









Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the **Ordinary Meeting** of the **Whitsunday Regional Council** will be held at the Council Chambers 67 Herbert Street, Bowen on **Wednesday 28 July 2021** commencing at **9:00 a.m.** and the Agenda is attached.

Councillors: Andrew Willcox, Jan Clifford, Al Grundy, John Collins,

Michelle Wright, Gary Simpson and Michael Brunker.

Local Government Regulation 2012

258.(1) Written notice of each meeting or adjourned meeting of a local government must be given to each councillor at least 2 days before the day of the meeting unless it is impracticable to give the notice.

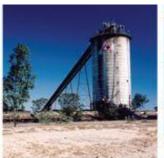
- (2) The written notice must state:
 - (a) the day and time of the meeting; and
 - (b) for a special meeting the business to be conducted at the meeting

(3) A **special meeting** is a meeting at which the only business that may be conducted is the business stated in the notice of meeting.

Rodney Ferguson

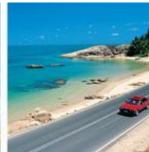
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER













Agenda of the **Ordinary Meeting** to be held at the Council Chambers, 67 Herbert Street Bowen on Wednesday 28 July 2021 commencing at **9:00am**

Council acknowledges and shows respect to the Traditional Custodian/owners in whose country we hold this meeting.

9:00 am

Formal Meeting Commences

10:00 am - 10.30 am

Morning Tea



Agenda of the Ordinary Meeting to be held at

the Council Chambers, 67 Herbert Street Bowen

on Wednesday 28 July 2021 commencing at 9:00am

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1. Apologies

That Council receive the apology from Cr John Collins.



2. Condolences

2.1 CONDOLENCES REPORT

AUTHOR: Tailah Jensen – Governance Administration Officer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Rodney Ferguson - Chief Executive Officer

RECOMMENDATION

Council observes one (1) minutes silence for the recently deceased.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Council Meeting to be held 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Council has received advice of the passing of community members within the Whitsunday Region.

PURPOSE

To acknowledge and observe a minute silence for the recently deceased throughout the Whitsunday Region.

BACKGROUND

Bereavement cards have been forwarded to the families of the deceased by the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer on behalf of the Whitsunday Regional Council.

STATUTORY MATTERS

N/A

ANALYSIS

N/A

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

N/A

CONSULTATION

Andrew Willcox – Mayor

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

N/A

CONCLUSION

Councillors, committee members, staff, general public and anyone participating in the meeting are to stand and observe a minute silence for the recently deceased.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



3.1 Declarations of Interest



4.1 Mayoral Minute



4.2 Mayoral Update

Verbal update will be provided at the meeting.



5. Confirmation of Previous Minutes

5.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES REPORT

AUTHOR: Tailah Jensen – Governance Administration Officer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Rodney Feguson - Chief Executive Officer

RECOMMENDATION

That Council confirms the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on 15 July 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Council Meeting to be held 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Council is required to confirm the minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting Minutes held on 15 July 2021.

PURPOSE

At each Council meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting must be confirmed by the councillors present and signed by the person presiding at the later meeting. The Minutes of Council's Ordinary Meeting held on 15 July 2021 are provided for Councils review and confirmation.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with s272 of the Local Government Regulation 2012, minutes were taken at Council's Ordinary meeting held on 15 July 2021 under the supervision of the person presiding at the meeting. These unconfirmed minutes once drafted were submitted to the Chief Executive Officer for review and are available on Council's website for public inspection.

STATUTORY MATTERS

In accordance with the Act, Council must record specified information in the minutes of a meeting regarding any declared material personal interests or conflicts of interest. At the Ordinary Meeting held on 15 July 2021, the following interests were declared and recorded in the minutes:

Councillor	MPI/COI	Report No.	Particulars of the interest				
	None for the meeting of 15 July 2021						

Additionally, the chairperson of a local government meeting must also ensure that details of an order made against a Councillor for unsuitable meeting conduct at a Council meeting are recording in the minutes of the meeting. At the Ordinary Meeting held on 15 July 2021, the following orders were made:



Councillor		Order Made				
	No Orders made for the 15 July 2021					

Local Government Regulation 2012

Section 272 of the Regulation stipulates that the Chief Executive Officer must ensure that minutes of each meeting of a local government are taken under the supervision of the person presiding at the meeting.

Minutes of each meeting must include the names of councillors present at the meeting and if a division is called on a question, the names of all persons voting on the question and how they voted.

At each meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting must be confirmed by the councillors present and signed by the person presiding at the later meeting.

A copy of the minutes of each meeting must be available for inspection by the public, at a local government's public office and on its website, within 10 days after the end of the meeting. Once confirmed, the minutes must also be available for purchase at the local government's public office(s).

ANALYSIS

Council's options are:

Confirm the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on 15 July 2021

If Council is satisfied that the unconfirmed minutes are an accurate representation of what occurred at the meeting held on 15 July 2021 and comply with legislative requirements outlined in this report, no further action is required other than to confirm the minutes as per the recommendation.

Confirm the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on 15 July 2021 with amendments

If Council is not satisfied that the unconfirmed minutes are an accurate representation of what occurred at the meeting held on 15 July 2021 and comply with legislative requirements outlined in this report, then they move a motion that they be confirmed but with a list of amendments to ensure they are correct and compliant.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Alignment to Corporate Plan

Outcome 1.1: Our Leadership engages with the community and provides open, accountable and transparent local government.

Alignment to Operational Plan

KPI: Council agendas and business papers are delivered to Councillors within required timeframes.



Financial Implications

The price for a member of the public to purchase a copy of the minutes must not be more than the cost to the local government of having the copy printed and made available for purchase, and if the copy is supplied to the purchaser by post, the cost of the postage.

Risk Management Implications

Council risks non-compliance with the local government legislation by not confirming minutes of the previous meeting.

TABLED MATTERS

Unresolved Tabled Matters						
Date of Meeting	Resolution Number	Summary	Resolved			
13/05/2020	20191416 - Development Permit for Material Change of Use - Showroom - 2-12 Central Avenue Cannonvale - Yoogalu Pty Ltd 2020/05/13.07	That the application lie on the table as the applicant has 'Stopped the Clock.	On hold pending the outcome of the intersection funding and discussion with DTMR - Corner Galbraith Park Road and Shute Harbour Road.			
13/05/2020	20140012 - Request to Extend Currency Period - Reconfiguration of A Lot One (1) Lot into Two (2) Lots - 106 Patullo Road, Gregory River - 12 Rp744909 2020/05/13.08	That the application lie on the table until the application is properly made.	Remains on hold pending receipt of fees.			
25/11/2020	Cantamessa Road Bridge 2020/11/25.27	That the item be tabled pending further investigations for temporary access, replacement, or closure of the bridge and to seek further information regarding funding.	The Cantamessa Road Bridge will be briefed on 21 July 2021, with a formal report coming back to Council first meeting in August.			
30/06/2021	20210331 – Development Application For Reconfiguring A Lot - One (1) Lot Into Three (3) Lots And Access Easement - 91 Forestry Road, Brandy Creek - L: 1 Rp: 722068 - Belmour Pty Ltd As Tte C/- Vision Surveys Qld 2021/06/30.17	That the report lie on the table and a draft set of conditions of approval be brought to Council's next ordinary Meeting for Council's consideration.	Completed – presented at the Ordinary Meeting of 15 July 2021.			



30/06/2021	20210018 – Development Application For Development Permit For Material Change Of Use - Parking Station, Food & Drink Outlet, Shop, Office, 20-24 Port Drive Airlie Beach, Meridien Ab Pty Ltd (Receivers & Managers Appointed) & Meridien Airlie Beach Pty Ltd (Receivers & Managers Appointed) 2021/06/30.20	That the item lie on the table pending legal advice regarding Council's existing lease over the site.	Completed – presented at the Ordinary Meeting of 15 July 2021.
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CONSULTATION

Jason Bradshaw – Director Corporate Services

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

These minutes from the 15 July 2021 are therefore submitted for adoption of their accuracy by the Councillors at this meeting of Council.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Copy of the minutes from Ordinary Meeting held on 15 July 2021.

Attached separately



6. Business Arising



7. Deputations



8	Pe	ti	ti	o	n	S



9. Notice of Motion



10. Questions on Notice



11. Questions from Public Gallery

PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Excerpt from Council's Standing Orders:

- 1. In each Meeting, time shall be set aside to permit members of the public to address the Council on matters of public interest related to local government.
- 2. Questions from the Public Gallery will be taken on notice and may or may not be responded to at the Meeting.
- 3. The time allotted shall not exceed fifteen (15) minutes and no more than three (3) speakers shall be permitted to speak at any one (1) meeting.
- 4. Any person addressing the Council shall stand, state their name and address, act and speak with decorum and frame any remarks in respectful and courteous language.



12. Office of the Mayor and CEO

12.1 PART OF LAND LEASE - LOT 297 ON SP184769 - SEALINK TRAVEL GROUP

AUTHOR: Craig Turner – Chief Operating Officer Aviation and Tourism

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Rod Ferguson – Chief Executive Officer

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council authorise the Chief Executive Officer to enter into negotiations and execute a lease over part of the land being Lot 297 on SP184769 with Sealink Travel Group in relation to the use of the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal and in accordance with Section 236(e) of the Local Government Regulation 2012.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Council is currently undergoing restoration of the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal and offering a world-class commercial facility providing a range of berthing options, baggage handling areas and fuel facilities. Council is entering into leases with commercial entities to provide marine tourism operations and activities to service the Whitsunday Region.

PURPOSE

To present to Council for consideration to negotiate and enter into a leasing agreement with Sealink Travel Group 'Sealink' for the use of the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal.

BACKGROUND

Council invited Expressions of Interest for the proposed Shute Harbour Marine Facility. The scope included berthing and facility leasing for tourism and marine operators.

Council resolved on 25 November 2020 to shortlist respondents in response to the Expression of Interest (EOI) for Shute Harbour Commercial Opportunity.

Council resolved on 30 June 2021 to enter into negotiations and leasing arrangements with the successful tenderers. Letters of Offers were sent out to the successful parties proving an offer of lease areas, lease term, lease fees and terminal fees (if applicable); a draft lease was also provided for their review. All Letters of Offers have been received back accepting the lease areas, term and fees; the negotiations of the leases will commence.

The benchmark of lease terms and fees have now been established for the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal based upon the agreements entered into with both the larger and small tourism operators.

Leasing opportunities are still available at the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Section 236(e) Local Government Regulation 2012.



ANALYSIS

Sealink have expressed an interest to enter into a lease arrangement with Council to provide additional services from Shute Harbour. Sealink offer marine travel services at locations around Australia including but not limited to Townsville, Gladstone, Stradbroke Island and Sydney Harbour.

Sealink have provided information on their requirements to operate successfully from this location and current available leasing space at the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal has been determined as suitable.

In accordance with Section 236(e) of the Local Government Regulation 2012, as a lease over Lot 297 has been offered by tender previously and leased areas are still available, Council may enter into a lease with a party without the requirement to go back out for public tender.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Leases for the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal will provide a diverse offering of commercial businesses. This diversity will deliver a strong operational business model for Council, which will in turn underpin the financial success of the facility. The strategic outcome of securing tenancies will ensure that the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal becomes a pivotal marine asset for the region and a strong operational asset of the Whitsunday Regional Council.

CONSULTATION

Jason Bradshaw – Director Corporate Services Shaun Cawood – Shute Harbour Coordinator

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended to enter into negotiations and execute a lease with Sealink Travel Group over part of the land at the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



- 13. Corporate Services
- 13.1 2021 SHOW HOLIDAYS

AUTHOR: James Ngoroyemoto - Manager Governance and Administrative Services

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council seek 'special and show holidays' for the 2022 year as follows:

- 1. Proserpine, Airlie Beach and Cannonvale districts 17 June 2022;
- 2. Bowen district including the localities of:
 - a) Bowen;
 - b) Guthalungra;
 - c) Gumlu; and
 - d) Bogie excluding the area south of the Bogie River from its confluence with the Burdekin River to its source and then easterly by the Clark Range to the eastern boundary of the Council area 21 June 2022.
- 3. Collinsville district, including the area south of the Bogie River from its confluence with the Burdekin River to its source and then easterly by the Clark Range to the eastern boundary of the Council area 1 November 2022.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Council is approached each year by the Office of Industrial Relations with the invitation to request special holidays to be observed during the following year in accordance with the *Holidays Act 1983*.

PURPOSE

To provide Council with the opportunity to determine the show / special holidays for the 2022 calendar year for the whole of the Council area.

BACKGROUND

Each year the Queensland Agricultural Shows (known as QCAS) delegate dates to 127 independent Show Societies in the state. Agricultural Shows have played a leading role in the development of agriculture and communities since they commenced in 1882.

Local Governments are provided each year the opportunity by the Office of Industrial Relations to request special holidays for their districts to be observed for the following year if in respect to an Agricultural, Horticultural or Industrial Show.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

The Minister has the power to appoint a special holiday under section 4 of the *Holidays Act* 1983.

Whitsundau

Regional Council

ANALYSIS

Queensland Agricultural Shows have provided the dates for each regional area and the following has been selected for the Whitsunday Region:

- Proserpine, Airlie Beach and Cannonvale areas for 17th June 2022;
- Bowen area include the localities of
 - o Bowen;
 - Guthalungra;
 - o Gumlu; and
 - Bogie excluding the area south of the Bogie River from its confluence with the Burdekin River to its source and then easterly by the Clark Range to the eastern boundary of the Council area for 21 June 2022.
- Collinsville district, including the area south of the Bogie River from its confluence with the Burdekin River to its source and then easterly by the Clark Range to the eastern boundary of the Council area for 1 November 2022.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

The Corporate Plan identifies outcome 1.2 - Our leadership partners with government, industry, business and community to deliver positive outcomes. In this instance, Council needs to balance the community expectation to support the local shows (and their volunteers) and the opportunity to celebrate an iconic Australian event.

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

The community expectation is that Council would support the local show societies and seek a show holiday for the respective events to maintain and support strong, collaborative and cooperative relationships with the community.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Letter from Office of Industrial Relations



Attachment 1 - Letter from Office of Industrial Relations



Office of Industrial Relations

Department of Education

16 June 2021

Dear Chief Executive Officer,

As you may be aware, each year in accordance with the *Holidays Act 1983* local governments are invited to request special holidays to be observed during the following year for districts in their area.

If you wish to request special holidays to be observed during 2022 for districts in your local government area, please complete the attached request form and submit via email to info@oir.qld.gov.au by no later than Friday, 30 July 2021.

A local council requested special holiday is a public holiday only if it is in respect of an agricultural, horticultural or industrial show. Under federal industrial relations legislation, on a public holiday employees are, without loss of ordinary pay, entitled to be absent from work or refuse to work in reasonable circumstances. Employees who work on a public holiday are entitled to penalty rates in accordance with their award or agreement.

A special holiday for any other reason is not a public holiday but is a bank holiday only and under the *Trading (Allowable Hours) Act 1990*, is only a holiday for banks and insurance offices and under a directive of the *Public Service Act 2008*, a holiday for public service employees unless otherwise determined by a chief executive.

I appreciate that the impact of COVID-19 continues to be an unknown factor when planning for special day holidays, including around your annual agricultural, horticultural or industrial show. In deciding dates to be requested for special holidays in districts of your local government area, I suggest that you consider consulting with the convenors of shows and other events to confirm their concurrence on the requested date. This will assist the process to appoint special holidays across the State and reduce the likelihood for subsequent changes to the holiday calendar.



