

Evaluation Report – Projects over \$4,000

Funding from the Community Road Safety Grants Program was made available to your group/organisation on the condition that the group complete an evaluation report for the Local Government and Community Road Safety Committee (LG&CRSC) within eight weeks of project completion, this report should include a financial acquittal, project achievements and assessment against project objectives stated in the original application

By completing the report you are assisting the LG&CRSC in evaluating the performance of the Community Road Safety Grants Program in Western Australia. Not only will the information provided be used to improve the efficiency of the program, but will be used to assist other groups /organisations to apply for and undertake projects, providing evidence of successful approaches

The following proforma is designed to assist you in preparing your final report for the project.

Please ensure you have attached copies of the following information:

- Financial acquittal/statement
- Any resources produced for your project
- Any media associated with your project. (Include both print and audiovisual media).
- Photos

PART A.

Please provide a report using the following headings.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (The executive summary should be no longer than half a page and should state clearly and concisely the aims of the project, what the project involved, resources developed, media coverage, what the project found (outcomes) and recommendations for future projects. Please note this summary will appear on the RoadWise website).

This project involved a marketing partnership between RoadWise and the West Kimberley Football League (WKFL). The aim of the project was to reduce the number of fatalities and serious injuries involving the non-use of restraints. The primary target group was males, including Aboriginals, players and spectator's aged 17 – 39 years attending the WKFL's football fixture matches in 2004 (April – September). The secondary target group is all other spectator's attending West Kimberly Football League football matches in 2004.

The partnership promoted road safety messages relating to the importance of wearing seatbelts and the dangers of riding in the open load space during the 2004 football season.

The main message was: "What's holding you back? Belt Up Now", which is in line with the Office of Road Safety's "Belt Up" marketing partnership with the WA Country Football League.

Project activities included naming rights for the season (for example: The "Belt Up Cup"), weekly one page advertisement and editorial in game programs and fixtures, signage rights on all grounds, inclusion of the 'Belt Up' message in any print, radio or television advertising

throughout the season, Grim Reaper attendance at football games, 'Belt Up' message on final trophy and other awards, 'Belt Up' message on all football jumpers, 'Belt Up and Win' competition, educational displays at games, 'Belt Up' representation at award nights, the distribution of specially produced promotional merchandise and enforcement of project messages with local police.

The evaluation survey conducted towards the end of the football season revealed that the road safety messages of wearing seat belts and riding in the back of utes was well recognised and participants were able to recall the appropriate messages. A large percentage (71%) felt that their knowledge and awareness of the dangers of not wearing seatbelts had increased and 44% said they were more likely to wear their seatbelt now than before the football season began as a result of the advertising/sponsorship campaign. Findings such as these prove that the project was worthwhile and effective in addressing a major road safety issue. As a result of the sponsorship partnership and promotions that occurred throughout the season the profile of West Kimberley football has been raised and the season is commonly referred to now as the 'Belt Up Cup'.

2. TIMELINE

The project ran for the entire West Kimberley Football League's football season; from April to September 2004 (18 weeks including the grand final week). Two of these months were during the Road Safety Council's Rural restraints campaign (May and June 2004).

Event	Time
Approached WKFA re sponsorship partnership	December 2003
Quotes and research for promotion materials	February 2004
Selection of promotional material	March 2004
Implementation of project	April – September 2004
Evaluation survey	August 2004

3. EVALUATION (include comments on evaluation of project materials and results of any promotional, educational, structural and community development activities. If you conducted a survey as part of your evaluation, comment on the process and any problems etc. Link this back to the evaluation you described as part of your application.)

Promotional Merchandise/Give aways/ prizes

Belt Up merchandise

- 500 x water bottles
- 500 x stubbie holders
- 40 x training singlets
- 2800 x bumper stickers
- 200 x bucket hats
- 100 x peak hats
- 60 x adults polos

- 60 x kids t-shirts
- 60 x calico bags
- 300 x plastisol transfers for jumpers
- 1000 x magnetic fixtures
- footballs

Some of the merchandise was distributed to the football clubs to divide amongst players and other club staff members/volunteers. Remaining merchandise was distributed on leaving the ground as a reward to the occupants of cars where everyone was wearing their seat belts.

