorian Grants Commission (VGC) as Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants (CFAGs), which leaves a pool of \$1.896M of other government grants, including federal and state, capital and operational grants.

This submission has shown that the current system and formula adjusters applied by the VGC to allocate CFAGs to the 79 councils is flawed and in urgent need of a review, as the model produces for some councils like Murrindindi, perverse results and ingrained inequities which are amplified over the years. A superficial view or understanding of the performance of the VGC allocation model may lead to conclude this system is by and large working, which may hold true for a fair portion of the 79 councils, however a closer analysis of the outcomes across councils betrays its inherent flaws, which become more apparent when observed over long periods. The imperfect VGC model causes widening inequities, with a small number of councils at both ends of the distribution spectrum either benefiting disproportionately or being grossly short funded.

Despite the VGC's best endeavours and its stated intent to achieve equity and fairness in grant distribution through the use of adjuster formulas, the reality is that some small shire councils like Murrindindi receive zero added support compared to the state average on a per capita basis. The VGC model is predicated on the premise that funding be distributed not solely based on population but also on the specific needs and circumstances of each council. The adjusting factors in the distribution formulas are meant to account for the disparities across councils. Murrindindi endorses the VGC's philosophy, however the outcome does not reflect the stated intent, as evidenced by the gross underfunding received by Murrindindi Council.

Murrindindi appreciates the challenges associated with a wholesale review of the formula adjusters, as this may cause unintended widespread “shocks” in CFAG distribution across the 79 Victorian councils. In the absence of a perfect model for CFAG allocation, the government should consider making corrections targeted at the handful of councils at the margins of the grants distribution curve, to compensate those councils most disadvantaged by the current system.

⁹ FinPro 2024 Page ii

¹⁰ FinPro 2024 page 14

Unfortunately, the inequitable shortfall in recurrent funding experienced by Murrindindi Council, is also observed in the allocation of Total Government Grants, on a larger scale, further exacerbating Murrindindi's precarious financial position.

The influence of Political Representation on LGAs' Government Grant Allocations

The current system for awarding competitive grants to local councils is fundamentally flawed, as it heavily relies on the advocacy and influence of local Members of Parliament (MPs). This results in significant inequities, particularly for small rural councils like Murrindindi Shire.

Murrindindi Shire, which spans approximately 3,900 km², falls under the federal electorate of Indi and the state district of Eildon. It has only one Lower House State MP and one federal House of Representatives MP. These MPs are shared with multiple other Local Government Areas (LGAs), and neither MP is a member of the governing parties at the state or federal level. In contrast, many urban councils have multiple MPs -up to twenty- representing them across the political spectrum at both levels of government, so they have direct influence into government regardless of who wins the elections. This disparity in representation inherently disadvantages some councils, as their limited political leverage translates to fewer opportunities for advocacy and securing grants.

Appendix 1 displays the number of State and Federal Members of Parliament (Lower House only) and their political parties for each of the 79 Victorian Councils. Some LGAs enjoy the full attention of Federal MPs whose jurisdictions cover very small footprints in km² and a single LGA. This means they are fully dedicated to that Council, can easily travel its full area in a couple of hours and can be easily and swiftly briefed on all key priorities and projects. These MPs representing single LGAs or a couple of LGAs with small geographical footprints, can focus more specifically on the local needs, leading to more effective advocacy and higher numbers and value of grants.

Conversely, it is unrealistic to expect the only federal local MP representing Murrindindi Shire in the electorate of Indi, to effectively advocate for our local projects funding as well as for the other 11 diverse LGAs covering a vast area of 29,187 km².

Similarly, the State district of Eildon (Liberal) covers an area of 10,061 km² encompassing all or part of the municipalities of Murrindindi Shire Council, Mansfield Shire Council, Unincorporated Land, Whittlesea City Council, Nillumbik Shire Council and Yarra Ranges Shire Council.

This imbalance in political representation of LGAs results in undesirable outcomes where the allocation of critical funding is determined on advocacy by the local MPs, their political connections and influence rather than real need or equity. The VAGO report on Total Government Grants for Victoria indicates that LGAs represented by Labor MPs tend to receive more grants.