Upon receiving Ministerial approval, the holidays will be published in the Queensland Government Gazette. Confirmation of the approved special holidays together with a link to the Queensland Government Gazette will be emailed to your office.

Should you require further information regarding this process, please contact Office of Industrial Relations on

Yours sincerely



Office of Industrial Relations



13. Corporate Services

13.2 CHANGE TO MEETING DATE - OCTOBER 2021

AUTHOR: James Ngoroyemoto - Governance and Administration Services

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council postpone the Ordinary Meeting scheduled for Wednesday 27 October 2021 to Thursday 28 October 2021 and the necessary public notice be given.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

The Mayor and a number of Councillors will be attending the Local Government Association of Queensland Conference between 25 October to 27 October 2021 (inclusive) and will not be able to attend the Ordinary Meeting scheduled for Wednesday 27 October 2021.

Consequently, it is proposed to reschedule the meeting to a more suitable date.

PURPOSE

To consider rescheduling the Ordinary Meeting scheduled for 27 October 2021 to allow the Mayor and Councillors the opportunity to attend.

BACKGROUND

Mayor Willcox and five Councillors will be in attendance at the LGAQ Conference in Mackay on 25 to 27 October 2021 (inclusive). As this will not deliver a quorum to permit the Ordinary Meeting to be held it is suggested to reschedule.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Section 254B of the Local Government Regulations 2012 state:

Public notice of meetings

- (1) A local government must, at least once in each year, publish a notice of the days and times when— (a) its ordinary meetings will be held; and (b) the ordinary meetings of its standing committees will be held.
- (2) The notice mentioned in subsection (1) must be published on the local government's website, and in other ways the local government considers appropriate.
- (3) A local government must display in a conspicuous place in its public office a notice of the days and times when—
 - (a) its meetings will be held; and
 - (b) meetings of its committees will be held.
- (4) A local government must, as soon as practicable, notify any change to the days and times mentioned in subsection (1) or (3) in the same way as the days and times were previously notified.

Whitsunday Regional Council

ANALYSIS

Council has 2 options:

- Reschedule the meeting to allow the Mayor and other Councillors the opportunity to attend. Options for the rescheduled dates have not taken into account the availability of Councillors or any private commitments. The options include:
 - Thursday 28 October;
 - o Friday 29 October;
 - Monday 1 November;
 - Tuesday 2 November (Melbourne Cup Day); or
 - Wednesday 3 November 2021 however, as the next scheduled meeting is 10 November, this option does not appear viable from a sequencing perspective.

or

Cancel the scheduled meeting.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Changing the meeting date would align to outcome 1.1 - Our leadership engages with the community and provides open, accountable and transparent local government, and strategy 1.1.2 Maintain and enhance Council's Governance Framework to ensure the provision of best practice, accountable and transparent decision-making, which supports Council in meeting its legislative responsibilities.

CONSULTATION

N/A

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

Council adopts and gives public notice of its meeting schedule in December every year, but it is not able to predict the availability of Councillors or timing of conferences. This situation necessitates rescheduling meetings from time to time. As a result, the second October Meeting is to be moved forward one day.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



13. Corporate Services

13.3 CHANGE TO MEETING LOCATION - COLLINSVILLE MINERS MEMORIAL

AUTHOR: James Ngoroyemoto - Governance and Administration Services

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- (1) Revise the adopted Ordinary Council Meeting schedule to provide the opportunity to attend the Collinsville Miners Memorial as follows;
 - a. Ordinary Meeting scheduled for 13th October, 2021 at the Proserpine Council Chambers change the location to Collinsville Community Centre; and
 - b. Ordinary Council Meeting scheduled for 22nd September, 2021 at the Collinsville Community Centre change the location to Proserpine Council Chambers.
- (2) Give public notice of the amended Ordinary Council meeting venues for the meetings to be held on 13 October and 22 September 2021 accordingly.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

The annual Collinsville Miners Memorial Day is to be held on 13th October 2021, of which all Councillors are invited to attend if they wish. Council is scheduled to hold its meeting on the same day in Proserpine. This presents a logistical challenge for Councillors to attend the Council meeting and be able to attend the Collinsville Miners Memorial Day on the same day.

The Mayor will be attending the Collinsville Miners Memorial Day, and has therefore requested for Council to consider changing the meeting locations for the elected members to be able to attend the annual commemorative event in Collinsville.

PURPOSE

To consider alternative locations for the Ordinary Meetings to be held on 13th October and 22nd September 2021 to allow the Mayor and Councillors the opportunity to attend the Collinsville Memorial Day.

BACKGROUND

The Memorial Day pays homage to the 26 lives lost on the Collinsville Coalfields including the 7 miners killed in the 1954 gas outburst disaster. The event is well represented by family members and the Collinsville Community.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Section 254B of the Local Government Regulations 2012 state:

Public notice of meetings



- (1) A local government must, at least once in each year, publish a notice of the days and times when— (a) its ordinary meetings will be held; and (b) the ordinary meetings of its standing committees will be held.
- (2) The notice mentioned in subsection (1) must be published on the local government's website, and in other ways the local government considers appropriate.
- (3) A local government must display in a conspicuous place in its public office a notice of the days and times when—
 - (a) its meetings will be held; and
 - (b) meetings of its committees will be held.
- (4) A local government must, as soon as practicable, notify any change to the days and times mentioned in subsection (1) or (3) in the same way as the days and times were previously notified.

ANALYSIS

Council has two options:

- Reschedule the meeting locations to allow the Mayor and other Councillors the opportunity to attend; or
- Decline the proposal and continue with the schedule adopted previously on 14th October 2021.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Changing the meeting date would align to outcome 1.1 - Our leadership engages with the community and provides open, accountable and transparent local government, and strategy 1.1.2 Maintain and enhance Council's Governance Framework to ensure the provision of best practice, accountable and transparent decision-making, which supports Council in meeting its legislative responsibilities

CONSULTATION

N/A

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

Council adopts and gives public notice of its meeting schedule in December every year, but it is not able to predict the availability of Councillors or timing of conferences and events. This situation necessitates rescheduling meetings from time to time.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Invitation to Collinsville Miners Memorial



Attachment 1 - Invitation to Collinsville Miners Memorial



P: 07 4785 5452 **E:** workersc@bigpond.net.au

Tuesday, 13 July 2021

Hi Everyone,

Our annual Memorial Day commemorations are approaching once again and the Memorial Day committee would like to extend an open invitation to you, your family and friends to attend the event on *Wednesday the 13th October* this year, assuming of course that we are all Covid-19 clear at that time.

The 13th October is a very important day to Coal Miners, particularly those in Collinsville, as this Memorial pays homage to those 26 miners that have fallen on this coalfield and includes the 7 miners we lost on that very dark day in 1954 due to a gas outburst at the No: 1 State mine here in Collinsville.

It's **your** attendance and contribution that help make our memorial service the success that it has always been for our community.

If you are able to attend we would appreciate your response ASAP to allow us to make arrangements for catering etc. and should you need accommodation there are a number of motels available including the Collinsville Motel (07 4785 8500) located next to the Workers Club, the Pit Pony Tavern (07 4785 5888) and the Opal Ridge Motel (07 4785 5477) located in the main street.

If you wish to order flowers and or wreaths to be delivered on the day, we recommend Floral Notes in Bowen (07 4786 2529) and Bowen Dial a Florist (07 4786 1066).

Thanks again for your support, it is very much appreciated not only by the committee but also by the wider community.

We look forward to catching up with you on the day...

Yours in Unity - Memorial Day Committee

For more information please contact:

Collinsville Workers Club - **P:** 07 4785 5452 17/19 Railway Rd, Collinsville QLD 4804



13. Corporate Services

13.4 RFT - AGISTMENT LEASES - COLLINSVILLE AERODROME - 8570 BOWEN DEVELOPMENTAL ROAD, COLLINSVILLE

AUTHOR: Billie Davis – Senior Commercial Officer

Peter Shuttlewood – Executive Manager Procurement, Property & Fleet

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw – Director Corporate Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves to go to public tender for a Part of Land Lease for agistment of horses on Lot 26 DK276 8570 Bowen Developmental Road, in accordance with Section 227 of the Local Government Regulation 2012.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Council has identified surplus land at the Collinsville Aerodrome at 8570 Bowen Developmental Road, Collinsville suitable for a lease over part of the land for agistment purposes.

PURPOSE

An agistment lease over part of the land adjacent to the Collinsville Aerodrome will be for the purpose of allowing grazing for horses only.

BACKGROUND

Council has become aware of a rise in community need for more land within Collinsville for agistment. Due to the dry conditions that are experienced out in this area of the region, livestock are requiring more/new areas for grazing. Council holds various pieces of land in Collinsville that are not currently being occupied/leased or utilised for operational purposes. Previous agistment agreements have been entered into with Council in Collinsville, though some of these have now expired.

Council has recently been to public tender for agistment leases over several parcels of land in Collinsville with the surplus land at the Collinsville Aerodrome now been identified as suitable for agistment.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Regulation 2012

ANALYSIS

The following land has been identified as land that is suitable for leasing for the purpose of agistment:

8570 Bowen Developmental Road Lot 26 on DK276 Part of Land



The identified land parcel is a reserve for the purpose of aerodrome activities however secondary uses of trust land can be allowed that are inconsistent with the permitted use in accordance with Section 52(3) *Land Act* 1994.

Department of Natural Resources Mines and Energy (DNRME) Policy SLM/2013/493 allows for agistment grazing for pasture management as an allowed use of trustee land as a secondary use.

To ensure the reserve is being managed accordingly, noting that the primary purpose of the land is aerodrome activities and to mitigate the risks to these activities the grazing of horses will only be authorised under this lease agreement.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Financial Implications – lease fees will be received by Council as this is trustee land any revenue is required to go back to the land to maintain the reserve.

Risk Management Implications – the lease of the land will be in accordance with Council's commercial lease terms. Terms will be incorporated into the leases to ensure that risk of damage/disruption is mitigated. The maintenance of the fence to a higher standard is required due to the location of an unmanned aerodrome located on the land.

Corporate Implications – the identification of a surplus asset that is not required by Council for operational purposes is ensuring the organisation is innovative, efficient and financially sustainable.

Reputational Implications - it is supporting the residents and current community need as it is providing more land to allow their livestock to have access to more area to graze and keep healthy.

Legal Implications – terms within the lease will be incorporated to ensure that any risks are mitigated to Council and ensure that the Lessee is responsible for the operations and land management occurring within their leased area. Terms that are included are pest management and animal management.

CONSULTATION

Jason Bradshaw – Director Corporate Services Craig Turner – COO Aviation and Tourism

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act* 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

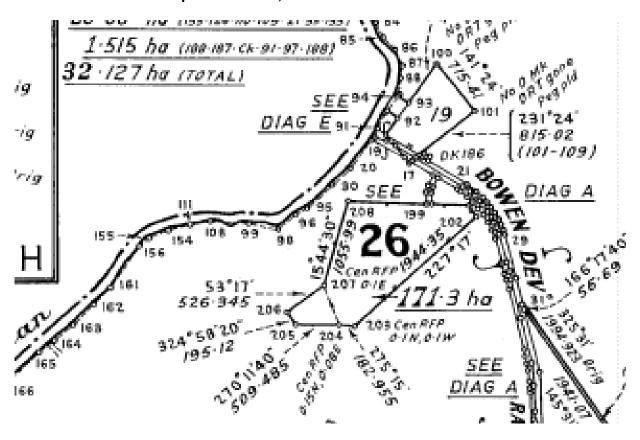
The land identified is suitable to lease for agistment purposes, it is recommended to provide this service to the community whilst ensuring we are managing the land in accordance with appropriate land management requirements as trustee.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Site Map



8570 Bowen Developmental Road, Collinsville







13. Corporate Services

13.5 FINANCIAL REPORT - FY 20/21 - PERIOD ENDING JUNE 2021

AUTHOR: Stephen Fernando - Chief Financial Officer/Manager Financial Services

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the unaudited financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2021 of the Financial Year 2020/21.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

To present the unaudited financial statements for the period ending 30 June 2021 and report on the financial performance of Council for the period.

PURPOSE

To inform Councillors of Council's financial performance and position for the relevant period.

BACKGROUND

The financial statements are being prepared and presented in keeping with the requirements of the Local Government Act and Regulations.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 (LGA)

152 Financial Report

- (1) The local government must prepare a financial report.
- (2) The chief executive officer must present the financial report -
 - (a) if the local government meets less frequently than monthly at each meeting of the local government; or
 - (b) Otherwise at a meeting of the local government once a month.
- (3) The financial report must state the progress that has been made in relation to the local government's budget for the period of the financial year up to a day as near as practicable to the end of the month before the meeting is held.

ANALYSIS

This report provides the estimated financial performance and position of Council for the relevant period in the current financial year.

The key financial sustainability indicators (ratios) are within acceptable and expected parameters (see Attachment 1 for more details). Council holds cash and equivalents of approximately \$78.6 M., which is in excess of minimum required levels.

Whitsunday

Regional Council

\$90.3M worth of capital projects were delivered during the 2020-21 financial year. This was 90.5% of the Q3 revised capital budget of \$99.8 M and 66% of the original 2020-21 capital budget (including carry-overs from previous year) of \$136.3 M.

Amounts owing to Council on account for Rates & Charges as at the end of the year stood at \$7.7M, with an additional \$6M in General Debtors. \$1M was also owing to Council from community organisations to whom Council has lent funds.

The final phase of the external audit will start on the 26th of July, and we expect the audited financial statements, together with the report on the financial statements from the Queensland Audit Office to be ready in the latter half of August 2021.

Attachment 1 contains a summary of the financial performance with commentary around key features. Attachment 2 contains the full set of financial statements, including notes thereto.

Attachment 3 details the capital delivery for the period.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Presentation of this report aligns with maintaining transparency of Council activities and financial position. It also ensures that Council is compliant with the requirements of the LGA.

CONSULTATION

Julie Moller - Manager Strategic Finance Katie Coates - Management Accountant

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

That the unaudited financial statements for the period be received by Council.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Monthly Financial Report - June 2021

Attachment 2 - Financial Statements for the Financial Year 2020/21 to June 2021

Attachment 3 - Capital Delivery Report - June 2021



FINANCIAL REPORT

Financial Year: 2020/21 Period Ending: June 2021



BACKGROUND

This report provides the estimated financial performance and position of Whitsunday Regional Council (**Council**) for the relevant period in the current financial year.

The figures contained in this report are interim and unaudited. The final figures for the financial year 2020-21 may be subject to change as a result of any audit recommendations.

INCOME & EXPENDITURE

What was charged to our ratepayers/customers compared to what was spent in delivering our services.

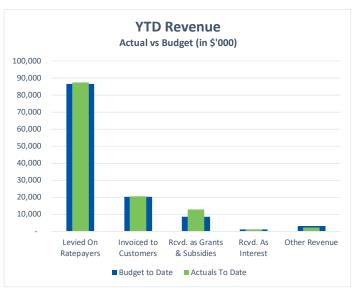
For the period under review, Council's operating surplus stood at just around \$4.5M., after charging depreciation (What We Set-aside for Asset Renewals) of \$28.6M.