Office of Road Safety Merchandise

- 100 x Belt Up balloons
- 350 air fresheners
- 100 litter bags

Advertising

- Logo and editorial on the value of seatbelts and the dangers of riding in open load spaces featured in fixtures and games programs. Approximately 300 programs were sold each week over 17 weeks, 600 on the grandfinal day, totalling 5700 programs over the season
- 12 x banners were designed and displayed at all games at entry and exit gates and on perimeter fencing. Banners and signs displayed the messages – ‘What’s holding you back? Belt up now’
- The ‘Belt Up’ message was promoted at award nights and engraved on 15 trophies, 10 plaques and 30 medals.

Educational Displays/opportunities

- The project officer manned and promoted an education display at 2 of the games throughout the season.

Competition entries

- The ‘Belt Up and Win’ Competition was promoted in the football program and at the entry gate of games. Cars where all occupants were observed to be wearing their seatbelts correctly were given an entry form to win \$500 at the end of the season. There were 200 entries for the competition.

Media

- Broome Advertiser – Thursday, July, 2004 – reported ‘Grim Reaper’s’ appearance at football ground and his message to ‘belt up/wear seat belts
- ABC Regional Radio – Sports report; 15 minutes pre-game and 15 minutes post-game analysis where the games were referred to as part of the ‘Belt Up Cup’.

Observational Survey; Pre-Intervention

For staffing reasons the pre-intervention observation survey was not able to be implemented as initially planned. However, the ticket officer at the gate was still able to collect some observational data on the target group who were wearing seatbelts when they left the sporting field. This was encouraged by rewarding occupants who were wearing seatbelts with gift packs (promotional merchandise). Those wearing seatbelts when leaving the ground were also invited to enter the ‘Belt Up and Win’ competition for a chance to win \$500. By the end of the season there were 200 entries to the competition. It was noted by the ticket officer that many people

chose not to enter the competition. Therefore the 200 entries is an under-representation of those who were wearing seatbelts.

Post – intervention survey results

Surveys were undertaken at the Broome Football Grounds in July and August 2004. One or two people were approached from each group or parked vehicle to participate in the survey. This included players (20%), spectators (75%) and umpires (3%) (2% others). Participants were given the option of completing the survey themselves or the surveyor assisting by reading out the survey and writing down the results. Approximately half opted to have some assistance. All respondents were informed of the chance of winning a seat belt pack, however, this created little interest. Of those who showed initial reluctance to complete the survey, changed their minds when they realised the survey was being conducted on behalf of the major sponsor RoadWise.

Survey results –

- 73% of participants had seen or read advertising or information around the football ground about seatbelts or riding in the back of utes.
- The top three locations for recognising these messages were from the footy program, banners and footy fixtures
- 51 % said they could remember the seatbelt message they saw. The most well remembered message was ‘Belt Up’.
- When asked whether their knowledge or awareness of the protective value of wearing seatbelts had increased as a result of seeing or reading the advertising at the football, 71% said ‘yes- it had’. A quarter of those who responded ‘no’, explained that this was because they had this knowledge prior to seeing the advertising at the football.
- 45% of respondents felt they were more likely to wear their seatbelts now than before the football season started. Half of those who said they didn’t think they were more likely to wear their seatbelts commented that the reason for this was that they had consistently worn their seatbelts prior to the football season and continued to do so.
- 64% of respondents knew that the laws regarding riding in the back of utes and trucks will change from 01/01/06
- just under 50% of respondents were male
- 50% of respondents were Indigenous and approximately half of respondents were in the 17 – 39 year old age bracket.

Infringements for seatbelt/restraint use

Police Activity from 1999 to 2004 relating to Seat Belt/Restraint Use:

	Infringements	Cautions	Summons/Brief	Total
1999	162	77	2	241
2000	250	86	2	329
2001	192	152	3	347
2002	173	172	1	346
2003	131	420	5	556
2004	157	376	10	543

Over the last 6 years there has been a steady increase in the total number of restraint related Police activity. This shows a dedicated effort in the area of enforcement coordinated with public education initiatives. It also shows that there is a need to continue with public education

initiatives as some people are still not wearing seatbelts.

