



GENERAL MEETING

15 June 2022

NOTICE OF MEETING

Date: 15 June 2022

Cr AL Martin

Cr BP Johnstone

Cr PJ Pullos

Cr LP Russell

Cr JH Scobie

Cr DA Hardie

Cr GK Schluter

Please find attached the Agenda for the General Meeting to be held at the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council Chambers in Blackall, 15 June 2022 commencing at 8.30am.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "DA Howard", is written over a faint, light-colored rectangular stamp.

DA Howard
Chief Executive Officer

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

June 2022

15 June 2022	Council Meeting – Blackall
30 June 2022	Santa and Santa Infused Sale – Blackall Saleyard

July 2022

16 July 2022	Blackall Races
20 July 2022	Council Meeting – Tambo
26-28 July 2022	Bush Council Convention - Barcaldine

August 2022

14 August 2022	Barcoo Fishing Club Family Fishing Day
17 August 2022	Council Meeting – Blackall

September 2022

21 September 2022	Council Meeting – Tambo
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October 2022

3 October 2022	Queen's Birthday
15 October 2022	Blackall Races
17-19 October 2022	LGAQ Conference - Cairns
26 October 2022	Council Meeting – Blackall

November 2022

11 November 2022	Remembrance Day
16 November 2022	Council Meeting – Tambo

December 2022

14 December 2022	Council Meeting – Blackall
25 December 2022	Christmas Day

Held at Blackall Council Chambers
On Wednesday 15 June 2022
Commencing at 8.30am

Order of Business

Blue items are hyperlinked

Leave of absence/Signing of Attendance Book

Apologies: Nil

Condolences:

- Lloyd James Marsh
- James Robert Wilson

Declarations of Conflicts of Interest

Deputations: Nil

BUSINESS

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That Council receive the Director of Works and Services' Operations Report for April 2022.

Minute No. 05/05A/22

Carried 7/0

4.2.2 Work Health and Safety Report

The Work Health and Safety Report has been provided to Council.

MOTION: Moved: Cr PJ Pullos Seconded: Cr BP Johnstone

That Council receive the Work Health and Safety Report for April 2022.

Minute No. 06/05A/22

Carried 7/0

5.1 Blackall Saleyards Monthly Report

The Blackall Saleyards monthly report for April is provided to Council.

MOTION: Moved: Cr BP Johnstone Seconded: Cr JH Scobie

That Council receive the Blackall Saleyards monthly report for April 2022.

Minute No. 07/05A/22

Carried 7/0

Adjournment:

At this point, 8.53 am the meeting was adjourned to attend the opening of the extension to McLean Place.

Resumption:

At this point, 10.42 am the meeting was resumed. Cr BP Johnstone was not in attendance.

5.2 Planning and Development Report

The Planning and Development monthly report provides a summary of building applications and planning and development activity in the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council area.

MOTION: Moved: Cr GK Schluter Seconded: Cr DA Hardie

That Council receive the Planning and Development Report for April 2022.

Minute No. 08/05A/22

Carried 6/0

5.3 Environmental Health/Local Laws Officer's Report

The Environmental Health/Local Laws Officer's report is provided to Council.

MOTION: **Moved: Cr JH Scobie** **Seconded: Cr PJ Pullos**

That Council receive the Environmental Health/Local Laws Officer's report.

Minute No. 09/05A/22 **Carried 6/0**

At this point, 10.50 am Cr Johnstone re-entered the meeting.

At this point, 11.04 am, Cr Martin left the meeting and Cr Russell assumed the chair.

5.4 Outback Queensland Tourism Association

Outback Queensland Tourism Association have advised that there will be an increase to their fees of \$480.00.

MOTION: **Moved: Cr BP Johnstone** **Seconded: Cr PJ Pullos**

That Council receive the letter from Outback Queensland Tourism Association and note the 2% fee increase for the 2022/23 financial year.

Minute No. 10/05A/22 **Carried 6/0**

At this point, 11.06 am, Cr Martin re-joined the meeting and resumed the chair.

5.5 Retirement of Coolibah Village Housing Policy

Council adopted a Council Housing Policy at the April meeting which encompasses the Coolibah Village.

MOTION: **Moved: Cr PJ Pullos** **Seconded: Cr JH Scobie**

That Council retire the Coolibah Village Housing Policy.

Minute No. 11/05A/22 **Carried 7/0**

5.6 RAPAD Board Meeting 1 April 2022 Communique

The RAPAD Board held its third meeting of 2022 via Zoom videoconferencing.

MOTION: **Moved: Cr GK Schluter** **Seconded: Cr DA Hardie**

That Council receive the RAPAD Board 1 April Communique.

Minute No. 12/05A/22

Carried 7/0

5.7 Local Disaster Management Group

The Blackall-Tambo Regional Council Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) held a meeting on Monday 9 May 2022.

MOTION: Moved: Cr GK Schluter Seconded: Cr DA Hardie

That Council receive the minutes from the Local Disaster Management Group Meeting held 9 May 2022.

Minute No. 13/05A/22

Carried 7/0

5.8 Resilient Homes Fund

The Queensland and Australian governments have committed to joint fund a \$741 million program to help Queenslanders whose properties were damaged during the recent flooding.

MOTION: Moved: Cr BP Johnstone Seconded: Cr PJ Pullos

That Council receive the letter from the Chief Executive Officer of the Queensland Reconstruction Authority outlining the Resilient Homes Fund.

Minute No. 14/05A/22

Carried 7/0

CLOSURE:

There being no further business to consider, the Mayor declared the Meeting closed at 11.15am.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

Confirmed by Council as a true and correct record at the General Meeting held on Wednesday 15 June 2022.

Signed.....Mayor

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Minute No.	Report Number	Subject	Resolution	Action By	Result
08/02A/22	4.1.7	Sale of Land for Overdue Rates	That under section 140(2) of the <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i> , Council resolves to sell Lot 4 on RP608958 (dwelling at 9 Shamrock Street, Blackall), and Lot 10 & Lot 11 on T15030 (vacant land at 21-23 Garden Street, Tambo) for overdue rates and charges.	CEO	Rates have been paid in full.
11/05A/22	5.5	Retirement of Coolibah Village Housing Policy	That Council retire the Coolibah Village Housing Policy.	CEO	The policy has been removed from the website and the register updated.

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL[Return to Agenda](#)[Next Item](#)**OFFICER REPORTS**

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: **4.1.1****SUBJECT HEADING: Financial Report for the Month of May 2022**

Author and Officer's Title: Alastair Rutherford, Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: In accordance with s204 of the Local Government Regulation 2012 a monthly financial report is required to be presented to Council. The financial report for May 2022 details Council's current financial position and compares its performance against the adopted budget for 2021-2022.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council receive the Financial Report for May 2022.

Background

In accordance with section 204 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* the financial report of Council must be presented at the monthly meeting of Council. This ensures adequate oversight of Council's financial position and performance against the latest approved budget.

Link to Corporate Plan

Governance

Outcome 4 – Financial

Consultation (internal/external)

CEO

Director of Finance

Manager of Finance

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

FINANCE REPORT TO A MEETING OF THE BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL HELD ON 15 JUNE 2022

Contents

- 1. Cash Position**
- 2. Monthly Cash Flow Estimate**
- 3. Comparative Data**
- 4. Capital Funding - budget V's actual**
- 5. Road Works - budget V's actual**
- 6. Rates Arrears Summary**
- 7. Capital Projects Detail**
- 8. Revenue and Expenditure Summary**

FINANCE REPORT TO A MEETING OF BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

HELD ON 15 JUNE 2022

1. Cash Position as at 31 May 2022

Cash at Bank

Operating Accounts \$ 6,444,866

Short Term Investments

Queensland Treasury Corporation - Cash Fund \$ 21,000,000

\$ 27,444,866

The following items should be backed by cash and investments, plus any increases in the surplus of Debtors over Creditors and unspent grants.

Cash backed Current Liabilities (Employee Entitlements) \$ 2,586,957

Unspent Grants (Restricted Cash) \$ 907,104

\$ 3,494,061

	<i>Debtors</i>	<i>Creditors</i>	
Balance of recoverable debtors - estimated creditors :	145,264	66,934	\$ 78,330

Plus cash surplus	27,444,866	3,494,061	\$ 23,950,805
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Working Capital **\$ 24,029,135**

2. Monthly Cashflow Estimate: June 2022

Receipts

Rates & Fees & Charges \$ 50,000

Debtors \$ 50,000

Grants/Subsidies/Loans QTC \$ -

Total \$ 100,000

Expenditure

Payroll \$ 800,000

Creditor Payments \$ 1,000,000

Loan Payments \$ 1,500,000

Total \$ 3,300,000

Therefore cash is expected to decrease by -\$ 3,200,000 in the period.

3. Comparative Data:

	May 2022	May 2021
Cash position	27,444,866	18,967,602
Working capital	24,029,135	14,321,570
Rate arrears	28,247	105,218
Outstanding debtors	145,264	690,015
Current creditors	66,934	170,695
Total Loans	1,555,952	1,678,315

FINANCE REPORT TO A MEETING OF BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL**HELD ON 15 JUNE 2022****4. Capital Works Summary: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022**

	Budget	YTD Actual	% of Budget
Buildings & Other Structures	1,488,000	765,802	51%
Plant & Equipment	1,800,000	1,786,004	99%
Road Infrastructure	3,068,300	947,076	31%
Water Infrastructure	930,000	-	0%
Sewerage Infrastructure	250,000	14,735	6%
QTC Loan Redemption	98,900	73,906	75%
Total	7,635,200	3,587,523	47%

5. Road Works Expenditure : 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

	Budget	Expended YTD Actual	% of Budget Expended
Total Roads Expenditure	14,390,114	12,059,928	84%
1. Rural Roads	10,299,500	9,946,665	97%
2. Town Streets	400,000	390,710	98%
3. RMPC Works	3,690,614	1,722,553	47%

6. Rate Arrears Summary

Total Rates Outstanding Balance \$ 107,364

Rates Outstanding Breakdown	Total	No. of Assessments
Current	\$ 79,117	58
1 Year	\$ 20,036	11
2 Years	\$ 7,109	5
3 Years and over	\$ 1,102	1

BTRC 2021-22 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROJECTS		1/07/21 to 30/06/22		SOURCES OF FUNDING			Comments
Particulars	Budget 2021-22	Expenditure YTD	% Expended	Capital Grants	Contributions	Council Contribution	
BUILDINGS & OTHER STRUCTURES	1,488,000	765,802	51%	889,900	-	598,100	
Tambo Dam Lights	200,000	33,602	17%	200,000	-	-	In progress
Tambo Aquatic centre shade structure	60,000	56,683	94%	60,000	-	-	Completed
Tambo Truck Museum	494,400	302,938	61%	454,900	-	39,500	In progress
Tambo Depot Fencing	70,000	2,405	3%	-	-	70,000	Tender awarded
Tambo Sprinkler System - Pump and Electricity	20,000	47,277	236%	-	-	20,000	Completed
Tambo Racecourse Rock Removal	40,000	-	0%	-	-	40,000	Planning stage
Tambo Historic House Shed	40,000	-	0%	-	-	40,000	Planning stage
Blackall Admin Office South Wall	100,000	-	0%	-	-	100,000	Planning stage
Blackall Rodeo and Campdraft Grounds Upgrade	150,000	26,458	18%	-	-	150,000	Lighting upgrades undertaken.
Banks Park Play Equipment	35,000	16,439	47%	35,000	-	-	In progress
Internet BOR STAGE 3	278,600	280,000	101%	140,000	-	138,600	Completed
PLANT & EQUIPMENT	1,800,000	1,786,004	99%	-	-	1,800,000	
Plant Replacement including committed orders	1,800,000	1,786,004	99%	-	-	1,800,000	As per plant replacement program
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	3,068,300	947,076	31%	2,008,300	-	1,060,000	
Roads to Recovery	808,300	714,011	88%	808,300	-	-	In progress
Road Reseals	800,000	35,037	4%	-	-	800,000	In progress
Footpath Coolibah Village - Mitchell to Garden St	60,000	62,192	104%	-	-	60,000	Completed
Heavy Bypass Stage 2 (Salvia Street)	950,000	35,235	4%	950,000	-	-	In progress
TIDS Scrubby Creek Rd Floodways	400,000	100,601	25%	200,000	-	200,000	In progress
Tambo Industrial Estate Roads	50,000	-	0%	50,000	-	-	Second seal to complete.
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	930,000	-	0%	880,000	-	50,000	
Water infrastructure renewals and upgrades	930,000	-	0%	880,000	-	50,000	Planning stage
SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE	250,000	14,735	6%	200,000	-	50,000	
Sewerage infrastructure renewals and upgrades	250,000	14,735	6%	200,000	-	50,000	Planning stage
LOAN REDEMPTION Qld Treasury Corporation	98,900	73,906	75%	-	-	98,900	
Saleyards Upgrade - Current Balance \$ 1,222,258 Maturity June 2037 [Drawdown 16/05/2017 \$ 1,500,000]	60,600	45,254	75%	-	-	60,600	As per loan agreement
Tambo Bore - Current Balance \$ 333,694 Maturity June 2030 [Drawdown 15/06/2020 \$400,000]	38,300	28,652	75%	-	-	38,300	As per loan agreement
TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAM 21-22	7,635,200	3,587,523	47%	3,978,200	-	3,657,000	

General Ledger 2021.7.7.1

Revenue and Expenditure Summary

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(Accounts: 0100-0001-0000 to 5250-2000-0000. All report groups. 92% of year elapsed. To Level 2. Excludes committed costs)

Blackall-Tambo Regional Council (Budget for full year)

Financial Year Ending 2022

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		REVENUE			EXPENDITURE				
		31 May 2022	AMENDED	ORIGINAL	31 May 2022	AMENDED	ORIGINAL		
		ACTUAL	BUDGET	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	BUDGET		
1000-0001	ADMINISTRATION								
1000-0002	Administration	260,904	170%	153,200	153,200	3,180,422	87%	3,663,100	3,663,100
1100-0002	Finance	7,655,446	120%	6,372,800	6,372,800	41,004	55%	75,000	75,000
1200-0002	Oncosts	0	0%	0	0	(22,550)	2%	(1,304,200)	(1,304,200)
1300-0002	Stores/Purchasing	0	0%	0	0	29,073	42%	69,400	69,400
2000-0002	Corporate Governance	0	0%	500	500	588,141	81%	729,100	729,100
2100-0002	Business Activities	32,867	80%	41,000	41,000	50,436	110%	45,700	45,700
2150-0002	Saleyard Operations	1,356,900	94%	1,450,100	1,450,100	875,701	92%	952,700	952,700
2200-0002	Tambo Sawmill	7,586	7%	104,000	104,000	57,898	56%	103,900	103,900
2350-0002	Airports/Aerodromes	87,900	61%	143,700	143,700	272,396	77%	351,700	351,700
2450-0002	Tourism	62,310	96%	65,200	65,200	331,018	78%	425,800	425,800
2500-0002	Planning & Development	44,009	147%	30,000	30,000	60,949	74%	82,000	82,000
2580-0002	Economic & Community Develop	1,189,491	40%	2,985,900	2,985,900	290,203	73%	396,700	396,700
2600-0002	Environmental	69,122	86%	80,000	80,000	137,763	299%	46,000	46,000
2650-0002	Animal Control	18,097	79%	22,800	22,800	30,702	34%	89,000	89,000
2700-0002	Stock Routes	106,267	113%	94,000	94,000	304,267	80%	379,100	379,100
3000-0002	Work Scheme and Community	16,619	109%	15,300	15,300	106,649	107%	100,000	100,000
3100-0002	Council Housing	111,537	93%	120,000	120,000	247,324	86%	286,000	286,000
3300-0002	Child Care Services	265,653	181%	146,600	146,600	308,393	92%	335,700	335,700
3350-0002	Sport and Recreation	65,866	105%	63,000	63,000	51,804	85%	61,000	61,000
3400-0002	Youth Services	0	0%	0	0	2,690	2%	145,000	145,000
3410-0002	Sixties and Better	30,835	51%	60,800	60,800	15,250	25%	60,800	60,800
3415-0002	Tambo Multi-Purpose Centre	381,174	72%	530,700	530,700	423,718	79%	536,100	536,100
3445-0002	Disability	87,592	79%	111,500	111,500	44,832	75%	60,000	60,000
3460-0002	Community Services	326,666	132%	247,900	247,900	339,170	200%	169,400	169,400
3470-0002	Miscellaneous Care Services	0	0%	0	0	0	0%	2,000	2,000
3500-0002	Libraries, Education and Arts	8,842	80%	11,100	11,100	203,001	89%	228,300	228,300
3570-0002	Regional Arts Development Fund	61,222	82%	75,000	75,000	148,869	60%	247,000	247,000
3600-0002	Halls and Cultural Centres	2,027	51%	4,000	4,000	211,219	99%	214,200	214,200
3700-0002	Showgrounds & Sports Facilities	6,757	225%	3,000	3,000	577,250	94%	615,000	615,000
3740-0002	Funerals	48,846	65%	75,000	75,000	51,016	70%	73,000	73,000
3800-0002	Corporate Buildings	0	0%	0	0	106,652	103%	104,000	104,000
1000-0001	ADMINISTRATION	12,304,535	95%	13,007,100	13,007,100	9,065,261	97%	9,342,500	9,342,500
4000-0001	WORKS AND SERVICES								
4001-0002	Works Office and Depot	0	0%	0	0	2,802,497	92%	3,050,200	3,050,200
4100-0002	Town Street Maintenance	0	0%	0	0	390,710	98%	400,000	400,000
4200-0002	Rural Roads Maintenance	1,608,922	136%	1,179,400	1,179,400	521,848	65%	800,000	800,000
4500-0002	Recoverable Works	21,776,477	80%	27,386,600	27,386,600	17,039,711	72%	23,728,300	23,728,300
4550-0002	Plant Operations	3,365,809	101%	3,340,000	3,340,000	2,652,741	104%	2,546,000	2,546,000
4600-0002	SES - Disaster Mgmt	95,996	116%	83,000	83,000	201,735	187%	107,900	107,900
4700-0002	Cemeteries	136	3%	5,000	5,000	43,621	90%	48,700	48,700
4800-0002	Parks, Gardens and Reserves	0	0%	0	0	888,972	93%	954,800	954,800
4860-0002	Aquatic Centres	0	0%	0	0	474,261	105%	452,100	452,100

General Ledger 2021.7.7.1

Revenue and Expenditure Summary

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(Accounts: 0100-0001-0000 to 5250-2000-0000. All report groups. 92% of year elapsed. To Level 2. Excludes committed costs)

Blackall-Tambo Regional Council (Budget for full year)

Financial Year Ending 2022

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		REVENUE			EXPENDITURE				
		31 May 2022	AMENDED	ORIGINAL	31 May 2022	AMENDED	ORIGINAL		
		ACTUAL	BUDGET	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	BUDGET		
5000-0002	Cleansing	327,354	99%	329,300	329,300	192,430	74%	261,000	261,000
5100-0002	Water Supply	837,182	97%	861,000	861,000	444,893	95%	467,600	467,600
5200-0002	Sewerage Services	713,662	96%	741,200	741,200	306,672	88%	348,400	348,400
4000-0001	WORKS AND SERVICES	28,725,539	85%	33,925,500	33,925,500	25,960,090	78%	33,165,000	33,165,000
TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE		41,030,074	87%	46,932,600	46,932,600	35,025,352	82%	42,507,500	42,507,500

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL[Return to Agenda](#)[Next Item](#)**OFFICER REPORTS**

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: **4.1.2****SUBJECT HEADING: DFCCS Operations Report – May 2022**

Author and Officer's Title: Alastair Rutherford, Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services operations report for May 2022 is presented to Council. The report includes housing and administration, Blackall aerodrome, libraries, visitor information centres, facility bookings, Tambo Multipurpose and Tambo Child Care Centre.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council receive the DFCCS Operations Report for May 2022.

Background**Blackall Buildings*****Building Maintenance***

- Cultural Centre Maintenance
 - Monthly fire alarm system inspection at Cultural Centre complete.
 - Glass door at Cultural Centre has been repaired with soft close hinges.
- Housing Maintenance
 - New stove, light and exhaust fan installed in a two-bedroom unit in Bedford Street.

Tambo Housing***Building Maintenance***

- Safety and general maintenance repairs are being carried out at the Tambo Day Care Centre.
- Housing inspections will be carried out during June.
- Outstanding rents are being collected prior to the end of the financial year.

Aged Housing

- There are 3 x two-bedroom units vacant in the Coolibah Village.

Blackall Visitor Information Centre

The Blackall Visitor Information Officer position has been advertised and is closed. Interviews are in the process. The casual VIC employees and librarian are running the VIC.

Monthly Statistics:**Visitor Numbers to Blackall Tourist Information Centre**

2020/2021	Visitor Numbers	2021/2022	Visitor Numbers
July	1638	July	3794

2020/2021	Visitor Numbers	2021/2022	Visitor Numbers
August	1985	August	2628
September	1522	September	2100
October	941	October	904
November	174	November	185
December	99	December	93
January	99	January	101
February	95	February	164
March	375	March	367
April	1217	April	928
May	2553	May	1710
June	3952	June	
Year to Date	14,650	Year to Date	12,974

Issue of Camping Permits

Month	Information Centre	Self - Registration	Total for Month 2021/22
July	560	606	1166
August	382	321	703
September	259	250	509
October	77	101	179
November	9	18	27
December	3	11	14
January	0	4	4
February	3	8	11
March	23	27	50
April	81	108	189
May	178	116	294
June			
Year to Date	1577	1570	3147
2020/2021	1515	2043	3558

Camping Ground Fees

Month	\$ Amount	2021/2022 YTD \$
July	11,660	11,660
August	7,030	18,690
September	5,090	23,780
October	1,780.00	25,560
November	265	25,825
December	137	25,969

Month	\$ Amount	2021/2022 YTD \$
January	38	26,007
February	105	26,112
March	500	26,617
April	1893	28,510
May	2940	31,470
June		

Year ending 2020/2021 \$38859.00

Blackall Library Report

Month	Loans 2020/21	Loans 2021/22	Visitors 2020/21	Visitors 2021/22	Requests 2020/21	Requests 2021/22	Members Added 2020/21	Members Added 2021/22
July	233	248	389	471	14	21	3	8
August	263	367	371	508	26	62	14	6
September	266	346	401	479	29	27	11	9
October	216	277	389	389	21	30	4	14
November	374	300	378	415	35	41	10	10
December	315	278	450	155	38	43	4	2
January	377	273	376	278	16	111	1	4
February	340	358	318	320	39	77	5	10
March	226	368	413	360	23	59	7	8
April	212	207	407	341	40	65	6	5
May	159	305	387	356	47	20	4	8
June	249		349		32		11	
Year to Date	3230	3327	4628	4072	360	556	80	84

Tambo Library and Tourist Report

	Loans 2020/21	Loans 2021/22	Visitors 2020/21	Visitors 2021/22	Requests 2020/21	Requests 2021/22	Members Added 2020/21	Members Added 2021/22
July	710	396	138	103	65	53	3	4
August	419	381	125	113	52	52	6	3
September	465	425	144	115	52	58	3	9
October	414	375	137	115	114	62	3	3
November	427	400	123	122	63	70	1	1
December	336	326	110	123	36	29	0	1
January	404	363	104	95	69	55	1	8
February	454	445	136	109	80	67	0	1
March	460	521	126	145	49	57	1	11

April	365	346	126	120	51	55	1	6
May	407	435	144	183	65	58	2	3
June	488		127		61		5	
Totals	5349	4413	1540	1343	757	616	26	50

	Visits 2020/21	Visits 2021/22
July	464	733
August	506	512
September	612	511
October	323	197
November	93	126
December	123	56
January	84	85
February	55	94
March	140	203
April	319	390
May	577	609
June	793	
Totals	4089	3516

Council Facility Bookings

Blackall	Memorial Hall		Cultural Centre		Showgrounds		Racecourse		Bus	
	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22
July	11	0	4	6	4	13	0	1	0	8
August	11	2	11	5	4	15	0	1	12	8
September	11	2	12	5	9	6	0	0	8	5
October	2	2	11	9	11	3	2	2	3	7
November	0	2	16	11	0	1	2	1	7	6
December	3	1	8	2	3	0	0	0	1	1
January	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
February	3	1	10	7	1	1	1	1	4	1
March	7	1	4	6	1	1	0	0	3	3
April	5	1	7	8	4	2	1	1	3	2
May	3	4	4	10	5	4	1	0	9	5
June	4		10		4		0		6	
TOTAL	60	17	98	69	48	47	8	7	56	46

Tambo	Shire Hall		Racecourse		Western Sports		Bus	
	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22	20/21	21/22
July	8	11	0	2	1	2	0	2
August	13	7	0	2	0	0	1	0

Tambo	Shire Hall		Racecourse		Western Sports		Bus	
September	6	7	1	4	1	0	1	0
October	7	16	1	2	1	2	2	2
November	16	20	0	1	0	2	2	3
December	5	14	1	2	0	2	0	1
January	8	2	0	2	3	0	1	0
February	15	9	0	0	0	0	6	2
March	16	8	0	0	0	3	2	2
April	16	5	3	2	2	0	6	0
May	11	11	1	2	6	0	10	1
June	9		1		1		1	
TOTAL	130	110	8	19	14	11	30	13

Tambo Childcare Centre

Attendance	Month 2020-2021	YTD 2020-2021	Month 2021-2022	YTD 2021-2022
July	207	207	255	255
August	214	421	262	517
September	110	531	181	698
October	303	834	191	889
November	261	1095	180	1073
December	50	1145	48	1121
January	22	1167	0	1121
February	180	1347	101	1222
March	193	1540	129	1351
April	154	1694	59	1410
May	230	1924	114	1524
June	269	2193		

Finance	Month Receipts 2021-2022	YTD Receipts 2021-2022	Month Expenditure 2021-2022	YTD Expenditure 2021-2022
July	\$16,147.09	\$16,147.09	\$29,844.70	\$29,844.70
August	\$19,482.41	\$35,629.50	\$39,304.44	\$69,149.14
September	\$18,480.71	\$54,110.21	\$29,584.80	\$98,943.94
October	\$12,611.36	\$67,501.52	\$51,387.79	\$150,331.73
November	\$11,393.94	\$79,438.26	\$35,274.69	\$185,606.42
December	\$3,374.02	\$82,812.28	\$12,780.04	\$198,386.46
January	\$1,281.94	\$84,094.22	\$4,250.81	\$202,637.27
February	\$6,149.74	\$90,243.96	\$18,639.89	\$221,277.16
March	\$10,812.51	\$101,056.47	\$20,397.76	\$241,674.92
April	\$5,794.34	\$106,850.81	\$11,753.04	\$253,427.96
May	\$8,671.55	\$115,522.36	\$18,305.88	\$271,733.84
June				

Qantas Report

Month	Pax OFF	Pax ON	Total	YTD
July	53	47	100	100
August	67	52	119	219
September	67	48	115	334
October	64	68	132	466
November	63	46	109	575
December	87	75	162	737
January	63	47	110	847
February	67	64	131	978
March	124	103	227	1205
April	122	116	238	1443
May	137	97	234	1677
June				
6 Monthly Average	110.5	91.33	201.83	201.83
YTD	914	763	1677	1677
Total for 2020/2021	685	598	1283	1283

- The roster has been distributed for airport employees.