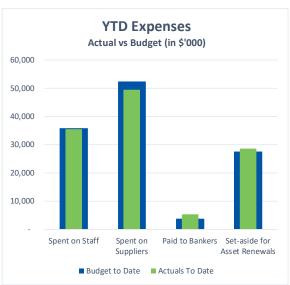
Table 1 : Statement of Income & Expenditure

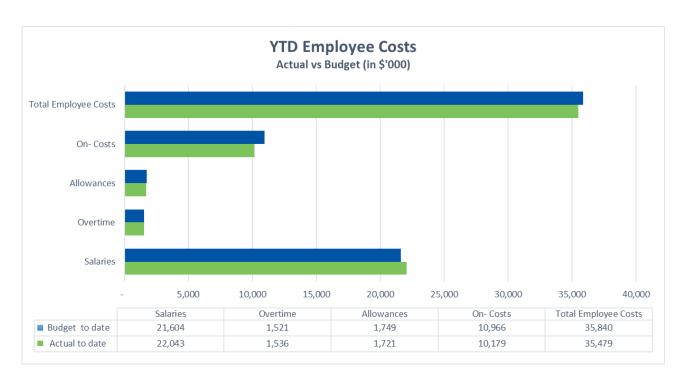
				% Var
		Current Budget		Current Bud
	Prev. Yr. Audited	to date	Actual to date	v Act
What We Levied Our Ratepayers	87,527,027	86,682,477	87,527,027	101%
What We Invoiced Our Customers	20,535,916	20,197,490	20,535,916	102%
What We Rcvd. as Grants & Subsidies	12,426,280	8,622,492	12,742,327	148%
What We Rcvd. As Interest from Investment	1,163,865	1,102,186	1,163,865	106%
Our Other Revenue	2,319,937	3,213,125	2,319,937	72%
Our Total Recurrent Earnings	123,973,025	119,817,770	124,289,072	104%
What We Spent on Our Staff	35,450,186	35,839,825	35,479,060	99%
What We Spent on Our Suppliers	49,428,991	52,435,265	49,427,794	94%
Our Total Direct Spend	84,879,177	88,275,090	84,906,854	96%
What We Paid Our Bankers	5,309,478	3,836,525	5,309,478	138%
What We Set-aside for Asset Renewals	28,627,639	27,565,452	28,627,639	104%
Our Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	5,156,731	140,703	5,445,101	3870%
Our Capital Revenue	75,246,829	81,431,982	75,758,901	93%
Our Capital Expenses	21,056,346	13,052,733	21,839,062	167%
Our Capital Surplus/(Deficit)	54,190,483	68,379,249	53,919,839	79%
Our Net Earnings	59,347,214	68,519,952	59,364,940	87%

- Total Recurrent Earnings is approximately \$4.5M above budget primarily due to income from Grants & Subsidies being above budget by \$4.1M.
- Direct spend is also below budget primarily due to savings in materials and services expenditure of around \$3M. Spend on employees is more or less on budget.
- The item classified as Payments to Bankers is above budget by approximately \$1.5 M predominantly due to amounts being set aside to cover potential non-recovery of debts. Please see section on Debtors for some additional details.
- The net result of these variations is that the Operating Surplus is above budget by around \$5.3M.

Additional details of revenue and expenditure and their comparison to budget are graphically presented below:







COMMUNITY WEALTH

The value of resources Council has, to service our community. Net Community wealth at the end of the period stood marginally over \$1.15Bn.

Table 2: Statement of Financial Position

	Prev. Yr. Audited	Annual Budget	Actual to date
What We Own	1,169,427,664	1,196,343,459	1,172,334,478
Inventory We Hold	4,317,036	1,656,365	4,317,036
What We are Owed	28,970,512	18,266,228	28,949,620
What We Have in Bank	78,617,064	78,589,339	78,617,064
Our Total Assets	1,281,332,275	1,294,855,391	1,284,218,198
What We Owe Our Suppliers	43,791,036	43,049,140	43,767,420
What We Owe Our Lenders	81,676,718	81,508,087	81,676,717
Our Total Liabilities	125,467,754	124,557,227	125,444,137
Our Community Wealth	1,155,864,521	1,170,298,164	1,158,774,061

- Cash balances (What we Have in Bank) remain at healthy levels and well above minimum requirements.
- Net Community Wealth stands at approximately \$1.155Bn.

Debtors & Borrowings

What We Are Owed	
Category	Amount
Rates & Charges	7,717,493
Rates Accruals	-
General Debtors	6,191,928
GST Receivable/(Payable)	1,613,541
Advances to Community	1,034,000
SUB-TOTAL	16,556,962
Contract Assets	9,429,555
Water Charges not yet levied	3,900,000
Prepayments	1,471,075
Provision for Bad Debts	(2,407,971)
SUB-TOTAL	12,392,659

What We Have Borrowed		
Loan	Rate	Balance
81091 Gen5 05/06	708%	(1,814,099)
81092 Gen7 08/09	681.90%	(4,269,142)
81090 Gen8 09/10	633.20%	(2,828,449)
81089 Gen8 AMSU	506.80%	(2,867,940)
81093 STP Projects	524.80%	(19,156,758)
81094 WTP Projects	485.50%	(9,344,499)
Bowen STP 19/20	220.00%	(9,203,364)
WCA Run 19/20	220.00%	(22,548,242)
Bowen Cell 3 19/20	91.00%	(2,199,500)
Bowen STP 20/21	180.00%	(5,435,038)
TOTAL		(79,667,032)

GRAND TOTAL	28,949,621	What We Have Available to Borrow				
		Facility	Rate	Limit		
		Working Capital Facility	0.25%	20,000,000		
		Term Loans		-		
		TOTAL		20.000.000		

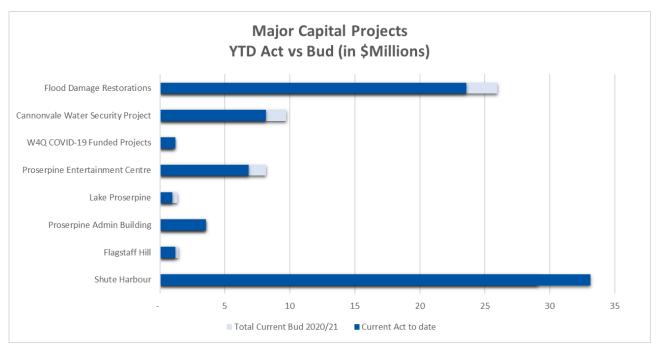
- Overdue Rates & Charges remain at just under \$ 8 Mill with a further \$6 Mill in General Debtors. Recovery measures are currently in progress through a professional debt recovery agency.
- Funds have been set aside for potential non-recovery of identified debts. These include the balance amounts owed by Virgin Australian (pre-administrators), amounts spent on safety works on a private property, and advances to community organisations. This has resulted in financial costs (Amounts Paid to Bankers) being over budget by around \$1.5 M.
- The short-term working capital facility remains unutilised.

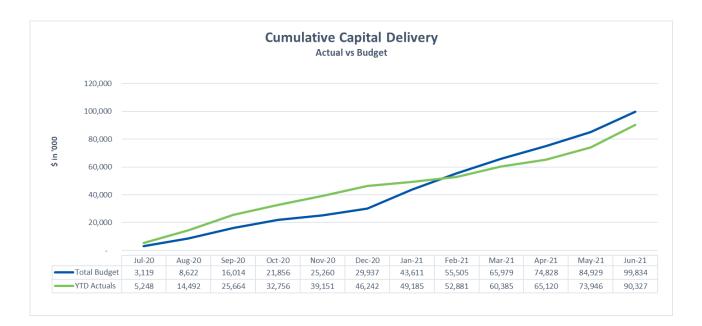
Investments

	Prev. Yr	Current
Queensland Treasury Corporation	68,776	78,617

 All excess cash is invested with Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC), as QTC has been providing the best returns among the acceptable counterparty institutions.

CAPITAL DELIVERY

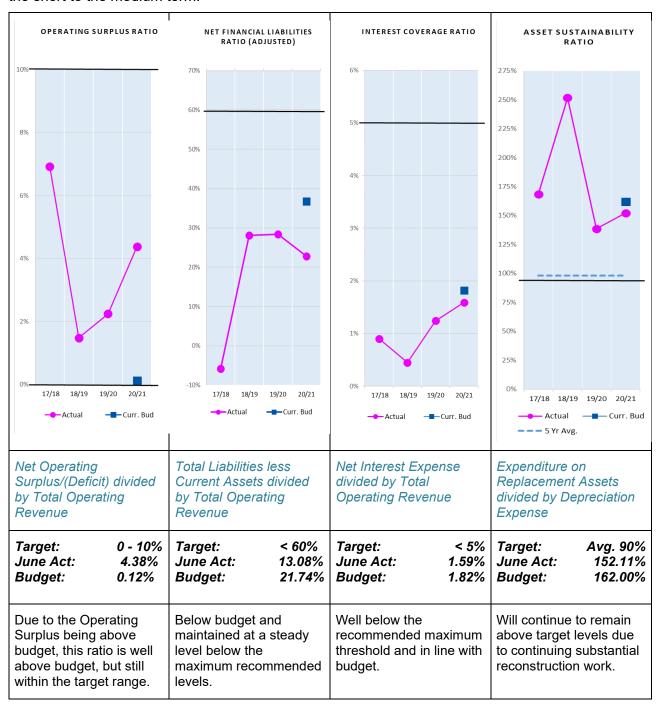




• 90.5% of the revised capital budget, totalling \$90.3M, was delivered during the financial year.

FINANCIAL CAPACITY

These Ratios indicate Council's financial capacity to fund operations and repay debt obligations, in the short to the medium term.



BUDGET ACHIEVEMENT

Council's ability to meet annual budgeted revenue, contain costs within budgeted expenditure parameters and manage cash flows.

Item	Prev. Yr Act vs Bud		l Flag
Our Earnings	97%	104%	
Our Expenditure	97%	99%	×
Our Capital Delivery	88%	90%	
Our Cash on Hand	107%	100%	×

All critical indicators are within expected levels as at the end of the financial year.

OTHER MATTERS

- The budget for the financial year 2021-22 was adopted unanimously at the Special Meeting held on the 28th of June 2021.
- The final phase of the external audit of the financial statements by the Queensland Audit Office is schedule to commence on the 26th of July, with the final draft financial statements together with the auditor's comments scheduled to be presented to the Audit and Risk Committee on the 27th of July. The audited financial statements are expected to be available during the latter half of August 2021.

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2021

For the year ended 30 June 2021		2021 2020		Revised Budget 2020/21	Variance to Budget	
	Note	\$	\$	\$	%	
Income						
Recurrent revenue						
Rates and levies	3 (a)	87,527,027	84,913,238	86,682,477	101%	
Sale of goods and major services	3 (b)	11,674,873	12,367,742	11,142,460	105%	
Fees and charges	3 (c)	3,787,654	3,232,050	3,215,001	118%	
Lease, rental and levies		357,555	428,889	443,019	81%	
Interest received		1,163,865	1,650,666	1,102,186	106%	
Sales of contract and recoverable works	3 (d)	4,715,833	4,915,902	5,397,010	87%	
Other recurrent income		2,319,937	7,689,235	3,213,125	72%	
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	4 (i)	12,742,327	10,632,767	8,622,492	148%	
Total operating revenue	_	124,289,071	125,830,489	119,817,770	104%	
Capital revenue						
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	4 (ii)	74,903,474	60,449,475	79,941,211	94%	
	_	74,903,474	60,449,475	79,941,211		
Total revenue	=	199,192,545	186,279,964	199,758,981		
Capital income		855,427	63,764	1,490,771	57%	
Total income	2 (b)	200,047,973	186,343,728	201,249,752	99%	
Expenses						
Recurrent expenses						
Employee benefits	5	(35,479,060)	(36,876,686)	(35,839,825)	99%	
Materials and services	6	(49,427,794)	(52,881,261)		94%	
Finance costs	7	(5,309,478)	(4,066,083)		138%	
Depreciation and amortisation	14	(28,627,639)	(29,181,271)	(27,565,452)	104%	
Total operating expenses	_	(118,843,971)	(123,005,300)	(119,677,067)		
Capital expenses	_					
Other capital expenses	8	(21,839,062)	(26,416,518)	(13,052,733)	167%	
Total expenses	2 (b)	(140,683,033)	(149,421,818)	(132,729,800)	106%	
Net Operating Result	_	5,445,100	2,825,189	140,703		
		-,,	-,00,-07	210,100		
Net result	_	59,364,939	36,921,910	68,519,952		
Other comprehensive income						
Items that will not be reclassified to net result						
Increase / (decrease) in asset revaluation surplus		(3,030,028)	683	-		
Total other comprehensive income for the year	=	(3,030,028)	683	-		
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	56,334,912	36,922,593	68,519,952		

Statement of Appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2021

		2021	2020	Revised Budget 2020/21
	Note	\$	\$	\$
Retained surplus (deficiency) from prior years	11010	6,624,695	(3,777,717)	6,624,688
Adjustment for prepaid rates		-	7,819,074	-
Net result for the year		59,364,939	36,921,910	68,519,952
,		65,989,634	40,963,267	75,144,640
Transfers (to) from capital account				70,211,010
Transfer of capital income	0	(855,427)	(63,764)	6,976,066
Transfer of capital expenses	8	21,839,062	26,416,518	13,052,733
Non-monetary capital revenue	4 (ii)(b)	- -	(1,323,848)	_
Unspent capital revenue transferred from capital	CFS*	12,578,506	11,751,825	-
Adjustment for unfunded depreciation		3,145,158	7,506,997	7,138,845
Transfer to adjust the working capital cash		-	(495,163)	-
Net capital account transfers	<u></u>	36,707,298	43,792,565	27,167,644
Tranfers (to) from restricted reserves				
Constrained grants and subsidy reserve		(24,065,335)	(26,385,462)	(26,483,837)
Constrained NDRRA grants reserve		(50,251,549)	(29,553,310)	(52,619,522)
Retained surplus (deficiency) available for transfer to rese	erves	28,380,048	28,817,060	23,208,925
Transfers (to) from reserves for future capital funding:				
Insurance reimbursed reserve		-	(2,616,000)	-
Capital works reserve		(19,921,578)	(20,013,314)	(16,905,314)
Transfers (to) from reserves for future recurrent funding purpo	oses:			-
Operational projects reserve		55,349	436,950	-
		-	-	
Retained surplus (deficit) at end of year		8,513,819	6,624,695	6,303,611

