COVERING 1687 KM² THE CAIRNS REGIONAL COUNCIL AREA IS THREE TIMES AS BIG AS THE COUNTRY OF SINGAPORE.
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WHY DO WE NEED COUNCIL?

There are three tiers of government in Australia, with each having a specific set of functions and responsibilities. All levels of government put rules and systems in place to benefit the community as a whole.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
(also called the Australian Government or Commonwealth Government)

- Decides on matters that affect the whole country.
- Comprises the Prime Minister and a team of ministers, each of whom must be a member of the Australian Parliament (which comprises the House of Representatives and the Senate). The Australian Public Service carries out the decisions of the federal government.
- Examples of federal responsibilities include:
  - national laws
  - telecommunications
  - postal services
  - foreign affairs
  - immigration
  - taxation
  - welfare system (social security, pensions etc)
  - customs
  - defence & national security
  - trade and customs
  - seven offshore territories.

STATE GOVERNMENT

- Each of Australia’s six states and two mainland territories (Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory) has its own locally-elected government.
- Decides on matters that affect each state or territory.
- The leader is the Premier (states), Chief Minister (territories).
- Examples of responsibilities include:
  - public hospitals
  - police, fire and ambulance services
  - main roads
  - conservation
  - education
  - railways.
Local governments (also known as local councils) operate in the six states and the Northern Territory. (The Australian Capital Territory does not have its own local government.)

Local government is controlled by the state or territory government above them.

There are more than 700 separate local governments in Australia, and their areas may be known as regions, shires, cities, towns or municipalities.

Each council plays an important role in improving the liveability of their communities by providing a range of important services and facilities.

The leader is the Mayor.

Examples of local government responsibilities in Queensland include:
- community infrastructure – parks, playgrounds, gardens, sporting fields, footpaths, cycleways etc.
- arts and cultural services and facilities – libraries, civic events, community celebrations, performing and visual arts centres etc
- building regulation and development controls
- sewerage and wastewater treatment
- water supply
- waste collection, disposal and recycling
- cemeteries
- animal management
- town planning and land use management
- local roads, kerbing and drainage and
- building approvals.

The federal and state governments are established under the Australian Constitution of 1901. Councils are set up by state legislation. In Queensland, their powers come mainly from the Local Government Act.
WHAT DO COUNCILS DO?

Cairns Regional Council provides community services and facilities, and it is also responsible for making and enforcing local laws. Traditionally, councils have provided services such as roads, water supply and sewerage, but more and more they are becoming involved in the social, economic and cultural development of their communities, and in improving local living environments.
LOOKING AFTER ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROADS, PARKS AND PUBLIC WORKS
- building new roads, bridges and footpaths
- controlling traffic flow
- providing and maintaining car parks
- maintaining street lighting and traffic lights
- building and maintaining community/neighbourhood centres and other public facilities and
- caring for parks and gardens.

WATER AND SEWERAGE
Councils collect and treat sewage and trade waste from industries. Councils care for the local water supply by:
- storing and treating water for drinking
- piping water to homes, businesses and factories and
- collecting and treating residential and industrial wastewater (sewage)
- removing stormwater through the drainage network.

FLOOD CONTROL
Councils reduce the risk of flood damage by:
- building drainage systems
- constructing levee banks and
- controlling development on flood plains.
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Councils are responsible for regulating activities that affect the quality of the environment.

LAND USE
Councils control and regulate how land is used in their area. They decide:
• where commercial development takes place
• where housing developments should go
• what areas are protected as bushland and reserves and
• how many buildings can go in a certain area.

WASTE DISPOSAL
Our communities generate large amounts of waste. Councils:
• arrange for household and industrial waste to be collected, sorted and recycled
• operate transfer stations (waste collection) and waste recycling facilities and
• clean streets, footpaths, parks and other public areas.

LAND AND PEST MANAGEMENT
Councils play an active part in protecting, enhancing and restoring natural areas while maintaining the environment’s biodiversity values. Councils:
• control declared pest animals and noxious weeds
• revegetate local sites
• undertake controlled burns to reduce the risk of wildfires, and
• encourage residents to plant suitable native trees in urban backyards.