Tambo Multi-Purpose Centre

- The centre welcomed a new NDIS client.
- The centre's healthy ageing ladies attended the under 8s day at the local State School.
- The centre's NDIS client attended under 8s day at the local State School, the client and carer held a wooden animal magnet workshop.
- The NDIS client and carer attended Charlotte's web, the client enjoyed the play and the workshops.
- The centre hosted the monthly First Nations Health Equity Governance meeting. This meeting is to help health services return to the community and provide health education.
- Allied health session for the month of May.
- Physiotherapy – 23 sessions
- Podiatrist – 11 sessions
- Remedial Massage – 26 sessions

Link to Corporate Plan

Economic Development
Outcome 2 – Tourism

Vibrant Communities

Outcome 1 – Arts and culture
Outcome 2 – Health and wellbeing
Outcome 3 – Community Services

Outcome 4 – Youth

Governance

Outcome 5 – Customer service

Infrastructure

Outcome 2 – Airports

Outcome 5 – Council buildings

Consultation (internal/external)

Neighbourhood Centre Coordinator

Tambo Library and Tourism Officer

Customer Service Officers

Multi-Purpose Coordinator

Child Care Coordinator

Library Officer

Tourism Officer

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 4.1.3

SUBJECT HEADING: **Asset Management Plans**

Author and Officer's Title: Alastair Rutherford, Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The Asset Management Plans have been updated.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council adopt the:

- a) **Building Asset Management Plan; and**
 - b) **Roads Asset Management Plan; and**
 - c) **Sewer Asset Management Plan; and**
 - d) **Water Asset Management Plan.**
-

Background

Asset Management Plans are required to be updated every 12 months.

Link to Corporate Plan

Governance

Outcome 2 - Accountability

Outcome 3 – Leadership

Outcome 4 – Financial

Infrastructure

Outcome 1 – Roads

Outcome 3 – Water and Sewerage Systems

Outcome 5 – Council Buildings

Consultation (internal/external)

Nil

Policy Implications

Asset Management Policy

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	Nil	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Required to be revised annually.	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Updated plans enable staff to appropriately manage Council's assets.	Low

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Appropriate management of public assets.	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Asset plan reviews ensures that public assets are managed appropriately. Regular reviews keeps plans up to date with changes of assets.



Blackall-Tambo Regional Council

Buildings Asset Management Plan

Policy Number: P27	Effective Date: 15/06/2022
Version Number: Four	Review Date: 01/01/2023
Policy Compiled by: Asset Officer	
Policy Approved by: Chief Executive Officer	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Asset Management plan was developed using data from the 2021 full valuation data as at the 30/6/2021 and Council's future works programs.

Purpose of the Plan

Council's Goal is to:

Provide Community services and facilities that meet the needs of the community yet remain financially sustainable.

Therefore the purpose of this asset management plan is to assist Council in:

- Demonstrating responsible management.
- Clearly outlining the measurable service levels.
- Communicating and justify funding requirements for the future.
- Complying with regulatory requirements.

Asset Description

Assets included within this Asset Management Plan are Building Equipment and Furniture (fencing, concrete pathways, carparks and sportsground lights), Open Space Furniture (drinking fountains and statues), Other Structure (skate park, sports courts, tables and BBQ's), play equipment, street lighting, Class 2 buildings (mostly residential buildings Qty 39) and Class 3 buildings (mostly commercial buildings Qty 173).

Building assets as at the 30/6/2021 have a gross replacement cost of \$63,842,419 and a fair value of \$45,561,476. This asset class makes up 17.31% of the total asset stock of Councils.

In June of 2020 asset were visually condition assessed and available information from each asset was used to develop this plan.

Levels of Service

Blackall-Tambo Regional Council has adopted principles to take all reasonable actions to provide its customers with reliable and safe services. This plan addresses the required plan for maintenance and renewals to ensure that Council can deliver these standards the most optimised way. The building assets will be maintained on mainly a reactive basis, and when funding/grants are available, major upgrade and repairs will be done.

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Buildings Asset Management Plan

Future Demand

Blackall, Tambo and the surrounding region has a population of 2084 in 2011 with a flat growth rate. It is estimated that projected population will reach around 2091 (medium project) by the year 2031. We see that demand will not influence this class of assets over the next 20 years.

Asset Management Practices

The accuracy of this plan is 95% out of 100%, due to some gaps in historical expenditure and renewal future plans for asset components of building equipment, open space furniture, other structures and play equipment.

Future plans for more accurate financial reporting for these assets will assist with improving the accuracy of this plan to 99% within 2 years.

Council has employed a qualified builder to maintain Council buildings, this will ensure that the buildings maintenance will improve.

Also council has commenced developing measurable service levels that will be used in future version to optimise the life of assets and reduce costs.

BACKGROUND

Physical parameters

The assets included within this Asset Management Plan are:

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY2	Qty	Area
Buildings	Type 2	39	10023
Buildings	Type 3	134	16,901

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY2	Sum of Dimension	Units
Building Eq & Furniture	Concrete Pathway Structures	953	Area
Building Eq & Furniture	Electrical	2	Qty
Building Eq & Furniture	Fence	14,011 M	Length
Building Eq & Furniture	Open Space Signage	1	Qty
Building Eq & Furniture	Other – Fence	712	Length
Building Eq & Furniture	Scanner	1	Qty
Building Eq & Furniture	Surface	538	Area
Building Eq & Furniture	Yards	2	Qty
Open Space Furniture	Drinking Fountains	1	Qty
Open Space Furniture	Other	2	Qty
Open Space Furniture	Statues	3	Qty
Open Space Furniture	War Memorials	5	Qty
Other Structures	BBQ	7	Qty
Other Structures	Boat Ramps	1	Qty
Other Structures	Courtyard	278	Area
Other Structures	Drinking Fountains	1	Qty
Other Structures	Fence	3,179 M	Length
Other Structures	Footpaths	1	Qty
Other Structures	Other	1	Qty

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Buildings Asset Management Plan

Other Structures	Skate parks	1	Qty
Other Structures	Sports Court	5	Qty
Other Structures	Tables	22	Qty
Other Structures	Tanks	1	Qty
Other Structures	Weighbridge	1	Qty
Play Equipment	Playgrounds-Equipment	10	Qty
Street Lighting	Electrical	9	Qty

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Key specific buildings related service goals include:

- Management and development of facilities to reasonably address the emerging needs and demands of the community;
- Provision of community facilities which are accessible both physically and geographically by the whole community;
- Management of facilities in a cost effective and sustainable manner; and
- Maintenance of facilities to appropriate standards fit for their contemporary purpose through an appropriate mix of scheduled and responsive maintenance.

Initial community levels of service for building assets have been developed considering corporate and strategic plans.

Table 4.1 Community and Technical Levels of Service

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service	Performance Measure Process	Performance Target	Current Performance
COMMUNITY LEVELS OF SERVICE				
Quality (Type 2 Buildings)	Fit for purpose	Condition of facilities and repairs programmed to optimise life and sustainability.	Customer- complaint register >80% satisfactory	Council has employed a registered builder to maintain all buildings
Quality (Type 3 Buildings)	Fit for purpose	Facility maintenance as per lease or condition assessments and repairs programmed to optimise life and sustainability	Performance as per lease agreement 100% in accordance with lease	All buildings are maintained, fit for purpose, and complaints are usually fixed within 24 hrs.
Health and Safety	Facilities are safe and free from hazards	Number of injuries & Service failures	Nil Injuries due to hazards >90% failures attended Within specified period	Nil injuries due to hazards.
Legislative Compliance	Legal and statutory Compliance of	Compliance with relevant	100% satisfactory	Annual audit based on periodical inspections/records

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Buildings Asset Management Plan

	Facility management	legislation, regulations and codes. Insurance and Audit on legal and statutory compliance		100% compliance with all Legislative Acts, Regulations and Codes Twice yearly building inspections completed..
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FUTURE DEMAND

Based on the future demand projections, Council will maintain the existing buildings but will not be building any extensive new assets.

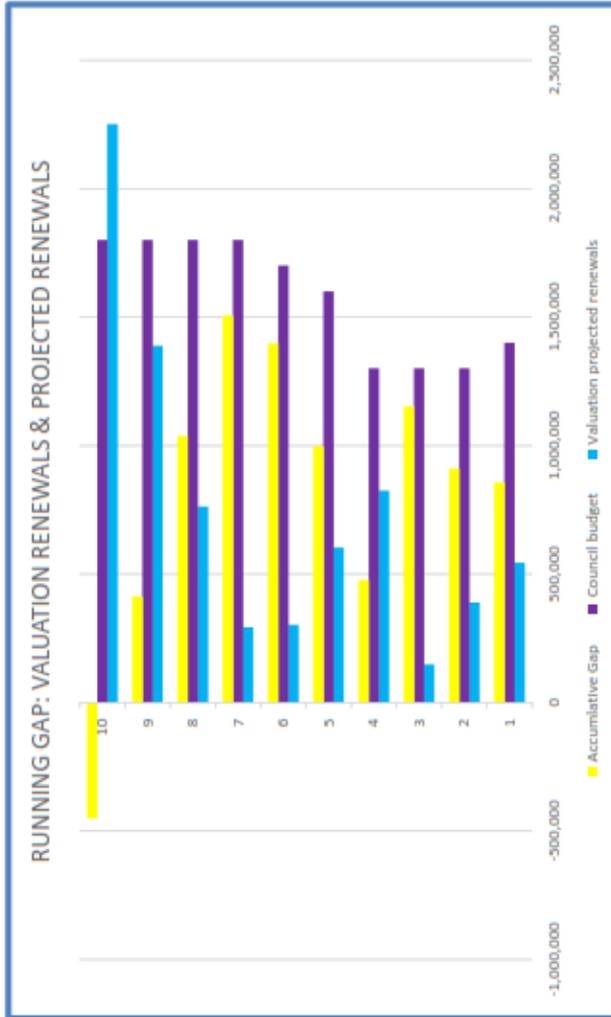
LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The life cycle cost (maintenance plus renewals) is the average cost to maintain the asset over its life. The average life cycle cost (valuation data projections) to provide the building asset services, is estimated at \$948,497 per annum over the next 9 years, with Council's planned (what is in the budget) life cycle expenditure average at \$1.555M per annum for the next 9 years, which gives a life cycle sustainability index of 1.64. Anything over 0.9 is very good.

Projected Valuation Maintenance/renewals Data	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Grand Total
Buildings	543,679	389,774	147,910	823,994	602,626	302,540	293,507	762,506	1,387,635	7,504,170
Council budget	1,400,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	15,800,000

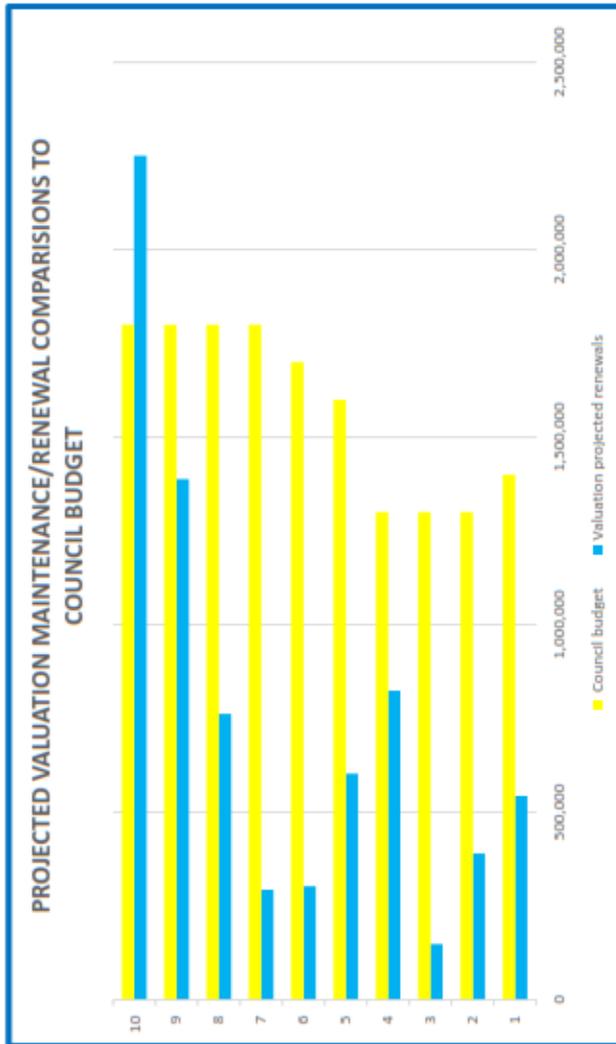
Based on this index, Council is adequately funding the required service levels projections within the next 09 years.

Blackall-Tambo Regional Council **Buildings Asset Management Plan**





Buildings Asset Management Plan



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ASSET DISPOSAL & RATIONALISATION

Considerations Prior to the Disposal of or Rationalise an Asset

- Underutilisation of the asset;
- Usability of the asset;
- Current market value of the asset;
- Annual cost of maintenance;
- Appropriate timing of disposal to maximise return to Council (Full life costing analysis)
- Any impact the disposal of the asset may have on the community;
- Donating or gifting of assets when the asset is no longer fit for Council purposes, or when the financial realisation of the asset is minimal, donation of assets to community groups/charities is permitted with Council resolution.

Methods of Disposal

Expression of interest:	Seeking expressions of interest from buyers
Open tender:	Openly seeking bids through a tender process
Sale or Public auction:	Upon obtaining a current valuation, procure the services of a real estate agent or auctioneer and advertising for sale or auction through the local paper and where appropriate, ensuring open and effective competition that maximises returns for Council (following compliance with Council's Procurement Policy)
Demolish/Recycle:	Depending on the condition and usability of the asset, the value of the asset may be written off and the asset disposed of if the asset is beyond repair.
Charity/Gifting:	Donation of Council owned assets to a non-profit organisation

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Categorisation and Assessment

- An assessment of risks associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks that will result in loss or reduction in service from infrastructure assets or a 'financial shock' to the organisation. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks. Risks associated with asset and services management are categorised as:
 - Natural Events – Council has virtually no control over the timing or extent of the event, however the probabilities may be understood;
 - External Impacts – Council has some control over these risks, associated with other organisations providing goods and services to Council;
 - Physical Failure Risk – where conditions or performance of an asset could lead to failure or unacceptable service. Council can control these risks through maintenance and renewal funding levels;
 - Operational Risk – Where management of the asset or service, or asset management or service management activities might impact on an asset or service. Council can control these risks through management practices and funding levels.
 - Financial risks – from lack of due diligence in the provision of funding for the renewal, maintenance and operation of the assets to provide agreed Levels of Service.
 - Physical risks – where data and information are not improved and the 'whole of organisation' approach to the effective planning and management of assets and services; and
 - Operations risks – the failure of an asset or network due to inappropriate asset management.
- Critical risks, being those assessed as 'Very High' - requiring immediate corrective action and 'High' – requiring prioritised corrective action identified in the Infrastructure Risk Management Plan are summarised in the table below

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Buildings Asset Management Plan

Risk Treatment Strategies

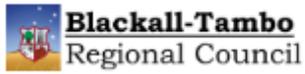
Service or Asset at Risk	1.1.6.1.1 What Can Happen	1.1.6.1.2 Cause	Likelihood	(VH, to Low)	1.1.6.1.2.1 Risk Treatment Plan
Buildings & structures	Major damage	Storms or flood/ Fire	Possible	VH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain adequate insurance Disaster Management Plan updated & current Offsite storage of data backups
	Increased injury risk to users due to age and condition	Inadequate maintenance program	Unlikely	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital works & maintenance program in place Communication with Clubs and Lease holders
Parks & Gardens	Damage to structures in parks & playgrounds due to age & condition	Inadequate maintenance program	Unlikely	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital works & maintenance program in place Routine maintenance inspections.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Summary of the next 10 years of lifecycle budgets are shown in the below table.

Capital budget	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030
	1,400,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000

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Buildings Asset Management Plan

Capital Works Program

Tambo Dam Lights	60,000
Blackall Airport Fencing	218,800
Internet Project	400,000
Tambo Truck Museum	504,900
Blackall Saleyards Canteen upgrade	100,000
Western Sports Complex upgrade	100,000
Tambo Depot Fencing	70,000
Tambo Sprinkler System	20,000
Tambo Racecourse retaining wall	40,000
Tambo Historic House shed	40,000
Blk Admin Office Sth Wall plaster brick wall	240,000
Blk Campdraft & Rodeo Grounds upgrade	150,000
Banks Park Play Equipment	35,000
TOTAL	1,978,700

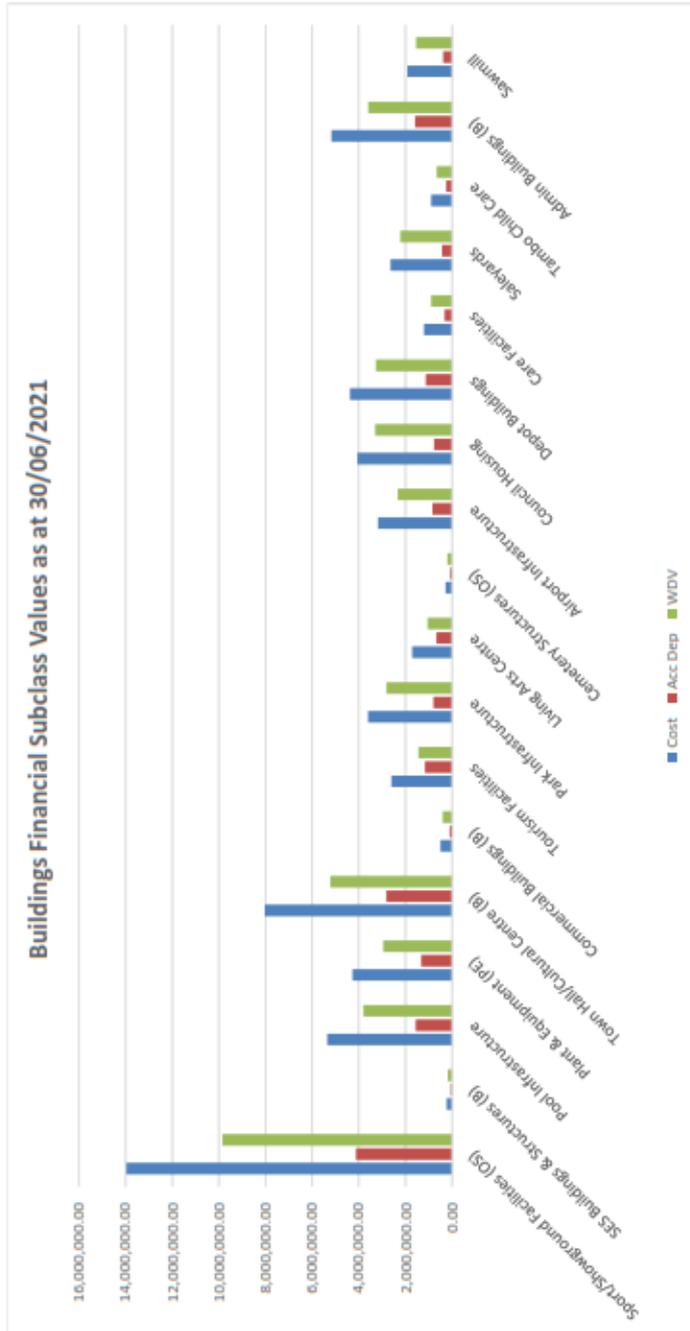
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Buildings Asset Management Plan

Asset Valuations as at 30/06/2021					
Financial Class	Financial Subclass	Cost	Acc Dep	WDV	
Buildings	Sport/Showground Facilities (OS)	13,958,472.05	4,108,540.57	9,849,931.48	
	SES Buildings & Structures (B)	222,700.00	43,600.26	179,099.74	
	Pool Infrastructure	5,341,164.40	1,546,931.41	3,794,232.99	
	Plant & Equipment (PE)	4,257,937.66	1,317,685.75	2,940,251.91	
	Town Hall/Cultural Centre (B)	8,029,340.00	2,815,269.79	5,214,070.21	
	Commercial Buildings (B)	491,000.00	103,355.93	387,644.07	
	Tourism Facilities	2,591,910.00	1,156,797.37	1,435,112.63	
	Park Infrastructure	3,592,364.23	786,042.26	2,806,321.97	
	Living Arts Centre	1,705,300.05	672,589.67	1,032,710.38	
	Cemetery Structures (OS)	269,000.00	74,159.16	194,840.84	
	Airport Infrastructure	3,170,700.00	840,372.52	2,330,327.48	
	Council Housing	4,055,080.00	765,434.79	3,289,645.21	
	Depot Buildings	4,372,366.85	1,118,582.34	3,253,784.51	
	Care Facilities	1,192,800.00	309,147.06	883,652.94	
	Saleyards	2,635,509.07	428,081.18	2,207,427.89	
	Tambo Child Care	885,500.00	239,128.44	646,371.56	
	Admin Buildings (B)	5,166,460.00	1,580,559.33	3,585,900.67	
	Sawmill	1,904,814.79	374,664.61	1,530,150.18	
			63,842,419.10	18,280,942.44	45,561,476.66

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PLAN IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING

This Section provides details on planning for monitoring the performance of the AM plan and any improvements to AM systems that will improve the level of confidence in the AM plan.

Improvement Programme

The Asset Management Plan can be improved in the following ways.

Task	Timeframe	Responsibility	Resources Required
Improvement in financial reporting for assets in regards to maintenance and renewal costs	This has already been implemented and will give Council historical data needed.	Finance	New financial system
The plan will be reviewed annually during budget preparations and amended in need to recognise any changes in levels of service and resources as a result of the budget decision process		Finance Manager/Asset Manager	Budget documents and asset data

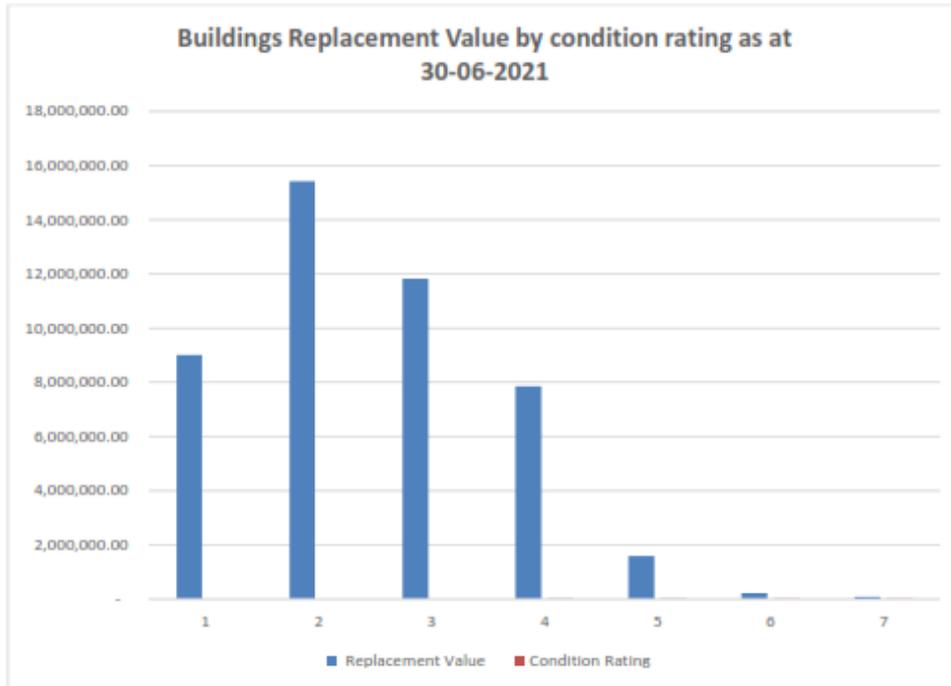
CONDITION DATA

Below is a summary of the condition data from the 2018-2019 Financial Year Data.