4. OTHER RESULTS (any other anecdotal, qualitative or quantitative results of the project)

The post-intervention survey was an opportunity in itself to promote and increase awareness of the new laws regarding riding in open load spaces. Respondents that ticked 'no' to question seven ('Did you know that the laws regarding riding in the back of utes and trucks will change...') regularly made comments that 'we do now' – ie as a result of the survey, they were now aware of this fact.

Anecdotal records from those not specifically targeted at football games show that people not involved with football were still aware of the message being promoted and were familiar that this season was referred to as the 'Belt Up Cup'.

Those involved with the WKFL felt that through the RoadWise Sponsorship the profile of the game had been raised and respect for the league had increased as a result of promoting an important issue, particularly in a predominantly Indigenous environment where health and safety issues are a serious concern.

There has been strong recognition of the 2004 football season as the 'Belt Up Cup' throughout the season and following its completion. Football players continue to support the 'Belt Up' message by wearing the promotional merchandise such as the t-shirts and caps around town.

5. COMMENT ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF YOUR WORK FOR ROAD SAFETY

Kimberley

Research undertaken by Data Analysis Australia (2000) for the Department of Transport WA found that between 1990 and 1999 in the Kimberley, of all driver and passenger fatalities, 63% were not wearing seatbelts. Of those who were seriously injured in the Kimberley Population Health Region, 34% were known not to be wearing a seatbelt. This compares to 11% for all of Western Australia and 19% for rural regions. Sixty-seven percent of serious casualties who did not wear a seatbelt were male, and 45% were aged between 15 and 29 years (Injury Research Centre, the University of Western Australia, September 2004).

Indigenous

In Western Australia between 1988 and 1997 research has found that there has been a general increase in the number of serious crashes involving Indigenous persons. This research found that the majority of Indigenous crash fatalities were male and over 60% of Indigenous crash fatalities were aged 21 to 39 years. It was also found that passengers were the most common Indigenous fatality followed by pedestrians. (Source: Data Analysis Australia, 2000). In the Kimberley in 1998, the rate of Indigenous hospitalisation from road crashes (785 per 100,000) was three times the rate of non-Indigenous people (239 per 100,000). (Department of Transport, The Way Ahead: Kimberley Region, 1998).

In the Kimberley region of WA Indigenous people make up approximately 42% of the population. Results from the WKFL 'Belt Up Cup' evaluation survey showed that half of the respondents were Indigenous; a good representation of Indigenous people in the Kimberley. Just under half were male and approximately half fitted the age group that is over-represented in road crash fatalities. These numbers would be an under-representation of males, Indigenous and

those in the targeted age group because the survey was conducted during game time when 75 % of those questioned were spectators. Despite this, it is clear that footy games and those involved with football in the Kimberley are highly representative of those involved in road crashes in the Kimberley. At football games in the Kimberley, approximately 90% of those involved are considered Indigenous and a large majority are males, aged 18 – 39 years. Therefore football games in the Kimberley are an amazing opportunity to target those who are over-represented in road crash statistics.

After a short drive around the West Kimberley it's obvious to see that overcrowding and non-restraint use, including for small children, is a common practice in many vehicles. An increase in awareness of the protective value of wearing seatbelts combined with increased enforcement will contribute to an increase in actual wearing of seatbelts amongst this target group. This will in turn contribute to a reduction in serious injury and fatalities as a result of not wearing a seatbelt in this region.

6. COMMENT ON THE SUSTAINABILITY OF YOUR PROJECT (how will the project outcomes be sustained in the community in the longer term).

This project aimed to reduce the number of fatalities and serious injuries involving the non-use of restraints. It involved forming a strong partnership with the West Kimberley Football Association and through them targeting young males, a group over-represented in road crashes in Western Australia. The relationship that was formed will enable us to work together on future road safety initiatives.

Merchandise that was developed for the project continues to be used since the project concluded and act as a constant reminder to 'Belt Up'. The post evaluation questionnaire showed that the majority of people felt their knowledge and awareness of the dangers of not wearing a seatbelt had increased and over half reported that they would be more likely to wear their seatbelts now than before the football season had begun or already believed they were consistently wearing their seatbelt and would continue to do so. These results show that the project has successfully met its objectives and has made significant moves towards the aim of reducing the number of fatalities and serious injuries involving the non-use of restraints.