BUILDING CONTROL
Councils regulate most types of building activity and structural work. This includes new buildings, alterations and extensions, removals and demolition, carports and sheds, patios, swimming pools and spas. Anyone who wants to do building work needs to obtain approval before starting construction. Council can give this approval.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Councils provide a wide range of services and facilities, including public libraries, community halls and neighbourhood centres, and activities for youth, seniors and multi-cultural communities. They also work in partnership with other levels of government through programs designed to enhance community wellbeing.

RECREATION AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Some councils support arts activities, festivals and other special events. Many councils provide:
- libraries and art galleries
- community events
- public spaces for community use
- entertainment centres
- parks, public gardens and playing fields
- swimming pools and tennis courts
- boating facilities and
- sports centres.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY
Councils help keep their communities healthy by:
- preparing for and responding to natural disasters
- controlling mosquito breeding
- destroying rats and mice in public areas
- making sure public buildings are clean
- providing public toilets
- registering dogs and cats, and collecting stray animals, and
- ensuring buildings are safe and well built.

PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH
Councils also encourage and attract businesses to establish, invest and diversify in their area, which in turn creates jobs for local people.
There are five main ways in which councils raise money to fund their facilities and services.

**Rates:** A form of general taxation by which most of Council’s revenue is raised. Rates are levied against residential and commercial land values (these values are set by the Queensland government), to finance the general functions of council.

**Utilities charges:** Usually consumer-based. In other words, they are charges paid for services received such as water, sewerage and rubbish collection.

**Grants and subsidies:** Councils receive money from state and federal governments. This may be via grants. On some occasions councils can decide how that money will be spent; on other occasions the grant is for a specific purpose such as a new building or piece of major public infrastructure. Councils also receive funding to help them meet some of the costs of providing infrastructure such as water supply and sewerage systems. Those subsidies usually represent a percentage of the cost of the project.

**Fees:** Some council services involve a fee, including dog registrations, swimming pool entry fees, building approvals, parking fines, and waste disposal charges, to defray the cost of administering and processing licences etc.

**Loans:** Like individuals and businesses, councils often have to borrow money for major projects.
Chief Executive Officer
Every council employs a Chief Executive Officer (in some councils, this role may be called a General Manager), who is the link between council and its employees. Their job is to:
• provide executive leadership to the organisation
• implement council policies and decisions
• manage council operations and
• keep councillors informed.

Other occupations
Councils are often the biggest employer in their respective communities. They comprise a large, multi-disciplinary workforce with many different roles involved in delivering a wide range of services and functions.
Occupations include:
• planners and engineers
• accountants and clerical officers
• road workers and gardeners
• mechanics, plumbers and electricians
• librarians and lifeguards
• animal control officers
• parking and security officers
• laboratory technicians and
• computer programmers, and
• surveyors.
Councillors are elected to represent the interests of everyone in the community. Their role is to make decisions relating to facilities and services in their local area. They make local laws to help provide a safe and orderly community.
Councillors have regular meetings at which they make decisions and discuss local issues. Meetings are held at the council chambers. The Mayor presides at council meetings and represents the council on formal occasions. As well as council meetings, Councillors attend committee meetings. Each committee deals with specific matters, (see p.8). Members of the public can attend all council and committee meetings.

E lecting your council

A council consists of a Mayor and Councillors. The people who live in each local government division choose who they want to be their representative on their council and they also vote for the Mayor. Local government elections in Queensland are held every four years (the next one is due in 2020).

Voting

As with state and federal elections, voting is compulsory at council elections. Any person on the electoral roll must vote.

Who can stand for council?

Anyone can stand for election as a Councillor if they:

• are an Australian citizen on the electoral roll
• live in the area and
• are not disqualified for specific reasons such as bankruptcy.

How can I have my say?

Councils represent the interests of everyone in the community. It is important for councils to work together with their communities to decide what is needed locally. Councils must consult their communities on local laws, as well as on their corporate plan, the document which sets the directions for what each local council is planning to do.

Locals can have their say when their council asks for feedback. They can also attend council meetings, inspect public documents, and meet with their local Councillor.

HOW DO I FIND OUT MORE?

• Obtain a copy of Council’s Corporate Plan or Annual Report.
• Attend a council meeting.
• Speak to your local Councillor.
• Visit the Council website (for Cairns, this is www.cairns.qld.gov.au).
• Check with your local library for books and publications.
ABOUT CAIRNS REGIONAL COUNCIL

Cairns Regional Council is established under the Local Government Act 2009. The elected council is the law-making body and consists of the Mayor and 9 other Councillors who each represent a division. The administration is headed by the Chief Executive Officer. Cairns Regional Council currently has more than 1,200 staff and an annual budget of more than $287 million.