Consequently, small shires like Murrindindi consistently receive fewer and lower-value grants, facing disproportionate financial sustainability challenges. The current process undermines the principles of fair and equitable resource distribution, leaving some councils struggling to meet their communities' needs.

Inequities and bias in grant allocations

It would be fair for the public to assume that councils experiencing population growth receive more proportional funding than those LGAs whose population has declined. This is not the

case. An analysis of the Total Government Grants Received overlayed with population numbers over a period from 2018 to 2023 shows that some councils have received significant increases in grant funding despite having lost large numbers of residents.

Council Area	MPs	Total Grants Received 2018	Total Grants Received 2023	\$ Increase 2018-23	Population Growth 2018-23
Brimbank City Council	16	\$ 30,912,000	\$ 43,607,000	\$ 12,695,000	- 10,931
Boroondara City Council	10	\$ 18,609,000	\$ 24,668,000	\$ 6,059,000	- 4,849
Banyule City Council	6	\$ 15,697,000	\$ 24,366,000	\$ 8,669,000	- 43
Hobsons Bay City Council	6	\$ 15,409,000	\$ 21,531,000	\$ 6,122,000	- 1,412
Knox City Council	6	\$ 27,980,000	\$ 34,717,000	\$ 6,737,000	- 693
Mitchell Shire Council	10	\$ 17,324,000	\$ 39,939,000	\$ 22,615,000	9,167
Moira Shire Council	4	\$ 17,038,000	\$ 25,784,000	\$ 8,746,000	865
Benalla Rural City Council	2	\$ 8,359,000	\$ 19,178,000	\$ 10,819,000	371
Murrindindi Shire Council	2	\$ 9,783,000	\$ 16,326,000	\$ 6,543,000	921

Table – LGAs, Number of Federal and State MPs, value of government grants received in 2018 and 2023, increase in value of grants, population growth or decline.

The table above displays a selection of councils with their respective government grants allocation over the 6-year period. As can be seen, five councils who have seen a reduction in population (in a few cases a drastic decline), presumably experiencing lower demand for services and infrastructure upgrades, have collectively received an additional \$40.2 million in grants. Again, Murrindindi Shire Council has received a lower increase in grants despite its 6% population growth, further exacerbating the funding gap and undermining its financial sustainability.

The issue here is not just of scarce government funding, but inappropriate distribution of the funding pool. Therefore, a major part of the solution to the financial sustainability of local government must consider how the current pool of funding is actually allocated to ensure the more needy LGAs receive their fair share, as well as an overall increase in the total grant funding pool.

Grant Funding the right projects

An important consideration for the allocation of government funding both at the state and federal levels, is the systemic preference for funding flashy new assets for ribbon cutting and photo opportunities, rather than funding basic infrastructure renewals and maintenance. Small rural councils like Murrindindi lack the resources to operate and maintain new facilities, fund the co-contribution required for new assets, or prepare business cases and complex grant funding applications. Hence we cannot compete fairly for large grants. A more equitable funding program would recognise the basic funding needs of small councils delivering modest services and cost-effective solutions. This should provide larger pools of funding to cover the cost of renewing basic infrastructure such as roads, bridges, libraries and maternal and child health centres, rather than \$50-100 million dollar leisure centres or galleries in already well-served areas.

Conclusion

Despite its proximity to metropolitan Melbourne, the Murrindindi Shire is geographically isolated making it challenging to attract investment, businesses and jobs comparable to adjacent municipalities. Further, its ageing and dispersed population, combined with high

visitation rates, and more frequent natural disasters creates extra demands for local government services and infrastructure that are becoming increasingly difficult to fund.

Whilst operating efficiently and frugally, including sharing resources and services with adjoining councils, Murrindindi's fiscal capacity is constrained by Federal and State funding mechanisms that restrict Council's revenue raising capacity. Benchmarked performance measures of financial sustainability and community satisfaction with service delivery show that Murrindindi falls below the average standards achieved by similar Councils.