PART B

1. Contact Details

Project ID: 190

Project Name: "What's holding you back? Belt Up Now"

Contact Person: Natasha Freeman (previously Louise Russell-Weisz)

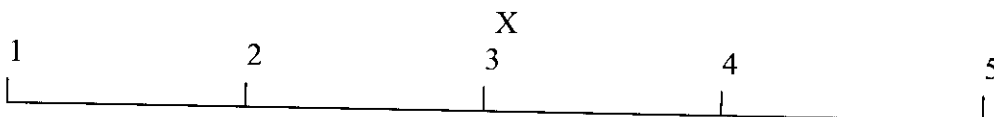
Name of Organisation: Broome RoadWise Committee/West Kimberley Football League

Email Address: roadwise@broome.wa.gov.au

Phone number: (08) 9191 3456 Fax number: (08) 9191 3455

2. List each of the project objectives and rate how successful you were at achieving each of these objectives (refer to your grant application).

Objective 1 (State Objective): *To increase by 10% the number of males aged 17 – 39 years wearing a seatbelt to and from West Kimberley Football League games between April 2004 and September 2004.*



Not successful
at all

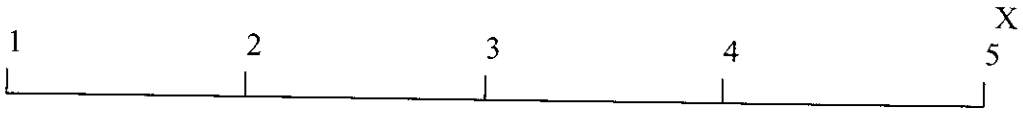
Very
successful

Please provide evidence of your rating:

Unfortunately the pre-observational survey was not completed therefore it is difficult to compare seatbelt-wearing rates pre-football season and post-football season. However we can see from the competition entry forms and from the merchandise that was given away over the season that people were inspired to 'belt up' over the season.

In addition, the post-intervention survey (Appendix 1) conducted towards the end of the campaign asked participants (question six) if they thought they were more likely to wear their seatbelts now than before the football season had begun. Forty-five percent of people who answered this question responded 'yes', 47% responded 'no' and 8% responded 'don't know'. Of the 47% that responded 'no', half answered 'no' because they were already wearing their seatbelts before the football season began.

Objective 2: (State Objective): Fifty percent of males aged 17-39 years, playing and attending West Kimberley Football League matches, will self report having increased their knowledge and awareness of the protective value of seatbelts, by the completion of the project in September 2004.



Not successful at all Very successful

Please provide evidence of your rating:

Every WKFL game attracted approximately 700 to 800 people. Of these, 300 bought programmes (600 at the grandfinal game). Every program over the WKFL 2004 season (18 in total) contained an editorial/advertising page with a seatbelt safety message. These pages ranged from information regarding seatbelts and the law to game-type activities for children. Although approximately 300 programmes were sold every week, more than this number of people would have observed the 'Belt Up' page as often programmes are shared among family and friends.

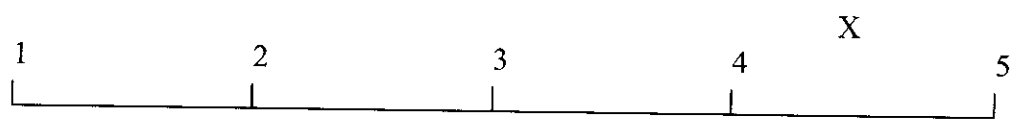
In addition to the signage and programmes, 2000 card fixtures and 1000 magnetic fixtures were given away over the season, all displaying the 'Belt Up' seatbelt safety message.

At two games over the season there were educational displays and other (Office of Road Safety) merchandise given away as well as a performance/appearance by the Grim Reaper, promoting the 'Belt Up' message and the 'grim' Kimberley road crash situation.

The seatbelt safety message saturated every football game throughout the season and contributed to the results of the post-intervention survey. When questioned in regards to an increase in knowledge and awareness of the protective value of seatbelts 71.1% of respondents stated that their knowledge and awareness had increased, 15.8% stated that it hadn't and 13.1% didn't know. Twenty five percent of those that said their knowledge hadn't increased felt so because they had the knowledge prior to any advertising/information they had seen at the football.