*CFS - Denotes Capital Funding Statement

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2021

		2021	2020	Revised Budget 2020/21
	Note	\$	\$	\$
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	10	78,617,064	68,775,501	78,589,339
Receivables	12 (a)	14,148,991	13,584,141	11,082,014
Inventories	13	1,620,636	1,330,586	1,341,365
Contract assets		9,429,555	9,492,762	2,492,762
Other assets	<u>-</u>	5,371,074	4,691,452	4,691,452
	_	109,187,319	97,874,442	98,196,933
Non-current assets held for sale	<u>-</u>	2,696,400	315,000	315,000
Total current assets	<u>-</u>	111,883,720	98,189,443	98,511,933
Non-current assets				
Receivables	12 (b)	15,000	21,000	
Investment properties	13	1,930,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Property, plant and equipment	14	1,165,473,363	1,133,494,546	1,191,733,467
Right of use assets	14	2,024,299	1,833,351	1,833,351
Intangible assets	_	2,891,816	-	976,640
Total non-current assets	_	1,172,334,478	1,137,148,897	1,196,343,459
TOTAL ASSETS	_	1,284,218,198	1,235,338,340	1,294,855,391
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	15	19,333,371	22,189,713	21,887,753
Provisions	16	9,158,507	9,888,573	7,967,087
Borrowings	17	5,618,137	5,372,131	5,202,300
Contract liabilities	_	7,101,279	7,042,906	3,542,900
Total current liabilities	_	41,211,293	44,493,323	38,600,040
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	16	8,174,263	7,931,719	9,651,394
Borrowings	17	76,058,581	81,135,085	76,305,78
Total non-current liabilities	_	84,232,844	89,066,804	85,957,183
TOTAL LIABILITIES	_	125,444,137	133,560,128	124,557,22
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS	=	1,158,774,061	1,101,778,212	1,170,298,164
Community equity				
Council capital -				
Investment in capital assets		736,586,534	690,354,052	754,567,290
Asset revaluation surplus		357,433,194	360,463,221	360,463,221
Retained surplus/ (deficiency)		8,513,819	6,624,695	6,303,61
Reserves	_	56,240,515	44,336,244	48,964,041
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY		1,158,774,061	1,101,778,212	1,170,298,164

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	Tot	al	Retained surplus (deficit)		Reserves		Asset revaluation surplus		Council Capital	
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of the year		1,101,778,212	1,054,258,015	6,624,695	(3,777,717)	44,336,244	47,239,722	360,463,221	360,462,538	690,354,051	650,333,471
Adj on intial application of AASB 15 / AASB 1058		660,938	10,597,604	-	7,819,074			-		660,938	2,778,530
Restated opening balances		1,102,439,150	1,064,855,619	6,624,695	4,041,357	44,336,244	47,239,722	360,463,221	360,462,538	691,014,989	653,112,001
Net result		59,364,939	36,921,910	59,364,939	36,921,910	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year											
Revaluations											
Property, plant & equipment		(3,046,287)	-					(3,046,287)	-		
Change in value of future											
rehabilitation costs		16,259	683					16,259	683		
Total comprehensive income for the year		56,334,912	36,922,593	59,364,939	36,921,910	-	-	(3,030,028)	683	-	-
Transfers (to) from retained earnings to capital		-	-	36,707,298	43,792,565	-	-	-	-	(36,707,298)	(43,792,565)
Transfers (to) from retained earnings and recurrent reserves		-	-	55,349	436,950	(55,349)	(436,950)	-	-		
Transfers (to) from capital reserves and capital		-	-	(94,238,462)	(78,568,086)	11,959,620	(2,466,529)	-	-	82,278,842	81,034,615
Net transfers in year		-	-	(57,475,815)	(34,338,572)	11,904,271	(2,903,478)	-	-	45,571,544	37,242,050
Balance at end of the year		1,158,774,061	1,101,778,212	8,513,819	6,624,695	56,240,515	44,336,244	357,433,194	360,463,221	736,586,534	690,354,051

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 30 June 2021

For the year ended 30 June 2021				
				Revised Budget
		2021	2020	2020/21
	Note	\$	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts				
General rates and utility charges		87,885,391	83,605,795	88,971,802
Sale of goods and major services		11,674,873	12,367,742	11,142,460
Lease, rental and levies, fees and charges		2,347,578	3,225,316	3,438,020
Other income		6,298,587	16,332,113	8,335,710
GST received	_	14,553,266	14,868,514	(1,037,544)
Receipts from customers		122,759,695	130,399,481	110,850,447
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions		8,941,173	12,359,971	7,622,492
Interest received		1,163,865	1,650,666	1,102,186
Payments				
Payments for materials and services		(55,259,913)	(59,932,128)	(52,446,044)
Payment to employees		(34,992,710)	(35,987,474)	(35,839,825)
GST paid	_	(13,215,118)	(14,476,754)	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(103,467,741)	(110,396,356)	(88,285,869)
Interest expense	_	(3,176,818)	(3,250,982)	(3,602,983)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	-	26,220,174	30,762,780	27,686,273
Cash flows from investing activities				
Commonwealth government grants		643,105	5,481,533	-
State government subsidies and grants arsing from contract assets and liabilities		3,922,734	6,249,696	-
Other capital State government subsidies and grants		70,992,320	49,470,842	84,566,211
Capital contributions		3,268,049	4,173,252	(125,000)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(87,612,964)	(95,288,067)	(99,833,745)
Payments for intangible assets		(3,045,239)	-	-
Payments for investment property		(178,926)	(135,576)	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,063,772	702,227	1,490,771
Net movement in loans to community organisations		(22,000)	(25,281)	1,027,000
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	-	(10,969,150)	(29,371,375)	(12,874,763)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings		_	8,167,094	_
Repayment of borrowings	17	(4,988,108)	(4,226,926)	(4,997,672)
Repayments made on finance leases	17	(421,351)	(174,357)	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	-	(5,409,459)	3,765,810	(4,997,672)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		9,841,564	5,157,216	9,813,839
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	-	68,775,501	63,618,285	68,775,500
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	10	78,617,065	68,775,501	78,589,339

Statement of Capital Funding For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021	2020	Revised Budg 2020/21
		\$	\$	\$
Sources of capital funding				
Excess capital revenue provided in year		(12,578,506)	(12,256,600)	(8,466,83
Finance leases for right of use assets		578,960	971,896	-
Loan monies expended		-	8,167,094	-
Funded depreciation and amortisation		25,482,481	21,674,274	20,426,6
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	0	1,063,772	702,227	1,490,7
Donated and contributed physical assets		-	1,323,848	-
Constrained grants, subsidies and contributions		23,203,310	36,892,209	28,379,3
Insurance reimbursed reserve		2,807,221	-	70,0
Capital Works reserve		5,989,399	13,459,178	7,504,8
Insurance Restoration reserve		27,363	1,129,919	2,807,2
Constrained NDRRA grants reserve		50,251,549	29,553,310	52,619,5
		96,825,549	101,617,354	104,831,4
Application of capital funding				
Non-current capital assets				
Land and Improvements		40,955	126,461	-
Buildings and Other Structures		10,676,229	25,871,843	57,691,6
Plant and equipment		6,262,362	9,121,423	2,800,3
		-	-	976,6
Transport Infrastructure		33,573,030	46,103,096	52,492,0
Water		1,056,963	2,553,538	11,401,7
Sewerage		3,162,483	11,450,050	2,929,3
Right of use - Land		75,643	11,322	-
Right of use - Buildings		-	457,258	-
Right of use - Plant		503,317	-	
Movement in capital work in progress		32,840,943	1,385,503	(28,458,0
Investment property		178,926	135,576	-
Intangible assets	_	3,045,239	-	
	_	91,416,090	97,216,070	99,833,7
Principal loan redemptions	_			
Queensland Treasury Corporation		4,988,108	4,226,926	4,997,6
Finance leases for right of use assets	_	421,351	174,357	-
	_	5,409,459	4,401,284	4,997,6
		96,825,549	101,617,354	104,831,4

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2021

2 Analysis of results by program

(b) Income and expenses defined between recurring and capital, and assets are attributed to the following programs:-

		Gross progr	ram income		Total	Gross progr	am expenses	Total	Operating	Net	Assets
	Recurrent	revenue	Capital	revenue	income	Recurrent	Capital	expenses	surplus/(deficit)	result	
	Grants	Other	Grants	Other					from recurrent	for year	
									operations		
	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Programs	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Office of the Chief Executive	303,895	132,938	(91,519)	-	345,314	(8,553,768)	-	(8,553,768)	(8,116,934)	(8,208,453)	(0)
Corporate Services	4,747,135	50,585,236	8,127,879	1,304,599	64,764,849	3,753,982	(695,357)	3,058,626	59,086,353	67,823,474	187,475,408
Community Environmental											
Services	452,240	3,187,710	51,226	87,038	3,778,213	(12,539,320)	(169,295)	(12,708,615)	(8,899,370)	(8,930,401)	4,881,848
Engineering	6,278,613	4,552,397	26,515,175	1,231,502	38,577,687	(32,000,794)	(19,551,271)	(51,552,065)	(21,169,784)	(12,974,379)	575,873,864
Waste Management	218,054	8,229,915	134,565	713,400	9,295,933	(8,078,605)	(13,408)	(8,092,014)	369,363	1,203,919	9,986,135
Planning & Development											
Assessment	41,519	1,632,967	-	-	1,674,486	(3,783,936)	-	(3,783,936)	(2,109,450)	(2,109,450)	-
Customer Experience		-800,880	2,637,193	145,965	1,982,278	(13,195,210)	(706,066)	(13,901,276)	(13,996,090)	(11,918,998)	35,333,142
Airport Operations	602,000	4,762,099	622,489	-	5,986,588	(6,741,631)	-	(6,741,631)	(1,377,533)	(755,043)	61,874,724
Quarries & Pitts		3,418,167	-	69,316	3,487,483	(3,817,299)	-	(3,817,299)	(399,132)	(329,816)	2,470,245
Shute Harbour Operations		173,334	27,869,502	-	28,042,836	(264,349)	-	(264,349)	(91,015)	27,778,487	60,110,067
Water Services	1,102	19,819,802	5,226,874	734,151	25,781,929	(19,525,542)	(170,228)	(19,695,770)	295,362	6,086,160	166,282,793
Sewerage Services	21,102	15,929,729	542,042	(162,495)	16,330,377	(14,097,500)	(533,437)	(14,630,937)	1,853,331	1,699,440	174,912,656
Total	12,665,659	111,623,413	71,635,425	4,123,476	200,047,973	-118,843,971	-21,839,062	-140,683,033	5,445,100	59,364,939	1,279,200,881

For the year ended 30 June 2020

		Gross progra	am income		Total	Gross progr	am expenses	Total	Operating	Net	Assets
	Recurrent revenue		Capital 1	revenue	income	Recurrent	Capital	expenses	surplus/(deficit)	result	
	Grants	Other	Grants	Other					from recurrent	for year	
									operations		
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
Programs	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Office of the Chief Executive	391,302	191,576	(42,802)	-	540,077	(8,643,212)	-	(8,643,212)	(8,060,333)	(8,103,135)	(0)
Corporate Services	4,235,802	55,895,573	11,319,609	-	71,450,984	6,851,933	(2,670,171)	4,181,762	66,983,308	75,632,746	194,583,356
Community Environmental											
Services	490,975	2,588,930	200,712	63,764	3,344,381	(12,474,090)	(48,366)	(12,522,456)	(9,394,185)	(9,178,075)	3,896,706
Engineering	4,452,316	4,036,309	19,471,944	1,743,717	29,704,286	(35,647,685)	(13,046,556)	(48,694,241)	(27,159,060)	(18,989,955)	554,464,491
Waste Management		7,998,668	137,185	-	8,135,853	(7,700,815)	(3,375,487)	(11,076,302)	297,853	(2,940,449)	9,187,951
Planning & Development											
Assessment		1,855,153	-	-	1,855,153	(4,946,863)	-	(4,946,863)	(3,091,710)	(3,091,710)	-
Customer Experience	957,439	143,607	4,560,313	61,973	5,723,332	(15,517,711)	(618,461)	(16,136,172)	(14,416,664)	(10,412,840)	37,477,649
Airport Operations		5,558,105	1,113,999	-	6,672,103	(7,217,847)	(4,562,897)	(11,780,743)	(1,659,742)	(5,108,640)	76,742,390
Quarries & Pitts		3,352,639	-	-	3,352,639	(3,606,501)	19,879	(3,586,622)	(253,862)	(233,983)	3,827,473
Shute Harbour Operations		-294,058	13,610,916	2,616,000	15,932,858	(489,202)	(308,896)	(798,098)	(783,260)	15,134,760	19,562,292
Water Services		18,393,161	394,118	606,355	19,393,634	(19,294,581)	(486,867)	(19,781,449)	(901,420)	(387,814)	143,397,321
Sewerage Services		15,582,992	4,186,380	469,054	20,238,426	(14,318,727)	(1,318,695)	(15,637,422)	1,264,265	4,601,004	188,807,002
Total	10,527,834	115,302,655	54,952,375	5,560,864	186,343,728	(123,005,300)	(26,416,518)	(149,421,818)	2,825,189	36,921,910	1,231,946,630

		2021	2020
	Note	\$	\$
	Revenue		
((a) Rates and levies General rates	51 157 752	50 181 421
	Water	51,157,752 8,775,045	50,181,421 8,674,903
	Water consumption, rental and sundries	8,547,092	7,743,833
	Sewerage	17,179,128	16,586,925
	Waste management	5,973,172	5,469,534
	Rates and utility charge revenue	91,632,189	88,656,616
	Less: Discounts	(3,415,919)	(3,074,746)
	Less: Pensioner remissions	(689,243)	(668,633)
	Net rates and utility charges	87,527,027	84,913,238
	(b) Sale of goods and major services		
	Parking and other ranger services	1,065,369	1,083,561
	Refuse tips and transfer station charges	2,683,070	2,098,996
	Aerodrome charges	3,190,260	3,980,384
	Quarry charges	3,297,578	3,195,155
	Shute harbour commercial activities	184,171	196,620
	Caravan parks fees and charges	788,614	607,236
	Water and sewerage fees and charges	465,811	1,060,363
	Other	11,674,873	145,426
		11,071,073	12,507,712
((c) Fees and Charges		
	Statutory fees and charges include	1 412 679	1 176 110
	Lodgement fees	1,412,678	1,176,419
	Dog registrations Inspection fees	244,265	249,490
	Licences and permits	87,857 605,412	501,496 374,312
	Fines and infringements	(218,808)	(147,676)
	Other statutory fees	1,301,122	718,151
	User fees and charges	355,128	359,858
		3,787,654	3,232,050
((d) Sales of contract and recoverable works		
	Transport and Main Roads	4,094,020	4,915,902
	Private works	621,814	-
		4,715,833	4,915,902
4	Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations		
	(i) Recurrent	.	
	General purpose grants	5,931,269	5,549,328
	State government subsidies and grants	2,047,706	2,314,810
	NDRRA flood damage grants for operational repairs	4,686,684	2,663,696
	Contributions	76,668 12,742,327	97,853
	(ii) Capital	12,712,327	10,025,007
	(a) Monetary revenue designated for capital funding purposes		
	Commonwealth government grants	643,105	5,481,533
	State government subsidies and grants	20,740,771	19,917,531
	NDRRA flood damage grants for capitalised repairs	50,251,549	29,553,310
	Contributions	3,268,049	4,173,252
		74,903,474	59,125,627
	(b) Non-monetary revenue received -		
	Developer contributions of physical assets at fair value		1,323,848
		-	1,323,848
	Total capital revenue	74,903,474	60,449,475