Underlying operating deficits, the depletion of discretionary cash reserves and a widening asset renewal gap have undermined the Council's financial sustainability and its capacity to meet the current and needs of its communities. Failures in State and Federal Government policies to recognise the true cost base of local government, the financial impact of shifting services and costs on to local councils and the outdated, restrictive and flawed funding models, deprive some councils like Murrindindi, of its fair share of tax revenues. This is self-defeating, as it diminishes the capacity of Council to implement State and National priorities.

The current system of grant allocation, influenced heavily by local MPs' advocacy and political affiliations, is inequitable and fails to address the genuine needs of all LGAs. Smaller councils, particularly those in large, sparsely populated areas like Murrindindi Shire within the Indi electorate, are disadvantaged due to their limited political representation and vast territories. To rectify this imbalance, grants should be allocated based on thorough needs assessments and ground-truthing, ensuring fair and equitable distribution of resources that truly reflect the unique challenges and requirements of each LGA.

Recommendations:

Murrindindi Shire Council proposes the following recommendations for consideration by the Committee:

1. Recognise the true cost base of local government in the establishment of the Commonwealth funding pool for financial assistance grants. This needs to include an adjustment to redress the quantum of the cumulative funding shortfall to date and appropriate indexation based on the revised cost index.
2. Provide greater flexibility in the Victorian rate cap setting mechanism to recognize the financial risks individual councils face, rather than the current one-size-fits-all approach.
3. Increase the total Commonwealth funding pool for local government and maintain or expand the current funding streams that support asset renewal – Roads to Recovery, Bridge Renewal Program, Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program.
4. Redress the criteria used by the State to allocate the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants, to recognise the limited income generating options of small rural councils and their higher cost base due to lower population density.
5. Create an extra Commonwealth funding pool quarantined for rural councils to help address the financial challenges associated with the disproportionate effect of climate change and contribute to the significant out-of-pocket costs of natural disasters. This

could comprise a third component of the Federal Assistance Grants in addition to the General Purpose and Local Roads Grants.

6. Urgently implement a more equitable and transparent grant allocation system based on genuine needs rather than political influence, ensuring all councils, regardless of their political representation, have fair access to necessary funding.
7. Establish a more equitable funding program that prioritises the renewal and maintenance of basic infrastructure over the construction of new, high-profile assets. This program should provide sufficient funding to small rural councils to support essential services and cost-effective solutions
8. Design grant allocation guidelines that consider the unique challenges of smaller and rural councils like Murrindindi, such as limited resources, maintaining extensive infrastructure over large areas with limited population bases. Lift the burden of application processes for smaller councils to ensure they receive adequate support.
9. Establish an independent body tasked with evaluating and publicly reporting on the integrity of the federal and state grant allocation process for local government, to ensure that funding provides the best value for money and reaches the most deserving and disadvantaged councils, based on objective criteria of fairness and equity.