Condition Ratings Table

Rating	Description	% Asset Remaining (Base on delivery of future economic benefit)
0	Brand New	100
1	Excellent (Only normal maintenance required)	95
2	Good (Minor defects only /minor maintenance required up to 25%)	75
3	Average (Significant maintenance required 50%)	50
4	Poor (Requires replacement within next 1-2yrs)	20
5	Asset very close to complete failure	5
6	Asset Failure ((Requires immediate replacement)	0

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RECORDS

When completed and approved, the original signed hard copy of the policy is filed in the Master File. Electronic copies are saved in the appropriately labelled folder in Magiq.

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Blackall-Tambo Regional Council

Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

Policy Number: P28	Effective Date: 15/06/2022
Version Number: Six	Review Date: 01/01/2023
Policy Compiled by: Asset Officer	
Policy Approved by: Chief Executive Officer	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The Blackall-Tambo Regional Council is in the heart of Queensland's Outback and is approximately 900 kilometres north west of Brisbane. The region comprises of two towns, Blackall and Tambo both of which lie along the historic Barcoo River and are positioned on the Landsborough Highway. The Council maintains 1,869.82 kilometres of roads, comprising of sealed roads, formed and unformed unsealed roads, and 7.45 kilometres of footpaths to a total replacement value of \$270,262,642. Blackall-Tambo Regional Council has a total length of sealed roads of 285.34 kms and unsealed roads of 1,586.39 kms.

- Objectives
 - The key asset management objectives to be achieved by Council are:
 - To ensure that the road and footpath network meets agreed levels of service, safety and function.
 - To provide and maintain assets to community, business and visitor requirements within the resources available and
 - To manage Council owned or vested assets to statutory requirements and community business and visitor needs.
- Purpose
- The purpose of this asset management plan is to provide Council with an appropriate road and footpath network that is maintained to an overall serviceable condition in partnership with other level of government and stakeholders with emphasis on achieving the goals, outcomes and strategies defined in the Corporate Plan.
- Major flood damage repairs which have been completed in the past two years, has resulted in the road network being at a higher level of standard than Council can maintain. This means that the rate payers can expect that the current condition of the roads will not be maintained, but will be maintained at a much lower level. Council also has also reached a stage where the amount of sealed roads that can be maintained is at the level where it has had to extend life of the reseals from 10 to 14 years, based on broader industry experience and new endeavours to achieve the extended useful lives.

Summary

- Findings / conclusions from plan

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Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

- Financial Implications
- Specific issues for future asset and services management

Inputs to Long Term Financial Plan

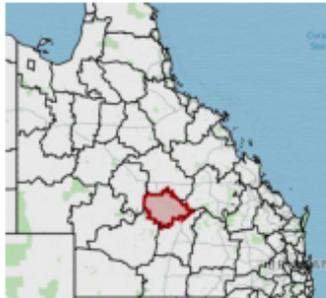
- Ten Year Forecasts for Long Term Financial Plan.
- These figures represent the budget for the next ten years, but may vary from year to year as road conditions are assessed.

Road Infrastructure 10 year budget

Financial Year	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2029-2030
	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,900,000	3,100,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000

INTRODUCTION

Background



Blackall-Tambo Region is located in Central West Queensland and has a total Local Government area of 30,453.6 KM2 or 1.8% of the total area of Queensland approximately 900 kilometres north west of Brisbane. The Region is comprised of two towns, Blackall and Tambo both of which lie along the historic Barcoo River and are positioned on the Landsborough Highway . Blackall is an attractive town and is classed as a remote community with a population of approximately 1560 people. Tambo is a rural community with a population of around 620 people.

The Blackall-Tambo Regional Council has an extensive history of cattle, sheep and wool production. Today, because of the wild dog problem, cattle production has overhauled sheep as the major industry.

The Council is dedicated to sustaining and enhancing the appealing rural lifestyle within the Region through the provision of high-quality services and facilities, and through a collaborative and supportive community environment.

Corporate and Strategic Directions

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Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

The purpose of this asset management plan is to provide Council with an appropriate road and footpath network that is maintained to an overall serviceable condition in partnership with other levels of government and stakeholders with emphasis on achieving the goals, outcomes and strategies in the Corporate Plan.

The focus of this plan is on developing a sustainable forward capital works program for Council's roads and footpaths.

Blackall-Tambo's Corporate Plan and Operational Plan

Statements in the corporate plan state that all rural roads are to be all weather and town streets are sealed with kerb, channelling and drainage.

It is because of the Region's profile that Council must be conservative in acquiring new assets but proactive in the management of its existing assets to deliver appropriate levels of services to the community business, especially rural properties, and visitor; and in its planning for delivering sustainable levels of service to the community, businesses and visitors.

The nature and quality of Council's assets will be managed to service community, business and visitor needs. This will over time, involve acquiring new assets, upgrading existing assets and disposing of assets that no longer service a community, corporate or commercial need.

Council assets will be maintained to an overall serviceable condition, noting that at any given time some assets will be in a good condition or better and some will be in poor condition or worse. Defects found or reported that are outside our service standard specified will be rectified in an appropriate manner and timeframe per the stated response times within the operations and maintenance plan.

It needs to be noted that Council currently has a number of its rural roads which due to flood damage repairs, are currently at a higher service standard than they would normally be. These roads will not be maintained at this level, but will be maintained at a lower level that is affordable to Council.

Asset and Services- Description and Current Status

Assets are componentised as below –

Asset Class	Asset Group	Asset Type	Component
Roads	Town Streets	Sealed Streets	Formation
			Pavement
			Seal
		Unsealed Streets	Formation
			Pavement
		Kerb & Channel	Concrete Kerb & Channel
		Footpaths	Concrete Footpath

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Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

	Rural Roads	Class 1 Roads	Paved Footpath
			Bitumen Footpaths
			Formation
		Class 2 Roads	Pavement
			Seal
			Formation
		Class 3 Roads	Pavement
			Seal
			Formation
		Grids	Grids

The level of service that road segment provides is defined in the Road Hierarchy established by the Council's Road Classification and Segmentation Policy.

Each road has a classified road hierarchy assigned to it. The road hierarchy of thoroughfare within the Blackall-Tambo region is:

- Rural Arterial Roads 1 – Highways (State Government Road0)
- Rural Arterial Roads 2 – Main Roads (State Government Road)
- Rural Arterial Roads 3 – Rural Arterial
- Rural Arterial Roads 4A – Rural Collector High Order
- Rural Arterial Roads 4B – Rural collector Low Order
- Rural Arterial Roads 5A – Rural Feeder High Order
- Rural Arterial Roads 5B – Rural Feeder Low Order
- Rural Arterial Roads 6A – Rural Access Low Order
- Rural Arterial Roads 6B – Rural Access Low Order
- Urban Arterial Roads 7 – Urban Arterial
- Urban Arterial Roads 8A – Major Urban Collector
- Urban Arterial Roads 8B – Urban Collector
- Urban Arterial Roads 9A – Urban Feeder
- Urban Arterial Roads 9B – Urban Access
- Industrial Roads 10A – Industrial Collector
- Industrial Roads 10B – Industrial Access

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service Framework- Needs Basis

Class 3 Rural Arterial Roads:

Shoulder grade, if needed 1 per year, and 1 light maintenance grade per year.

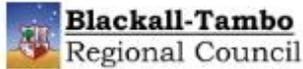
Resurfacing will be done based on condition rating and as funding allows: desirable objective is every 14 years

Class 4A Rural Collector High Order:

Shoulder Grade, if needed 1 per year, and 1 light maintenance grade per year.

Resurfacing will be done based on condition rating and as funding allows: desirable objective is every 14 years

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Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

Class 4B Rural Collector Lower Order:

Shoulder Grade, If needed 1 per year, and 1 light maintenance grade per year.
Resurfacing will be done based on condition rating and as funding allows: desirable objective is every 14 years

Class 4A Rural Local Roads:

Shoulder Grade, If needed 1 per year, and 1 light maintenance grade per year.
Resurfacing will be done based on condition rating and as funding allows: desirable objective is every 14 years

Class 4B Rural Collector Low Order :

Shoulder Grade, If needed 1 per year, and 1 light maintenance grade per year.
Resurfacing will be done based on condition rating and as funding allows: desirable objective is every 14 years

Class 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B Rural Roads various classes:

If required, maintenance grade 2 per year, and 1 light maintenance grade per year.

Class 7, 8A, 8B, 9A, 9B 10A & 10B – Urban Local Roads of varying classes:

Shoulder Grade, If needed 1 per year, and 1 light maintenance grade per year.
Resurfacing will be done based on condition and as funding allows: desirable objective is every 14 years.

Unplanned maintenance:

Council will endeavour to restore all roads to a trafficable condition as soon as possible after damage by flooding or when road surfaces disintegrate due to lack of moisture.

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Complaints and response times for 2020-2021

ROADS CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
Driveways and property access	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Drainage	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Footpaths	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Gutters	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Potholes		1	1		1							
Road signage	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Road maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	4	0
Town streets	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Average response time to customer request - hrs.												



Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

Road Hierarchy

Table 18.1 Road Hierarchy – Function and Characteristics

Group	Class	Function Description	Local Terminology	Comment
Rural Arterial Roads	1	Those roads which form the principal avenue of communication between, and through major regions	Highways	Include National highways and other state highways. High speed, high volume routes
Rural Arterial Roads	2	Those roads being class 1, whose main function is to form the principal avenue of communication for movements between capital city and adjoining states and their capital cities; or between a capital city and key towns; or between key towns	Main Road	State Strategic roads generally of this class. Conveys through traffic
Rural Arterial Roads	3	Those roads, not being class 1 or 2, whose main function is to form and avenue of communication of movements between important centres and the Class 1 and Class 2 roads and or/key town; or between important centres which have significant economic, social, tourism or recreation role; or of an arterial nature within a town in a rural area	Rural Arterial	Mainly Regional roads and major local government roads. Conveys through traffic. AADT approximately greater than 250
Rural Local Roads	4A	Those roads which are neither Class 1,2 or 3 whose main function is to serve the purpose of collecting and distributing traffic from local areas to the wider road network, including access to abutting properties	Rural Collector High Order	Mainly district roads and local government collector roads local traffic or LRRS roads. AADT approximately 151 - 250
Rural Local Roads	4 B	Those roads which are neither Class 1,2,3 or 4A whose main function is to serve the purpose of collecting and distributing traffic from local areas to the wider road network, including access to abutting properties	Rural Collector Lower Order	Local Government road links in urban areas. Conveys through traffic. AADT approximately 181 – 360. Includes Bus Routes

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**Roads Infrastructure Asset
Management Plan**

Rural Local Roads	5A	Those roads that are neither Class 1,2, 3 or 4. Provides for main traffic movements into and through a region. Caters generally for medium travel speed, all vehicle types including commercial traffic	Rural Feeder High Order	All weather road (gravel) predominantly two-lane high quality of service. AADT approximately 41 – 80
Rural Local Roads	5B	Those roads that are neither Class 1,2,3,4 nor 5A. Provides for main traffic movements into and through a region. Caters generally for medium travel speed, all vehicle types including commercial traffic	Rural Feeder Low Order	All weather road (gravel) predominantly two-lane medium quality of service. AADT approximately 21 – 40
Rural Local Roads	6A	Those roads that are neither Class 1,2,3,4 nor 5. Provide access to residential or rural properties. Provide exclusively for one activity or function	Rural Access High Order	All weather road (gravel) predominantly two-lane basic quality of service. AADT approximately 11 – 20
Rural Local Roads	6B	Provide access to low use areas, caters for low travel speed and access may be limited to dry weather	Rural Access Low Order	A single lane two-way dry weather, formed track/road, made from local materials (no gravel). Low quality of service. AADT approximately less than 10
Urban Arterial Roads	7	Those roads whose main function is to perform as the principal arteries for through traffic and freight movements across urban areas, provide access to major freight terminals between important centres which have significant economic, social, tourism or recreation value	Urban Arterial	Generally State Strategic. Regional roads or major local government roads. AADT Greater than 360
Urban Arterial Roads	8A	Those roads not being class 7 whose main function is to: Complete the major road network across the Urban area including commercial and industrial traffic. May form part of regularly spaced road network supplementary to the principal urban road network.	Major Urban Collector	Local Government road links in urban areas. Conveys through traffic. AADT approximately 181 – 360. Includes Bus Routes

**Roads Infrastructure Asset
Management Plan**

Urban Local Roads	8B	Those roads that are neither Class 7 or 8A whose main function serves the purpose of collecting and distributing traffic from local areas to the wider road network. Special provision for those historic roads within established townships. The engineering standard of which may be greater than that required to service the current traffic loads	Urban Collector	These Local Government roads provide a link between residential access roads to a higher class of road within township areas. AADT approximately 91 – 180. Formation width may be fully or partially sealed
Urban Local Roads	9A	Those roads which connect the Urban Access roads to class 7 & 8 roads. May have more than one connection to the road network. Generally used for new roads within an established township where retention of street character is warranted or desired.	Urban Feeders	These roads are the lowest order through roads with the Urban Road Network. AADT approximately 45 – 90
Urban Local Roads	9B	Those roads whose main function is to provide access to residences and properties and generally do not have more than one connection to the road network.	Urban Access	These roads are the lowest order road, most often Cul-De-Sac within the Urban Road Network. AADT less than 45
Industrial Roads	10A	Those roads within an industrial estate or area that connect to Class 6, 7 and 8 roads, often more than once, and whose main function is provide roads of a suitable width and construction standard to provide for heavy and articulated vehicles.	Industrial Collector	These roads should be through roads as often as possible or at least provide for an internal loop design. AADT approximately 25 – 250
Industrial Roads	10B	Terminating roads within industrial estates or where regularly use by heavy or articulated vehicles is anticipated. For example – Truck parking bays on the outskirts of town or opposite and adjacent to fuel supply depots and truck stops.	Industrial Access	These roads are the lowest order Industrial road, most often Cul-De-Sac. AADT less than 25

**Roads Infrastructure Asset
Management Plan**

Road Hierarchy Design Criteria (Urban & Industrial)									
Location Category		Urban Arterial / Bypass	Major Urban Collector	Urban Collector	Urban Feeder	Urban Access	Industrial Collector	Industrial Access	
Group	Class	Urban Arterial Roads	Urban Local Roads	Urban Local Roads	Urban Local Roads	Urban Local Roads	Industrial Roads	Industrial Roads	
		7	8A	8B	9A	9B	10A	10B	
	Reserve Width (W)	30	30	30	20	18	25	20	
	Formation Width (F)	21	21	21	10	8	12	10	
	Bitumen Surfacing	Yes	Yes	Part	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Kerb Type	Barrier	Layback	Mixed	Layback	Layback	Barrier	Barrier	
	Cul De Sac / Radii	No	No	No	No	Yes / 9.0	No	Yes / 12.5	
	Floodway Inverts / Width	Piped Drainage Where Applicable and Appropriate							
	Target Speed Environment	50	50	50	50	40	50	50	
	Target Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)	>360	181 - 360	91 - 180	45 - 90	<45	25 - 250	<25	
	Max Allotments Served	>80	41 - 80	21 - 40	11 - 20	<10	>5	5	
	Pavement Design (ESA) (20 years)	1.5 x 10 ⁶	7.5 x 10 ⁵	5 x 10 ⁵	2.5 x 10 ⁵	1.5 x 10 ⁴	1.5 x 10 ⁶	1.0 x 10 ⁶	
	Surfacing	Bit. 14/10	Bit. 14/10	Bit. 14/10	Bit. 14/10	Bit. 14/10	Bit. 14/10	Bit. 14/10	
	Min. Pavement (Thickness/Type)	150/2.2	125/2.2	125/2.2	100/2.2	100/2.2	150/2.2	150/2.2	
	Cycleway/Footpath	1x2.1 + 1x1.2	1x1.2	1x1.2	No	No	No	No	
	Line Marking	Edge + Centre	At Intersections with Arterial / Bypass Only						
	1. Design requirements are subject to state and federal design criteria								
	2. Widths are nominal and may not accurately represent the true width at any particular location along a road length								
	3. Max number of allotments served is based on 4.5 vehicle trips per day for Urban areas.								
	4. Pavement width is Formation Width (W) plus 1.8m (0.9m beyond nominal kerb line each side)								
	5. Pavement Depths are minimum and subject to soil testing								
	6. Industrial Roads include Parking Lanes and Service Roads.								
	7. Formation Width for Urban is nominal face of kerb to nominal face of kerb								
	8. Urban Arterial Roads include heavy/oversize vehicle bypass routes								



Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

Location Category	Road Hierarchy Design Criteria (Rural)									
	National Highway	State / Main Road	Rural Arterial	Rural Collector High Order	Rural Collector Low Order	Rural Feeder High Order	Rural Feeder Low Order	Rural Access High Order	Rural Access Low Order	
Group	Rural Arterial Roads									
Class	1	2	3	4A	4B	5A	5B	6A	6B	
Reserve Width (W)			30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
Formation Width (F)			9	7	7	7	7	6	4.8	
Gravel Width (G)			9	7	7	6	4.8	4.8	0	
Seal Width (S)			8	6	4	0	0	0	0	
Floodway Inverts / Width			Concrete/10	Concrete/8	Concrete/6	Bitumen/6	Bitumen/6	Bitumen/6	Bitumen/6	
Target Speed Environment			100	80	80	80	70	60	40	
Target Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)			> 250	151 - 250	81 - 150	41 - 80	21 - 40	11-20	<10	
Max Allotments Served			>120	120	40	30	16	8	4	
Pavement Design (ESA) (20 years)			2.25 x 10^6	1.25 x 10^6	8.75 x 10^5	4.5 x 10^5	2.5 x 10^5	1.5 x 10^5	1.00 x 10^5	
Surfacing			Bit. 14/10	Bit. 14/10	Bit. 14/10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Min. Pavement (Thickness/Type)			150/2.2	100/2.2	100/2.2	200/2.4	150/2.4	150/2.4	N/A	
Line Marking			Edge + Centreline	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Cycleway/Footpath			1x2.1	No	No	No	No	No	No	

Service Targets

This asset services and management plan is based on keeping the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council road assets in an overall physical condition that ensures safe and reasonable travel comfort for residents.

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FUTURE DEMAND

Demand Forecast

Demand forecasts are derived from the factors affecting service demand, including population change, seasonal factors, economics factors and consumer practices and needs.

Demand for new services will be managed through a combination of managing existing assets, upgrading of existing assets and providing new assets to meet demand and demand management. Demand management practices include non-asset solutions, insuring against risks and managing failures. Over the period of time covered by this plan there is not expected to be any material change in demand from unsealed roads assets.

Population Projections

The population of Blackall-Tambo Regional Council is projected to increase by an average annual rate of 0.9% over the 20 years between 2016 and 2036. The median age for all residents is expected to stay relatively static, (PIFU data).

Demand Planning

The objective of demand management planning is to actively determine customer needs or manage customer demands for services in order to:

- Optimise the utilisation / performance of existing assets;
- Reduce or defer the need for new assets;
- Meet the organisation's strategic objectives;
- Deliver more sustainable services; and
- Respond to customer needs.

It is vital to the success of the asset and services management planning that demand factors be analysed comprehensively, and their impact quantified in terms of the following:

- The effect of the growth on the asset network;
- Any possible future need to increase or decrease infrastructure; and
- The implementation of non-asset solutions, such as managing demand.

In addition to the factors mentioned above, risk affects demand for services and consequently the following must be taken into account:

- The methodology and accuracy of forecasts;
- The currency of forecasts;
- The uncertainty of forecasts; and
- Any unforeseen natural factors.

The statistical advice regarding population trends indicates that this factor will not impact demand for assets and services in the foreseeable future.

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Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Categorisation and Assessment

- An assessment of risks associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks that will result in loss or reduction in service from infrastructure assets or a 'financial shock' to the organisation. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks. Risks associated with asset and services management are categorised as:
 - Natural Events – Council has virtually no control over the timing or extent of the event, however the probabilities may be understood;
 - External Impacts – Council has some control over these risks, associated with other organisations providing goods and services to Council;
 - Physical Failure Risk – where conditions or performance of an asset could lead to failure or unacceptable service. Council can control these risks through maintenance and renewal funding levels;
 - Operational Risk – Where management of the asset or service, or asset management or service management activities might impact on an asset or service. Council can control these risks through management practices and funding levels.
 - Financial risks – from lack of due diligence in the provision of funding for the renewal, maintenance and operation of the assets to provide agreed Levels of Service.
 - Physical risks – where data and information are not improved and the 'whole of organisation' approach to the effective planning and management of assets and services; and
 - Operations risks – the failure of an asset or network due to inappropriate asset management.
- Critical risks, being those assessed as 'Very High' - requiring immediate corrective action and 'High' – requiring prioritised corrective action identified in the Infrastructure Risk Management Plan are summarised in the table below

Risk Treatment Strategies

Service or asset at risk	1 What Can Happen	1.2 Cause	Likelihood	(VH, H)	Risk Treatment Plan
Sealed Roads	Pavement failure and potholes causing vehicle damage and increasing risk of traffic accidents	*Extreme weather conditions *Lack Of maintenance and reseal program	Possible	H	- Immediate response to damage created by major storm events - Make road safe & repair as soon as possible - Regular inspections and ongoing capital wks/reseal/maintenance program
Unsealed Roads	Corrugations, loss of pavement shape and rutting	*Large amounts of heavy traffic *Extended dry weather	Likely	Medium	-Regular maintenance grading program -Regular road inspections

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Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

					-Understanding & appreciation traffic movement patterns
Unsealed Roads	Washouts during extreme weather conditions	Storm flood damage	–	Likely	High
					-Immediate response by on call staff in event of a major storm event. -Make road safe and repair as soon as possible -Regular inspections & ongoing capital works/maintenance program. -Close road & provide alternative access if possible.

Asset Useful Life

Lifecycle Management describes the framework of management and operations for the assets to consistently provide the agreed Levels of Service. The most important factor for the competent management of assets and services is current, accurate data, including as far as practicable, asset condition data, plus an appreciation of the 'current' and 'required' Levels of Service.

The physical data must be supported by good financial data and recorded history to further increase confidence in the renewal expenditure demand, (financial), forecasts.

Component Type	Useful Life (Years)
Seal	18
Pavement beneath seal	100
Formation	Unlimited

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Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

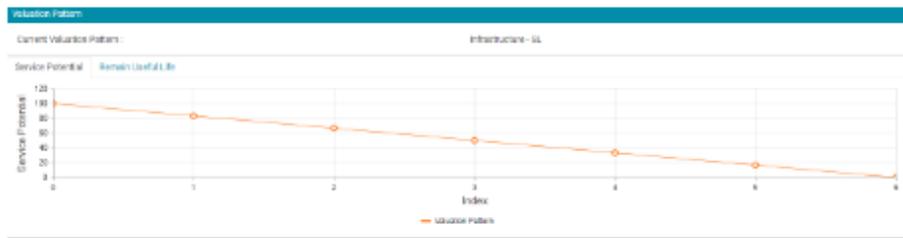
Current Condition of Assets

Current Condition Profile for Asset Type / Component

Condition assessments for Blackall-Tambo Regional Council were done as a full data collection for the 2020 total revaluation and data collection of all roads and town streets. Council has a large number of unsealed roads so the condition data will change quickly, depending on the climatic conditions, and it makes projecting maintenance costs very unpredictable, Council budgeting and works are more reactive because of this, and it is not based on the condition on the current asset register.

- 0 = Excellent condition
- 1 = Very good condition
- 2 = Good condition
- 3 = Serviceable Condition
- 4 = Poor condition
- 5 = Very poor
- 6 = Unserviceable condition

This rating condition is applied to seals and pavement under seal.



Condition Rating as a Factor of Levels of Service

Inspections are an important activity in the total management program, categorised as:

- Condition inspections – programmed inspections to assess the condition of the assets, at asset class level, asset group and type level and at component level. The intention is to record data which supports an understanding of the status of the asset / component in its useful life;
- Defect inspections – programmed inspections to assess defects affecting the asset, directed at enabling the maintenance requirements to be undertaken in the appropriate timeframe.

Road Hierarchy	Inspection Frequency
Link Roads	4 months
Collector Roads	6 months
Access 1 & 2 Roads	12 months

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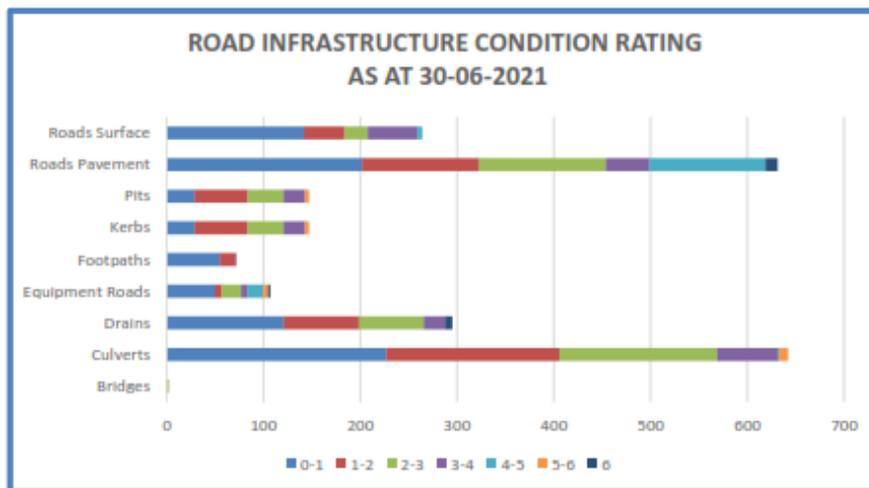


Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

Limited Access Roads	No periodic inspections – inspections are discretionary only
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The type and frequency of occurrence of defects does impact on maintenance trends and can be used as an indicator of asset consumption.