For	the year ended 30 June 2021			
			2021	2020
		Note	\$	\$
_	Faralana kan 64			
5	Employee benefits Total staff wages and salaries		25,336,918	27,220,897
	Councillors' remuneration		570,200	559,059
	Annual, sick and long service leave entitlements		4,992,569	5,577,686
	Superannuation	28	3,441,786	3,554,302
			34,341,473	36,911,944
	Other employee related expenses		3,142,638	3,182,626
		_	37,484,111	40,094,570
	Less capitalised employee expenses		(2,005,051)	(3,217,884)
		_	35,479,060	36,876,686
,	Materials and combine			
6	Materials and services Audit of annual financial statements by the Auditor-General of Queensland		125,000	125 029
	Community Donations, grants, subsidies & contributions		2,328,296	125,928 2,320,844
	Legal services		626,716	987,123
	Insurance		2,084,612	1,946,722
	Consultants & Services		1,117,213	1,310,765
	Contractors		20,010,752	17,237,975
	Plant & Equipment		4,319,624	3,873,741
	Advertising & Marketing		1,023,245	324,425
	Cost of inventorys		392,607	410,452
	Communications & IT		3,333,285	4,188,212
	Repairs & Maintainence & Utility charges		3,693,010	4,149,711
	Raw materials & consumables		5,321,064	10,619,872
	Registrations & subscriptions		280,759	278,073
	Saftey		827,636	948,971
	Purchase of water		2,501,387	2,417,403
	Rentals - Operating leases		105,751	396,480
	Other material and services		1,336,838	1,344,563
		=	49,427,794	52,881,261
7	Finance costs			
,	Finance costs charged by the Queensland Treasury Corporation		3,136,149	3,211,095
	Interest on finance leases		40,670	39,887
	Bank charges		324,783	368,038
	Impairment of receivables and bad debts written-off		1,797,631	435,623
	Refuse sites - unwinding of discount on provision		0	0
	Refuse sites - unwinding of discount on provision		10,246	11,439
		_	5,309,478	4,066,083
				
8			40.005	240.700
	Loss on the sale of capital assets	10	19,906	319,509
	Loss on write-off of capital assets	10	21,819,157	22,791,738
	Increase in rehabilitation provision for future costs, on land not controlled by council, due to a change in discount rate			67 625
	Change arising from revision of the future restoration expenditure		-	67,625
	Total capital expenses	_	21,839,062	3,237,646 26,416,518
	Total capital expenses	-	21,037,002	20,410,316
9	Loss on write-off of capital assets			
	Investment property - Land and Buildings	16	121,638	48,366
	Buildings and Other Structures		792,409	7,094,573
	Plant and equipment		33,429	245,908
	Transport Infrastructure		19,551,271	13,597,328
	Water		170,228	486,867
	Sewerage		537,255	1,318,695
	Works in progress	_	612,927	-
		_	21,819,157	22,791,738

	the year chucu 30 June 2021		2021	2020
		Note	\$	\$
10	Cash and cash equivalents			
	Cash at bank and on hand		212,356	975,280
	Deposits at call		78,404,708	67,800,222
	Total cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows	_	78,617,064	68,775,501
	Total cash assets	=	78,617,064	68,775,501
	Council's cash and cash equivalents are subject to a number of external restrictions that limit amounts available for discretionary or future use. These include externally imposed expenditure restrictions:			
	Unspent developer contributions	26 (a)	10,009,187	9,147,163
	Rates in advance	- ()	3,319,304	2,591,430
	Contract liabilities		7,101,279	7,042,906
	Council has resolved to set aside revenue to provide funding for specific future projects that will be required to meet delivery of essential services and meet day to day operational requirements.		., . ,	.,. ,
	Funds set aside by council to meet specific future funding requirements		49,168,700	42,864,532
	Total cash held to contribute to identified funding commitments	=	69,598,469	61,646,031
11	Receivables			
	(a) Current			
	Rateable revenue and utility charges		7,717,493	7,847,983
	GST recoverable		1,613,540	1,683,384
	Other debtors		6,191,928	3,657,186
	Less impairment provision		(2,407,971)	(610,413)
			13,114,991	12,578,141
	Loans and advances to community organisations	12	1,034,000	1,006,000
		_	14,148,991	13,584,141
	(b) Non-current	_		
	Loans and advances to community organisations	12	15,000	21,000
			15,000	21,000
12	Inventories			
	Inventories for internal use-			
	Quarry and road materials		1,026,085	772,465
	Stores and materials		594,551	558,121
	Land purchased for development and sale	_	-	
	Valued at cost, adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential.	=	1,620,636	1,330,586
13	Investment properties			
-	Fair value at beginning of the financial year		1,800,000	1,650,000
	Fair value of assets transferred from other asset category		-	(974)
	Acquisitions		178,926	135,576
	Value of the asset written-off		(121,638)	(48,366)
	Revaluation adjustment to income statement		72,711	63,764
	Fair value at end of the financial year	_	1,930,000	1,800,000
	•	_		

	Note	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Other Structures	Plant and equipment	Transport Infrastructure	Water	Sewerage	Works in progress	Total plant and equipment	Right of use - Land	Right of use - Buildings	Right of use - Plant	Total right of use assets
Basis of measurement		Valuation level 2	Valuation level 2	Cost	Valuation level 3	Valuation level 3	Valuation level 3	Cost		Cost	Cost	Cost	
		2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
Asset Values		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening gross value as at 1 July 2020		45,618,540	120,405,777	55,968,801	714,241,938	277,885,046	229,060,073	118,665,929	1,561,846,103	1,560,888	457,258	8,290	2,026,435
Minor correction to opening balance	31	-	-	259,600	251,920	-	192,058	-	703,578	-	-	-	-
Additions at cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	90,837,130	90,837,130				-
Addition by way of finance lease									-	75,643	-	503,317	578,960
Contributed assets at valuation		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Internal transfers from work in progress		40,955	10,676,229	6,262,362	33,573,030	1,056,963	3,162,483	(57,817,260)	(3,045,239)	-	-	-	-
Disposals		(40,000)	(345,816)	(2,104,950)	-	-	-		(2,490,766)	(5,661)	-	(8,290)	(13,951
Write-offs	9	1	(1,395,220)	(112,161)	(25,788,467)	(430,185)	(1,305,418)	(612,927)	(29,644,378)	-	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustment to other comprehensive income. (refer the ARS*)	24	-	_	-	(35,726,462)	19,713,054	(28,579,307)		(44,592,715)	-	-	_	-
Internal transfers between asset classes		(2,381,400)	(68,053)	-	-	-	-		(2,449,453)	68,053	-	-	68,053
Transfer to investment properties	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	(178,926)	(178,926)	-	-	-	-
Closing gross value as at 30 June 2021		43,238,095	129,272,917	60,273,652	686,551,958	298,224,877	202,529,888	150,893,946	1,570,985,333	1,698,923	457,258	503,317	2,659,497
Accumulated depreciation and impairment													
Opening balance as at 1 July 2020		23,664	39,971,387	28,423,185	140,474,866	146,230,294	73,228,161		428,351,557	36,051	152,419	4,613	193,084
Minor correction to opening balance	31	-	-	6,000	36,083	-	556		42,639	-	-	-	=
Depreciation provided in year	8	1,245	3,893,832	3,663,170	10,332,671	5,868,802	4,258,430		28,018,151	83,950	228,629	143,486	456,065
Depreciation on disposals		-	(27,914)	(1,379,175)	-	-	-		(1,407,089)	(5,661)	-	(8,290)	(13,95)
Depreciation on write-offs	9	1	(602,812)	(78,733)	(6,237,196)	(259,957)	(768,163)		(7,946,860)	-	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustment to other comprehensive income. (refer the ARS*)	24	-	-	-	(37,624,682)	10,538,792	(14,460,539)		(41,546,428)	-	_	-	-
Internal transfers between asset classes			-	-	=	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to investment properties	16	-	-	-	-	-	-		=	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 30 June 2021		24,909	43,234,494	30,634,448	106,981,743	162,377,931	62,258,446		405,511,970	114,340	381,048	139,810	635,198
Total written down value as at 30 June 2021		43,213,186	86,038,423	29,639,205	579,570,215	135,846,946	140,271,443	150,893,946	1,165,473,363	1,584,583	76,210	363,507	2,024,299
Range of estimated useful life in years		0 - 50	0 - 120	0 - 60	0 - 500	0 - 100	5 - 100		•	7 - 100	7 - 100	7 - 100	
Addition of renewal assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	42,615,999	42,615,999	-	-	-	-
Addition of other assets		1	-	-	-	-	-	44,384,038	44,384,038	75,643	-	503,317	578,960
Total additions in year			_	-		-	-	87,000,037	87,000,037	75,643	-	503,317	578,960

^{*} ARS denotes - Asset Revaluation Surplus

14 Property, plant and equipment - prior year													
	Note	Land and	Buildings and Other	Plant and	Transport	Water	Sewerage	Works in progress	Total	Right of use - Land	Right of use -	Right of use - Plant	Total
	11010	Improvements	Structures	equipment	Infrastructure				plant and		Buildings		right of use assets
Basis of measurement		Valuation level 2	Valuation level 2	Cost	Valuation level 3	Valuation level 3	Valuation level 3	Cost		Cost	Cost	Cost	-
		2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
Asset Values		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening gross value as at 1 July 2019		45,782,079	130,595,920	35,186,258	678,932,762	278,451,049	219,960,213	117,280,426	1,506,188,708	1,549,566	-	8,290	1,557,856
Minor correction to opening balance	31	-	35,000	312,123	2,331,001	550,631	146,880	-	3,375,635	-	-	-	
Additions at cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	95,559,219	95,559,219				
Addition by way of finance lease									-	11,322	457,258	-	468,579
Contributed assets at valuation		-	9,040	-	988,166	180,338	146,303		1,323,848	-	-	-	
Internal transfers from work in progress		126,461	25,862,803	9,121,423	45,114,930	2,373,200	11,303,748	(94,038,140)	(135,576)				
Disposals		-	-	(3,215,105)	-	-	-		(3,215,105)	-	-	-	
Write-offs	9	-	(16,101,800)	(517,769)	(20,360,019)	(1,186,979)	(2,668,277)	-	(40,834,844)	-	-	-	-
Internal transfers between asset classes		(290,000)	(20,004,980)	15,081,870	7,235,097	(2,483,193)	171,206		(290,000)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to investment properties	16	-	9,795					(135,576)	(125,781)				
Closing gross value as at 30 June 2020		45,618,540	120,405,777	55,968,801	714,241,938	277,885,046	229,060,073	118,665,929	1,561,846,103	1,560,888	457,258	8,290	2,026,435
Accumulated depreciation and impairment													
Opening balance as at 1 July 2019		22,419	52,750,923	20,758,481	132,738,558	142,753,536	70,018,368		419,042,286	-	-		-
Minor correction to opening balance	31	-	2,265	19,494	415,402	103,841	56,102		597,105	-	-	-	-
Depreciation provided in year	8	1,245	3,555,630	3,278,110	12,039,848	5,678,783	4,434,571		28,988,187	36,051	152,419	4,613	193,084
Depreciation on disposals		-	-	(2,193,369)	-	-	-		(2,193,369)	-	-	-	1
Depreciation on write-offs	9	-	(9,007,227)	(271,862)	(6,762,691)	(700,111)	(1,349,582)		(18,091,472)	-	-	-	1
Internal transfers between asset classes		-	(7,339,024)	6,832,329	2,043,748	(1,605,755)	68,702		(0)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to investment properties	16	-	8,821	-	-	-	-		8,821	-			-
		-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	ı
Accumulated depreciation as at 30 June 2020		23,664	39,971,387	28,423,185	140,474,866	146,230,294	73,228,161		428,351,557	36,051	152,419	4,613	193,084
Total written down value as at 30 June 2020		45,594,876	80,434,390	27,545,616	573,767,072	131,654,752	155,831,911	118,665,929	1,133,494,546	1,524,837	304,838	3,676	1,833,351
Range of estimated useful life in years		0 - 50	0 - 120	0 - 60	0 - 500	0 - 100	5 - 100			7 - 100	7 - 100	7 - 100	
* ARS denotes - Asset Revaluation Surplus		. • •		. **				ı .					

•	2021	2020
15 Trade and other payables		
Current		
Accruals	-	425,123
Creditors	13,798,434	18,410,975
Rates in advance	3,319,304	2,591,430
Employee related accruals	428,558	243,415
GST payable	1,787,076 19,333,371	518,771 22,189,713
	17,555,571	22,107,713
16 Provisions		
Current		
Annual leave	4,088,081	3,931,696
Long service leave	4,494,037	4,035,391
Other entitlements	189,044	216,811
Property restoration:		
(i) Refuse sites	387,345	1,704,675
	9,158,507	9,888,573
Non-Current	1.025.004	2 111 051
Long service leave	1,825,894	2,111,951
Property restoration	5 505 225	5 102 405
(i) Refuse sites	5,787,337	5,183,407
(ii) Quarry rehabilitation	561,032	636,361
	8,174,263	7,931,719
(i) Refuse sites		
Balance at beginning of the year	6,888,082	3,579,902
Increase (decrease) due to change in discount rate	-	44,657
Increase (decrease) in estimate of future cost	(713,400)	3,263,523
Balance at end of the year	6,174,682	6,888,082
Current portion	387,345	1,704,675
Non-current portion	5,787,337	5,183,407
	6,174,682	6,888,082
Cash funds committed to meet this liability at the reporting date are	1,500,000	1,500,000
(ii) Quarry rehabilitation		
Balance at beginning of the year	636,361	628,514
Increase due to change in time	10,246	11,439
Increase (decrease) due to change in discount rate	(61,610)	28,355
Increase (decrease) in estimate of future cost	(23,965)	(31,947)
Balance at end of the year	561,032	636,361
Current portion	-	_
Non-current portion	561,032	636,361
•	561,032	636,361
Cash funds committed to meet this liability at the reporting date are	647,852	636,361

01	the year ended 50 June 2021	2021	2020
17	Borrowings		
	Borrowings at balance date are		
	Current	5 220 216	5 114 670
	(i) Queensland Treasury Corporation(ii) Finance leases for right of use assets	5,328,316 289,821	5,114,670
	(ii) Finance leases for right of use assets	5,618,137	257,462 5,372,131
		3,010,137	3,372,131
	Non-current		
	(i) Queensland Treasury Corporation	74,338,715	79,540,469
	(ii) Finance leases for right of use assets	1,719,866	1,594,616
		76,058,581	81,135,085
	Movements in borrowings		
	(i) Queensland Treasury Corporation		
	Balance at beginning of the year	84,655,139	80,714,971
	Loans raised	-	8,167,094
	Principal repayments	(4,988,108)	(4,226,926)
	Balance at end of the year	79,667,031	84,655,139
	Classified as		
	Current	5,328,316	5,114,670
	Non-current	74,338,715	79,540,469
		79,667,031	84,655,139
	(ii) Finance leases for right of use assets		
	Balance at beginning of the year	1,852,078	1,557,856
	New finance leases in year	578,960	468,579
	Payments made in the year	(421,351)	(174,357)
	Balance at end of the year	2,009,686	1,852,078
	Classified as:		
	Current	289,821	257,462
	Non-Current	1,719,866	1,594,616
		2,009,686	1,852,078
	Total transfers (to) from reserves	82,278,842	81,034,615
	Total council capital at end of the financial year	736,081,760	689,849,277
	The amount by which the Council has increased (decreased) its capital capacity		
	to deliver future services to the community before inflation adjustments	46,232,483	39,515,806
18	Reserves		
-0	(a) Restricted capital reserves		
	(a) Constrained grants and subsidy reserve		
	Balance at beginning of the year	9,147,163	19,653,910
	Transfer from retained earnings non reciprocal grants, subsidies and		
	contributions received and allocated to specific capital projects	24,651,925	26,956,317
	Transfers to the capital account funds expended in the year	(23,203,310)	(36,892,209)
	Transfer to retained earnings funds expended	(586,590)	(570,855)
	Balance at end of the year	10,009,187	9,147,163
	(b) Constrained NDRRA grants reserve		
	Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
	Transfer from retained earnings for future expenditure	50,251,549	29,553,310
	Transfer to the capital account funds expended in the period	(50,251,549)	(29,553,310)
	Palance at and of the year		-
	Balance at end of the year		-