Appendix 1

- a) **Federal Electorates and number of LGAs represented.**

Electorate	Size km²	Federal MP	Federal Party	Number of LGAs	LGAs
Wills	46	Peter Khalil	Labor	1	Merri-bek
Aston	113	Mary Doyle	Labor	1	Knox
Scullin	116	Andrew Giles	Labor	1	Whittlesea
Calwell	265	Maria Vamvakinou	Labor	1	Hume
Holt	266	Cassandra Fernando	Labor	1	Casey
Lalor	493	Joanne Ryan	Labor	1	Wyndham
Corio	773	Richard Marles	Labor	1	Greater Geelong
Goldstein	50	Zoe Daniel	Independent	2	
Kooyong	55	Monique Ryan	Independent	2	
Cooper	60	Ged Kearney	Labor	2	
Chisholm	65	Carina Garland	Labor	2	
Deakin	79	Michael Sukkar	Liberal	2	
Bruce	95	Julian Hill	Labor	2	
Jagajaga	104	Kate Thwaites	Labor	2	
Fraser	106	Daniel Mulino	Labor	2	
Gellibrand	124	Tim Watts	Labor	2	
Dunkley	152	Jodie Belyea	Labor	2	
Isaacs	155	Mark Dreyfus	Labor	2	
Gorton	540	Brendan O'Connor	Labor	2	
La Trobe	748	Jason Wood	Liberal	2	
Flinders	871	Zoe McKenzie	Liberal	2	
Casey	2,466	Aaron Violi	Liberal	2	
Higgins	41	Michelle Ananda-Raja	Labor	3	
Macnamara	41	Josh Burns	Labor	3	
Menzies	184	Keith Wolahan	Liberal	3	
Hawke	1,842	Sam Rae	Labor	3	
Melbourne	40	Adam Bandt	Greens	4	
Hotham	83	Clare O'Neil	Labor	4	
McEwen	2,670	Rob Mitchell	Labor	4	
Corangamite	5,441	Libby Coker	Labor	4	
Bendigo	5,496	Lisa Chesters	Labor	4	
Gippsland	33,182	Darren Chester	National	4	
Maribyrnong	64	Bill Shorten	Labor	5	
Nicholls	14,768	Sam Birrell	National	5	
Ballarat	4,322	Catherine King	Labor	6	
Monash	8,879	Russell Broadbent	Liberal / Ind	7	
Wannon	33,419	Dan Tehan	Liberal	9	
Indi	29,187	Helen Haines	Independent	12	
Mallee	81,962	Anne Webster	National	12	

Source – various

b) The Federal Seat of Indi and corresponding State Districts and LGAs

LGA	State District	State MP Party	State MP	Federal Electorate	Federal MP Party	Federal MP
Indigo Shire Council	Benambra	Liberal	Bill Tilley	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Towong Shire Council	Benambra	Liberal	Bill Tilley	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Wodonga City Council	Benambra	Liberal	Bill Tilley	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Mansfield Shire Council	Eildon	Liberal	Cindy McLeish	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Murrindindi Shire Council	Eildon	Liberal	Cindy McLeish	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Unincorporated Land (victoria)	Eildon	Liberal	Cindy McLeish	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Whittlesea City Council	Eildon	Liberal	Cindy McLeish	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Benalla Rural City Council	Euroa	Nationals	Annabelle Cleeland	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Strathbogie Shire Council	Euroa	Nationals	Annabelle Cleeland	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
East Gippsland Shire Council	Gippsland East	Nationals	Tim Bull	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Alpine Shire Council	Ovens Valley	Nationals	Tim McCurdy	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Unincorporated Land (victoria)	Ovens Valley	Nationals	Tim McCurdy	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines
Wangaratta Rural City Council	Ovens Valley	Nationals	Tim McCurdy	Indi	Independent	Helen Haines

c) The State District of Eildon and LGAs covered.

LGA	State District	State MP Party	State MP
Murrindindi Shire Council	Eildon	Liberal	Cindy McLeish
Mansfield Shire Council	Eildon	Liberal	Cindy McLeish
Unincorporated Land (victoria)	Eildon	Liberal	Cindy McLeish
Whittlesea City Council	Eildon	Liberal	Cindy McLeish
Nilumbik Shire Council	Eildon	Liberal	Cindy McLeish
Yarra Ranges Shire Council	Eildon	Liberal	Cindy McLeish

d) Number of Members of Parliament (lower House) by LGA.