Road Condition Ratings as at 30/06/2021



Maintenance and Operations Programs

Service Summary

Maintenance work is undertaken to ensure that an asset continues to meet the required performance and standard throughout its useful life.

Maintenance includes preventative, reactive, planned and cyclic work activities, described as:

Preventive Maintenance – maintenance performed to retain an asset in its original condition as far as practicable, (determined by regular inspections to detect and prevent failure) – may include routine and cyclic maintenance, (eg: undertaken on a regular cycle);

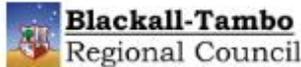
The emphasis for future asset maintenance for the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council should be a preventative maintenance regime.

Reactive Maintenance – maintenance performed as a result of failure, to restore, as far as practical, an asset to its original condition and capacity and to minimise loss of service.

Planned Maintenance – repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system, based on regular defect inspections

Service Targets

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Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

An appropriate response to defects identified from proactive inspections and reactive inspections include provision of warning signs, traffic control actions, and/or works to repair. Works to repair defects aim to restore the road or pathway to initial construction standards, eliminating the defect and providing practical remediation that will not rapidly deteriorate into a recognised defect again.

Condition inspections of roads are performed for asset preservation and renewal programming purposes. These inspections are undertaken every 3-5 years and are not aimed at identifying maintenance defects requiring intervention.

Asset Renewal Program

This Summary Asset and Services Management Plan is primarily about understanding the funding requirements for the renewal and replacement of existing assets to sustain Levels of Service. The intent is to understand the framework for renewal of assets based on consumption of the current asset stock and the varying factors that influence the useful life and deterioration of the assets.

The renewal and replacement program is then structured around these factors, related directly to services, plus reference to the financial parameters that the Council must acknowledge on behalf of the community.

Asset Acquisition

New, Additional or Upgrade Asset Program / Costs

Text The following definitions are also relevant to this plan:

New works create a new asset and / or service in such cases as:

- the asset or service did not previously exist;
- new, additional works which add to an existing asset or service beyond its current capacity, to increase the Level of Service.

Upgraded assets and services may result from regional or local needs for higher Levels of Service to meet changes in population profiles, industry needs or environmental requirements.

The demand for new and upgraded assets and services may originate from various sources, including:

- the gap analysis of strategic plans or specific programs applied to various locations, identifying the assets required to meet the agreed Levels of Service;
- community requests or proposals linked with the Operational Plan;
- new Federal and State Government or local community programs; and / or
- funding initiatives from external sources.

The acquisition of new assets and services commits Council to ongoing renewal, operational and maintenance costs for the period that the service provided from the assets is required. The whole of life costs for new projects are important to understand not only the initial capital costs, but also the future renewal, maintenance and operational costs.

Disposals includes any activity associated with the disposal of a decommissioned asset, including sale, demolition or relocation. Prior to disposal the asset should be further investigated to determine if any other options are available for an alternate service delivery.

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Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

Due to NDRA flood damage repairs, Council currently has many of its roads providing a higher level of service than is the normally provided. This means that the roads will have less renewals or upgrades applied, as the service levels will not be maintained at the current rate.

Minimising Lifecycle Costs

Council is minimising the lifecycle costs of the road assets by extending the seal useful life from 10 years to 18 years, as part of the revaluation. Council maintains an active management strategy and need to ensure that all reactive maintenance is completed as soon as possible to ensure that the problem does not become worse and require major repairs.

- Active management strategies to optimise asset Useful Life and service outputs
- Extending seal useful life, monitor conditions more closely and be more proactive in repairs.

ASSET RATIONALISATION AND DISPOSAL

Demolish/Recycle/Decommission	Depending on the condition and usability of the asset, the value of the asset may be written off and the asset disposed of if the asset is beyond repair.
Accounting write off resulting from replacement/renewal	Write off old segment/components- applies to water, sewerage and road infrastructure assets being renewed at book value.

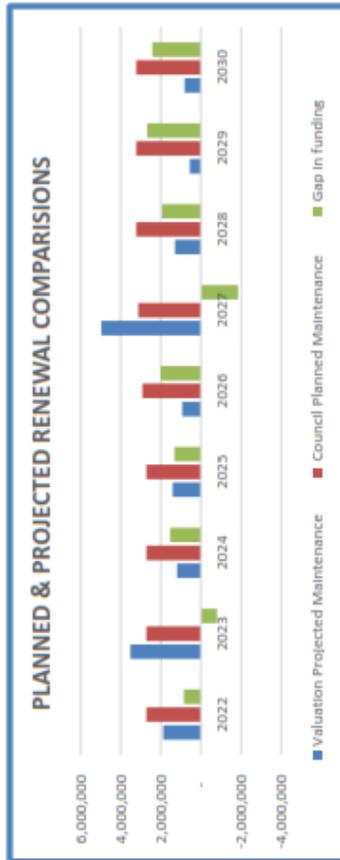
FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Current Financial Position – Asset and Services Management

2021-22 Capital Works Budget

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	
Roads to Recovery	808,346
Footpaths	60,000
Heavy Truck Bypass	1,758,346
Industrial Estate Pave & Seal	588,001
Reseals	800,000
Total	4,014,693

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Financial Reconciliation Report as at 30-06-2021

Asset Category	Cost	Acc Dep	WDV
Bridges	523,999.56	181,981.68	342,017.88
Culverts	14,740,510.45	5,595,595.18	9,144,915.27
Stormwater Drains	13,870,289.79	3,389,427.68	10,480,862.11
Roads Equipment	1,242,899.98	381,799.76	861,100.22
Kerbs	3,174,902.24	930,818.14	2,244,084.10
Roads	231,342,850.10	63,842,494.46	167,500,355.64
Pathways	3,080,389.82	564,088.54	2,516,301.27
Stormwater Pits	1,483,800.00	1,033,292.08	450,507.92
	269,459,641.93	75,919,497.52	193,540,144.41

ASSET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Accounting Financial System

Council currently uses Practical+ financial program for everyday operations.

Asset Management System(s)

Council currently uses Assetic – (MyData) as the asset management program, this does not link automatically to Practical+ (Council’s financial system), so all balances are transferred as a manual journal.

Performance Measures

Service Standards

The purpose of the road network within Blackall-Tambo Regional Council is to allow industry, residents, public and tourists alike, access to and from places of business, and recreation also to connect with main highways and all linking road networks. These assets will be maintained at a serviceable level for these purposes.

Service Targets

Reactive Inspection frequencies were determined with respect to the limited resources available to respond to the inspection of reactive requests. Reactive inspection frequencies are outlined in the table below.

Road Hierarchy	Inspection Frequency – Days to undertake initial inspection.
Link Roads	1 working days
Collector Roads	1 working days
Access 1 & 2 Roads	1 working days
Limited Access Roads	1 working days

The task of reactive inspections is allocated within Council’s Civil Operations unit further to receiving the request.

An appropriate response to defects identified from proactive inspections and reactive inspections include provision of warning signs, traffic control actions, and/or works to repair. Works to repair defects aim to restore the road or pathway to initial construction standards, eliminating the defect as recognised defect under this Road Management Plan, and providing practical remediation that will not rapidly deteriorate into a recognised defect again. Council’s Civil Operations unit is responsible for the response to identified defects.

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Roads Infrastructure Asset Management Plan

PLAN IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING

This Section provides details on planning for monitoring the performance of the AM plan and any improvements to AM systems that will improve the level of confidence in the AM plan.

Improvement Programme

The Asset Management Plan can be improved in the following ways.

Task	Timeframe	Responsibility	Resources Required
Improvement in financial reporting for urban maintenance items	12 months	Director of Works & Service	New financial system has been implemented and will improve reporting
Measurement of assigned service levels	12 months	Director of Works & Service	Record of maintenance completed
The plan will be reviewed annually during budget preparations and amended in need to recognise any changes in levels of service and resources as a result of the budget decision process	Every 12 months	Finance Manager/Asset Manager	Budget documents and asset data

RECORDS

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Blackall-Tambo Regional Council

Sewerage Asset Management Plan

Policy Number: P25	Effective Date: 15/06/2022
Version Number: Nine	Review Date: 01/01/2023
Policy Compiled by: Asset Officer	
Policy Approved by: Chief Executive Officer	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Asset Management plan was developed using data from the recent indexation valuation data as at the 30/6/20 and Council's future works programs.

Purpose of the Plan

Council's Goal is:

Waste services and facilities that meet the needs of the community and remain financially sustainable.

Therefore, the purpose of this asset management plan is to assist Council in:

- Demonstrating responsible management.
- Clearly outlining the measurable service levels.
- Communicating and justify funding requirements for the future.
- Complying with regulatory requirements.

Asset Description

Assets included within this Asset Management Plan are Passive Assets (underground) of 39,096 metres of gravity mains, 3094 metres of rising mains, 428 manholes and Active Assets of 7 pumping stations and one treatment plant (Blackall). Council have a total of 687 connections.

Sewer assets as at the 30/6/2021 have a gross replacement cost of \$ 19,462,166 and a fair value of \$14,455,247. This asset class makes up 6.3% of Councils total asset stock.

Levels of Service

Blackall-Tambo Regional Council has adopted principles to take all reasonable actions to provide its customers with reliable and safe services. This plan addresses the required plan for maintenance and renewals to ensure that Council can deliver these standards in the most optimised way.

Future Demand

Blackall, Tambo and the surrounding region has a population of 2084 in 2011 with a flat growth rate. It is estimated that projected population will reach around 2091(medium project) by the year 2031. We see that demand will not influence this class of assets.

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Sewerage Asset Management Plan

Lifecycle Management Plan

The life cycle cost (maintenance plus renewals) is the average cost to maintain the asset over its life.

The average life cycle cost (actual expenditure) to provide sewer asset services is estimated at \$229k per annum over the next 10 years, with Council’s planned (what is in the budget) life cycle expenditure average at \$205K per annum for the next 9 years, this gives a life cycle sustainability index of .89. Anything over 0.9 is very good.

Based on the sustainability index, it seems Council is adequately funding the required renewal projections for the next 10 years.

BACKGROUND

Physical Parameters

The assets included within this Asset Management Plan are:

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY2	Sum of Length	Sum of Quantity
Passive Asset	Access Chambers/manholes		428
Passive Asset	Gravity Mains (inc Jump-ups)	39,096	
Passive Asset	Rising Mains	3094	
Active Asset	Pump Stations		7
Active Asset	Treatment Plants		1

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Council has adopted customer service standards for sewer infrastructure assets, as part of these standards Council will endeavour to ensure the following:

- Meet reasonable needs.
- Avoid odours, overflows and interruptions.
- Meet regulatory requirements.
- Take all reasonable action to provide its customers with reliable and continuous services.
- Council are committed to a major capital work program that will;
 - Aim to replace sewer mains that are reaching the end of their useful life.
 - Aim to minimise the number of breaks and blockages.
- System monitoring and planned maintenance programs are in place.
- For planned temporary service interruptions, such as maintenance of sewer mains, Council will provide affected customers with at least 24 hours’ notice of the type and timing of the activities.
- Where Council is not able to provide prior notice, we will endeavour to restore services as quickly and efficiently as possible to minimise inconvenience to affected customers.

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Community and Technical Levels of Service		Performance Measure	Performance Target	Current Performance
Key Performance Measure	Level of Service	Process	Measure	Target
COMMUNITY LEVELS OF SERVICE				
Sewerage Incidents	Deliver affordable and quality sewerage services to our customers.	Customer process	request	Attend to reported incidents within 2 hours of formal notification 95% of the time.
Sewerage Incidents	Deliver affordable and quality sewerage services to our customers.	Customer process	request	Maintain infrastructure to achieve less than: ~30 sewer main chokes or blockage incidents per year

Statistics 2020-2021

SEWERAGE	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
Number of interruptions to services	4	0	4	50	4	2	15	0	3	5	14	20
Number of customers impacted by the interruptions to services	100	0	4	100	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sewerage Treated total hours	639	0	496	289	289	263	252	0	0	0	0	0
Number of customer requests received	4	0	2	5	5	2	10	0	3	2	6	5
Number of customer requests actioned	4	0	2	5	5	2	10	0	3	2	6	5
Average response time to customer request - hrs.	0-2hrs											
Number of incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lost Time Injury (LTI) resulting from incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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FUTURE DEMAND

As there is no projected population growth for Blackall-Tambo Regional Council in the next 20 years, there will be \$0K of new assets constructed over the next 20 years, which amounts to a 0% increase in asset stock.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Categorisation and Assessment

- An assessment of risks associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks that will result in loss or reduction in service from infrastructure assets or a 'financial shock' to the organisation. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for nonacceptable risks. Risks associated with asset and services management are categorised as:
 - Natural events – Council has virtually no control over the timing or extent of the event, however the probabilities may be understood;
 - External impacts – Council has some control over these risks, associated with other organisations providing goods and services to Council;
 - Physical Failure Risk – where conditions or performance of an asset could lead to failure or unacceptable service. Council can control these risks through maintenance and renewal funding levels;
 - Operational Risk – Where management of the asset or service, or asset management or service management activities might impact on an asset or service. Council can control these risks through management practices and funding levels.
 - Financial risks – from lack of due diligence in the provision fo funding for the renewal, maintenance and operation of the assets to provide agreed Levels of Service.
 - Physical risks – where data and information are not improved and the 'whole of organisation' approach to the effective planning and management of assets and services; and
 - Operations risks – the failure of an asset or network due to inappropriate asset management.

- Critical risks, being those assed as 'Very High' – requiring immediate corrective action and 'High' – requiring prioritised corrective action identified in the infrastructure Risk Management Plan are summarised in the table below.

Risk Treatment Strategies

Service or Asset at Risk	What Can Happen	Cause	Likelihood	(VH, H)	Risk Treatment Plan
Sewerage Mains	Blockage & or breakage in mains, which can also become a health hazard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maybe be various causes eg. – foreign object causing blockage of line, or break in line 	Likely	VH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On call staff to repair • Capital works & maintenance program in place
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Sewerage Asset Management Plan

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor/staff error, heavy vehicles 			
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ASSET RATIONALISATION AND DISPOSAL

Demolish/Recycle/Decommission	Depending on the condition and usability of the asset, the value of the asset may be written off and the asset disposed of if the asset is beyond repair.
Accounting write off resulting from replacement/renewal	Write off old segment/components- applies to water, sewerage and road infrastructure assets being renewed at book value.

RECORDS

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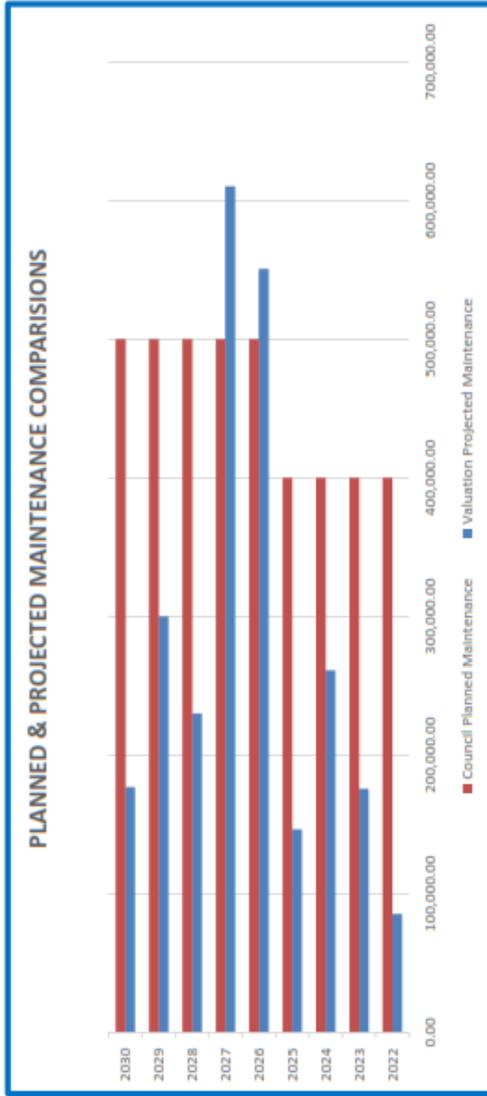
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029
Renewal (Forward Works Program) FWP Existing assets only	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Summary of the next 9 years of lifecycle costings are shown in the table below

Capital Budget 2020/2021

Sewerage Refining	250,000
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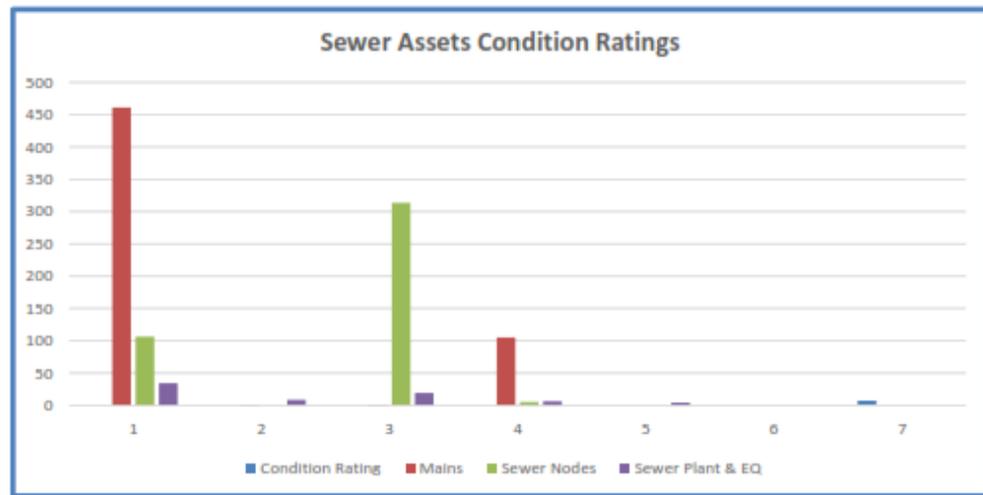
FINANCIAL SUMMARY – ASSET VALUES AS AT 30/06/2019

Financial Reconciliation Report: (1/07/2020-30/06/2021)

Financial Class	Component Name	Replacement Value	Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value
Sewerage	Sewer Mains	\$12,007,966.00	\$2,647,326.00	\$9,360,639.00
	Sewer Nodes	\$1,715,800.00	\$681,336.00	\$1,034,463.00
	Sewer Plant and Equipment	\$5,738,400.00	\$1,678,254.00	\$4,060,145.00
Sewerage Total		\$19,462,166.00	\$5,006,918.00	\$14,455,247.00

CONDITION DATA

Below is a summary of the condition data on the current list.
Condition Rating Table



PLAN IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING

This Section provides details on planning for monitoring the performance of the AM plan and any improvements to AM systems that will improve the level of confidence in the AM plan.

Improvement Programme

The Asset Management Plan can be improved in the following ways.

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Sewerage Asset Management Plan

Task	Timeframe	Responsibility	Resources Required
The plan will be reviewed annually during budget preparations and amended in need to recognise any changes in levels of service and resources as a result of the budget decision process	Every 12 months	Finance Manager/Asset Manager	Budget documents and asset data

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Blackall-Tambo Regional Council

Water Asset Management Plan

Policy Number: P25	Effective Date: 15/06/2022
Version Number: Nine	Review Date: 01/01/2023
Policy Compiled by: Asset Officer	
Policy Approved by: Chief Executive Officer	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Asset Management Plan was developed using data from the recent indexation valuation data as at the 30/6/2021 and Council's future works programs.

Purpose of the Plan

Council's Goal is:

Water services and facilities that meet the needs of the community and remain financially sustainable.

Therefore, the purpose of this asset management plan is to assist Council in:

- Demonstrating responsible management
- Clearly outlining the measurable service levels
- Communicating and justify funding requirements for the future
- Complying with regulatory requirements
-

Asset Description

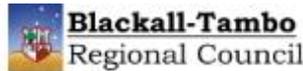
Assets included within this Asset Management Plan are Passive Assets (underground) of 46,969 metres of water mains and services, 502 valves and hydrants, Active Assets including 4 pumping stations and 8 bores.

Water assets as at the 30/6/2021 have a gross replacement cost of \$ 13,421,870 and a fair value of \$10,468,281. This asset class makes up 4.4% of Council's total asset stock.

Levels of Service

Blackall-Tambo Regional Council has adopted principles to take all reasonable actions to provide its customers with reliable and safe services. This plan addresses the requirements for maintenance and renewals to ensure that Council can deliver these standards in the most optimised way.

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Water Asset Management Plan

Future Demand

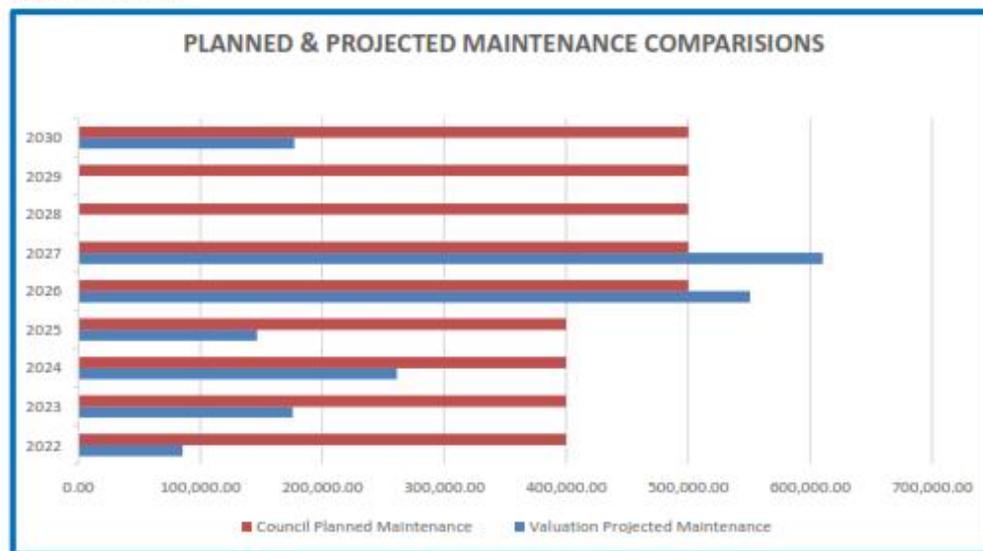
Blackall, Tambo and the surrounding region has a population of 1,783 in 2016 with a flat growth rate. We see that demand will not influence this class of assets.

Lifecycle Management Plan

The life cycle cost (maintenance plus renewals) is the average cost to maintain the asset over its life.

The average life cycle cost (valuation data projections) to provide water asset services is estimated at \$102K per annum over the next 10 years, with Council’s planned (what is in the budget) life cycle expenditure average at \$185K per annum for the next 10 years, this gives a life cycle sustainability index of 2.4 Anything over 0.9 is very good.

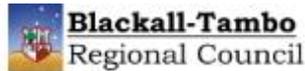
Based on the sustainability index, Council is not adequately funding the required renewal projections for the next 10 years.



Financial Summary (Council Forward Works Programs)

As there is no predicted population growth, Council will not need to add any new water infrastructure in the near future.

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Water Asset Management Plan

BACKGROUND

Physical Parameters

The assets included within this Asset Management Plan are:

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY 2	Sum of Length	Sum of Quantity
Active Water	Bore		8
Active Water	Pump Stations		4
Passive Asset	Mains and Common Services	46,969m	
Passive Asset	Valves and Hydrants		502

LEVELS OF SERVICE

Council has adopted customer service standards for water infrastructure assets. As part of these standards Council will endeavour to ensure the following:

- Meet reasonable needs.
- Avoid breaks and interruptions.
- Meet regulatory requirements.
- Take all reasonable action to provide its customers with reliable and continuous services.
- Council is committed to a major capital work program that will;
 - Aim to replace water mains that are reaching the end of their useful life.
 - Aims to minimise the number of breaks and blockages.
- System monitoring and planned maintenance programs are in place.
- For planned temporary service interruptions, such as maintenance of water mains, Council will provide affected customers with at least 24 hours notice of the type and timing of the activities.
- Where Council is not able to provide prior notice, we will endeavour to restore services as quickly and efficiently as possible to minimise inconvenience to affected customers.

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Water Asset Management Plan

Table 3.1 Community and Technical Levels of Service

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service	Performance Process	Measure	Performance Target	Current Performance
COMMUNITY LEVELS OF SERVICE					
Water Incidents	Deliver quality potable water as per the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.	Customer process	request	Attend to reported incidents within 2 hours of formal notification 95% of the time. Maintain infrastructure to achieve less than: ~ 20 water quality incidents per year	Response times have been between 1 -24 hours Number of interruptions for 2019-2020 was 60

Statistics 2020-2021

	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
WATER												
Number of interruptions to services	30	0	1	70	6	4	10	13	35	21	30	34
Number of customers impacted by the interruptions to services	60	0	2	150	6	10	25	0	0	0	0	0
Water consumption total ML	16378	0	21020	29714	36913	15692	18502	31720	17893	17124	33719	43067
Number of customer requests received	3	0	4	7	10	1	5	0	17	6	5	7
Number of customer requests actioned	3	0	4	7	10	1	5	0	17	6	5	7
Average response time to customer request - hrs.	1-24hrs											
Number of incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lost Time Injury (LTI) resulting from incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Water Asset Management Plan

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Summary of the next 9 years of lifecycle costings are shown in the below table.