**ADMINISTRATION**

The administration of Council is divided into the following 6 departments. Each department is headed by a General Manager and each reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer:

**HUMAN RESOURCES & ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE**
- Human Resource Management
- Learning and Organisational Development
- Workplace Health and Safety
- Disaster Management
- Governance

**INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES**
- Building and Facilities Management
- Cairns Works Maintenance
- Cairns Works Construction
- Capital Projects Delivery
- Infrastructure Planning

**FINANCE**
- Information Services
- Finance
- Cairns Shared Services (incorporating the Customer Service Centre)

**COMMUNITY, SPORT & CULTURAL SERVICES**
- Cairns Libraries
- Parks and Leisure
- Community Development
- Cultural Services
- Sports facilities

**PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT (INC. LOCAL LAWS)**
- Regulatory Services
- Strategic Planning and Approvals

**WATER & WASTE**
- Infrastructure
- Operations
- Business Development & Compliance
- Waste
ELECTED MEMBERS: MAYOR & COUNCILLORS

The Councillors represent nine divisions, and each Councillor is elected by eligible voters in each division. The Mayoralty is decided on a majority popular vote across the entire local government area which has over 74,900 enrolled voters. Local government elections are held every 4 years across Queensland.

Committees
To help with the enormous amount of business Council has to consider, there are six standing committees. These committees enable Councillors to discuss complex and strategic issues at length, with final decisions made at Ordinary meetings of the full Council. The six committees are:

- INFRASTRUCTURE
  - Building and Facilities Management
  - Cairns Works Maintenance
  - Cairns Works Construction
  - Capital Projects Delivery
  - Infrastructure Planning

- COMMUNITY, SPORT & CULTURAL SERVICES
  - Cairns Libraries
  - Parks and Leisure
  - Community Development
  - Cultural Services
  - Sports facilities

- WATER & WASTE
  - Infrastructure
  - Operations
  - Business Development & Compliance
  - Waste

Councillors who are Committee members meet with senior staff in the lead up to the Ordinary meetings (held monthly). The committees discuss specific matters placed before them by staff from relevant council departments, and make recommendations to the full council.

For more information on the current Mayor or to find out who your Divisional Councillor is, visit www.cairns.qld.gov.au/council/mayor-and-councillors
COUNCIL MEETINGS

Council conducts Ordinary and Committee meetings each month. All meetings are open to the public unless a Closed session is declared. Meetings are attended by the committee members (or all Councillors in the case of Ordinary meetings), the Chief Executive Officer (or representative), the General Managers, and, where necessary, other Council officers. The Mayor is a delegate member of all committees and Chair of the Ordinary meeting.

Matters discussed at Committee level do not become resolutions of Council until the recommendations of the committee are adopted and carried at an Ordinary meeting.

Special meetings are called when Council needs to consider extra-ordinary business items, including the handing down of the annual budget.

HOW A COUNCIL MEETING IS CONDUCTED

The Mayor acts as the impartial chair of all Council meetings. During the meeting, Council considers reports from the committees, delivered by the respective committee chairs.

Items are discussed and debated, with Council deciding whether to adopt the committee’s recommendations or carry an alternative recommendation. It is usual practice for Councillors to raise any recommendations from committees that they wish to be discussed. All committee recommendations that have not otherwise been amended by Council are then carried in a block resolution.

Some items may be deferred, and others may have recommendations amended. Some report items are included “for information”. These items do not represent a decision, and do not require action by Council; they are simply an update on an issue Council is following or investigating. Once the report has been adopted, all recommendations become resolutions that will be implemented by staff.

A motion:

All decisions must start as motions. A motion is simply a proposal. Councillors can move a motion relating to a recommendation, which may involve an amendment or deferment.

Once a motion has been outlined by a Councillor, the Mayor will call for another Councillor to “second” it. Without a “seconder”, the motion does not proceed. This in an initial test of support for the proposal. Once it has been seconded, the motion is open to discussion.

If there is no discussion, it is put to the vote. If there is discussion, Council moves into the rules of debate, during which time speakers for and against the motion are given time to air their views in order (ie one for, then one against). Councillors may speak once, for up to five minutes.