Tot the year chief 50 dune 2021		2021	2020
18 Reserves (continued)			
(b) Other reserves			
(1) Summary of capital reserves held for funding future projects			
(i) Insurance reimbursed reserve		222,400	3,029,621
(ii) Capital Works reserve		42,181,791	28,249,612
(iii) Insurance Restoration reserve		757,590	784,953
	-	43,161,781	32,064,185
(2) Summary of recurrent reserves held for funding future projects	-		
(i) Operational Projects reserve		3,069,547	3,124,896
(ii) Operational NDRRA Grants reserve		(0)	(0)
•	- -	3,069,547	3,124,896
	_		
Total other reserves	-	46,231,327	35,189,081
Total reserves	- -	56,240,515	44,336,244
19 Reconciliation of net result for the year to net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities			
Net result		59,364,939	36,921,910
Non-cash operating items			
Impairment of receivables and bad debts written-off	7	1,797,631	435,623
Depreciation and amortisation	8	28,627,639	29,181,271
Change in restoration provisions expensed to finance costs	<u>-</u>	10,246	11,439
	<u>-</u>	30,435,516	29,628,333
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	4	(74,903,474)	(60,449,475)
Capital income		(855,427)	(63,764)
Capital expenses	9	21,839,062	26,416,518
	<u>-</u>	(53,919,839)	(34,096,721)
(Increase) decrease in receivables		(755,913)	(4,479,984)
(Increase) decrease in inventories (excluding land)		(290,050)	(280,456)
(Increase) decrease in other assets		(4,079,623)	3,592,101
Increase (decrease) in payables		(4,152,414)	(3,737,700)
Increase (decrease) in provisions		328,974	623,868
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	<u>-</u>	727,874	2,591,430
	-	(8,221,151)	(1,690,741)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	- -	27,659,465	30,762,780

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

year ended 30 June 2021	2021	2020
nancial indicators and ratios of the accounts	\$	\$
Maintenance of council's physical operating capability		
This indicates whether the opening capital value of the council has been maintained by operational activities during the year.		
A continual decline in capital value will lead ultimately to a decline in services to		
the provided to the community.		
Opening capital value	1,093,514,953	1,050,312,498
Operating surplus/(deficit) in year	5,445,100	2,825,189
Transfers from operating reserves to retained earnings in year	55,349	436,950
Retained surplus/(deficit) brought forward from prior year	7,129,470	(3,777,717)
Closing balance of the opening capital value	1,106,144,872	1,049,796,919
Change in the opening capital value	12,629,919	(515,579)
Asset sustainability ratio	%	%
Expenditure on replacement assets divided by depreciation expense	152.11%	138.50%
Target range >90%		
Operating surplus ratio		
Net operating surplus/(deficit) divided by total operating revenue	4.38%	2.25%
Guidance range is between 0% and 10%		
Net financial liability		
Total liabilities less current assets divided by total operating revenue	13.08%	28.36%
Guidance range is not greater than 60%		
Asset consumption ratio		
Book value of infrastructure assets divided by there gross value		
Target range is between 40% and 80%	72.07%	70.53%
Interest cover ratio		
Net interest expense divided by total operating revenue	1.59%	1.24%
Target range is between 0% and 5%		
Working capital ratio		
Unrestricted current assets available to meet current liabilities	2.4 : 1	2.0:1
Guidance range 1:1 to 4:1		
Change in community equity ratio	5 170/	4.510/
The percentage change in the net wealth of the Council.	5.17%	4.51%
Debt servicing ratio		
The percentage that the Council's total recurrent revenue that is used to service loan interest and principal repayments	6.91%	6.08%
General rate revenue ratio		
The Council's dependence on general rate revenue as a percentage		
of total recurrent revenue	41.16%	39.88%
Revenue ratio		
The Council's dependence on net rates and utility charges as a		
percentage of total recurrent revenue	70.42%	67.48%
Debt exposure ratio:		
The percentage of Council's capital debt to total community equity	7.05%	7.85%

	a.	d.	e.	(a./d.)	a./e.	e a.
Job Description	Actuals to Period	Budget to Period	Total Annual Current Budget		to Ann Bud	Remaining Bud \$
10000 - Office of the CEO						
1801 - Airport Operations						
4438 Land Purchase - Whitsunday Coast Airport	(2,894)	-	-	700/	700/	2,894
4829 Whitsunday Coast Airport - Terminal Extensions - C/W 17-18 - 8573 Whitsunday Airport - Roof Rectification Works	95,460 388,560	129,892 334,566	129,892 334,566	73% 116%	73% 116%	34,432 (53,994)
8594 Bowen Aerodrome Runway Repairs	15,169	-	-	110/0	110/0	(15,169)
8828 Whitsunday Coast Airport - Airport Lighting	21,880	-	-			(21,880)
Sub Total Airport Operations	518,174	464,458	464,458	112%	112%	(53,716)
Total Office of the CEO	518,174	464,458	464,458	112%	112%	(53,716)
		<u> </u>				
30000 - Infrastructure Services						
2101 - Water						
3765 Water & Waste Office - Carpark sealing & Plumbers Shed & ass	(522)	-	-			522
5549 Water - New 12ML Reservoir including 2 DN500 Mains 790m long	1,309,699	1,196,971	1,196,971	109%	109%	(112,728)
5552 Water - Upgrade to Automated Control System - C/W 18-19	(176,223)	(87,654)	(87,654)	201%	201%	88,569
5558 Water - Generators/Trailers - (1) North & (1) South 5609 Airlie Beach Sustainable Water Project BoR R05	(23,022) 6,841,119	7,794 8,520,470	7,794 8,520,470	-295% 80%	-295% 80%	30,816 1,679,351
5610 Cannonvale Reservoir - Renewal - Fix Leak, Install Mixer, Re	(39,389)	6,320,470	6,320,470	80%	80%	39,389
7925 Water - BWTP Low Lift Pump Renewals - CW 1920	(18,350)	(18,349)	(18,349)	100%	100%	1
7926 Water - Emergent Works - CW 1920	(5,712)	460	460	-1242%	-1242%	6,172
8080 LGGSP Grant Project - Delivery of CWNA Stage 1B, Coyne Road	800,747	812,545	812,545	99%	99%	11,798
8081 Cannonvale Water Network Augmentation - Stage 1A New	627,954	641,760	641,760	98%	98%	13,806
8599 Emergent Works - Water C/W 20-21 Sub Total Water	101,306 9,417,607	157,001 11,230,998	157,001 11,230,998	65% 84%	65% 84%	55,695 1,813,391
	5,127,007	11,230,333	11,100,000	0170	0170	1,013,031
2201 - Sewerage						
4931 New Bowen Sewerage Treatment Plant & Upgrades - C/W 17-18-C/	1,250,690	1,389,081	1,389,081	90%	90%	138,391
5539 Sewer Pump Capacity Upgrades - Combined Rising Main - C/W 18 5603 Cannonvale PS1 Renewal - C/W 18-19	86,975 869,645	86,974	86,974	100% 108%	100% 108%	(1) (67.057)
7932 Sewer - Emergent Works - STP - CW 1920	299,967	802,588 390,116	802,588 390,116	77%	77%	(67,057) 90,149
7933 Sewer - Sewer Relining, North - CW 1920	(10,108)	(10,108)	(10,108)	100%	100%	(0)
7934 Sewer - Sewer Relining, South - CW 1920	(7,025)	(7,025)	(7,025)	100%	100%	0
8597 Emergent Works - Sewer C/W 20-21	1,815	220,500	220,500	1%	1%	218,685
8598 Thomas St Drain Sewer Replacement Sub Total Sewerage	2,500,633	57,200 2,929,326	57,200 2,929,326	15% 85%	15% 85%	48,525 428,693
Sub Fotul Schiclage	2,300,033	2,323,323	2,323,320	03/0	0370	420,033
3203 - Roads						
5575 Proserpine Main Street Upgrade - C/W 18-19	12,982	22,982	22,982	56%	56%	10,000
5576 Proserpine RV Park - C/W 18-19 5579 Scottville Road - Heavy Vehicle Upgrades - C/W 18-19	16,765 (16,768)	25,298	25,298	66%	66%	8,533 16,768
5586 Collinsville Heavy Vehicle Parking - C/W 18-19	19,798	- -	- -			(19,798)
5587 Conway Road Overlay Pavement - Ch 6.92 km to 8.76 km - C/W 1	5,005	5,292	5,292	95%	95%	287
5591 Cycleway funding - C/W 18-19	(48,427)	3,342	3,342	-1449%	-1449%	51,769
7796 Station Road, Proserpine - Emergency Culvert Replacement 201	(900)	-	-			900
7869 Brisbane Street and Powell Street Blackspot Upgrade	391	392	392	100%	100%	1 271
7947 Footpath Renewal Program - CW 1920 7979 Design & Construction Airlie Beach Parking Facility	(4,271) 90,846	- 200,000	200,000	45%	45%	4,271 109,154
8084 Pros. Main Street Upgrade - Dobbins Lane C/W	63,384	62,424	62,424	102%	102%	(960)
8085 Pros. Main Street Upgrade - Between Mill & Chapman St C/W	437,451	436,494	436,494	100%	100%	(957)
8086 Pros. Main Street Upgrade - Chapman & Herbert St C/W	95,844	94,886	94,886	101%	101%	(958)
8087 Pros. Main Street Upgrade - Chapman St Roundabout C/W	32,344	31,386	31,386	103%	103%	(958)
8088 Pros. Main Street Upgrade - Herbert & Blair St C/W 8089 Pros. Main Street Upgrade - Blair Street C/W	39,463	38,504 111,252	38,504 111,252	102% 101%	102% 101%	(959) (958)
8099 Pros. Main Street Opgrade - Blair Street C/W 8090 Pros. Main Street Upgrade - Blair-Main St to Bruce Hwy Entry	112,210 66,892	111,252 65,934	111,252 65,934	101%	101%	(958) (958)
8102 Airlie Main Street Pedestrian Crossing	(18,908)	-	-		/-	18,908
8188 Fredrick Street, Dittmer - Stormwater Renewal - JC 7951	(3,100)	-	-			3,100
8191 Forestry Road Landslip Repairs	(3,437)	-	-			3,437
8299 Thurso Road Euri Crossing Drainage Upgrade	13,164	60,000	60,000	22%	22%	46,836
8300 Pretty Bend Road - ID 13105 - Ch 13.2-14.8, 16.3-17.3 8306 Inverdon Road Floodway - ID 11205 - Ch 2.72-2.725	18,213 (29,301)	18,212 (29,301)	18,212 (29,301)	100% 100%	100% 100%	(1)
8529 Argyle Street Reconstruction Design	(18,066)	(18,066)	(18,066)	100%	100%	0
8531 Tondarra Road, Bowen - Road ID 31060 - Repair Culvert	970	970	970	100%	100%	-
8621 Heavy Formation Grading Program	-	500,000	500,000			500,000
8622 Betterment Reshaping table drains	765	147,000	147,000	1%	1%	146,235
8624 Armada Cresent Drainage Upgrade	18,233	18,233	18,233	100%	100%	0
8626 Construction of Lagoon Deck and Shared Cycle Path	58,981	33,995	33,995	173% 70%	173% 70%	(24,986) 67,065
8628 Dodd Street Shared Footpath	157,936	225,001	225,001			