	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030
Renewal (Forward Works Program) FWP Existing assets only	125,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000

Capital Works Program 2021-2022

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	930,000
Bore, water mains & headworks	930,000

Asset Valuations as at 30/06/2021

Financial Class	Category Name	Replacement Value	Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value
Water	Water Mains	8,858,857.98	1,953,582.05	6,905,275.93
	Water Nodes	725,430.00	245,552.78	479,877.22
	Bores & Equipment	3,837,582.67	584,529.11	3,253,053.56
Water Total		13,421,870.65	2,783,663.95	10,638,206.70

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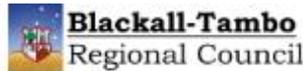
RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Categorisation and Assessment

- An assessment of risks associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks that will result in loss or reduction in service from infrastructure assets or a 'financial shock' to the organisation. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks. Risks associated with asset and services management are categorised as:
 - Natural Events – Council has virtually no control over the timing or extent of the event, however the probabilities may be understood;
 - External Impacts – Council has some control over these risks, associated with other organisations providing goods and services to Council;
 - Physical Failure Risk – where conditions or performance of an asset could lead to failure or unacceptable service. Council can control these risks through maintenance and renewal funding levels;
 - Operational Risk – Where management of the asset or service, or asset management or service management activities might impact on an asset or service. Council can control these risks through management practices and funding levels.
 - Financial risks – from lack of due diligence in the provision of funding for the renewal, maintenance and operation of the assets to provide agreed Levels of Service.
 - Physical risks – where data and information are not improved and the 'whole of organisation' approach to the effective planning and management of assets and services; and
 - Operations risks – the failure of an asset or network due to inappropriate asset management.

- Critical risks, being those assessed as 'Very High' - requiring immediate corrective action and 'High' – requiring prioritised corrective action identified in the Infrastructure Risk Management Plan are summarised in the table below

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Water Asset Management Plan

Risk Treatment Strategies

Service or Asset at risk	Incident	Cause	Likelihood	(VH, to Low)	Risk Treatment Plan
Water mains breakage Service or Asset at risk	Earth movement, contractor or staff error	Storms or flood/ Fire	Possible	Moderate to high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to shut down line to minimise water loss. Staff to inspect and replace main if necessary. Capital works & maintenance program in place
Bore Breakdown	Blockage in bore casing	Inadequate maintenance program	Unlikely	Moderate to high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear blockage if possible Maintenance program in place

ASSET RATIONALISATION AND DISPOSAL

Demolish/Recycle/Decommission	Depending on the condition and usability of the asset, the value of the asset may be written off and the asset disposed of if the asset is beyond repair.
Accounting write off resulting from replacement/renewal	Write off old segment/components- applies to water, sewerage and road infrastructure assets being renewed at book value.

PLAN IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING

This Section provides details on planning for monitoring the performance of the AM plan and any improvements to AM systems that will improve the level of confidence in the AM plan.

Improvement Programme

The Asset Management Plan can be improved in the following ways.

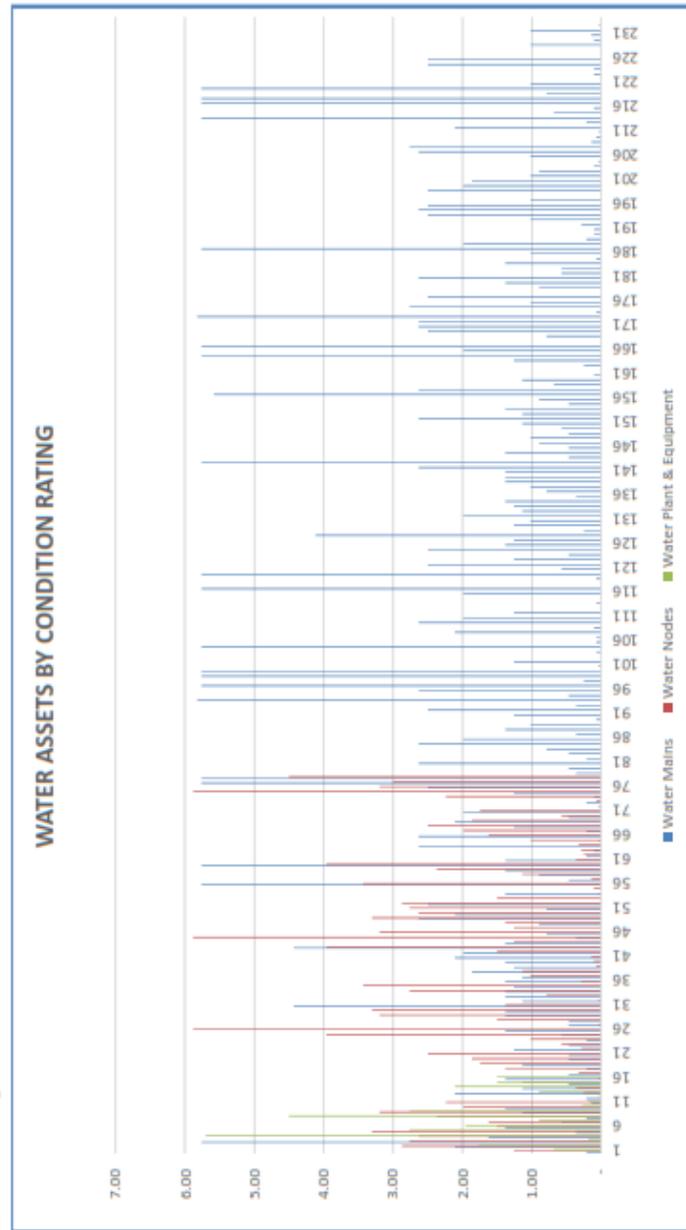
Task	Timeframe	Responsibility	Resources Required
Review maintenance expenditures and ensure renewals are removed from maintenance	This is currently being achieved	Finance	New financial system
The plan will be reviewed annually during budget preparations and amended in need to recognise any changes in levels of service and resources as a result of the budget decision process	Every 12 months	Finance Manager/Asset Manager	Budget documents and asset data

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ASSET CONDITION DATA

Below is a summary of the current condition data for 2021-2022 financial year..

Condition ratings table



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Water Asset Management Plan



RECORDS

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BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022
Item No: 4.1.4
SUBJECT HEADING: Review – Expense Reimbursement Policy
 Author and Officer's Title: Alastair Rutherford, Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services
 CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: A review of the Councillor’s Expense Reimbursement Policy has occurred.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council adopt the revised Councillor’s Expenses Reimbursement Policy.

Background

The Expenses Reimbursement Policy has been reviewed as required by the external auditors prior to the end of this financial year.

Link to Corporate Plan

Governance
 Outcome 2 - Accountability
 Outcome 3 – Leadership
 Outcome 4 – Financial

Consultation (internal/external)

Chief Executive Officer
 Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services
 Manager of Finance

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	Nil	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Section 250 of the Local Government Regulation 2012 requires local governments to adopt an expenses reimbursement policy and a local government may, be resolution, amend the policy at any time.	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Nil	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Ethical	Low	Review of the policy ensures that Council is conducting business honestly and ethically.	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Maintaining high standards of financial management.	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Policy reviews and revision is a critical part of effective policy management. Old policies may fail to comply with new requirements. Regular reviewing policies ensures Council is up to date with regulations.



Blackall-Tambo Regional Council

Councillors’ Expenses Reimbursement Policy

Policy Number: Stat 2	Effective Date: 15/06/2022
Version Number: Four	Review Date: 31/06/2023
Policy Compiled by:	
Policy Approved by:	

BACKGROUND

This Policy applies to the Mayor and Councillors and is made pursuant to section 250 of the Local Government Regulation 2012.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to set the parameters to authorise payment of reasonable expenses incurred, or to be incurred, by Councillors; and provide facilities to assist Councillors to discharge their duties and responsibilities.

SCOPE

This policy aims to ensure accountability and transparency in the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Mayor and Councillors.

This policy is aligned to the principles underpinning the *Local Government Act 2009* (the Act), that is:

- Transparent and effective processes and decision-making in the public interest;
- Good governance of, and by, local government; and
- Ethical and legal behaviour of Councillors and local government employees.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The policy complies with the Statement of Principles, set out in the guidelines:

- Reasonable expenses reimbursement to Councillors
- Public accountability and transparency
- Public perceptions and community expectations
- No private benefit to be derived
- Equity and participation

DEFINITIONS

Council Business shall mean official business conducted on behalf of Council, where a Councillor is required to undertake certain tasks to satisfy legislative requirements or achieve Council objectives. For example, attend official Council meetings, Councillor forums and workshops, formal professional development training relevant to Councillor responsibilities, Committees/Boards as Council’s official representative, and scheduled meetings relating to Council appointments.

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Councillors' Expenses Reimbursement Policy

Council Business should result in a benefit being achieved either for the local government and/or the local community, for example, this includes but is not limited to:

- Preparing, attending and participating in Council meetings, Committee meetings, workshops, strategic briefings, deputations and inspections;
- Investigating issues/complaints regarding Council services raised by residents/ratepayers/visitors to the Council area;
- Undertaking approved professional development opportunities;
- Attending civic functions or events;
- Attending public/community meetings, presentation dinners, annual general meetings where invited as a Councillor;
- Attending a community event (e.g. school fete, community group awards and presentations, fundraisers) where a formal invitation has been received.

Participating in a community group event or being a representative on a Board not associated with Council is not regarded as Council business.

Councillors shall mean the Mayor and Councillors unless otherwise stated.

Expense shall mean payments made by Council to reimburse Councillors for their reasonable expenses incurred when discharging their duties as Councillors. These payments are not regarded as remuneration. The expenses may be either reimbursed to Councillors or paid direct by Council for something that is deemed a necessary cost or charge when on Council business.

Facility shall mean the 'tools of trade' provided by Council, required to enable Councillors to perform their duties with relative ease and at a standard appropriate to fulfil their professional role for the community.

Hospitality expense is defined in Council's Entertainment and Hospitality Expenditure Policy, Stat 9 as reasonable costs associated with entertaining visitors (where Council has an interest in, or a specific obligation towards, facilitating the visit).

Professional Development shall mean attendance by a Councillor at an event where the Councillor expects to develop further skills and knowledge relevant to their role as a Councillor.

Reasonable shall mean the application of sound judgement and consideration of what is prudent, responsible and acceptable to the community when determining levels of facilities and expenditure.

PAYMENT OF EXPENSES

Expenses will be paid to a Councillor through administrative processes approved by the Council's Chief Executive Officer subject to:

- the limits outlined in this policy, and
- a completed claim form authorised by the Chief Executive Officer.

EXPENSE CATEGORIES

Professional development

A local government will reimburse expenses incurred for:

- mandatory professional development, and
- discretionary professional development deemed essential for the Councillor's role.

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Councillors' Expenses Reimbursement Policy

Travel as required to represent Council

A local government may reimburse local and in some cases interstate and overseas travel expenses (e.g. flights, car, accommodation, meals and associated registration fees) deemed necessary to achieve the business of Council where:

- a Councillor is an official representative of Council, and
- the activity/event and travel have been endorsed by resolution of Council.

Councillors are to travel via the most direct route, using the most economical and efficient mode of transport.

Council will pay for reasonable expenses incurred for overnight accommodation when a Councillor is required to stay outside the local government's region.

NOTE: Any fines incurred while travelling in Council-owned vehicles or privately owned vehicles when attending to Council business, will be the responsibility of the Councillor incurring the fine.

Travel bookings

All Councillor travel approved by Council will be booked and paid for by Council.

Economy class is to be used where possible although Council may approve business class in certain circumstances.

Airline tickets are not transferable and can only be procured for the Councillor's travel on Council business. They cannot be used to offset other unapproved expenses (e.g. cost of partner or spouse accompanying the Councillor).

Travel transfer costs

Any travel transfer expenses associated with councillors travelling for council approved business will be reimbursed: example: trains, taxis, buses and ferry fares. Cab charge vouchers may also be used if approved by council where councillors are required to undertake duties relating to the business of council,

Private vehicle usage

Councillors' private vehicle usage may be reimbursed by Council if the:

- travel has been endorsed by Council resolution,
- claim for mileage is substantiated with log book details, and
- total travel claim does not exceed the cost of the same travel using economy flights plus the cost of taxi transfers.

Vehicle Available for Use by the Mayor

A fully maintained Council fleet vehicle is available for use by the Mayor for all official Council related business.

Accommodation

All Councillor accommodation for Council business will be booked and paid for by Council. Council will pay for the most economical deal available. Where possible, the minimum standards for Councillors' accommodation should be three- or four-star rating.

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Councillors' Expenses Reimbursement Policy

Where particular accommodation is recommended by conference organisers, Council will take advantage of the package deal that is the most economical and convenient to the event.

Meals

A local government will reimburse costs of meals for a Councillor when:

- the Councillor incurs the cost personally, and
- the meal was not provided within the registration costs of the approved activity/event.

The following limits apply to the amount Council will reimburse for meals:

Breakfast	\$20.00
Lunch	\$25.00
Dinner	\$35.00

No alcohol will be paid for by Council.

Incidental allowance

Up to \$20 per day may be paid by a local government to cover any incidental costs incurred by Councillors required to travel, and who are away from home overnight, for official Council business.

ADDITIONAL EXPENSES FOR MAYOR

Hospitality

The Blackall-Tambo Regional Council will reimburse the Mayor up to \$1,000 per annum for hospitality expenses deemed necessary in the conduct of Council business on the production of appropriate tax invoices and completion of a reimbursement form.

PROVISION OF FACILITIES

All facilities provided to Councillors remain the property of Council and must be returned to Council when a Councillor's term expires.

PRIVATE USE OF COUNCIL OWNED FACILITIES

Based on the principle that *no private benefit is to be gained* the facilities provided to Councillors by local governments are to be used only for Council business unless prior approval has been granted by resolution of Council.

The Council resolution authorising private use of Council owned facilities will set out the terms under which the Councillor will reimburse Council for the percentage of private use. This would apply when Councillors have private use of Council owned motor vehicles and/or mobile telecommunication devices.

FACILITIES CATEGORIES

Administrative tools

Administrative tools should be provided to Councillors as required to assist Councillors in their role.

Administrative tools include:

- office space and meeting rooms
- computers
- stationery
- access to photocopiers
- printers

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Councillors' Expenses Reimbursement Policy

- facsimile machines
- publications
- use of Council landline telephones and internet access in Council offices

Secretarial support may also be provided for Mayors and Councillors.

Council may provide a Councillor with home office equipment including computer, internet access if necessary.

Maintenance costs of Council owned equipment

Council will be responsible for the ongoing maintenance and reasonable wear and tear costs of Council-owned equipment that is supplied to Councillors for official business use.

This includes the replacement of any facilities which fall under Council's asset replacement program.

Name Badge and Safety Equipment for Councillors

A local government may provide Councillors with:

- a name badge;
- the necessary safety equipment for use on official business, e.g. safety helmet/boots.

Use of Council vehicles on Council business

Councillors may have access to a Council vehicle for official business.

Private use of vehicles

Private use of Council owned vehicles is permitted if prior approval has been granted by resolution of Council. Council will, in its resolution authorise private use, set out the terms for the Councillor to reimburse Council for the private use.

Telecommunication needs - mobile devices and computers

Mobile telecommunication devices previously owned by a local government may be used by Councillors for official Council business use during the transitional period.

Additionally, where Council deems it necessary to acquire new mobile devices due to the new local government structure, extra facilities may be approved by Council resolution.

Example: Mobile telephones or hand-held personal digital assistants

Computers are supplied to Councillors for official use. The BTRC Computer, Email & Internet Usage Policy (Admin 6) outlines the conditions of use.

Insurance cover

A local government will indemnify or insure Councillors in the event of injury sustained while discharging their civic duties.

The local government will pay the excess for injury claims made by a Councillor resulting from conducting official Council business.

Fuel costs

Fuel for a Council-owned vehicle used for official Council business, will be provided or paid for by Council.

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Blackall-Tambo
Regional Council

Councillors' Expenses Reimbursement Policy

Car parking amenities

Councils are to provide Councillors with:

- car parking at the local government office premises, and/or
- reimbursement of parking costs paid by Councillors while attending to official Council business.

CHANGES SINCE LAST REVISION

New Policy as of 15/06/2022 to reflect current procedures.

RECORDS

When completed and approved the original, signed hard copy of the policy is filed in the Master File. Electronic copies are saved in the appropriately labelled folder in InfoXpert.

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COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 4.1.5**SUBJECT HEADING:** Queensland Treasury Corporation - Payout in Full of Loans

Author and Officer's Title: Alastair Rutherford, Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

*Summary: Council has two loans with the Queensland Treasury Corporation totalling \$1,503,060.22.***Officer's Recommendation: That Council approve the payout in full of the two loans with the Queensland Treasury Corporation this financial year totalling \$1,503,060.22.****Background**

Council has two loans with the Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) totalling \$1,503,060.22 being market value.

Tambo Bore	\$304,037.85	Interest Rate 1.345%	Maturity June 2030
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Blackall Saleyards No 2	\$1,199,022.37	Interest Rate 3.775%	Maturity June 2037
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The QTC Loans Officer has advised there is no penalty charge in repaying the loans in full and repayment is at market value.

Council is entering a period where interest rates are rising and as they do the market value of the loans will increase.

Currently the surplus cash invested with QTC attracts an interest rate of 0.13%.

By paying out the two loans in full Council will benefit by \$388,026 over their duration and be debt free.

Link to Corporate Plan

Governance

Outcome 2 - Accountability

Outcome 3 – Leadership

Outcome 4 – Financial

Infrastructure

Outcome 1 – Roads

Outcome 3 – Water and Sewerage Systems

Outcome 5 – Council Buildings

Consultation (internal/external)

Nil

Policy Implications

Asset Management Policy

Budget and Resource Implications

\$1,503,060.22

Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	Payout of loans will reduce Councils cash but will result in a saving of \$388,026.00.	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Nil	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Nil	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Early payment of the loans reduces Council debt.	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

While early payout of the loans will decrease Council’s cash there is a saving to Council as interest will no longer be charged.

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 4.1.6

SUBJECT HEADING: **Review – Asset and Service Management Strategy Policy**

Author and Officer's Title: Alastair Rutherford, Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The Asset and Service Management Strategy has been reviewed.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council adopt the revised Asset and Service Management Strategy.

Background

The Asset and Service Management Policy has been reviewed as required by the external auditors prior to the end of this financial year.

Link to Corporate Plan

Governance

Outcome 2 - Accountability

Outcome 3 – Leadership

Outcome 4 – Financial

Infrastructure

Outcome 1 – Roads

Outcome 3 – Water and Sewerage Systems

Outcome 5 – Council Buildings

Consultation (internal/external)

Chief Executive Officer

Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

Asset Manager

Manager of Finance

Policy Implications

Next policy review in two years' time

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	Nil	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Update of the policy ensures Council complies with legal and regulatory requirements.	Low

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Updated policies enable staff to work efficiently and in accordance with regulatory requirements.	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low
Ethical	Low	The policy assists staff to manage assets appropriately.	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Maintaining high standards of corporate governance.	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Policy reviews and revision is a critical part of effective policy management. Old policies may fail to comply with new laws and regulations and could result in inconsistency practices.



Blackall-Tambo Regional Council

Asset and Service Management Strategy

Policy Number: Stat 7	Effective Date: 15/06/2022
Version Number: Seven	Review Date: 15/06/2024
Policy Compiled by: Asset Officer	Raylee Still
Policy Approved by: Chief Executive Officer	Des Howard

OVERVIEW

The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework for identifying, valuing, recording and writing-off non-current physical and intangible assets. In particular, the policy aims to:

- Clarify the definition of, and accounting recognition concepts for assets,
- Provide guidance on determining the periodic cost of using assets (depreciation/amortisation),
- Specify a basis for valuing non-current assets, and
- Set out the approach to be adopted in regularly reviewing assets.

RECOGNITION OF ASSETS

Definition of Non-Current Assets

An asset is defined as a resource with a future economic benefit or service potential, which is controlled by the Council and has arisen from past transactions or events. Each recognised asset controlled by the Council as a result of a past transaction or other past event is to be treated as, or is to form part of the asset.

For the asset to be regarded as an asset of the Council, the Council must control it. Control is generally, but not always synonymous with ownership. To control the asset, the Council must have the capacity to:

- Benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives, and
- Deny or regulate the access of others to that asset.

Non-current assets are those assets where the normal period of future economic benefit or service potential is greater than 12 months. A future economic benefit generally stems from the capacity of the asset to contribute to the ability of the Council to meet its service objectives.

Asset Recognition Principles

Property, plant and equipment is defined in AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment as:

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- (a) It is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- (b) The cost of the item can be measure reliably.

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Asset and Service Management Strategy

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognised in accordance with AASB 116 when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventory.

AASB 116 does not prescribe the unit of measure for recognition, that is, what constitutes an item of property, plant and equipment. Thus, judgement is required in applying the recognition criteria to an entity's specific circumstances. It may be appropriate to aggregate individually insignificant items, such as mould, tools and dies, and to apply the criteria to the aggregate value.

An entity evaluates under this recognition principle all its property, plant and equipment costs at the time they are incurred. These costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of or service an item of property plant and equipment, such as depreciation of right-of-use assets.

Recognised Value of an Asset

On initial recognition, all costs incurred in purchasing or constructing the asset and getting it ready for use are capitalised to the value of the asset.

The following costs are included in the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment upon initial purchase or construction and are capitalised:

- The purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- Any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Once the item of property, plant and equipment is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended, the capitalising of costs must cease.

General administration and other indirect overhead costs and training costs are not to be capitalised and should be expensed.

Asset Classes And Thresholds

The following table outlines the prescribed asset classes and their thresholds effective from 1 July 2017.

CLASS	No.	CODE	Thresholds New Assets	Thresholds Existing Assets (major capital works)
LAND	1	LAN	\$100	\$100
BUILDINGS	2	BLD	\$20,000	\$10,000
OTHER STRUCTURES	3	OST	\$20,000	\$10,000
PLANT & EQUIPMENT	4	PEQ	\$10,000	\$5,000
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	5	RD#	\$20,000	\$10,000
BRIDGES & HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES	6	BRG	\$20,000	\$10,000

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Asset and Service Management Strategy

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	7	WAT	\$20,000	\$10,000
SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE	8	SEW	\$20,000	\$10,000

RDR = Roads – Rural, RDU = Roads - Urban

Portable and Attractive Items (including many Floating Plant and Loose Tools)

Certain items that have values below the asset recognition threshold are, by their nature, susceptible to theft or loss. Such items, termed "portable and attractive", may include personal computers, programmable calculators, cameras, power tools, ladders and like items. Such items must be registered for physical control purposes. A separate Attractive Items Register is maintained and such assets are recorded at 'nil' value in this Group within the Asset Register. Such items are not reported in the Council's financial statements.

Leased Assets

AASB 117 Leases requires that assets acquired under finance leases be recognised initially at an amount equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments, using the interest rate implicit in the original lease contract as the discount factor. A corresponding liability for the lease payments must also be recorded.

Assets acquired under a finance lease are subject to the same revaluation and depreciation requirements as assets that are owned or otherwise controlled by the Council.

Assets subject to operating leases are not controlled by the Council and should not be recognised as assets.

VALUATION OF ASSETS

Fair Value Basis

Agencies are to record at fair value all land, buildings, infrastructure, major plant and equipment and heritage and cultural assets.

The term 'fair value' is defined in AASB 13 as being:

The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

This is not necessarily the market selling price of the asset. Rather it should be regarded as the maximum value that agency management would rationally pay to acquire the asset if it did not currently hold it, taking into account:

- Quoted market price in an active and liquid market e.g. listed shares,
- The current market price of the same or similar asset e.g. land,
- The cost of replacing or reproducing the asset, if management intends to replace the asset,
- The remaining useful life and condition of the asset, and
- Cash flows from future use and disposal.

The appropriate methodology for each class of asset is outlined below:

Land: Land is based on market value.

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Asset and Service Management Strategy

Buildings and Other Structures:	Valuation is based on current replacement cost. Land Improvements are regarded as Other Structures for accounting purposes.
Plant and Equipment:	Valuation is based on historical cost, unless the item is recognised as a major equipment (>\$1 million).
Road Infrastructure:	Valuation is determined on current replacement cost. Stormwater drainage is considered part of Road Infrastructure for accounting purposes.
Bridges and Hydraulic Structures:	Valuation is based on current replacement cost.
Water Infrastructure:	Valuation is based on current replacement cost.
Sewerage Infrastructure:	Valuation is based on current replacement cost.

REVALUATION OF ASSETS

Introduction

To ensure that information relating to assets continues to satisfy the criterion of relevance, it is necessary that periodic revaluations be performed. It is appropriate in the circumstances to provide for periodic comprehensive revaluations combined, where applicable, with annual interim revaluations based on specific indices.

Comprehensive Revaluations

It is a requirement for Council to have comprehensive revaluations carried out at regular intervals (every 5 years for full comprehensive revaluation) to ensure that the carrying amount of an asset does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting date.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the entire class of property and infrastructure to which that asset belongs is to be revalued.

Frequency of Comprehensive Revaluations

AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment requires revaluations to be undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of an asset does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting date. The standard suggests that comprehensive revaluations every three or five years may be sufficient for non-current assets that experience only insignificant changes in fair value.