Of the males that were questioned over 50% of the targeted age group responded 'yes' when asked if their knowledge and awareness of the protective value of seatbelts had increased as a result of the advertising/information at the football.

Objective 3: (State Objective): Fifty percent of males aged 17-39 years, playing and attending West Kimberley Football League matches, will self report having increased their knowledge and awareness of the dangers of riding in the open load space and the open load space legislation changes, by the completion of the project in September 2004.



Not successful at all Very successful

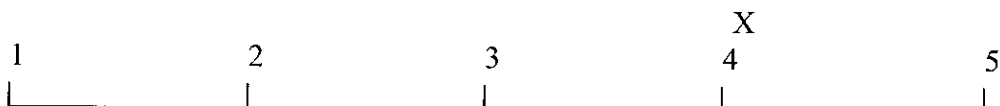
Please provide evidence of your rating:

Some of the football programmes contained information pertaining to the dangers associated with open load spaces and the legislation changes. There were 300 programmes sold a week over a 18-week period. More than this number of people would have recognised information in the programmes as they are often shared amongst family and friends. The educational displays held throughout the season also promoted the dangers associated with riding in open load spaces and the new legislation that will be affective as of January 1, 2006.

Eighty-one point six percent of respondents replied 'yes' when asked if they had seen or heard any advertisements on WIN TV, Goolarri or Goolarri Radio about the changes to the laws regarding riding in the back of utes/trucks from 2006. When asked if they knew the laws regarding riding in the back of utes and trucks will change from 01/01/2006 (where individuals will not be allowed to ride in a cage at all), 63% responded 'yes'.

Eighty percent of males in the targeted age group reported having seen or heard advertisements about changes to the laws regarding riding in the back of utes/trucks. However, the survey did not test their positive responses by asking further questions that would confirm this.

Objective 4: (State Objective): To coordinate the timing of restraint enforcement and public education across the West Kimberley region during the State Rural Restraint Campaign from May 2004 to June 2004.



Not successful
at all

Very
successful

Please provide evidence of your rating:

A coordinated approach between RoadWise, the WKFL and the Police ensured that the 'Belt Up' message was promoted and supported from all angles. The results below indicate an increase in infringements and cautions. This could be attributed to an increase in Police enforcement and targeting on non-restraint use.

Police Activity from 1999 to 2004 relating to Seat Belt/Restraint Use:

	Infringements	Cautions	Summons/Brief	Total
1999	162	77	2	241
2000	250	86	2	329
2001	192	152	3	347
2002	173	172	1	346
2003	131	420	5	556
2004	157	376	10	543

All of the public education and promotion of the 'Belt Up' message were held simultaneously with the State's Rural Restraint Campaign, which ran from May to June 2004 (during the WKFL football season).

(NB: If you have more than three objectives, please insert a row into the table and then highlight, copy and paste a new rating scale into the document).

3. Project Activities

Briefly describe what activities/strategies were used to achieve these objectives:

1. **Naming rights:** The 2004 West Kimberley Football League Season was known as the “Belt Up Cup” and was referred to as such whenever mentioned in any media or associated promotions by the West Kimberley Football League.
2. **Program and Fixture Advertising:** A weekly one page advertisement and editorial about the protective value of seatbelts and the dangers of riding in the open load spaces was featured in game programs and fixtures.
3. **On ground Signage and Advertising:** Unlimited signage rights were given at all grounds where West Kimberley Football League matches were played between April 2004 and September 2004. Twelve banners were produced which were displayed at entry and exit gates (reminding people to put their seatbelts on as they left) and on fences surrounding the football oval. The banners contained the message: “What’s holding you back? Belt up now”.
4. **Media:** The West Kimberley Football League included the Belt Up message in all print, radio or television advertising/promotions throughout the season.
5. **Season Trophy:** The ‘Belt Up Cup’ message was engraved on all trophies, plaques and medals presented at award evenings.
6. **Incentive scheme for football jumper and umpire shirt messages:** All football jumpers wore the ‘Belt Up’ message (excluding umpires who had a previous sponsorship obligations).
7. **Belt Up & Win Competition:** An competition to encourage the target group to wear their seatbelts, was run throughout the football season. On leaving the ground, cars where all occupants were wearing their seatbelts, were invited to enter a competition to win \$500. The competition was drawn on grand final day, with the winner awarded the money.
8. **Educational displays:** Two educational displays were set up at selected games throughout the season. Educational material and promotional merchandise was handed out at these displays.
9. **Sponsorship nights and medal presentation nights:** Presentation nights were held at each of the football clubs during and at the end of the season. A RoadWise Committee member was invited to attend these events and promote the protective value of seatbelts, the dangers of riding in the open load spaces and the new legislation relating to open load spaces.
10. **Promotional Merchandise:** small footy’s, caps, bumper stickers, water bottles, t-shirts, calico bags and stubby holders (with appropriate seatbelt messages) were produced and distributed at football matches and club nights. The Road Safety Council’s normal campaign merchandise (litter bags, car air fresheners and pamphlets) was also distributed.

Where appropriate please attach photographs of the project activities and any information that was produced as part of the project. Please remember to date and describe the photographs.