			a.	d.	e.	(a./d.)	a./e.	e a.
Job		Description	Actuals to Period	Budget to Period	Total Annual Current Budget		% YTD Act to Ann Bud	Remaining Bud \$
	Edgecumbe Heights Walking Tracks Upgrade	Description	35,461	33,048	33,048	107%	107%	(2,413)
8630 F	Forestry Road		73,962	24,032	24,032	308%	308%	(49,930)
8631 6	Gloucester Avenue Culvert		5,749	149,999	149,999	4%	4%	144,250
	Hillview Road Kerb and Channel		136,485	250,000	250,000	55%	55%	113,515
	Moonlight Drive Kerb and Channel		43,796	37,999	37,999	115%	115%	(5,797)
	Port of Airlie Transit Terminal Upgrade		3,389	3,388	3,388	100%	100%	(1)
	Reseal Program Reynolds Street Drain		148,466 20,912	789,605 20,914	789,605 20,914	19% 100%	19% 100%	641,139
	Unsealed Roads Creek Crossing Upgrade Program		4,958	4,960	4,960	100%	100%	2
	Unsealed Roads Resheeting Program		108,755	750,004	750,004	15%	15%	641,249
	Wilsons Beach Rockwall		263,970	267,000	267,000	99%	99%	3,030
8642 F	Flagstaff Hill Roadworks		180,697	199,999	199,999	90%	90%	19,302
8644 A	Argyle Street Kerb and Channel		174,494	200,005	200,005	87%	87%	25,511
8645 T	Ted Cunningham Bridge Upgrade		15,960	22,836	22,836	70%	70%	6,876
	Chapman Street Carpark (Proserpine Admin)		959,848	1,050,538	1,050,538	91%	91%	90,690
	Roma Peak Road Floodways (QRA 90% WRC 10%)		21,021	-	-			(21,021)
	St Mary's School Parking (STIP funding)		77,824	114,000	114,000	68%	68%	36,176
	Bowen State High School Parking (STIP funding)		137,562	186,000	186,000	74% 95%	74% 95%	48,438
	Collinsville State High School Parking (STIP funding) Jasinique Drive Culvert Remedial Works		122,851 126,668	130,000 130,000	130,000 130,000	95% 97%	95% 97%	7,149 3,332
	Adina/Wambiri intersection repair		-	150,000	150,000	3770	3770	150,000
	TMR early works - Paluma Rd to Tropic Rd		113,412	750,000	750,000	15%	15%	636,588
Sub Total Roa			3,894,698	7,318,557	7,318,557	53%		3,423,859
3205 - Marine	e Based Asset							
	Wilson Beach Seawall Retifications		(15,618)	-	-			15,618
Sub Total Ma	arine Based Asset		(15,618)	-	-	0%	0%	15,618
3206 - Flood I	Damago							
Sub Total Flo			56,635,679	54,955,701	54,955,701	103%	103%	(3,774,754)
our rotarrio			20,000,010	3.,333,701	3 1,333,731	200/0	20070	(3)11 1,13 1,
3401 - Quarry	y Operations							
8790 C	Quarry Purchase of a Pugmill		100	400,000	400,000	0%	0%	399,900
Sub Total Qua	arry Operations		100	400,000	400,000	0%	0%	399,900
2504 14/ 1	4.011							
3501 - Works								
	Improving Peach Communities Pagion Wide WAO 17 10		(14 609)					14 609
7048 V	Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide - W4Q 17-19		(14,698)	- 383 396	- 383 396	1%	1%	
	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2)		4,296	- 383,396 -	- 383,396 -	1%	1%	379,100
7907 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190)	- 383,396 - -		1%	1%	379,100 19,190
7907 V 7908 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2)		4,296	- 383,396 - - 13,794		1% 183%	1% 183%	379,100
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329)	-	383,396 - -			379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428)
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222	- - 13,794	383,396 - - 13,794	183%	183%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428)
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790	- - 13,794 352,478	383,396 - - 13,794 352,478	183% 97%	183% 97%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912	- 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910	383,396 - - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910	183% 97% 81% 44% 100%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2)
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7915 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304	- 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7915 V 7916 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951	- 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7915 V 7916 V 7918 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438	383,396 - - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7918 V 7920 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1)
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7915 V 7916 V 7918 V 7920 V 7921 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118	383,396 - - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7918 V 7920 V 7921 V 7924 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87%	19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1)
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7918 V 7920 V 7921 V 7924 V 7936 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7916 V 7920 V 7921 V 7924 V 7936 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7916 V 7921 V 7921 V 7924 V 7936 V 7937 V 8062 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367)
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7916 V 7918 V 7920 V 7921 V 7924 V 7936 V 7937 V 8062 V 8784 V 8785 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide 19-21 W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853 487 150,636 186,360	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367) (1) (4,636) (360)
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7916 V 7918 V 7921 V 7921 V 7922 V 7924 V 7936 V 7937 V 8062 V 8784 V 8785 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide 19-21 W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853 487 150,636 186,360 5,171	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 103%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367) (1) (4,636) (360) 110,829
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7916 V 7918 V 7920 V 7921 V 7924 V 7937 V 8062 V 8784 V 8785 V 8786 V 8786 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide 19-21 W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground W4Q - Collinsville Tennis Court Upgrade W4Q - Lions Lookout & Carpark Upgrade - Shute Harbour		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853 487 150,636 186,360 5,171 6,791	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100% 4%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100% 100% 4%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367) (1) (4,636) (360) 110,829 (6,791)
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7916 V 7918 V 7921 V 7921 V 7922 V 7924 V 7936 V 7937 V 8062 V 8784 V 8785 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide 19-21 W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground W4Q - Collinsville Tennis Court Upgrade W4Q - Lions Lookout & Carpark Upgrade - Shute Harbour		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853 487 150,636 186,360 5,171	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 103%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100% 100% 4%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367) (1) (4,636) (360) 110,829
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7915 V 7916 V 7918 V 7921 V 7921 V 7922 V 7924 V 7936 V 7937 V 8062 V 8784 V 8785 V 8786 V 8786 V	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide 19-21 W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground W4Q - Collinsville Tennis Court Upgrade W4Q - Lions Lookout & Carpark Upgrade - Shute Harbour		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853 487 150,636 186,360 5,171 6,791	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100% 4%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100% 100% 4%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367) (1) (4,636) (360) 110,829 (6,791)
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7916 V 7918 V 7920 V 7921 V 7924 V 7924 V 7936 V 7937 V 8062 V 8784 V 8785 V 8786 V 8786 V 8841 V Sub Total Wo	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide 19-21 W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground W4Q - Collinsville Tennis Court Upgrade W4Q - Lions Lookout & Carpark Upgrade - Shute Harbour orks 4 Qld		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853 487 150,636 186,360 5,171 6,791 1,651,263	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000 - 2,679,208	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 100% 100% 4%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 100% 100% 100% 4%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367) (1) (4,636) (360) 110,829 (6,791) 1,027,945
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7916 V 7916 V 7918 V 7921 V 7921 V 7922 V 7924 V 7936 V 7937 V 8062 V 8784 V 8785 V 8786 V 8786 V 8781 V Sub Total Wo	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide 19-21 W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground W4Q - Collinsville Tennis Court Upgrade W4Q - Lions Lookout & Carpark Upgrade - Shute Harbour		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853 487 150,636 186,360 5,171 6,791	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100% 4%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100% 4%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367) (1) (4,636) (360) 110,829 (6,791)
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7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7915 V 7916 V 7916 V 7918 V 7921 V 7921 V 7924 V 7936 V 7937 V 8062 V 8784 V 8785 V 8786 V 8786 V 8786 V 8781 V Sub Total Wo 7302 - Refuse 8797 N Sub Total Ref	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide 19-21 W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground W4Q - Collinsville Tennis Court Upgrade W4Q - Lions Lookout & Carpark Upgrade - Shute Harbour Orks 4 Qld E Tips & Transfer Station Mt Coolon Waste Services Improvement Program fuse Tips & Transfer Station E Management Leachate and storm water management - Kelsey Creek		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853 487 150,636 186,360 5,171 6,791 1,651,263	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000	383,396 - 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000 - 2,679,208	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 100% 100% 4% 62%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100% 4%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367) (1) (4,636) (360) 110,829 (6,791) 1,027,945 20,740 20,740
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7915 V 7916 V 7918 V 7921 V 7921 V 7922 V 7924 V 7936 V 7937 V 8062 V 8784 V 8785 V 8786 V 8786 V 8781 V Sub Total Wo 7302 - Refuse 8797 N Sub Total Ref	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide 19-21 W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground W4Q - Collinsville Tennis Court Upgrade W4Q - Lions Lookout & Carpark Upgrade - Shute Harbour Orks 4 QId Tips & Transfer Station Mt Coolon Waste Services Improvement Program Fuse Tips & Transfer Station Mt Coolon Waste Services Improvement Program Fuse Tips & Transfer Station The Management Leachate and storm water management - Kelsey Creek Leachate and storm water management - Bowen		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853 487 150,636 186,360 5,171 6,791 1,651,263 167,360 185,393 13,754	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000 2,679,208 188,100 188,100	383,396 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000 - 2,679,208 188,100 189,032 93,450	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 4% 62% 89% 89% 89%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 100% 100% 44% 62% 89% 89%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367) (1) (4,636) (360) 110,829 (6,791) 1,027,945 20,740 20,740 3,639 79,696
7907 V 7908 V 7911 V 7912 V 7913 V 7914 V 7915 V 7916 V 7918 V 7921 V 7921 V 7921 V 7924 V 7936 V 7937 V 8062 V 8784 V 8785 V 8786 V 8784 V 8786 V 8781 V 8786 V 8787 N Sub Total Wo 7302 - Refuse 8797 N Sub Total Ref	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2) W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920 W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920 W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920 W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013 W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920 W4Q - Pioneer Park Stage 3 - CW 1920 W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920 W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920 W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920 W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920 W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920 W4Q - Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide 19-21 W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground W4Q - Collinsville Tennis Court Upgrade W4Q - Lions Lookout & Carpark Upgrade - Shute Harbour Orks 4 Qld E Tips & Transfer Station Mt Coolon Waste Services Improvement Program fuse Tips & Transfer Station E Management Leachate and storm water management - Kelsey Creek		4,296 (19,190) (1,329) 25,222 341,790 52,931 163,694 28,912 213,304 63,951 86,556 3,361 41,728 127,737 102,701 80,853 487 150,636 186,360 5,171 6,791 1,651,263	13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000 2,679,208	383,396 13,794 352,478 65,000 371,334 28,910 278,858 349,422 91,438 3,360 48,118 137,426 102,702 4,486 486 146,000 186,000 116,000 - 2,679,208 188,100 188,100	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100% 4% 62% 89% 89%	183% 97% 81% 44% 100% 76% 18% 95% 100% 87% 93% 100% 1802% 100% 100% 4% 62% 89% 89% 89%	379,100 19,190 1,329 (11,428) 10,688 12,069 207,640 (2) 65,554 285,471 4,882 (1) 6,390 9,689 1 (76,367) (1) (4,636) (360) 110,829 (6,791) 1,027,945

		a.	d.	e.	(a./d.)	a./e.	e a
				Total Annual	% YTDAct	% YTD Act	Remainin
Job	Description	Actuals to Period	Budget to Period	Current Budget			
	s & Gardens						
	Airlie Foreshore Revitalisation Project C/W 17-18 + NDRRA 20	(374,160)	-	-	600/	600/	374,160
	Lake Proserpine Recreation Hub - Stage 1 - C/W 18-19 Beautifying Bowen - C/W 18-19	942,762 (225,855)	1,366,270 12,910	1,366,270 12,910	69% -1749%	69% -1749%	423,508 238,76
	Assets Renewal Parks and Gardens	20,063	126,785	126,785	16%	16%	106,72
	Continuation of Pedestrian Path Lighting Airlie Foreshore	3,165	116,701	116,701	3%	3%	113,530
	LRCI - Cannonvale Skate Bowl Upgrade	1,304	-	-			(1,304
Sub Total P	arks & Gardens	367,280	1,622,666	1,622,666	23%	23%	1,255,380
7402 - Cem	eteries						
8634	New Bowen Cemetery Columbarium Wall	32,566	30,000	30,000	109%	109%	(2,566
Sub Total C	Cemeteries Cemeteries	32,566	30,000	30,000	109%	109%	(2,566
	Total Infrastructure Services	74,880,400	81,697,038	81,697,038	92%	92%	4,721,862
40000 - C	Corporate Services						
40000 - C	or porate Services						
4206 - Insu		10.000					
	Insurance - Bowen Municipal Band Hall - CW 1920	(3,886)	-	-	1000/	1000/	3,880
	Insurance - Bowen Reservoir- CW 1920 Insurance - Collinsville Council Depot - CW 1920	945 33,683	944 11,114	944 11,114	100% 303%	100% 303%	(1 (22,569
	Insurance - Collinsville Reservoir High Level	18,544	169,826	169,826	11%	11%	151,282
	Insurance - Proserpine Sewerage and Water - CW 1920	696	696	696	100%	100%	(
7902	Insurance - Scottville Oval - CW 1920	(3,357)	-	-			3,35
7960	Insurance (Operational) - Bowen Basketball Courts - Demolish	27,363	70,000	70,000	39%	39%	42,637
Sub Total In	nsurance	73,988	252,580	252,580	29%	29%	178,592
4204 1 6							
	Services/GIS/Records Administration Whitsunday Regional Council - ERP Replacement Project - C/W	(147,011)	(66,096)	(66,096)	222%	222%	80,91
	CCTV Cannonvale Beach & Airlie Boardwalk Safer Communities 1	319,911	319,912	319,912	100%	100%	80,91
	Software Implementation (Meetings Solutions)	35,000	50,000	50,000	70%	70%	15,000
	ECM 4.03 Upgrade	23,400	23,398	23,398	100%	100%	(2
8619	Tech 1 ERP Annual Software Upgrade - Version 2020B	-	4,998	4,998			4,998
8620	Technology One - ERP Project Phase 1a	212,191	420,288	420,288	50%	50%	208,097
	Website Upgrade & Content Management System	56,802	100,000	100,000	57%	57%	43,198
	CCTV, Radio links, Video conferencing and Wireless Access nfo Services/GIS/Records Administration	131,721 632,014	135,082 987,582	135,082 987,582	98% 64%	98% 64%	3,361 355,568
		,.	,	,,,,,,			
4304 - IT Se	Authority (Civica) 7.1 Upgrade 20200417091425	329,104	368,966	368,966	89%	89%	39,862
	Website subsite - Shute Harbour	-	15,000	15,000	0370	0370	15,000
8795	Website subsites Proserpine Entertainment Centre	-	15,000	15,000			15,000
8796	Mt Devlin Communications Tower Replacement	-	103,000	103,000			103,000
	WHS System	-	10,000	10,000			10,000
Sub Total I	T Services	329,104	511,966	511,966	64%	64%	182,862
	t Management						
	Plant Purchases Plant trailers - NEW	1,186,191	1,430,516 25,500	1,430,516 25,500	83%	83%	244,325 25,500
	leet Management	1,186,191	1,456,016	1,456,016	81%	81%	-
440F Duois	Anulus O Facilities						
•	Proserpine Entertainment Centre - Building Works in addition	6,831,443	8,154,282	8,154,282	84%	84%	1,322,839
	Proserpine Entertainment Centre - Roof/Air Conditioner Platf	(19,128)	-	-	, 0	2.,0	19,128
	Flagstaff Redevelopment (Grant + Insurance) - C/W 18-19	1,175,500	1,435,848	1,435,848	82%	82%	260,348
5640	Proserpine Administration Building Replacement - Stage 1 - C	3,545,479	3,548,742	3,548,742	100%	100%	3,263
5642	Cannonvale/Proserpine Depot Beach Pit/Wash down bay	3,220	-	-			(3,220
8607	5	22,255	35,000	35,000	64%	64%	12,745
	Bowen Aerodrome Work Camp Dwelling - Superstructure Renewal	3,623	5,336	5,336	68%	68%	1,713
8609 8610	·	113,791	119,000	119,000	96%	96%	5,209
	Cannonvale Foreshore Hall - New Playground Cannonvale Foreshore Hall - Roof Renewal	30,421 51,759	30,421 51,759	30,421 51,759	100% 100%	100% 100%	
	Collinsville Youth Coalition - Amenities Renewal	102,221	98,999	98,999	103%	103%	(3,222
	Demolish 58-60 Horseshoe Bay Road Residences	57,040	-	-	_55/6	_5576	(57,040
	Les Stagg Oval - Grandstand Renewal	139,662	70,000	70,000	200%	200%	(69,662
	Proserpine Water & Sewer Admin Reroof	55,123	55,121	55,121	100%	100%	(2
8649	Emergent Works - Proserpine Anglicare Respite Centre -	38,996	41,950	41,950	93%	93%	2,95
	21 Station Street	38,288	35,000	35,000	109%	109%	(3,288
	Merinda Herb Murray Park - New Amenities Building	2,155	-	-			(2,155
	Denison Park - Bowen Seagulls Sports Park	20,405	150,000	150,000	14%	14%	129,595
Sub Total P	Property & Facilities	12,212,252	13,831,458	13,831,458	88%	88%	1,619,206

		a.	d.	e.	(a./d.)	a./e.	e a.
				T-4-1 A	0/ VTD 4 -4	0/)/TD 4 -4	D 1 1
Job	Description	Actuals to Period	Budget to Period	Total Annual Current Budget		% YTD Act	Remaining Bud \$
300	Description	Actuals to Periou	Buuget to Periou	Current Dauget	to TIDDuu	to Ailli buu	Duu y
	Total Corporate Services	14,433,550	17,039,602	17,039,602	85%	85%	2,606,052
	Total corporate services	14,433,330	17,033,002	17,033,002	03/0	0370	2,000,032
60000 - Community Services							
5201 - Natural Resource Management							
8846 NQ Dry Tropics - Purchase of Vehi	cle Weed Washdown Facility	14,524	-	-			(14,524)
Sub Total Natural Resource Management		14,524	-	-	0%	0%	(14,524)
5302 - Parking Management							
7821 Installation of Pay & Display Parki	ng Machines - Airlie Bech	102,563	130,570	130,570	79%	79%	28,007
Sub Total Parking Management		102,563	130,570	130,570	79%	79%	28,007
5304 - Environmental Health							
8571 Litter & Illegal Dumping Progam -	Hot Spot Program	63,921	67,320	67,320	95%	95%	3,399
Sub Total Environmental Health		63,921	67,320	67,320	95%	95%	3,399
5402 - Libraries		1 105	1.406	1 106	1000/	1000/	
7436 Library - Construction of Pop-Up I	ibrary - C/W 18-19	1,426	1,426	1,426	100%	100%	1
Sub Total Libraries		1,426	1,426	1,426	100%	100%	1
5409 - Caravan Parks							
8604 Wangaratta Caravan Park entrand	e ungrade	29,825	82,942	82,942	36%	36%	53,117
8605 Wangaratta Caravan Park Swimm		159,170	86,179	86,179	185%	185%	(72,991)
Sub Total Caravan Parks	ing Poor Terurbishment	188,995	169,121	169,121	112%	112%	(19,874)
Sub Total Caravan Farks		100,555	103,121	103,121	112/0	112/0	(13,074)
7403 - Pools, Lagoons & Enclosures							
8600 Bowen Aquatic Facility - town poo	 ol amenity upgrade	45,133	51,604	51,604	87%	87%	6,471
8601 Bowen Water Park renewal		186	85	85	219%	219%	(101)
8602 Collinsville Aquatic Facility - town	pool amenity and kiosk	29,840	15,242	15,242	196%	196%	(14,598)
8603 Proserpine Aquatic Facility - resid		43,277	47,274	47,274	92%	92%	3,997
8787 Construction of new Collinsville W		4,742	150,000	150,000	3%	3%	145,258
Sub Total Pools, Lagoons & Enclosures		123,178	264,205	264,205	47%		141,027
	Total Community Services	494,606	632,642	632,642	78%	78%	138,036
Grand T	otal for Period ending 30 June 2021	90,326,730	99,833,740	99,833,740	90%	90%	7,412,234
Granu i	Star for Ferroa Chaing 30 June 2021	30,320,730	33,033,740	33,033,140	30/0	30/0	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

Percentage Actuals v YTD Budget	90.48%
Percentage YTD Actuals v Annual Curro	90.48%

13. Corporate Services

13.6 CORPORATE SERVICES MONTHLY REPORT - JUNE 2021

AUTHOR: Jason Bradshaw – Director Corporate Services

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Corporate Services Monthly Report for June 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

To provide an overview the Corporate Services Directorate for the month of June 2021. The Directorate's purpose is to lead innovation and organisational change in information technology, information management, asset management, project management and procurement to improve organisational outcomes. It seeks to improve Council's organisational capability to augment resilience to future business disruption and increase productivity whilst demonstrating empathy where required.