Interim Revaluations

To maintain the value of assets in current terms, in an environment of substantial price fluctuation, interim revaluations of assets measured at fair value should be performed on an annual basis. These interim valuations should use relevant Australian Bureau of Statistics price indices or other reliable measures that can be used to estimate the current values of major asset classes. Council needs only account for the impact of revaluation if the cumulative change in the index is 5% or greater (either positive or negative).

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Asset and Service Management Strategy

For Land Assets, appropriate valuation indices can be obtained from the Department of Environment and Resource Management. The use of Unimproved Capital Value valuations provided by the Department of Environment and Resource Management for rating purposes is not appropriate for financial statement purposes.

For the valuation of non-residential buildings, the Queensland Implicit Price Deflator should usually be used as the basis of interim valuations. The Economic Statistics Section, Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR), Queensland Treasury will provide advice on indices, including the Implicit Price Deflator index.

Interim revaluations should also take into account any other changes that have a material impact on the value of the asset, such as impairment.

Revaluation Schedule

The table below outlines a revaluation schedule for proposed revaluations:

ASSET CLASS	LAST REVALUATION	NEXT REVALUATION
LAND	2020	2025
BUILDINGS	2020	2025
PLANT & EQUIPMENT	N/A	
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	2020	2025
BRIDGES & HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES	2020	2025
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	2020	2025
SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE	2020	2025

IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Introduction

All non-current assets must be assessed for impairment in accordance with AASB 136 Impairment of Assets. Assets held at either cost or fair value are subject to the requirements of the Standard.

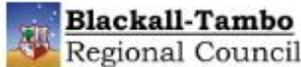
The requirements of the Standard apply subject to the provisions contained in AASB 1031 Materiality. In determining materiality, where assets are tested for impairment and the total change in the written down value for the class of assets or the total impact on depreciation for the class of assets is material, then the impairment loss must be brought to account.

Definition

Impairment is the decline in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the use reflected through depreciation.

In general, an asset is impaired when its recoverable amount (i.e. the net amount expected to be recovered through cash flows arising from its use and disposal) is less than its carrying amount. If an asset is impaired, it must be written down and an impairment loss recorded.

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Asset and Service Management Strategy

For assets recorded at fair value there would generally only be a few instances where an impairment loss would arise, however an annual review for indicators will need to be performed.

Recognition

Agencies must assess every year at reporting date whether there are any indicators that an asset may be impaired. This assessment will be at the individual asset level rather than at the class level.

For physical assets there is only a need to test an asset for impairment if there is an indication of impairment. The events or circumstances that may indicate the impairment of an asset will generally be significant and reference should be made to the Standard AASB 136 (paragraph 12) for a list of minimum considerations for indicators of impairment.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

Definition – Depreciation and Amortisation

Where non-current assets, including intangible assets, have a limited useful life, they must be depreciated in accordance with the requirements of AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and AASB 138 Intangible Assets. The term “depreciation” should be used when referring to non-current assets that have physical substance. The term “amortisation” is used in relation to intangible assets.

AASB 116 defines depreciation as:

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

AASB 138 defines amortisation as:

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life.

Essentially, depreciation is an allocation process, in which the cost of an asset or any other amount substituted for cost (less any expected residual value) is systematically allocated over the useful life of the asset to the agency, that is, the time over which it is expected to earn revenue or provide service potential to the Council.

Depreciation Method

The depreciation methodology for all classes of assets shall be the condition based straight line method.

AASB 116 defines “depreciable amount” as:

The cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less the residual value.

Useful Life

AASB 116 defines “useful life” as:

The period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an agency.

The estimation of useful life is to be based on Council’s past experience and its planned replacement programs. If an asset is still used beyond its “ideal” or “optimum” replacement timeframe, the extended period is the life which should be used.

AASB 116 requires that the residual value and the useful life of an asset be reviewed annually.

The table below outlines the useful life ranges of Council’s assets.

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Asset and Service Management Strategy

Useful Life Ranges

ASSET CLASS	LIFE IN YEARS
LAND	Not Depreciated
BUILDINGS	10-80
OTHER STRUCTURES	10-100
PLANT & EQUIPMENT	2-10
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE	
Seal	10-15
Gravel (Pavement)	7-100
Sub-base Seal	1-30
Sub-base Gravel	40-100
Formation (Sub-grade)	30-100
Kerb & Channel	125-500
Road Culverts	10-80
Bridges	20-80
Earthworks and Road Furniture	30-80
BRIDGES & HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES	20-100
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	5-80
SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE	5-80

Residual Values

The AASB has re-confirmed the definition of residual values where residual value is restricted to consideration received on disposal. Historically, Council has been applying residual value to infrastructure assets.

The definition of residual value in AASB116 is below:

The *residual value* of an asset is the estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from the disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Using ordinary meanings of words, it is clear that the infrastructure assets are not disposed of and are not at the end of their useful life when they have the life extending actions performed on them. Therefore there is no residual value as defined in AASB116 for these assets. The only residual values should be applied to Fleet units which go to auction or trade at the end of their useful life. Consistent with ASB116 definitions and recognition principles, Council has adjusted/removed residual values from assets/asset components where applicable.

Land: Not depreciated, so no residual value required.

Buildings and Other Structures: Nil

Plant & Equipment Disposal value or market value at the end of its

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Asset and Service Management Strategy

useful life.

Road Infrastructure: Nil

NOTE: The road asset contains components that have, for all practical purposes, almost infinite lives. Examples are road embankments, cuttings, alignment, clearing and grubbing, and much of the formation of roads.

Bridges and Hydraulic Structures: Nil

Water Infrastructure: Nil.

Sewerage Infrastructure: Nil.

DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

AASB 116 specifies that an item of property, plant and equipment is to be derecognised:

- On disposal, or
- When no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.
- Disposing of an asset needs to be done as per Council's *Procurement and Disposals Policy and Part 3, Section 277 of the Local Government Regulations 2012*

In accordance with Section 227 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* Council will dispose valuable non-current assets by auction or inviting tenders.

A valuable non-current asset is—

- (a) Land; or
- (b) Another non-current asset that has an apparent value that is equal to or more than the following limits;
 - for plant or equipment—\$5,000;
 - for another type of non-current asset—\$10,000

EXEMPTION FROM DISPOSAL BY AUCTION OR TENDER

In accordance with *Local Government Regulation 2012* goods with an apparent value of less than the above thresholds do not have to be auctioned or tendered and can be disposed of at the discretion of the CEO. In exercising this discretion the CEO will have consideration to the following principles:-

- (a) Open and effective competition;
- (b) The best return for Council;
- (c) Environmental protection; and
- (d) Ethical behaviour and fair dealing.

EXEMPTION TO DISPOSAL BY AUCTION OR TENDER

In accordance with Section 236 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* Council may dispose of non-current assets other than by tender or auction if:

- (a) The disposal is to a government body; or

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Asset and Service Management Strategy

- (b) The disposal is to a community organisation that is a non-profit entity or exists for a public purpose; or
- (c) The non-current asset has been offered for sale by tender or auction but was not sold; and
- (d) Is sold for more than the highest tender or auction bid that was received; or
- (e) For non-current assets other than land, the disposal is by way of a trade-in for the supply of goods or services to Council.
- (f) The Minister exempts Council from complying with section 236 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

[s 236] Local Government Regulation 2012 Division 4
Division 4 Exceptions for valuable non-current asset contracts

(1) Subject to subsections (2) to (4), a local government may dispose of a valuable non-current asset other than by tender or auction if—

(a) the valuable non-current asset— (i) was previously offered for sale by tender or auction but was not sold; and (ii) is sold for more than the highest tender or auction bid that was received;

or (b) the valuable non-current asset is disposed of to— (i) a government agency; or (ii) a community organisation;

or (c) for the disposal of land or an interest in land— (i) the land will not be rateable land after the disposal; or (ii) the land is disposed of to a person whose restored enjoyment of the land is consistent with Aboriginal tradition or Island custom; or (iii) the disposal is for the purpose of renewing the lease of land to the existing tenant of the land; or (iv) the land is disposed of to a person who owns adjoining land if—

(A) the land is not suitable to be offered for disposal by tender or auction for a particular reason, including, for example, the size of the land or the existence of particular infrastructure on the land; and

(B) there is not another person who owns other adjoining land who wishes to acquire the land; and

(C) it is in the public interest to dispose of the land without a tender or auction; and

(D) the disposal is otherwise in accordance with sound contracting principles; or

(v) all or some of the consideration for the disposal is consideration other than money, for example, other land given in exchange for the disposal, if—

(A) it is in the public interest to dispose of the land without a tender or auction; and

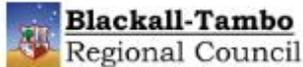
(C) the disposal is otherwise in accordance with sound contracting principles; or (vi) the disposal is for the purpose of a lease for a telecommunication tower; or

(vii) the disposal is of an interest in land that is used as an airport or for related purposes if—

(A) it is in the public interest to dispose of the interest in land without a tender or auction; and

(B) the disposal is otherwise in accordance with sound contracting principles; or

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Asset and Service Management Strategy

(d) for the disposal of a valuable non-current asset, other than land, by way of a trade-in for the supply of goods or services to the local government—

- (i) the supply is, or is to be, made under this part; and
- (ii) the disposal is, or is to be, part of the contract for the supply; or

(e) for the disposal of a valuable non-current asset by the grant of a lease—the grant of the lease has been previously offered by tender or auction, but a lease has not been entered into; or

(f) the Minister exempts the local government from complying with section 227.

(2) An exception mentioned in subsection (1)(a) to (e) applies to a local government disposing of a valuable non-current asset only if, before the disposal, the local government has decided, by resolution, that the exception may apply to the local government on the disposal of a valuable non-current asset other than by tender or auction.

(3) A local government may only dispose of land or an interest in land under this section if the consideration for the disposal would be equal to, or more than, the market value of the land or the interest in land, including the market value of any improvements on the land.

(4) However, subsection (3) does not apply if the land or interest in land is disposed of under subsection (1)(b), (1)(c)(ii) or (1)(f).

(5) For subsection (3), a written report about the market value of land or an interest in land from a valuer registered under the Valuers Registration Act 1992 who is not an employee of the local government is evidence of the market value of the land or the interest in land.

(6) An exemption under subsection (1)(f) may be given subject to conditions.

RECORDS

When completed and approved the original, signed hard copy of the policy is filed in the Master File. Electronic copies are saved in the appropriately labelled folder in Magiq.

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BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 4.1.7

SUBJECT HEADING: RADF Meeting Minutes

Author and Officer's Title: Alastair Rutherford, Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The fifth round of the 2021-2022 RADF program closed for applications on May 27th and the Committee held a RADF meeting on June 6th, 2022.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council receive the minutes of the RADF Committee meeting dated 6 June 2022.

Background

Applications were invited for the 5th round of funding for the 2021-2022 year with applications closing on May 27th.

The committee met on 6th June at 4:30pm via ZOOM conference to assess the applications.

Two submissions were received, and the Committee elected to approve two submissions.

Link to Corporate Plan

Vibrant Communities
 Outcome 1 – Arts & Culture
 Outcome 4 – Youth

Consultation (internal/external)

RADF Committee

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	Nil	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Nil	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Nil	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Leadership	Low	Nil	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Nil

General Meeting Agenda- RADF Meeting

Date: Monday, 6th June 2022 via Zoom

Time: 4:40pm

Present: Taylor Smith (RLO), Ros Wood, Wendy Just, Pip Fearon

Apologies: Lindy Hardie, Louise Martin, Kiralee Sanderson, Pam Pullos

Motion: That the Apologies be accepted.

Moved: Ros

Seconded: Wendy

Minutes:

The minutes of the previous general meeting held on 11.04.2022 have been circulated.

Motion: That the minutes be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

Moved: Wendy

Seconded: Ros

Business arising from the Minutes:

- Letter to Cr Boyd Johnstone has been written, approved by Council, and sent to the recipient. No acknowledgment or confirmation of receipt has been received.

Correspondence:

Inward – Application

- Tambo Arts Council – Beginner painter workshop with Kiralee Sanderson
- Barcoo Cultural Assoc. – Create on the Barcoo. 3-hour workshops over 2 days

Outward – Advertising

Letters to successful and unsuccessful Round 4 applicants

Motion: That the inward correspondence be received and the outward endorsed.

Moved: Ros

Seconded: Wendy

Business arising from the Correspondence:

NIL

Financial Report:

As attached

Motion: That the financial report be received.

Moved: Taylor

Seconded: Wendy

Business arising from the Financial Report:

1. Assessment of Applications:

Wendy Just declared a Conflict of Interest, as she is a member of the Barcoo Cultural Assoc. and participating tutor in the Create on the Barcoo.

Barcoo Cultural Assoc.	<i>Create on the Barcoo</i>
Tambo Arts Council	<i>Beginner Painting Workshop</i>

Motion: That the RADF committee **approves** the application received from the Barcoo Cultural Assoc. to support the Create on the Barcoo workshops for the amount of \$7,519.50

Moved: Pip

Seconded: Ros

All in favour

Motion: That the RADF committee **approves** the application received from the Tambo Art Council to support the Beginner painting workshop for the amount of \$800.00

Moved: Wendy

Seconded: Ros

All in favour

General Business:

- Taylor will confirm with Arts Queensland about when we can expect to receive the next financial years funding, so we are able to determine if another round will be held.
- Bushmans Gallery, Blackall is a strong contender for the strategic initiatives. It is volunteer run, 7 days a week.

Next Round & Meeting: TBA

Closure: TBA

There being no further general business the meeting closed at.....5:11pm.....

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022
Item No: 4.1.8
SUBJECT HEADING: RADF Application – Tambo Arts Council
 Author and Officer's Title: Alastair Rutherford, Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services
 CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The fifth round of the 2021-2022 RADF program closed for applications on May 27th and the Committee recommended the application from Tambo Arts Council be approved.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council endorse the RADF Committee's recommendation to approve the application from Tambo Arts Council for \$800.00.

Background

Applications were invited for the 5th round of funding for the 2021-2022 year with applications closing on May 27th.

Two submissions were received, and the Committee elected to approve both submissions. Tambo Arts Council applied for funding to support the Dean Timms Furniture Restoration 2022 for \$800.00.

Link to Corporate Plan

Vibrant Communities
 Outcome 1 – Arts & Culture
 Outcome 4 - Youth

Consultation (internal/external)

RADF Committee

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

\$800.00 – funded project

Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	\$800.00 funded project	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Nil	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Nil	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Nil	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Nil

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL[Return to Agenda](#)[Next Item](#)**OFFICER REPORTS**

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: **4.1.9****SUBJECT HEADING: RADF Application – Barcoo Cultural Association**

Author and Officer's Title: Alastair Rutherford, Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The fifth round of the 2021-2022 RADF program closed for applications on May 27th and the Committee recommended the application from Barcoo Cultural Association be approved.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council endorse the RADF Committee's recommendation to approve the application from Barcoo Cultural Association for \$7519.50.

Background

Applications were invited for the 5th round of funding for the 2021-2022 year with applications closing on May 27th.

Two submissions were received, and the Committee elected to approve both submissions. Barcoo Cultural Association applied for funding to support the Create on the Barcoo art workshops for \$7,519.50.

Link to Corporate Plan

Vibrant Communities
Outcome 1 – Arts & Culture
Outcome 4 - Youth

Consultation (internal/external)

RADF Committee

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

\$7,519.50 – funded project

Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	\$7,519.50 funded project.	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Nil	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Nil	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Nil	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Nil

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL[Return to Agenda](#)[Next Item](#)**OFFICER REPORTS**

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: **4.1.10****SUBJECT HEADING: Amendment to Policy – Requests for Council Assistance Under \$10,000**

Author and Officer's Title: Alastair Rutherford, Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

*Summary: The Requests for Council Assistance Under \$10,000 Policy has been revised.***Officer's Recommendation: That Council adopt the revised Requests for Council Assistance Under \$10,000 Policy.**

Background

The Council budget includes allocations for sponsorship, donations, and in-kind support approved by Council for recognised not-for-profit organisations.

The proposed changes are:

Section 2. Principles (page 1)

"The level of annual sponsorship, donations and in-kind support will be limited to the budget allocation for that year. Further requests, after the budget process is complete, will be considered by Council only if it can be demonstrated that it would be beneficial to the wider community."

Section 6. Bonds (page 3)

"The requirement to pay a bond and/or hire fees by persons/organisations who wish to hire Council facilities is at the discretion of the CEO."

As a general principle where alcohol is being sold or consumed a bond and fees will be required.

Exemptions may be considered for small community organisations who wish to hire the facility and are for activities that will benefit the local community."

Link to Corporate Plan

Governance

Outcome 2 – Accountability

Outcome 3 – Leadership

Outcome 4 - Financial

Consultation (internal/external)

Chief Executive Officer

Manager of Finance

Customer Service Officer

Policy Implications

Provide the CEO with limited discretion.

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	Nil	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Local governments are required to adopt a policy addressing support to community organisations.	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Review of the policy enables community organisations, staff and Council to appropriately allocate funds.	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Maintaining high standards of financial governance.	Low

Risk Assessment

Policy reviews and revision is a critical part of effective policy management. Regularly reviewing policies keeps Council and community expectations updated.



Blackall-Tambo Regional Council

Requests for Council Assistance Under \$10,000

Policy Number: Stat 48	Effective Date: 15/06/2022
Version Number: Three	Review Date: 15/06/2023
Policy Compiled by: Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services	
Policy Approved by: Chief Executive Officer	

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

To assist community organisations, improve the delivery of cultural, sporting and recreational services and activities. To encourage increased participation in and the development of cultural, sporting and recreational opportunities to improve the quality of life in the Blackall Tambo community.

2. PRINCIPLES

In recognition of the voluntary efforts of the residents of the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council area, Council has formulated a policy to provide financial and in-kind assistance to community organisations. The aim of this Policy is to strengthen and enhance the capacity of organisations to provide services and activities for the benefit of the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council community.

Council will not provide in-kind assistance to individuals and will only provide this support to recognized community not-for-profit organisations.

Council received external drought funding of \$82,500 per annum for the previous three years and this has enabled Council to provide financial assistance to clubs and organizations in Blackall and Tambo during that period. However, this funding is no longer available and accordingly assistance will now be limited to in-kind support except in exceptional cases where financial assistance could be considered.

The level of annual sponsorship, donations and in-kind support will be limited to the budget allocation for that year. Further requests, after the budget process is complete, will be considered by Council only if it can be demonstrated that it would be beneficial to the wider community.

The grants program aims to provide limited in-kind assistance in relation to the development of a program, project and/or activity. It is not intended to be relied upon as a primary source of support. Council encourages co-support from other sources.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Section 195 of the Local Government (Financial Planning and Accountability) 2012, requires a local government to prepare and adopt a policy about support to community organizations.

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Requests for Council Assistance Under \$10,000

The policy must state:

- (a) The criteria for a community organisation to be eligible for support from the local government;
- (b) The procedure for approving support to a community organization; and

Section 202 states that a local government may give support to a community organization only if –

- a) The local government is satisfied that the support will be used for a purpose that is in the public interest; and
- b) The community organisation meets the criteria stated in the community assistance policy.

4. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

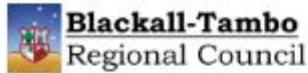
Each application for assistance submitted for support will be considered by applying the following criteria:

- (a) Organisations must be based within the local government area and provide services and activities of benefit to the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council community;
- (b) The Organisations must have a community service, religious, charitable, sporting, recreational, cultural or educational purpose;
- (c) The support must be for a purpose that is in the public interest;
- (d) Organisations should be incorporated and have an ABN or be sponsored by an incorporated body with an ABN. Organisation which are not incorporated may be eligible for support under this policy provided that the organisation meets all other criteria
- (e) All organisations requesting assistance will be required to make a submission in writing each year on the approved form;
- (f) Organisations must appropriately and publicly acknowledge the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council's contribution to their organisation, activity or event.

5. TYPES OF GRANTS

- a) Monetary Donations: Monetary donations will only be considered in special circumstances.
- b) Rate Remission: Remission of rates will be for net general rates only. No utility charges – i.e. water, sewerage and cleansing charges – will be refunded.
- c) Plant Hire: Council may allow plant to be made available to organisations, provided the plant is operated by appropriately qualified Council personnel. The support amount will be calculated in accordance with Council's current charges for plant hire and wages including travel time and stand-down time.
- d) In-kind Assistance: Council may provide in-kind assistance (e.g. photocopying, labour) to community organisations. In-kind assistance will be assigned a reasonable dollar value for the services provided.
- e) Rebates: Council may waive fees and charges for community organisations.

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Requests for Council Assistance Under \$10,000

6. BONDS

The requirement to pay a bond and/or hire fees by persons/organisations who wish to hire Council facilities is at the discretion of the CEO.

As a general principle where alcohol is being sold or consumed a bond and fees will be required.

Exemptions may be considered for small community organisations who wish to hire the facility and are for activities that will benefit the local community.

7. PROCEDURES

- Applications:

Applications for assistance must be in writing on the approved form.

- Finance:

Where appropriate, recipient organisations must provide to Council all necessary information about organisation details (e.g. ABN, bank account details) to facilitate payment of monetary donations.

- Delegations

Applications require Council approval to be successful

- Budget

The total assistance provided to community organisations must be within the annual budget limits approved by Council.

Collection and Return of Equipment, Tables and Chairs

Community organisations are required to collect and return all approved items of equipment (including tables and chairs) in the same condition as when collected. If not, the actual cost of cleaning or replacement will be deducted from the bond.

Where Council is requested to deliver and collect equipment, tables and chairs a charge equal to actual cost-plus GST plus 10% will be levied.

Council may consider waiving delivery and collection costs where the organization comprises of elderly people who would be unable to pick-up and return tables, chairs and equipment.

Collection and Return of Buses

When buses are provided to clubs and organizations with the hire fees waived the bond is to be paid to Council prior to the bus being collected. The bus is required to be collected by the club from which ever town it is located in and returned to that same town in a clean condition and fully fuelled.

Where a bus is returned in an unclean state and/or not fuelled a charge equal to actual cost-plus GST plus 10% will be levied.

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Requests for Council Assistance Under \$10,000

8. INELIGIBLE ITEMS

The following will not be considered for funding:

- Ongoing salaries/wages for staff
- Recurrent costs associated with day-to-day operations.
- Retrospective funding – Programs, projects and/or activities that have commenced or completed prior to acknowledgement of support outcomes.
- Items/programs that are the core business of a Government Department, tourism or economic development organisations.
- Programs, projects and/or activities that do not involve the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council community.
- Items of equipment or other expenditure that are personal or of a personal gain.
- Assets Council believe have an unacceptable risk of being damaged, lost, causing injury or quickly losing value.
- Insurance costs.
- Payment of debt.

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Blackall-Tambo
Regional Council

Request for Assistance

Organisation Name: _____ ABN: _____

Address: _____

President: _____ Phone: _____

Secretary: _____ Phone: _____

Treasurer: _____ Phone: _____

Contact Email: _____

Is the organisation incorporated? Yes/No If no, Name of sponsoring organisation:

Purpose of Assistance (eg sponsorship of event; general assistance; group excursion etc.):

Assistance Request (free use of facilities, monetary sponsorship, use of plant etc)
Date required:
<input type="checkbox"/> Cash Sponsorship:
<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Hire:
<input type="checkbox"/> In-Kind assistance:
<input type="checkbox"/> Rate Remission (please include address):
Total estimated value of assistance:
Organisation's Contribution:

How will the community benefit from Council Support? _____

How will the organisation acknowledge Blackall-Tambo Regional Council? _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Office Use Only	
Approved: Yes/No	Amount Approved: \$
Magiq Doc #	Date:

Updated 28.01.2021

Version 1

Review 28.01.2022

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL[Return to Agenda](#)[Next Item](#)**OFFICER REPORTS**

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: **4.2.1****SUBJECT HEADING: Director of Works and Services' Operations Report – May 2022**

Author and Officer's Title: Garth Kath, Director of Works and Services

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

*Summary: The Director of Works and Services report for May 2022 is presented to Council.***Officer's Recommendation: That Council receive the Director of Works and Services' Operation Report for May 2022.****Background****Construction**

- R2R - Ravensbourne Road complete, signage in June.
- R2R - Frames Lane complete, signage in June.
- TMR - Barcoo River Bridge Project subgrade complete, awaiting dry weather prior to progression

Flood Damage Crews/Maintenance Grader Locations

- Maintenance Grader:
 - Warringah Road
- Flood Damage Crews:
 - Colart Road

Maintenance Crews

- Pathway to Health - crack sealing
- Town street maintenance - road repairs, slashing, poisoning.
- Skeleton Creek – traffic control and premix repairs

Upcoming Works

- Blackall Isisford Rehabilitation – sidetrack commenced, earthworks June 2022, completion September 2022
- Heavy Vehicle Bypass – earthworks to recommence June 2022, awaiting Ergon Infrastructure (August 2022)
- Flood Damage
 - Wooroolah, Linden, Glencoe Access Roads (June 2022)
 - Langlo, Jynoomah, Mt Macquarie (June 2022)
 - Helenvale Road (June 2022)
 - Blackall Stock Route, Tralee and Springs Road (June 2022)

Water and Sewerage**Water Services**

Number of interruptions to services	5
Water consumption total ML	12838
Number of customer requests received	5
Number of customer requests actioned	5

Sewerage Services

Number of interruptions to services	4
Number of customer requests received	8
Number of customer requests actioned	8

Parks and Gardens

- Maintenance of council facilities, town streets, parks and gardens

Workshop/Fleet

- Preventative/Routine Maintenance
- Minor Breakdowns
- Side tipping trailer inspections and re-builds

Monthly Statistics

Number of plant items serviced	15
Number of plant breakdowns	3
Hours downtime due to servicing	45
Hours downtime due to breakdown	52
Hours downtime due to parts availability	24

Link to Corporate Plan

Infrastructure

Outcome 1 – Roads

Outcome 3 – Water and sewerage systems

Consultation (internal/external)

CEO

DWS

Works Supervisors

Parks & Garden Supervisors

Water Supervisors

Sewerage Supervisor

Fleet Manager

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL[Return to Agenda](#)[Next Item](#)**OFFICER REPORTS**

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 4.2.2**SUBJECT HEADING:** Work Health and Safety Report

Author and Officer's Title: Garth Kath, Director of Works and Services

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The Work Health and Safety Report has been provided to Council.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council receive the Work Health and Safety Report for May 2022.