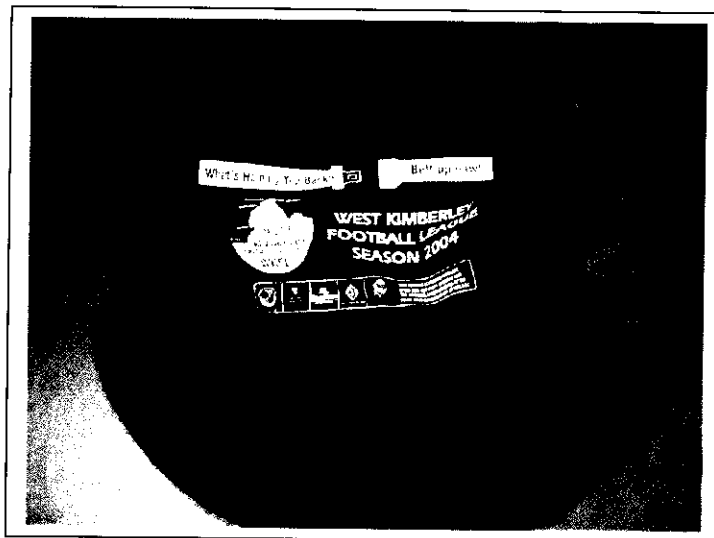
Promotional Merchandise – Calico Bag



Exit Banners, June 2004



Educational Display on ground, July 2004



Promotional Merchandise, bucket hat



Promotional Merchandise – stubby holder



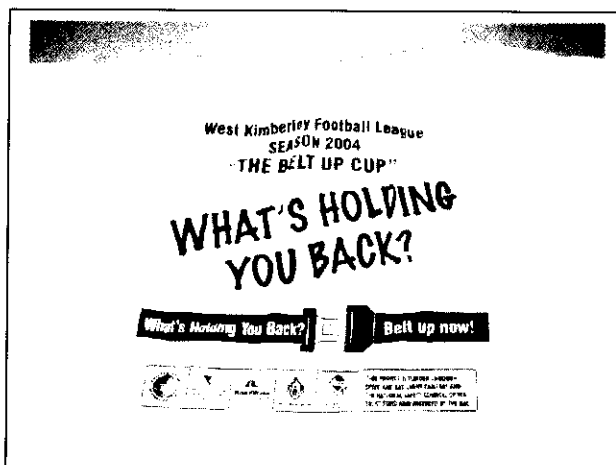
Grim Reaper doing the coin toss



Grim Reaper and spectators



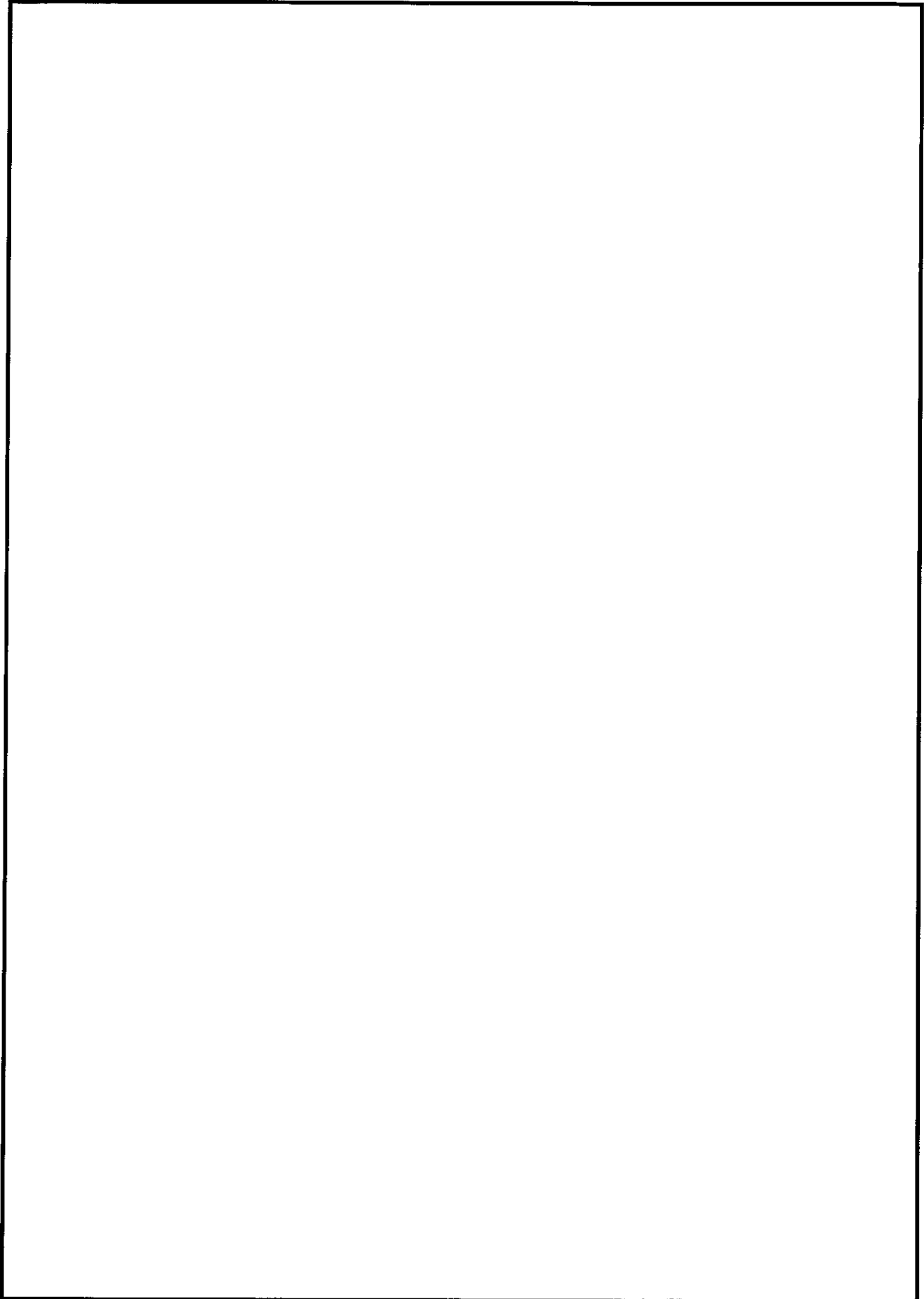
Grim Reaper, umpires and players - 2 minutes silence



Promotional Merchandise – t-shirt



Promotional Merchandise – water bottle



4. Community Participation and Volunteer Support

Please indicate the partnerships involved in implementing this project:

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government | X | Police |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools | <input type="checkbox"/> | Local businesses |
| X Health Department | <input type="checkbox"/> | Youth Advisory Council |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Department for Planning
& Infrastructure | X | Other - West Kimberley Football
Association, Towns Football Club |

Estimate the amount of in kind support and volunteer hours for the project e.g. Using Police Vehicle to tow trailer to Driver Reviver locations outside working hours

Estimate approximate number of volunteer hours:

The West Kimberley Football Association is entirely run by volunteers who contribute hundreds of hours over a season to ensure that everything runs smoothly. Assistance given specifically to the 'Belt Up' promotion equalled approximately two hours a week, every week for the entire the season. Their work involved putting up and taking down signage, distributing merchandise and supporting the promotional message. Financially this would be about \$1500 worth of volunteer labour.