The Councillor who moved the motion is given the final say through “right of reply”. The vote is taken.

Each Councillor, including the Mayor, has one vote. For a motion to be successful (or “carried”), it must be approved by the majority of Councillors. If carried, a motion becomes a resolution. In other words, Council has resolved to carry out the recommendation.

Point of order:

During a debate, a Councillor may call a point of order. This relates to the behaviour of the person speaking and is a claim that person has strayed from the rules of debate. (These agreed rules for the conduct of debate are called “standing orders”.)
COUNCIL EMBLEMS

Council has a very strong public identity and reputation that is visually presented through clear and consistent visual branding. Council’s branding suite comprises the official logo, crest and floral emblem.

**Logo:** Council’s logo was adopted in 2008, following the amalgamation of Cairns City Council and Douglas Shire Council (which subsequently de-amalgamated in 2014). The logo design features the leaf of the Queensland Fan Palm, Licuala ramsayii, which is endemic to tropical rainforests across the entire footprint of the Council area.
- The green upper leaf represents the mountain range and rainforest clad coastline
- The lower blue leaf elements represent the ocean, the reef and the community’s connection with both elements of nature.
- The dynamic splash at the heart of the leaf design represents the festive spirit of the Cairns regional community.

**Crest:** The crest is the official symbol of the Council. It is used for ceremonial applications, such as the Council Chambers and official City documents such as international agreements and civic events. The crest’s colours are gold, blue and green. The crest features:
- picks and shovels, symbolising the historical significance of mining to the region (left)
- stylised bales of commerce and industry (centre)
- sugar cane (right)
- foliage depicting the region’s diverse range of flora
- waves for the city’s close proximity to the Great Barrier Reef
- a sun burst for the tropics

**Floral emblem:** The Golden Penda (Xanthostemon chrysanthus) is the city’s official floral emblem. It is one of the tropical north’s most splendid flowering trees and bursts into yellow bloom several times a year.
Geography
The Cairns Regional Council local government area encompasses 1687 km² of land on a narrow coastal strip between the Great Dividing Range and the Coral Sea. It extends from the Eubenangee Swamp (near Mirriwinni) in the south to the Macalister Range (near Ellis Beach) in the north. The region is part of Australia’s Wet Tropics and is framed by the lush World Heritage listed Wet Tropics rainforest to the west and north and the Coral Sea and World Heritage listed Great Barrier Reef Marine Park to the east. These attributes make the region a world renowned tourist destination.

Cairns city is the principal centre of the region and is centrally located along the coastal strip with sub-regions to the north and south consisting predominantly good quality agricultural land and areas of high ecological significance. The region is an important gateway to the nearby Atherton Tablelands, Daintree and Wet Tropics rainforest, and the outback Savannah region beyond the Great Dividing Range. The Russell, Mulgrave and Barron Rivers are the main river systems within the region. The region also includes a number of offshore islands: Snapper, Fitzroy, Green and the Frankland Islands.
European settlement

Officially founded in 1876 and named after the State Governor of the day, Sir William Wellington Cairns, it wasn’t until 1903 that Cairns was formally declared a town with a registered population of 3,500. Initial white settlement in the region in the 1860s was driven by beche de mer (sea cumumber) fishing however it was the discovery of gold to the north (Palmer River field) and Atherton Tableland (Hodginkson River field) that saw the population begin to climb.

Throughout the 1870s and early 1880s European and Chinese settlers opened up the region to agriculture generating a large enough population base for the borough of Cairns to be declared a municipality and for the alderman to elect the first mayor, R.A. Kingsford, in 1885. The development of the Cairns to Herberton rail line in 1886, and subsequent expansion from Redlynch to Myola, is widely considered the catalyst for the city’s expansion as it made travel through the difficult terrain easier as well as attracting a large number of immigrants involved in the construction. These immigrants went on to settle in the region and were responsible for establishing the sugarcane industry, predominantly in the low lands, and extensive fruit orchards on the cooler tableland.