Background**HAZARD INSPECTIONS/HAZARD REPORT:**

- Hazard Inspections are taking place as we speak. This role is being undertaken by an employee as part of his return-to-work policy.

SAFETY OBSERVATIONS CHECKLISTS:

- Safety Observations are being completed in Blackall. This role is being undertaken by an employee as part of his return-to-work policy.

Daily Job Pre – Starts:

- Gardeners/Showgrounds – 39
- Works Department combined Plumbers/Handy man - 30
- Maintenance Crew - 10
- Construction Crew - 37
- Workshop - 20

Plant Pre – Starts:

- Light Vehicles – 60
- Mechanics – 15
- Trucks (MR, HR, HC) – 30
- Heavy Plant - 35

Inductions:

- Employees: 1
 - Saleyards: 1
 - Contractors: 14 x (1 x Outcross, 1 x JBS, 3 x Rogers Contracting, 5 x Picone Earthmoving, 2 x Western Head, 2 x Elders)
 - Work Camp: 3
-

Link to Corporate Plan

Governance

Outcome 1 - Workforce

Consultation (internal/external)

Work Health and Safety Advisor

Policy Implications

Work Health & Safety Policy

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 5.1

SUBJECT HEADING: Blackall Saleyards Monthly Report

Author and Officer's Title: Des Howard, Chief Executive Officer

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The Blackall Saleyards monthly report for May is provided to Council.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council receive the Blackall Saleyards monthly report for May 2022.

Background

SALES	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	YTD	Totals 2020/21
Spelling Cattle	4125	6704	4002	5701	6721	6285	2642	2944	7473	5652	9330		61579	67043
Spelling Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Prime & Store Sales	5800	7424	6958	4914	1829	-	-	937	6108	5850	2706		42526	65877
Weaner & Store Sales	5081	4642	6396	5709	4550	-	-	2921	5112	-	2987		37398	38210
Private Weigh (Same Day)	1772	3541	1592	1397	-	112	-	3686	840	2467	2027		17435	19725
Private Weigh (Over-night)	695	1178	1138	1204	604	60	406	1147	982	2008	929		10348	17292
Private Scan	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		59	618
Bull Sales	-	-	55	189	-	-	-	-	87	-	-		331	306
TOTALS 2021/22	17473	23545	20141	19114	13704	6457	3048	11635	20602	15977	17979		169676	
TOTALS 2020/21	31048	20467	10848	21390	18496	8393	622	10634	19571	19285	28159	20118	209071	

- The Santa and Santa Infused Sale to be held on 26 May has been postponed to 30 June 2022. At the April general meeting Council agreed to sponsor the event.
- The Saleyard Manager requested a review of the minimum charged fees.

Link to Corporate Plan

Economic Development

Outcome 1 – Business investment

Outcome 2 – Tourism

Outcome 3 - Employment

Consultation (internal/external)

CEO

Saleyards Manager

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL[Return to Agenda](#)[Next Item](#)**OFFICER REPORTS**

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 5.2

SUBJECT HEADING: Planning and Development Report

Author and Officer's Title: Des Howard, Chief Executive Officer

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The Planning and Development report provides a summary of building applications and planning and development activity in the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council area.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council receive the Planning and Development Report for May 2022.

Background**APPROVED DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS REPORT**

DATE	NUMBER	DEVELOPMENT TYPE	DEVELOPMENT DETAILS	TOWN
24/05/2022	DA-39-2021-2022	BUILDING	Demolition of fire destroyed shop	57 Shamrock Street Blackall

MONTHLY REPORT (MAY 2022)

This information report provides a monthly update on the planning services that Council provides to support planning and development activity across the local government area.

1. DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

No new development applications were lodged since the last monthly report. There is one application currently under assessment.

1.1 An application has been made by New Beginnings Church, seeking a development permit for Material Change of Use for a Caravan Park at 18 Leek Street, Blackall. The proposal includes 16 caravan sites with ensuites and a manager's house. The Caravan Park will be adjacent to the existing church on site.

The subject site is in the Township Zone and is subject to Impact Assessment, which means public notification of the application will be required.

The application has been properly made and Council issued a Confirmation Notice on 27 April 2022. The application did not include adequate information. Council issued an information request on 10 May 2022 requesting an assessment against the assessment benchmarks, details relating to parking, operation of the site, how the site will be serviced and how flooding has been addressed. The applicant provided a response to the information request on 26 May 2022. The application is now undergoing public notification which will run from 3 June to 24 June 2022.

1.1	Council reference:	DA37-2021-2022
	Application:	Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for a Caravan Park
	Street address:	18 Leek Street, Blackall
	Property description:	Lot 1 on RP900484
	Day application was made:	8 April 2022
	Category of assessment:	Impact Assessment
	Public notification required:	Yes
	Applicant:	New Beginnings Church
	Status:	Public Notification

2. GENERAL PLANNING SERVICES, ENQUIRIES AND ADVICE

2.1 CUSTOMER REQUESTS

The following customer request has been received and responded to over the past month:

PLANNING ENQUIRIES			
Date received	Customer Details	Details of Enquiry	Status
02/06/22	Landowner	<p><u>Proposal</u> Meeting to discuss the establishment of new dwelling house and associated shed</p> <p><u>Planning details</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is in the Township zone (Commercial precinct) The site is partially affected by the flood hazard overlay <p><u>Advice</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dwelling house (including the associated shed) in the Commercial precinct is subject to Code assessment Code assessable means a development application would need to be lodged with Council The site is in the flood hazard area, however the dwelling house appears to be outside the flood area, and therefore will not require a 300mm freeboard The shed as a class 10 building will not need a 300mm freeboard A development application will require assessment against the General Development Code The proposal will require justification regarding the proposed reduced side setbacks The site contains sewer infrastructure that will need to be considered when design the dwelling footings. Input from a Registered 	Closed

PLANNING ENQUIRIES			
Date received	Customer Details	Details of Enquiry	Status
		Professional Engineer Queensland will be required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A follow up email has been sent to the applicant detailing the requirements for a development application. 	
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES			
Date received	Customer details	Type	Status
11/05/22	Conveyancing company	Limited Planning and Development Certificate for a landholding in the Rural zone.	Issued
SURVEY PLAN APPROVALS			
Nil			

Link to Corporate Plan

Economic Development
Outcome 4 – Land development

Consultation (internal/external)

CEO
Rates Officer
Town Planners

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 5.3

SUBJECT HEADING: Draft Feral Deer Management Strategy

Author and Officer's Title: Des Howard, Chief Executive Officer

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries have provided a draft strategy for Feral Deer Management.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council receive the draft Feral Deer Management Strategy 2022-27.

Background

Deer were introduced into Australia from Europe in the 19th century as game animals. Today they occupy many areas throughout Australia and cause a variety of environmental problems. The number of wild deer populations have been expanding in recent years.

The purpose of the draft strategy is to provide a clear set of strategic direction to guide the management of feral deer in Queensland and has been compiled by Invasive Plants and Animals in Biosecurity Queensland, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF).

The DAF have advised that public consultation for the draft strategy has been prepared and is open for public consultation from 2 June 2022 until 30 June 2022.

The vision is that feral deer are effectively managed to prevent introductions, reduce impacts and limit the distribution of feral deer in Queensland. The strategy provides guidance for the direction of regional/local government biosecurity planning.

Feedback on the draft strategy can be provided by access DAF's online platform, [e-Hub](#).

A copy of the strategy is attached to this report.

Link to Corporate Plan

Environment & Heritage
Outcome 3 – Pest Management

Consultation (internal/external)

CEO

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	Nil	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Nil	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Nil	Low
Environmental	Medium	Pest management is in accordance with Council's Corporate Plan.	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Nil	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Nil



Feral deer management strategy 2022-27

Draft for consultation



This publication has been compiled by Invasive Plants and Animals in Biosecurity Queensland, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Cover photo: Red deer. Keith Staines – *Deer research project*, University of Queensland
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The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries proudly acknowledges all First Nations peoples (Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders) and the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the country on which we live and work. We acknowledge their continuing connection to land, waters and culture and commit to ongoing reconciliation. We pay our respect to their Elders past, present and emerging.

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Summary

The *Draft feral deer management strategy 2022-27* provides stakeholders with a set of strategic goals and objectives to guide feral deer management in Queensland. The strategy recognises that feral deer herds are increasing in number and distribution in Queensland. The growth in numbers and distribution corresponds to increased risks to biodiversity, agricultural assets and public safety, including road safety.

Feral deer are classified as restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. This means that feral deer are currently present in Queensland and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that restrictions are necessary to reduce, control or contain feral deer to reduce adverse impacts.

This draft strategy is being developed by the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. It will replace the *Feral deer management strategy 2013-18* and assist stakeholders to understand their role in managing feral deer and reducing impacts.

Targeted stakeholder consultation will assist in the development of the final strategy through a 'Have your say' consultation process. Stakeholders include members of the general community, peak primary industry groups, local governments, state owned land agencies, water authorities, land managers, conservation groups, land management groups, animal welfare groups, recreational and commercial hunters and deer research organisations.

The strategy recognises that stakeholders have different viewpoints about managing feral deer. The feedback gained through public consultation will assist in further development and refinement of the strategy by clarifying the intent of the strategy so that it best meets the needs and requirements of the end user.

Introduction

The purpose of this draft strategy is to provide a clear set of strategic directions to guide the management of feral deer in Queensland. The draft strategy also aims to help stakeholders understand how to respond to feral deer in the context of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act), including legislative obligations.

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) everyone has a general biosecurity obligation in relation to the “biosecurity matter” they deal with that could pose a risk to agriculture, the environment or society.

The Act was developed on the basis that biosecurity control efforts rely on the cooperation of all stakeholders who work, interact or come into contact with a given biosecurity matter. A cooperative, coordinated approach by all stakeholders is fundamental to successfully managing feral deer.

The precautionary principle underpins the need for the strategic management of feral deer including preventative measures to reduce adverse impacts of feral deer in Queensland. Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, the precautionary principle allows authorities to take initial action if there is a reasonable belief that a serious risk exists, without having to wait for scientific confirmation which can take years to confirm.

The development of this draft strategy draws on, aligns with, and complements other key biosecurity documents including:

- The Australian pest animal strategy 2017-2027
- National biosecurity strategy (draft)
- The Queensland biosecurity strategy: our next five years 2018-2023
- The Queensland invasive plant and animal strategy 2019-2024
- National feral deer action plan (draft)

Three goals have been identified to realise the vision for the strategy, and a set of corresponding objectives provide the framework with more detailed actions to be undertaken. The actions as part of the framework, including who will undertake them have also been developed.

Vision

Feral deer are effectively managed to prevent introductions, reduce impacts and limit the distribution of feral deer in Queensland.

Goals

1. Feral deer are strategically managed using best practice feral deer management informed by research.
2. Feral deer management is made more effective through partnerships, planning, and collaboration.
3. Awareness and understanding of feral deer impacts and the capability of all land managers to control feral deer is increased.

Strategic management informed by research

The aim of strategic management is to minimise the impacts of feral deer, limit population growth and spread, and prevent the establishment of feral deer in new areas.

To stop population growth, feral deer must be removed at the rate the population would otherwise grow. A substantial percentage of the population will generally need to be removed regularly for control to be effective. Maximum annual population increases of around 40% require equivalent

removal rates to hold populations at reduced density (Davis, et al., 2016). Removal of mature stags alone will not adequately limit population growth. Monitoring will be important to see what is present and in what numbers and where and importantly, to determine whether the desired outcome has been reached.

Prevention plays a key role in strategic management and involves: (1) stopping species not established in Queensland; and (2) preventing feral deer from spreading and establishing to new areas in Queensland. Preventing the spread of current populations will greatly reduce the risk of further negative impacts.

Hog and sambar deer have not established as feral species in Queensland, so the intention is to prevent the establishment of, or remove feral hog and sambar deer in Queensland. Established feral red, fallow, rusa and chital deer in historic areas¹ should be controlled so that numbers do not increase and the range does not expand.

Resources for control are limited, so populations should be prioritised for control. Factors to consider are the impact of the population (i.e., protect high value assets), feasibility of control and cost. Examples of high priority populations to control are those in peri-urban areas, those damaging small crops or horticulture and those in environmentally significant areas as part of integrated pest animal control.

Feral deer are highly mobile and may graze across a large area, therefore control efforts will be most effective when conducted cooperatively with other land managers in the area. Regional and local groups will need to determine what is practically and financially viable to achieve in their particular situation.

It is also important to prevent releases of domesticated deer or relocation of feral deer in the wild and ensure that the legislation is understood and adhered to in relation to these actions. At many locations in Queensland, the presence of feral deer is the result of escapes from deer farms or the deliberate translocation for aesthetic or hunting purposes.

Goal 1. Feral deer populations are strategically managed using best practice feral deer management informed by research

Objectives	Actions	By whom
Implement best practice feral deer management for effective and humane control of feral deer.	1.1 Identify areas for local control programs – established or recently established herds or herds with high local impact	Land managers, including public and private
	1.2 Manage established herds of feral deer that are causing high impact	Land managers, including public and private
	1.3 Manage feral deer herds to stop range expansion	Land managers, including public and private
Regulate for the control of feral deer to prevent introductions and limit distribution in Queensland	1.4 Ensure information is up to date and accessible on the legislative requirements when dealing with feral or captive deer	DAF, Local governments (LGs)

¹ The historical ranges for feral deer are Brisbane River Valley (red deer); Granite Belt (fallow deer); Torres Strait Islands (rusa deer); north of Charters Towers (chital deer). There are no verified records of feral hog or feral sambar deer in Queensland.

	1.5 Apply procedures to prosecute translocation of feral deer or release of captive deer	DAF, LGs
Improve feral deer management practices	1.6 Evaluate and document best practice humane feral deer management	Research providers,
	1.7 Review existing technologies and identify gaps in control technology and areas for improvement in effectiveness, efficiency and humaneness	Research providers
	1.8 Conduct research on new control techniques	Research providers
Increase understanding of the biology and impacts of feral deer in Queensland	1.9 Quantify economic, environmental and social impacts of feral deer	Research providers
	1.10 Develop, implement and refine monitoring techniques for population and impact monitoring	Research providers
	1.11 Conduct research on ecology, biology, population, behaviour and impacts of feral deer impacts across different landscapes	Research providers
	1.12 Expand current knowledge of the distribution and size of feral deer herds in Queensland	Public land managers, research providers, land management groups

Partnerships, planning and collaboration

Feral deer management is made more effective through partnerships, planning and collaboration.

Managing feral deer effectively requires planning, communication and cooperation amongst all parties. Control efforts are most successful when they are conducted cooperatively with all land managers in an area.

Biosecurity planning uses a partnership approach to achieve the level of coordination and efficiency needed to manage feral deer effectively for various tenures of land and at different scales. Local circumstances are important in planning feral deer management and the local government biosecurity planning process is integral to this. Establishing regional partnerships and collaborative planning can help facilitate cost effective, landscape scale strategic planning for feral deer management. One of the challenges to encouraging cooperation is the considerable variation in stakeholder views about feral deer in the landscape, management, and perceptions of impacts.

The following objectives aim to incorporate feral deer management into planning and control programs, and build support, commitment and ownership for feral deer management through partnerships and collaboration.

Goal 2. Feral deer management is made more effective through partnerships, planning and collaboration

Objectives	Action	By whom
Incorporate feral deer management into planning and control programs	2.1 Develop local government area biosecurity plans that consider the management of feral deer	LG

	risks and are supported by the community, state government, land managers and land management groups	
	2.2 Establish regional partnerships and collaborate to develop regional biosecurity plans that consider the management of feral deer risks	Land managers, including public and private, land management groups
	2.3 Incorporate feral deer management into management of state-owned lands	Public land managers
Encourage partnerships with key stakeholders to build support, commitment and ownership for feral deer management	2.4 Promote sharing of resources, expertise and knowledge for effective feral deer management	All stakeholders
	2.5 Encourage a landscape level approach to feral deer management	All stakeholders
	2.6 Source alternative investments in feral deer management	All stakeholders

Awareness, understanding and capability

Awareness and understanding of the impacts and the capability to control feral deer is increased.

To improve awareness and understanding of feral deer impacts and improve capability to manage feral deer, communication and engagement needs to focus on different groups of people. It is important for those involved in feral deer management, including planning, research and control, that they recognise there is considerable variation in people’s knowledge, attitudes and views about feral deer, including management. Effective communication and engagement efforts need to be responsive and tailored to best address the knowledge needs and the range of views about feral deer impacts and management. Land managers need to be aware of the legal status of feral deer and how to fulfil their general biosecurity obligation to manage them.

The following objectives aim to provide tailored information to a range of audiences about feral deer impacts and legislative obligations and build stakeholder capability to use best practice to manage feral deer.

Goal 3. Awareness and understanding of the impacts and the capability to control feral deer is increased

Objectives	Action	By whom
Provide public awareness information of feral deer impacts and legislative obligations	3.1 Apply current social research knowledge to public awareness information about feral deer	All stakeholders
	3.2 Develop community awareness programs on feral deer and on the type of control needed	LGs
	3.3 Provide information on legislative obligations to all relevant stakeholders	DAF, LGs
Enhance stakeholder knowledge and capability in best practice management of feral deer	3.4 Make feral deer management information available	DAF, LGs
	3.5 Develop and make best practice guidelines for monitoring and controlling feral deer available to key stakeholders	DAF, research providers collaborators

Implementation

Planning at property, local government and regional levels is the first step in implementation. Experience has shown that coordinated control programs over wide areas have better long-term success rates than those over smaller areas.

The primary responsibility for pest animal management rests with the land manager, but collective action and coordination of feral deer control at the landscape level that engages all stakeholders has significant benefits. If necessary, enforcement measures may be used to ensure land managers fulfil their duty of care in controlling declared animals on their land. Normally, enforcement is undertaken only after other avenues have failed.

Stakeholder roles and responsibilities

Feral deer management is a shared responsibility amongst land managers, including private and public land managers, the agricultural sector, commercial deer industry, hunting organisations, recreational and commercial hunters, community groups, all levels of government, and the community. A shared commitment to action by all stakeholders is central to success.

To successfully manage feral deer, clearly defined and accepted roles and responsibilities for stakeholders are needed along with long-term commitment. There is often some confusion about the exact responsibilities of land managers, local governments and state government for managing invasive species. The general responsibilities of each of the major stakeholders in feral deer management are listed in the table below.

Stakeholder	Responsibility
Land managers - includes private land managers, including federal, state and local government owned/managed lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure feral deer management is undertaken in accordance with the local government biosecurity management plan • Participate in organised groups for coordinated control • Adhere to legislative requirements for feral deer management • Conduct population and damage assessments for their lands • Conduct control programs when required using the most appropriate and effective methods available • Monitor the effectiveness of control techniques
Industry groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the availability and conditions for use of control techniques • Promote the need for, and help with, the formation or operation of land manager groups for coordinated control • Raise awareness of control issues with the media. • Contribute to the coordination of feral deer management. • Promote the responsible keeping of captive deer.
Land management, community and conservation groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and participate in education, information, conservation and planning processes • Contribute to the coordination of feral deer management
Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate feral deer into local government area biosecurity management plans. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Undertake feral deer extension activities that include advice on control techniques – Contribute to the coordination of feral deer management – Undertake feral deer control

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assist with the formation of land manager groups and organise coordinated campaigns – Facilitate management for feral red deer, feral fallow deer, feral chital deer and feral rusa deer – Prosecute the release of deer (translocation or release from captivity) – Investigate complaints
DAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide awareness information and education on feral deer • Undertake policy development and planning • Foster cooperation with departments managing public lands • Provide research to feral deer management • Foster links and communication between internal and external stakeholders • Support implementation of this strategy • Undertake feral deer extension activities that include advice on control techniques in support of local governments • Develop policy and procedures to prosecute the release of feral deer • Encourage the formation of land manager groups to control feral deer • Seek greater local and regional cooperation from departments managing public lands • Undertake prevention activities • Lead emergency response (e.g., where feral deer may be a vector for livestock or zoonotic disease) • Assess and coordinate response programs in the instance of a hog, sambar deer incursions
Research providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake research to support feral deer management as funding is available

Control methods

Control methods are limited for feral deer and it is essential that best practice methods are used. Feral deer are wary and can become more difficult to manage if subjected to ineffective or poorly implemented control. Effective control of feral deer requires an assessment of each situation.

Control also needs to include considerations of animal welfare, non-target impacts, public safety, occupational health and safety, land tenure, use and size (e.g. urban and peri-urban, vs large landholdings) and restrictions (legislative and practical restrictions e.g., use of firearms on small landholdings), and social aspects (e.g. public perceptions, level of land manager support for activities). The main methods include:

- Ground shooting which is the main control method for feral deer and is carried out by experienced, skilled and responsible shooters
- Aerial shooting (from helicopter) particularly for inaccessible areas, sometimes used with assistance of thermal detection technology
- Trapping (using single or pen traps) which should follow the appropriate guidelines to minimise adverse animal welfare outcomes
- Permanent enclosure traps (or corral traps) that can be effective at sites where deer are known to frequent and provide good animal welfare outcomes
- Exclusion fencing is sometimes used by farmers and to protect specific environmental assets, such as orchards or horticultural crops, but can have negative effects on non-target species.

Recreational hunting is generally not considered an effective method of reducing feral deer numbers because of a reluctance to hunt and poor hunting success at low deer densities (Bengsen et al. 2020).

It should be noted that conventional livestock fencing does not adequately confine deer. The minimum escape-proof enclosure or an exclusion fence requires a well-maintained high netting fence or equivalent. For more detailed information on fencing to contain or exclude feral deer go to https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/73510/feral-red-deer.pdf.

The integration of feral deer control with other pest animal control optimises the use of resources. For example, concurrent control of feral pig and feral deer could minimise impacts on environmentally or culturally significant waterholes.

There are currently no toxin, biocontrol or fertility control agents available for feral deer.

The *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* provides for the control of pest animals only when the control is done in a way that causes the animal as little pain as is reasonable. For further information go to <https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2001-064>

A model for assessing the relative humaneness of pest animal control methods was developed under the Australian animal welfare strategy (Sharp & Saunders 2011).

History of feral deer in Australia

Feral deer were introduced to Australia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries from Europe and Asia. Six species have established wild populations, and distribution and abundance is increasing significantly in many parts of Australia. While the largest populations are in south-eastern Australia, climate modelling suggests that four species are well-suited to tropical and subtropical climates, and could potentially spread to most of the continent, including arid regions of Australia.

Escapes from deer farms in the 1970s and 1990s and deliberate relocations have enabled increases in both population numbers and geographic range. The geographic ranges of all six deer species are continuing to increase in Australia through the expansion of existing populations into new regions and through illegal translocations.

Internationally, the adverse impacts of feral deer on natural systems have been extensively researched and documented. Evidence of feral deer impacts in Australia has come primarily from observational, smaller scale studies, and calls for research that can quantify the extent, type, and severity of impacts that have been made. A review of existing Australian research showed that feral deer can impact on the Australian environment by altering plant communities, competing with native fauna, modifying habitat, interacting with predators, acting as vectors of disease and pathogens, and affecting water quality, soil properties and nutrient cycles, and that occurrence and severity of impacts are likely to increase if not managed (Davis, et al. 2016).

Four species—fallow deer (*Dama dama*), chital deer (*Axis axis*), rusa deer (*Cervus timorensis*), and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) have become established in Queensland. There are no known populations of hog (*Axis porcinus*) or sambar deer (*Rusa unicolor*) living in a feral state in Queensland. However, the State remains vulnerable to escape of specimens kept under permit or spread from populations elsewhere in Australia.