Lower House MPs Per LGA Council Area	Victoria State Government					Subtotal MPs	Federal Government					Subtotal MPs	TOTAL MPs
	Labor	Liberal	Nats	Greens	Indep		Labor	Liberal	Nats	Greens	Indep		
Alpine Shire Council			1			1					1	1	2
Ararat Rural City Council	1		1			2		2				2	4
Ballarat City Council	3					3	3					3	6
Banyule City Council	3					3	3					3	6
Bass Coast Shire Council	1					1		1				1	2
Baw Baw Shire Council		1				1		1				1	2
Bayside City Council		2				2					2	2	4
Benalla Rural City Council			1			1					1	1	2
Boroondara City Council	2	3				5	2				3	5	10
Borough of Queenscliffe	1					1	1					1	2
Brimbank City Council	8					8	8					8	16
Buloke Shire Council			1			1			1			1	2
Campaspe Shire Council			2			2			2			2	4
Cardinia Shire Council	5	3				8		8				8	16
Casey City Council	8	2				10	7	3				10	20
Central Goldfields Shire Council	1					1			1			1	2
Colac Otway Shire Council		1				1		1				1	2
Corangamite Shire Council	1	2				3		3				3	6
Darebin City Council	3					3	3					3	6
East Gippsland Shire Council			2			2			1		1	2	4
Frankston City Council	3					3	3					3	6
Gannawarra Shire Council			1			1			1			1	2
Glen Eira City Council	5	3				8	5				3	8	16
Glenelg Shire Council		1	1			2		2				2	4
Golden Plains Shire Council	6					6	6					6	12
Greater Bendigo City Council	2		1			3	3					3	6
Greater Dandenong City Council	9					9	9					9	18
Greater Geelong City Council	7					7	7					7	14
Greater Shepparton City Council			3			3			3			3	6
Hepburn Shire Council	2					2	2					2	4
Hindmarsh Shire Council			1			1			1			1	2
Hobsons Bay City Council	3					3	3					3	6
Horsham Rural City Council			1			1			1			1	2
Hume City Council	7					7	7					7	14
Indigo Shire Council		1				1					1	1	2
Kingston City Council	5	1				6	6					6	12
Knox City Council	2	1				3	3					3	6
Latrobe City Council			4			4		2	2			4	8
Loddon Shire Council	3		1			4			4			4	8
Macedon Ranges Shire Council	2					2	2					2	4
Manningham City Council		2			1	3		3				3	6
Mansfield Shire Council		1				1					1	1	2
Maribyrnong City Council	3					3	3					3	6
Maroondah City Council	1	2			1	4		4				4	8
Melbourne City Council	2			5		7	4			3		7	14
Melton City Council	7					7	7					7	14
Merri-bek City Council	3			2		5	4			1		5	10
Mildura Rural City Council			1			1			1			1	2
Mitchell Shire Council	2		3			5	4		1			5	10
Moira Shire Council			2			2			2			2	4
Monash City Council	6					6	6					6	12
Moonee Valley City Council	2			1		3	3					3	6
Moorabool Shire Council	5					5	5					5	10
Mornington Peninsula Shire Council	1	3				4	1	3				4	8
Mount Alexander Shire Council	4					4	4					4	8
Moyne Shire Council		1	1			2		2				2	4
Murrindindi Shire Council		1				1					1	1	2
Nillumbik Shire Council	5	3				8	6	2				8	16
Northern Grampians Shire Council	1		1			2			2			2	4
Port Phillip City Council	1	2		2		5	4			1		5	10
Pyrenees Shire Council	3					3	1	1	1			3	6
South Gippsland Shire Council			2			2		1	1			2	4
Southern Grampians Shire Council			1			1		1				1	2
Stonnington City Council		1		1		2	2					2	4
Strathbogie Shire Council			2			2			1		1	2	4
Surf Coast Shire Council	1	2				3	2	1				3	6
Swan Hill Rural City Council			3			3			3			3	6
Towong Shire Council		1				1					1	1	2
Unincorporated Land (victoria)	1	2	1			4		2			2	4	8
Wangaratta Rural City Council			1			1					1	1	2
Warrnambool City Council		1				1		1				1	2
Wellington Shire Council			3			3		1	2			3	6
West Wimmera Shire Council			1			1			1			1	2
Whitehorse City Council	7	1			2	10	3	5			2	10	20
Whittlesea City Council	6	2				8	7				1	8	16
Wodonga City Council		1				1					1	1	2
Wyndham City Council	5					5	5					5	10
Yarra City Council	1			2		3	1			2		3	6
Yarra Ranges Shire Council	1	4				5		5				5	10
Yarriambiack Shire Council			2			2			2			2	4
Total	161	51	45	13	4	274	155	54	34	7	23	274	548