The Cairns region is the traditional land of Bama Aboriginal people and continues to be home to Aboriginal people from three main language groups and 15 clan groups. About 9 percent of the region’s population is Indigenous - one of the highest populations of First People in Australia.
SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL MILESTONES FOR CAIRNS

1876 – decision made to create a community on the banks of Trinity Bay
1879 – Cairns Divisional Board formed
1902 – Cairns Divisional Board becomes Cairns Municipal Council
1903 – Cairns proclaimed a town
1906 – local Harbour Board founded
1909 – The Cairns Post newspaper opened
1911 – the town’s first water supply opened
1912 – the brick and timber Cairns District Hospital started accepting patients
1913 – the first Mulgrave Shire Council Chambers is built at 51 The Esplanade (now TTNQ visitors centre)
1923 (12 October) – Cairns proclaimed a city and Cairns Municipal Council becomes Cairns City Council
1925 – public electricity supply turned on
1925 – Cairns High School and Technical College opens to students
1927 – Cyclone Willis causes widespread destruction
1930 – the first Cairns City Council Chambers is built in Abbott Street (now the city library)
1935 – the South American cane toad was introduced
1935 – Barron Falls Hydro Electricity scheme begins providing power for a major industrial expansion. The Barron Gorge Hydroelectric Station came on line in 1963
1936 – 4CA becomes the City’s first radio station

1939-1945 – Cairns was used during World War Two as a base for Australian and Allied, especially American, troops destined for the Pacific arena. The fall of Singapore heralded a mass evacuation of the north with more than 7000 people leaving the region; many never returned

1947 (September) – the corvette HMAS Warrnambool collided with a sea mine killing 3 crew and injuring 86 others. 2000 mines were cleared from shipping lanes over the next 2 years.

1954 (March) – Queen Elizabeth 2 visited Cairns
1956 – strong winds from Cyclone Agnes damage vegetation and property
1956 – the Olympic torch passed through on its way to the Melbourne Games
1958 – sewering of the City began
1962 – the Green Island Jetty was opened in an event that has since become the annual Cairns Festival

1964 – a bulk sugar terminal was opened on the Cairns waterfront

1966 (July) – the ABC becomes the first local television station

1970 – Cairns City Council was the first municipality to have a Burroughs mainframe computer. It was the size of a domestic freezer and had a memory of 200 words

1974 – Prime Minister Gough Whitlam officially opened the much-awaited Cairns Civic Centre

1975 – Local identity Emrys “Rusty” Rees formalised the “hippie” market; it continues to operate as a predominantly fruit and vegetable market

1979 – residents could borrow books from the newly constructed Cairns Public Library

1981-83 – the City’s first high-rise buildings, apartments and a hotel complex, dominated the skyline

1987 – Tjapukai Dance Theatre opened in Kuranda bringing attention to Indigenous tourism. The Tjapukai Aboriginal Cultural Park, at the Cairns suburb of Smithfield) opened in July 1996

1988 – the Wet Tropics was included on the UNESCO World Heritage list

1992 – the Court House and Police complex in Sheridan Street was opened

1994 – construction began on the SkyRail rainforest cableway

1995 – the first public internet café in Cairns opened

1995 – James Cook University opened its Smithfield campus

1996 – work began on the Cairns Convention Centre; it has won many prestigious awards for its excellence in hosting events as well as for its innovative architecture

1996 – the Cairns Railway Station was demolished to make way for Cairns Central Shopping Centre which incorporated a new station

2000 – the Olympic Torched visited the region on its way to the Sydney Games. Vision of the torch travelling on SkyRail and on the Great Barrier Reef was beamed around the world.

2003 – the Cairns Lagoon, a 4800sqm saltwater swimming pool, was built as part of the redevelopment of the Cairns Esplanade

2008 – Queensland Government amalgamates Cairns City Council and Douglas Shire Council, creating the new Cairns Regional Council

2014 – Douglas Shire Council de-amalgamates from Cairns Regional Council
People
Over 160,000 people reside in Cairns and this is one of Australia’s most vibrant multicultural cities. People from more than 47 nations choose to call Cairns home, with around 1300 immigrants taking on Australian citizenship each year. Cairns is one of Australia’s most popular destinations for international holiday makers. We welcome more than 2.8 million people each year, with approximately half of this number from overseas (major source markets are China, USA, India and Japan).

Industry & Economy
Cairns is tropical north Queensland’s major commercial, industrial, educational, retail and entertainment centre. It provides a diverse range of high quality professional and business services both locally and internationally to our rapidly expanding Asia Pacific market. As the international gateway to two of the world’s great natural wonders – the Great Barrier Reef and the world’s oldest tropical rainforest – Cairns is renowned worldwide as a premier tourism destination. The $3 billion tourism industry is fundamental to the Cairns economy. Other significant industry sectors are agriculture, marine and aviation maintenance, construction, education and health care.