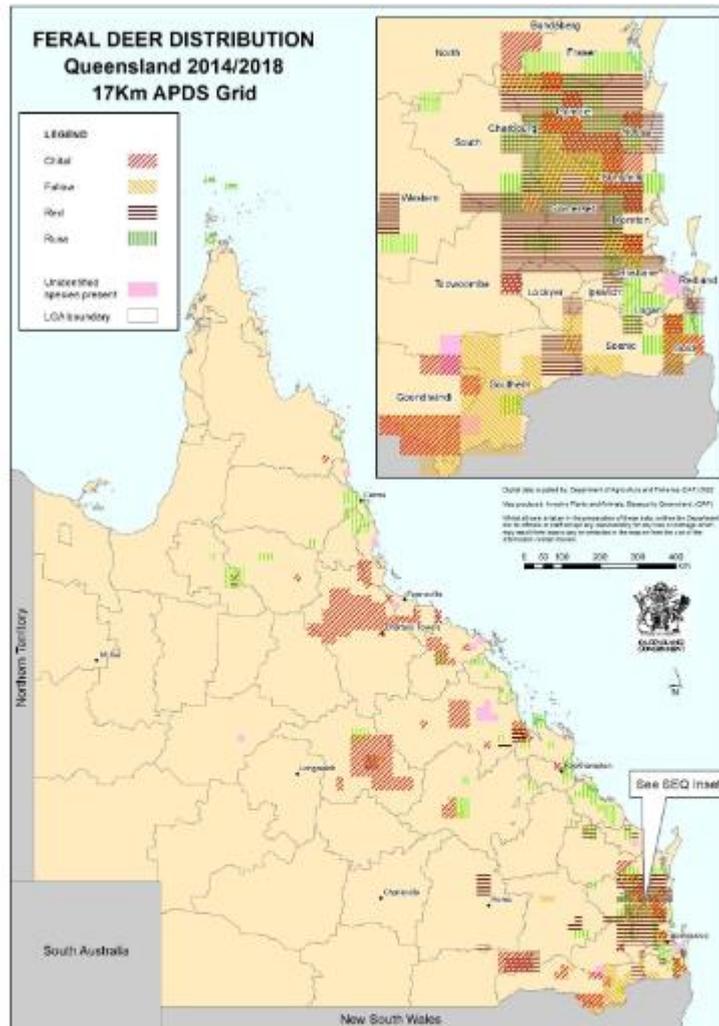
Image 1. The four feral deer species present in Queensland are chital deer, fallow deer, red deer and rusa deer (left to right).

Further information about each species, including history, can be found at <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted>

Species distribution

The growth and size of these populations has also seen expansion in range through dispersal. A number of new populations appearing in Queensland in areas unconnected to the historical ranges is indicative of deliberate translocation or deer farm escapes/releases. Many populations of feral deer outside the historic ranges are relatively small and localised, however significant populations of feral chital deer exist in the Gulf and in central, coastal and inland Queensland. Also of note are populations of red and rusa feral deer in peri and semi-urban suburbs of western Brisbane, Sunshine Coast, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Gympie and the Gold Coast. Rusa and chital deer have also been reported in several locations in the Wet Tropics (Pople, Paroz & Wilke, 2009).

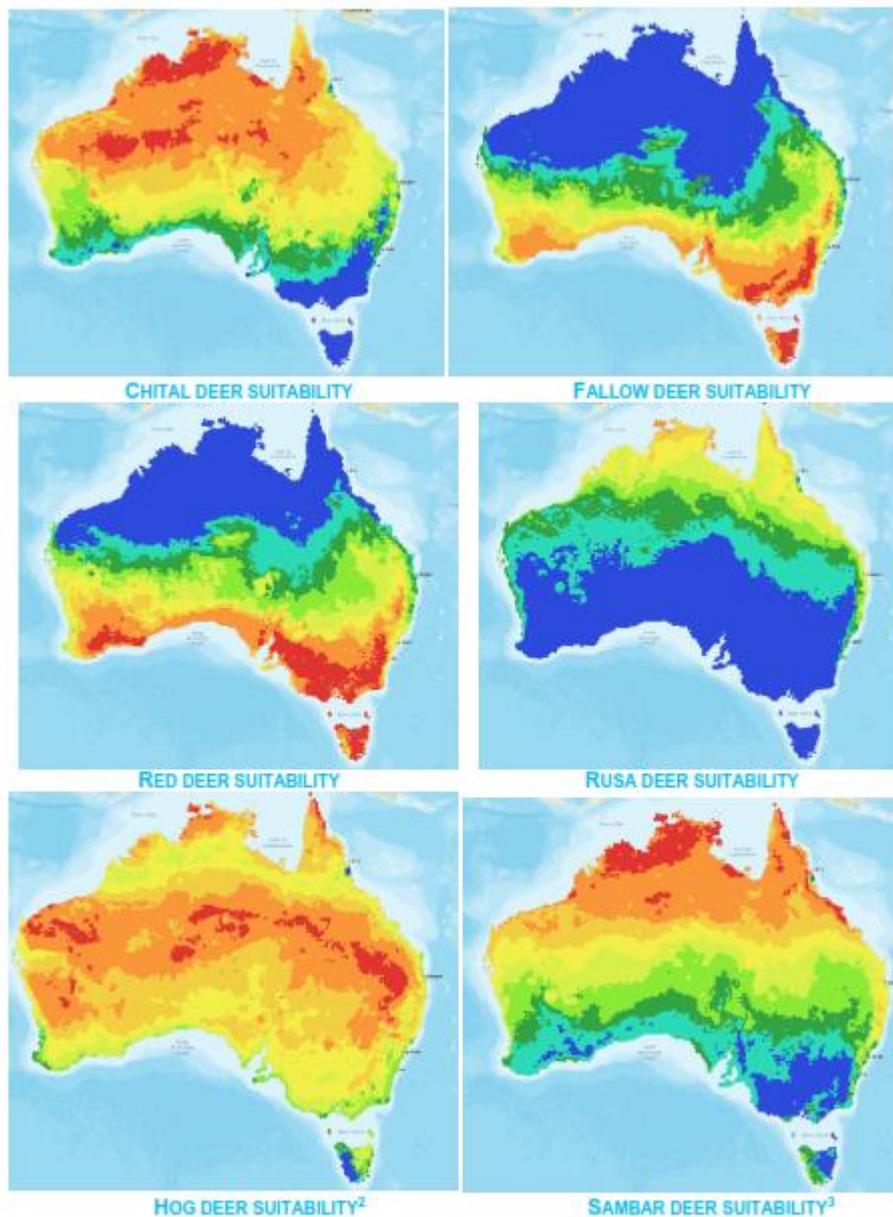
The following figure shows the estimated distribution of feral deer from 2014/2018 surveys:



Potential distribution

In 2022 climate modelling using the CLIMATCH software (Bureau of Rural Sciences, undated) was applied to predict areas of Queensland where climate is similar to that experienced across the species' native range. Based on climatic parameters alone, the six feral deer species in Queensland could significantly expand existing ranges. It is important to note that climate is only one factor influencing potential range and abundance, the latter being influenced by many complex factors, including competition from other grazing animal species, land use, habitat suitability (including disturbance regime) and predation from wild dogs.

The maps below show the predicted areas suitable for establishment of the six species:



Note: The areas of Australia where the climate appears suitable for the survival of feral deer: Red/orange/yellow – most suitable, Green – marginal, Blue – least suitable

² No feral populations of hog deer are known to be present in Queensland

³ No feral populations of sambar deer are known to be present in Queensland

Three key traits are used: (1) history as a pest elsewhere; (2) climatically suited; (3) has a broad native range. These are good indicators of invasion success.

Impacts

National and international research has shown that feral deer can have substantial adverse impacts on natural and agricultural systems through browsing, trampling, antler rubbing and wallowing (Davis, et al., 2016). However, it has been noted that gaps in knowledge about the level of impact incurred by feral deer in Queensland, and more broadly, in Australia exist, and calls for research to address these knowledge gaps are warranted (Berman, 2021; Davis, et al., 2016).

In a review of scientific research on feral deer impacts conducted in Australia, Davis, et al., (2016) identified that body mass, population density and ecology were found to be relevant to the extent of harm posed by deer, while habitats and ecosystems vary in susceptibility to the harm posed. It is reasonable to predict that potential (long-term) impacts could be comparable to impacts documented overseas and interstate.

Their points of observation include:

Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in plant communities, reductions in biodiversity, changes in vegetative layers, increased light penetration, altered moisture dynamics, spread of seeds, antler damage to trees, bark stripping, creation of bare ground due to rutting activity and facilitation of weed invasion • competition with native fauna for food and habitat (Watter, Baxter, Brennan, Pople & Murray, 2020) • potential for feral deer to provide a resource for predators (Forsythe et al., 2019; 2014; Watter et al., 2020) • changes to habitat - reductions in populations of small vertebrates in association with reduced shelter, nesting sites and material • damage to rare and threatened habitats and species through ingestion of, and damage to, rare and threatened plants
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eating pasture, commercial crops, orchards and forestry, fence damage, trampling and fouling of crops, fouling water and damaging timber through antler rubbing • competition with livestock – commonly observed foraging, aggression towards cattle during rutting • vectors of disease and pathogens – susceptible to endemic and exotic pests and diseases; faecal contamination of water catchments, threat to native species and livestock, vector of disease in emergency scenario such as foot-and-mouth disease • Cattle ticks • Control costs
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • motor vehicle accidents that can be more severe than those involving smaller macropods • aggression to humans and pets during rutting season • damage to gardens – plants, vegetables, saplings, flowers, fruit trees, stripping bark from trees

Legislation

Queensland’s *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) provides a set of measures to protect the economy, agriculture, the environment and our way of life from the impacts of biosecurity risks. Under the Act, people whose activities pose a biosecurity risk have a general biosecurity obligation (GBO), and are responsible for managing biosecurity risks that are under their control; and to the best of their ability, recognise and minimise biosecurity risks within their industry, home, or places they are visiting.

Feral deer are regulated and controlled to prevent introductions, reduce impacts and reduce distribution in Queensland. The management of feral deer is the shared responsibility of land managers, industry, the community and all levels of government. The GBO therefore extends to anyone who deals with feral deer, if the person knows that feral deer are likely to pose a biosecurity risk. This means that a person who has feral deer on their property must take all reasonable and practical measures to minimise the biosecurity risks associated with dealing with feral deer (e.g., impact of feral deer on human health and safety, the economy and the environment).

At the local level, each local government must have a biosecurity plan that covers invasive animals in its area. This plan may include actions to be taken on certain species, and some of these actions may be required under local laws.

Where feral deer are present, the biosecurity plan must include provisions for managing feral deer that reasonably address the level of risk posed. A local government must ensure that all persons within the local government’s area are managing feral deer in compliance with the Act. Land managers can take guidance from the relative Local Government Biosecurity Plan on what feral deer management and control strategies they can use to meet their GBO and other legislative requirements.

State government (DAF) sets the legislative framework, supports the administration of the legislation, conducts and collaborates on research to inform best practice.

Restricted matter

Six species of deer are restricted matter under *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Restricted matter falls into seven categories. Five of these seven categories are relevant to the deer species present in Queensland and each has its own obligations as follows:

Deer Species	Category	Restriction
hog, sambar	2	All sightings must be reported to an authorised officer (DAF or local government officer) within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence so it can be contained or controlled.
	3, 4, 5, 6	Must not move, keep, feed, give away, sell or release into the environment.
feral chital, feral fallow, feral rusa, feral red	3, 4, 6	Must not be moved, fed, given away, sold or released into the environment

Farmed red deer, farmed fallow deer, farmed chital deer and farmed rusa deer are animals that are kept behind a sufficient fence that prevents the animal from escaping or wandering at large. Farmed deer that have escaped or have been released from captivity contribute to the creation of new herds of feral deer. There is also the potential for hog and sambar deer to establish should they escape from captivity and spread.

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Appendix A

Definitions

The following definitions have been modified to fit the context of feral deer. Refer to the Biosecurity Act 2014 for the full legal definition for the italicised definitions appearing below.

Biosecurity matter includes feral deer as they are living things.

Biosecurity consideration in the case of feral deer includes the following environmental, economic and social impacts:

Environmental	Damage to natural environment by eating native vegetation, damaging trees, spreading weed seeds and fouling water.
Economic	Damage to forestry seedlings, agricultural and horticultural crops, commercial flower crops, orchards, irrigation systems, and fences. Consumption of new growth and ringbarking of orchard trees, leading to reduced orchard viability.

	Competition with livestock and native animals for pasture and supplementary feed.
Social	Risk to traffic on suburban roads and highways Aggression to humans during rutting season

Feral deer pose a **biosecurity risk** because they pose a risk of an adverse effect on various biosecurity considerations.

Chital deer means *Axis Axis*

Deer means deer that are present in the state but not “feral deer”. For this paper, this includes hog and sambar deer.

Fallow deer means *Dama dama*

Feral deer are deer that are: living in a wild state; not farmed or kept for any other purpose; and not within a deer-proof enclosure, cage or other structure. This includes feral chital deer, feral fallow deer, feral red deer and feral rusa deer, and if they were to establish in Queensland, also feral hog deer and feral sambar deer.

The **general biosecurity obligation** requires land managers on which feral deer are present to take all reasonable and practical steps to stop feral deer from being able to: compete with livestock for pasture; carry pests and diseases that can affect livestock; roam; cause motor vehicle accidents; damage crops; graze native plants; or damage reforestation, landscaping, gardens and parks.

Hog deer means *Axis porcinus*

Invasive biosecurity matter is matter identified under Schedule 2, Part 2 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* including chital, fallow, red and rusa deer.

Private land managers are entities or individuals who own or manage privately owned land.

Public land managers are entities that own or manage state government or local government land.

Land management groups means natural resource management groups (NRM), landcare, and catchment management groups.

Peri-urban landscapes are those that combine urban and rural activities. These areas commonly contain a mixture of land usages including suburban pockets, rural residential lots and small to medium agricultural holdings.

Prohibited matter includes *biosecurity matter* not currently present or known to be present in the State; and there are reasonable grounds to believe that if it did enter the State or part of the State, the biosecurity matter may have a significant adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration.

Red deer means *Cervus elaphus*

Restricted matter includes *biosecurity matter* currently present in the State where there are reasonable grounds to believe that it may have an adverse effect on a *biosecurity consideration*, unless restrictions under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are imposed to reduce, control or contain it. There are seven categories of restricted matter, five of which are used in relation to feral deer.

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022
 Item No: 5.4
SUBJECT HEADING: Appointment of SES Local Controller
 Author and Officer's Title: Des Howard, Chief Executive Officer
 CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The position of the SES Local Controller, Blackall SES Unit had recently been advertised with applications closing on 30 May 2022.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council approve the appointment of Stefan Holweg as the SES Local Controller for the Blackall SES Unit.

Background

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and Blackall-Tambo Regional Council called for applications for the SES Local Controller for the Blackall SES Unit.

The Local Controller is nominated by the local government for the area for which the unit performs SES functions. They manage the SES Unit's response to disaster and emergency operations, maintain the operational effectiveness of the Unit, manage and administer the SES Unit in compliance with the QFES Commissioner and/or local government, and ensure commitment to ethical behaviour and conduct, workplace health and safety, directives and policies.

The applications were assessed by the Longreach Area Controller and Council's Chief Executive Officer.

Link to Corporate Plan

Environment & Heritage
 Outcome 1 – Disaster Management

Consultation (internal/external)

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
 Chief Executive Officer

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

\$1500.00 - budgeted

Risk Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance		Risk Rating
Financial	Low	\$1500.00 per annum	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Compliance with the framework of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990 and the	Low

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance		Risk Rating
		related policies and procedures of QFES and BTRC.	
People	Low	Ensure the volunteers of SES have the necessary skills to perform their roles	Low
Operational	Medium	Ensure the unit's equipment is maintained in an appropriate condition.	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Nil	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Appointment of a Local Controller is compliant with section 134 of the Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990.

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022
 Item No: 5.5
SUBJECT HEADING: Tambo Deputations Communique – 20 May 2022
 Author and Officer's Title: Des Howard, Chief Executive Officer
 CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: Councillors and Council staff met with members of the Tambo community on 20 May 2022.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council receive the Tambo Deputations Communique dated 20 May 2022.

Background

Members of Council and staff met with members of the Tambo community on 20 May 2022 to discuss matters of community concern and provide updates.

Topics that were discussed are as follows:

- Ambulance changeover building
- Tambo dam lights project
- Tambo MPC
- Tambo Childcare Centre
- The future
- Signage at Stubby Bend and Coolibah walk.

A copy of the Communique is attached to this report.

Link to Corporate Plan

Governance
 Outcome 2 - Accountability

Consultation (internal/external)

Mayor
 CEO
 Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

Risk Management Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	Nil	Low

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Nil	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Consultation with the community is in accordance with Council's Corporate Plan.	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Feedback provided by the community assists Council to meet needs.	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Communication between Council and the community as per the Corporate Plan.	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Implementation of mechanisms for communications between Council and the community enables a cooperative, respectful and responsive service.



COMMUNIQUE

Tambo Deputations – 20 May 2022

Members of Council and staff met with members of the Tambo community on 20 May 2022 for the purpose of listening to community concern and provide updates on various matters.

This communique is to provide feedback on issues that may be of interest to the whole community.

Ambulance Changeover Building

The Tambo Hospital Auxiliary are seeking Council support to construct a purpose-built building approximately halfway between Tambo and Blackall. The Auxiliary has support from Rotary and has requested Council assistance with planning and development approvals.

The Auxiliary and Queensland Ambulance Service will be responsible for maintaining the facility.

Tambo Dam Lights Project

Tambo Arts Council inspected the Dam Lights Tree, yet to be erected, and advised that the preferred location is in the vicinity of the Tambo dam. Council explained that due to the size of the structure additional REIQ certified plans for the footings are required. This design may vary depending on the final location selected.

The cost to complete exceeds the budget and additional funds are required.

Electricity to the site is required and solar and battery storage options will be considered.

CWA

Representatives from the Tambo CWA raised several issues such as:

- More communication with the community and suggest continuing to have more community deputation meetings and information sharing options – Council agrees and suggested that Councillors or staff may be able to provide information at any time via a phone call or email.
- Tambo MPC transfer to Churches of Christ – Council advised that this matter is yet to be finalised however Council's contract to provide the CHSP service will expire on 30 June 2022 and Churches of Christ are in a position to carry on the service with little disruption to the care service.
The CHSP is only one program of the five programs that the MPC manages. Any staff impacted by the changes have been consulted.
- Childcare
Tambo Childcare Service has been going through a transition to C & K over the last twelve months to enable it to continue to provide a quality service to meet the standards required.
Staffing is always an issue as the number of qualified staff required to provide quality care are not always available. C & K are a professional organization and have enabled the centre to provide that quality of care.
- The Future
Tambo CWA are planning to organise a gathering of young people to consider how the Tambo community might be in ten years' time (Tambo in Ten). Council agreed that it would assist Council in planning for the future.



Other suggestions put forward included maintenance of parks, halls and roads, nature reserves and gardens clean up the river walk.
Tambo CWA 100-year anniversary in August.

Tambo Tourism and Business Association (TTBA)

Members of TTBA raised the issue of signage regarding the use of Stubby Bend and the Coolibah walk. Council advised the Coolibah walk will only be open on each end as the roadworks at the Barcoo River bridge are incomplete.

Other suggestions:

- Community Containers for Charity Project
- Swimming pool heating
- Dog control education

All above matters will be further considered by Council.

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 5.6

SUBJECT HEADING: 2022-23 Get Ready Queensland Grant Program

Author and Officer's Title: Des Howard, Chief Executive Officer

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: Council has received notification from the Queensland Reconstruction Authority of the funding allocation for the Get Ready Queensland grant program for 2022-2023.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council accept the offer of funding of \$7,760.00 (inc GST) from the Queensland Reconstruction Authority for the 2022-23 Get Ready Queensland program.

Background

The Queensland Government provide funding for the Get Ready Queensland program. The program is a year-round, all hazards, resilience building initiatives coordinated by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) to assist communities prepare for natural disasters.

The Chief Executive Officer of QRA, Brendan Moon, has written to Council to advise the funding allocation for Blackall-Tambo Regional Council for the 2022-23 program is \$7,760.00 (inc GST).

The grant allocation is used by Council to fund activities and initiatives within the area for disaster preparedness.

Part of the funding received for the 2021-22 year was used to establish a Disaster Dashboard. The Disaster Dashboard is a central platform residents and visitors can go to view emergency news, weather warnings, road conditions, power outages and many other sources of information.

The Get Ready Queensland program is scheduled to take place from Monday 10 October 2022.

Link to Corporate Plan

Environment and Management

Outcome 1 – Disaster Management

Consultation (internal/external)

CEO

Disaster Management Coordinator

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

\$7,760.00 (inc GST) – funded project

Risk Management Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	\$7,760.00 – funding project by the Queensland Government	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Funding to be used in accordance with the QRA guidelines.	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Nil	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low		Low

Risk Treatment

The risk to Council is minimal providing the funding is used in accordance with the QRA guidelines.

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 5.7

SUBJECT HEADING: **Box Rallies**

Author and Officer's Title: Des Howard, Chief Executive Officer

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: Box Rallies wish to have Tambo as an official stopover for their Box summer rally in 2023.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council support the Box Rally by providing a venue in Tambo for them to stay on 18 March 2023.

Background

Box Rallies have contacted the CEO as they wish to make Tambo an official stopover for their Box Rally on 18 March 2023.

Box Rally is not a race. It is a challenge to drive cars worth just \$1,500.00, across Australia via some of its most formidable roads, all in the name of charity. The vehicles cannot be an AWD/4WD vehicle.

The Rally has been running for 12 years and over that period have raised over \$29 million for cancer research.

They have asked that Council provide a venue for them to stay for the night. There will be 250 vehicles and approximately 500 participants. They do not expect charity for their stopovers as their aim is to inject revenue into the townships they stay at.

The route for the Summer 2023 rally is Rockhampton to Hobart.

Link to Corporate Plan

Economic Development

Outcome 2 – Tourism

Consultation (internal/external)

CEO

Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

Policy Implications

Request for Council Assistance Over \$10,000

Budget and Resource Implications

\$1,000.00 approx

Risk Management Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	To be funded with the in-kind budget allocation.	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Nil	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Nil	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Nil	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Nil	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Nil

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022
Item No: 5.8
SUBJECT HEADING: BeefUp Forum
 Author and Officer's Title: Des Howard, Chief Executive Officer
 CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The BeefUp Forum is being held at the Blackall Saleyard in September. The organizer, Desert Uplands, has written to Council requesting assistance.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council consider the request for in-kind support for the BeefUp Forum being held on 5 and 6 September 2022 when adopting the 2022-23 budget.

Background

Meat & Livestock Australia (MLA) host BeefUp Forums mainly throughout Queensland, NT and WA. The forums provide information to producers on the outcomes of MLA research and development projects and steps to drive profitability and productivity on-farm.

MLA are hosting an event in Blackall on 5 & 6 September at the Blackall Saleyard. The organizers have asked for in-kind assistance for the following items:

- Qantas tent and white marque
 - Tables and chairs
 - Council bus
 - Rubbish bins
 - Cash support through purchasing of tickets.
-

Link to Corporate Plan

Economic Development
 Outcome 1 – Business Investment

Governance
 Outcome 2 – Accountability
 Outcome 4 - Financial

Consultation (internal/external)

CEO
 Director of Finance Corporate and Community Services

Policy Implications

Request for Council Assistance Under \$10,000

Budget and Resource Implications

\$1,000.00 approx

Risk Management Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	The request may be funded with the in-kind budget allocation.	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Nil	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Nil	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Support would increase Council's visibility at the event.	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Support would demonstrate Council's support of the local industry and Council owned facility.	Low
Leadership	Low	Nil	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Nil

BLACKALL-TAMBO REGIONAL COUNCIL

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OFFICER REPORTS

COUNCIL MEETING DATE: 15 June 2022

Item No: 5.9

SUBJECT HEADING: LGAQ Call for Motions

Author and Officer's Title: Des Howard, Chief Executive Officer

CLASSIFICATION: (if confidential)

Summary: The LGAQ are calling for motions relating to significant issues for the annual conference being held in Cairns in October.

Officer's Recommendation: That Council consider motions for the LGAQ Annual Conference and AGM.

Background

LGAQ have advised that the motions portal is now open for Council's to submit motions for this year's Annual Conference and AGM. All motions must have a council resolution prior to being lodged. Motions close on Wednesday 10 August 2022.

Motions are voted on at the LGAQ AGM where support is sought from the other 76 Queensland councils. Topics of motions typically have a potential impact on multiple if not all local governments. Successful voting on a resolution at the LGAQ AGM enables the LGAQ to lobby the State on significant issues on the councils behalf.

Motions are to include the following:

- If the motion has state-wide relevance;
- Lobbying of the State/Federal/State and Federal government(/s);
- Desired outcome sought;
- Information to further explain the motion and illustrate the issue/s which need to be addressed, including examples.

The Annual Conference is being held in Cairns on 17 -19 October 2022.

Link to Corporate Plan

Governance

Outcome 3 - Leadership

Consultation (internal/external)

CEO

Policy Implications

Nil

Budget and Resource Implications

Nil

Risk Management Assessment

Risk Category	Risk Tolerance	Summary of Risks Involved	Risk Rating
Financial	Low	Nil	Low
Legal & Regulatory	Low	Nil	Low
People	Low	Nil	Low
Operational	Medium	Nil	Low
Environmental	Medium	Nil	Low
Strategic	Medium	Topics Council consider to be important can obtain support from other council at the LGAQ QGM.	Low
Ethical	Low	Nil	Low
Reputation	Low	Nil	Low
Leadership	Low	Contribution to wider regional issues and provide a representation for Western Queensland.	Low

Proposed Risk Treatment

Nil



2022 LGAQ Annual Conference – Motions template

Please use this template to prepare and submit your motion using the link below.
Please use text only – no images or tables.

Who is the key contact for this motion? (required)	
Do you have a contact at the LGAQ for this motion? (optional)	
Submitting council (required)	
Supporting organisation (if applicable)	
Council resolution # (required)	
Date of council resolution (required)	Please select the date of resolution here
<input type="checkbox"/> Does this motion have state-wide relevance? (This is a required field)	
Title of motion (required)	
Motion (required)	The LGAQ calls on the <State/Federal/State and Federal government(/s)> to
What is the desired outcome sought? (required) 200 word limit	
Background (required) 350 word limit	Placeholder text – To further explain the motion and illustrate the issue/s which need to be addressed, please include any relevant examples.