What, if any funding was provided from other sources?

The WKFL is supported by a number of organizations and businesses from Broome including Broome Storage removals, Hutchinson Real Estate, Broome Printing Company, the Commonwealth Bank, Camdons Fine Jewellery, KP Pumps and Irrigation, Midalia Steel, Broomecrete, BK Signs, McDonalds, Kingswood Marine and Sports Power.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Were there any major obstacles with the project?

- X Yes
 No

If yes, what were they?

Initially people were a little reluctant to complete the post-intervention survey. However once they were informed the survey was being conducted on behalf of the major sponsor, they were more receptive. The chance to win a seatbelt pack for completing the survey did not act as much of an incentive as was hoped. Some prompts had to be made to assist people in completing the surveys and approximately half opted to have assistance to complete the survey.

Implementing the evaluation survey during a game meant that there were fewer males in the evaluation component than there might have been. As males were a primary target group for the project it would have been good to have had more males undertake the evaluation survey.

Do you have any suggestions for overcoming them?

Yes

No

Please provide details:

In regards to the evaluation survey, it seems important for people to know who the survey is coming from – in this case RoadWise – the major sponsor. With this knowledge they are more receptive to answering questions. It is also important to pre-test the survey to ensure it is easy to understand and that none of the questions cause any confusion. A more desirable prize pack could be considered to encourage more people to be involved with the evaluation.

To include more males in the evaluation survey, interviewers or distributors of the survey could also attend training sessions to attain feedback from a larger number of males.

Based on your evaluation make some concluding statements about your findings and make any recommendations about how the project could be improved.

Overall the project was considered very successful in building relationships with the community association of WKFL and the Indigenous community (predominant in football in the Kimberley). It also raised awareness and increased knowledge of the dangers of non-restraint use and riding in open load spaces as well as the legislation associated with this practice. Both of these successes will contribute to the overall goal of the project to reduce the number of fatalities and serious injuries involving the non-use of restraints among males aged 18 – 39 years. From the Police statistics we can see that non-use of restraints continues to be a very serious issue and that the message still needs to be promoted.

To increase the accuracy of the evaluation it would be useful to implement a pre-intervention observational survey as originally planned for the project. It was unfortunate that the project officer was unable to participate in the project to the extent that was necessary to undertake this survey. The fact that the project officer was not available also meant that the crash trailer was also not displayed as planned. This would be an effective promotional display for similar projects in the future as the football oval has very good visibility and the crash trailer would be a very relevant tool.

The WKFL has plans to build a permanent pavilion in the near future and it would be advantageous for a project like this to use its sponsorship to gain some permanent signage space. This would save valuable volunteer time putting up and taking down some of the present signage and be a permanent reminder of an important message.

The Police have been an extremely important partner in projects like this for the enforcement side of road safety. However, it would be advantageous to increase the involvement of the Police in the public education side of such projects as well as the enforcement. This could be possible through Police being more involved in the educational displays on-ground and generally increasing their presence at football games.

The 'Belt Up and Win' competition received 200 entries. Many people chose not to enter the competition although they qualified to do so (they were wearing their seatbelts). It is not entirely clear why they chose not to enter but this is something that could be considered for future projects.

The WKFL football season is precluded by the 'Reconciliation Cup' at the end of April. Those involved with the season in 2004 believe that this would be an excellent opportunity to launch the 'Belt Up Cup' initiative in any future projects. The 'Reconciliation Cup', as the name suggests promotes reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities. It attracts a large crowd and would be an opportunity to get people thinking about restraint use right from the beginning of the season.

6. Signature of Project Officer

Name: Natasha Freeman (previously Louise Russel-Weisz)

Organisation: Broome RoadWise Committee/West Kimberley Football League

Signature: N.L. Freeman _____ **Date:** 04/02/05

Please return by email to:

Community Road Safety Grants Officer

Email: roadwise@walga.asn.au