Arts & Culture
The Cairns region offers a wonderfully diverse range or cultural and recreation opportunities for residents and visitors. There are many opportunities to embrace our unique tropical culture: from art exhibitions, museums and galleries, theatre, concerts and live performances by local and visiting talent, as well a major cultural drawcards such as the annual Cairns Festival and Chinese New Year celebrations.

CAIRNS IS A SISTER CITY TO 6 INTERNATIONAL CITIES.
Our Sister Cities relationships aim to foster long-term goodwill, cultural and social links and economic connections with other countries. Our Sister Cities are:

- Minami, Japan SINCE 1969
- Sidney, Canada SINCE 1984
- Lae, Papua New Guinea SINCE 1984
- Scottsdale USA SINCE 1987
Parks & Gardens
Our environment and climate is perfect for outdoor activities and adventure. With more than 450kms of cycleways, extensive tropical botanic gardens and parklands, pristine beaches and a wealth of open space, there’s something to appeal to everyone.

Sports & Active Living
Cairns is home to a number of world-class sporting facilities that host national and international events including Australian Pro Tour tennis matches, mountain bike championships, Ironman triathlons, AFL, NRL and A-League soccer games. The Cairns region’s environment and climate is ideal for outdoor activities and adventure. With more than 400 sports and recreational clubs and facilities across the region, there’s something to appeal to everyone – from netball, basketball, BMX, gymnastics, rugby league. AFL, soccer, baseball, tennis, cricket, vigoro, polocrosse, hockey, and lawn bowls, to arts, ceramics and weaving.

Sustainability
Sustainability is about balancing environmental, social and economic considerations to reduce our impact on the planet and its inhabitants. As the level of governance closest to the people, Council’s contribution to sustainability includes:
• leading by example in the delivery of regional services and infrastructure;
• balanced decision making around land use planning and development control;
• and strong community engagement on local and regional issues.
As a Reef Guardian Council, Cairns Regional Council is committed to driving improvements in wastewater quality, sustainable land use planning, waste management, recycling and energy performance.

LOOKING AHEAD
With the mission of “providing for today, preparing for tomorrow”, the community is at the core of everything that Council does. As the Cairns region continues to grow and evolve, Council works to meet the changing needs of the community and to maximise on the new opportunities that arise.

Guided by its Corporate Plan, Council is addressing the challenges of population growth, infrastructure expansion, economic development and social wellbeing, in order to create a sustainable, secure and vibrant future for the Cairns region and its people.
HOW TO CONTACT CAIRNS REGIONAL COUNCIL

Call our Customer Service team on (07) 4044 3044
(business hours: Monday-Friday, 8 am-5 pm, except public holidays)
Fax: (07) 4044 3022

Email: council@cairns.qld.gov.au
Web: www.cairns.qld.gov.au

Post: PO Box 359 Cairns Qld 4870

For the latest information about Cairns Regional Council, please visit www.cairns.qld.gov.au.
The information in this booklet is accurate as of October 2016.

COUNCIL OFFICES

Cairns: Spence Street Administration Centre
119-145 Spence Street Cairns
Phone (07) 4044 3044 Fax: (07) 4044 3022
(business hours: Monday – Friday 8.00am – 5.00pm)

Smithfield Library Council Office
70 Cheviot Street Smithfield
Phone (07) 4044 3711
(business hours: Monday – Friday 10.00am – 3.00pm)

Earlville Library Council Office
Stockland Shopping Centre, Mulgrave Road Earlville
Phone (07) 4044 3044
(business hours: Monday – Friday 10.00am – 5.00pm closed 1-2pm for lunch)

Gordonvale Library
88 Norman Street Gordonvale
Phone (07) 4044 3778 Fax (07) 4056 3863
(business hours: Monday – Friday 10.00am – 3.00pm)

Babinda Library
24 Munro Street Babinda
Phone (07) 4067 1112 Fax (07) 4044 3855
(All Council payments accepted except for rates and water accounts.)
(business hours: Monday – Friday 9.00am – 5.00pm closed 12:30-1:30pm for lunch)