PURPOSE

To provide an overview the Corporate Services Directorate for the month of June 2021.

BACKGROUND

The Corporate Services Directorate has a vision to positively contribute to a prosperous, liveable, and sustainable Whitsundays.

The Directorate's vision is delivered by bringing together the functions of managing Assets, Procurement, Fleet, Property and Facilities, Project Management, Information Technology, Information Management, Rates and Finance, Strategic Finance, Governance and Administration.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

This report is provided to support enhanced transparency and accountability in accordance with the local government principles outlined in the Local Government Act 2009.

ANALYSIS

The month of June is without doubt the busiest for the year, with budget and financial year end deadlines and the focus on completing projects and capex for the year. This added activity means that all areas of the organisation, again are requiring support and assistance to complete budget or year-end activities. The budget was adopted on the 28 June and provides the platform for resourcing the year ahead. Importantly this year, we also adopted a new Corporate Plan for the five -year horizon and a new annual Operational Plan to guide the activities for the upcoming financial year. These plans were in new format that has been simplified and framed to provide a linkage for all staff to see how their day-to-day efforts fit into the operations of Council.

Regional Council

Procurement saw the attention focussed on new policies to simplify the procurement practices while securing the compliance necessary to meet our ongoing strict legislative obligations. The extension of this work will roll into more training for staff and increased engagement with suppliers on how to better work with Council in delivering outcomes. While the fleet procurement was substantially completed for the year, the delay in supply for plant and equipment will see significant deliveries made into the first half of the next financial year and possibly closer to the end of the calendar year. The property team has been closing out the planned capital expenditure for the year and planning for the new year activity and scheduling resources to ensure ongoing timely completion of building maintenance services.

Governance has completed the transition to the new Manager, with many thanks to Norm Garsden who has provided a steady hand in developing the function over the last 15 months. Policy reviews, delegations and investigations have been the focus for closing out the activities of the year along with revisiting the focus for risk management and embedding it into the functions of Council and the way we work. There remains a continuous improvement focus in working across Council to strengthen the practices that support improved performance and compliance within the legislative obligations. Internal and external Audit also conducted onsite visits.

ICT was focussed for the month internally on developing and reviewing policies and plans to ensure the foundations remain strong for security and information management in the face of changing technologies and cyber threats. ICT project delivery remains focussed on outcomes with projects concluded by the end of June deadlines and go-live dates achieved across changes to the business practices of Council.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Alignment to Corporate Plan

Outcome 1.1: Our leadership engages with the community and provides open, accountable, and transparent local government.

Alignment to Operational Plan

Strategy 1.1.1: Provide sound, competent leadership as to maximise the organisation's operational performance, productivity, and efficiency.

Financial Implications

Managed within existing budget allocations as amended.

Risk Management Implications

Regular reporting on the Department's progress and achievements ensures accountability and fosters a positive culture, whilst managing identified corporate risks.

CONSULTATION

Peter Shuttlewood - Executive Manager of Procurement & Assets
Melanie Humphries - Team Leader Operational Accounting
Patricia Jago - Rates Coordinator
Libby Humphrey - Assets and Project Management Coordinator
Scott Wilkinson - Information Technology Manager
James Ngoroyemoto - Manager Governance & Administration
Stephen Fernando - Chief Financial Officer/Manager Financial Services



DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

No action is to be taken as this is an information only report.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Corporate Services Monthly Report – June 2021.





CORPORATE SERVICES

Information Technology
Information Management
Strategic Finance
Project and Asset Management
Procurement
Property & Facilities
Fleet Management
Governance

Monthly Report | June 2021

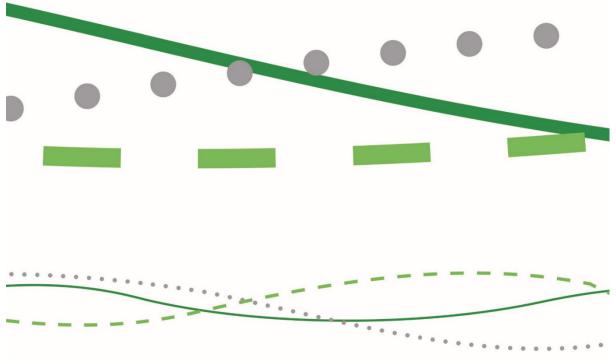


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Directors Report

The month of June 2021 continues to see the department actively supporting the organisation with the focus on completing the budget process and adoption of the budget by the end of June.

The month of June is without doubt the busiest for the year, with budget and financial year end deadlines and the focus on completing projects and capex for the year. This added activity means that all areas of the organisation, again are requiring support and assistance to complete budget or year-end activities. The budget was adopted on the 28 June and provides the platform for resourcing the year ahead. Importantly this year, we also adopted a new Corporate Plan for the five -year horizon and a new annual Operational Plan to guide the activities for the upcoming financial year. These plans were in new format that has been simplified and framed to provide a linkage for all staff to see how their day-to-day efforts fit into the operations of Council.

Procurement saw the attention focussed on new policies to simplify the procurement practices while securing the compliance necessary to meet our ongoing strict legislative obligations. The extension of this work will roll into more training for staff and increased engagement with suppliers on how to better work with Council in delivering outcomes. While the fleet procurement was substantially completed for the year, the delay in supply for plant and equipment will see significant deliveries made into the first half of the next financial year and possibly closer to the end of the calendar year. The property team has been closing out the planned capital expenditure for the year and planning for the new year activity and scheduling resources to ensure ongoing timely completion of building maintenance services.

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ICT was focussed for the month internally on developing and reviewing policies and plans to ensure the foundations remain strong for security and information management in the face of changing technologies and cyber threats. ICT project delivery remains focussed on outcomes with projects concluded by the end of June deadlines and go-live dates achieved across changes to the business practices of Council.

Otherwise, the department continues to operate as business support to the service delivery areas of Council seeking to ensure limited bureaucracy and more consistency in how we achieve outcomes.

The Department continues to work towards delivering better solutions to ensure efficient and effective support to the operational and service delivery departments of Council.

Jason Bradshaw

Director Corporate Services

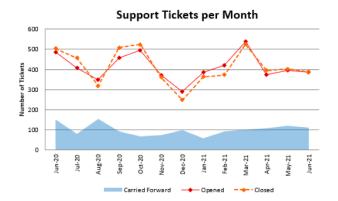
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Information Technology

Support Tickets



385 support requests for the month of June 2021, with 389 resolved.

A total of 110 support tickets remains open from the previous months.

Top 10 Support Categories Opened									
CATEGORY	JUN	MAY	APR						
CCTV Network	11	13	10	1					
CCTV Requests	8	11	12	1					
Computer/Laptop/Tablet	23	19	22	1					
Computer Monitors	8	9	3	1					
Parking Meter Alarms	3	2	6	1					
Network Performance	11	5	7	1					
Printer/Scanner	13	14	18	1					
Security/ Access	26	26	30						
Telstra Network Notifications	0	9	0						
Telephones - Desk/Soft Phones	11	17	10	1					
Telephones - Mobile	7	19	6	1					
Video Conferencing	8	8	3						
Applications - Adobe	9	19	18	1					
Applications - Amazon Workspaces	17	16	12	1					
Applications - Assestic	1	3	0	1					
Applications - Authority	46	74	25	1					
Applications - DUO 2FA	1	5	1	•					
Applications - ECM	22	17	20	1					
Applications - Email	32	43	13	1					
Applications - OneCouncil	28	15	20	1					
Applications - Reflect	3	2	4	1					
Applications - Sharepoint, Office, One Drive	20	9	46	1					
Applications - Website	3	1	1	1					
Applications - Other	35	27	27	1					
Other	39	14	61	1					

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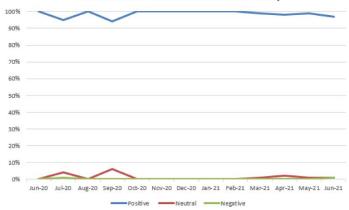


ICT Service Level Targets Achieved



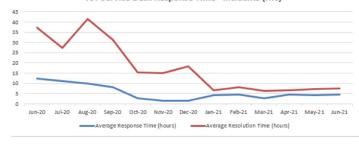
SLA's 90%, with tickets resolved in first response 86%.





71 respondents for June 21 Survey. 97% satisfaction rate.

ICT Service Desk Response Time - Incidents (Hrs)



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Innovation Grants

NQ Energy and Telecommunications Grant

- Under the above grants program Council supported NBN Co with a submission that was awarded for \$1m to replace NBN Fixed Wireless services with the NBN Fibre to the Premises (FTTP) technology for circa 207 residential and business premises in Bowen.
- Under the above grants program Council supported Telstra with a submission that was awarded for \$677k to design, construct and install a mobile signal repeater at Duck Creek, 14km outside Bowen.

Regional Connectivity Program

• Under the above program Council supported Telstra who have been awarded \$1.65m for Mt Coolon mobile tower upgrades, that will deliver 4G services.

Project Activities

Note: Information Technology run multiple projects at any given point in time. This report details key projects only.

Strategic Initiatives								
Project	Update due	Status: Overall	Start Date	Baseline Due Date	Due Date	% Complete	External Progress Comments	
SP4.8 - Provide an encompassing Human Resources Management system (Application Roadmap)		•	12/07/21	31/05/22	31/05/22	0%	Progress in June 2021: - Project planning completed and approved by the ICT Steering Committee.	
Board papers		•	01/04/20	30/08/20	31/08/21	75%	Progress in June 2021: - Met with vendor and discussed technical issues - browser-based issues / refresh. Now to complete tests.	
SP4.5 - Implement a Supply Chain (Sourcing) system. Open Windows. Procurements and Contract Management Solution		•				0%	Progress in June 2021: - Discussions held with Stakeholder Department towards getting a resource for this project to proceed.	
W4Q Movie Screen CW1920			01/07/20	30/06/21	30/09/21	40%	Progress in June 2021: - Funding exchanion approved to 30/9/21 for this project - Council rejected recommendation of evaluation panel and went with purchase of screen in pod Community consultation completed and feedback provided Scoping of required electrical works commenced, awaiting copy of report form electricain Historical images for container skin sourced from Proserpine Museum. Communities to select plasired images and - arrange skin Still awaiting copy of Form 15 (building permit from supole)r.	

						Tact	ical Initiatives
Project	Update due	Status: Overall	Start Date	Baseline Due Date	Due Date	% Complete	External Progress Comments
WRC NADI (Network Architecture Design Improvements)		•	04/05/20	31/05/21	31/08/21	86%	Progress in June 2021: - Firewall work progressing, preparation for cutover, no date set Wireless LAN controller - testing scheduled for first week in July Project expenditure will reduce - stretched over 5 years.
Communication Towers Rationalisation (PART 1)		•	02/09/19	31/12/20	29/10/21	75%	Progress in June 2021: - Approval received to further investigate Woodwark location Affucuses - awaiting confirmation on equipment list before continuing with agreement Mit Lucss - awaiting confirmation on equipment list before continuing with agreement activities for purchase of equipment shelter commence 01/07/2021, shelter installation completed by 10/08/2021. This timeframe includes equipment shelter commence 01/07/2021, shelter installation completed by 10/08/2021. This timeframe includes cost impact) Blacks Road - no further progress Radio frequency electromagnetic emissions need to be determined for all Council-owned towers and appropriate signage and salley procedures put in place ASAP (particularly important for Proceptine Water Tower and Bowen Towers RPEINE information for these test encompletely. Evive purchased device for monitoring RPEINE exposure
Communication Towers Rationalisation - PART 2, Mt Devlin		•	29/03/21	31/08/21	31/08/21	0%	Progress in June 2021: Funding not approved, no progress.
WRC Website: Subsites			04/01/21	31/07/21	31/08/21	50%	Progress in June 2021: Climate hub went five, training completed Airport Site to go live early August, upload work continuing, Wireframes started Airport Site to go live early August, upload work continuing, Wireframes started Prosepine Enteriamment Centre (PEC): RFQ for ticketing and venue booking system has closed. Currently evaluation responses All Sites: Coogle search option finalised and scheduled for installation Quote received for additional costs for Airport and Shute Harbour sites, can be met from within budget - navigation and design changes.
Small Cell Site Proserpine Dam		•	01/08/19	30/09/20	31/08/21	50%	Progress in June 2021: - Meeting held with telecommunications provider, to finalise their issues raised. Environmental Plan and Master Plan final version provided to telecommunications provider. Draft version of Public Safety and Risk Management Plan also provided (still being negotated with land owner). - Arranjing meeting to finalise agreement between all parties.

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	Operational Initiatives									
Project	Update due	Status: Overall	Start Date	Baseline Due Date	Due Date	% Complete	External Progress Comments			
Authority: AR elnvoices Implementation		•	01/06/21	31/07/21	31/07/21	10%	Progress in June 2021: - Project progressed and is ready to go live first week in July.			
Authority: Rates capping		•	14/06/21	31/08/21	31/08/21	10%	Progress in June 2021: - Project planning underway, order sent to software vendor.			
New Site Services		•	01/06/21	30/06/21	02/08/21	90%	Progress in June 2021: - Rack Upgrade work almost completed, project sitting at 90%. Completed Roads and Drainage site, Cannonvale Library Site.			



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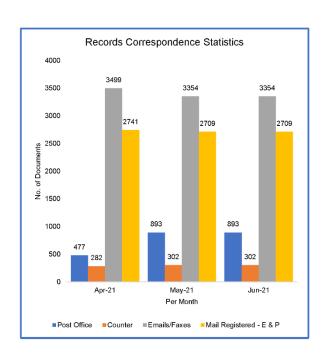


Information Management

AUDIT / COMPLIANCE REQ	UIREMENTS	
Type	Frequency	Qtr. 4
Sentencing and disposal	Quarterly	60%

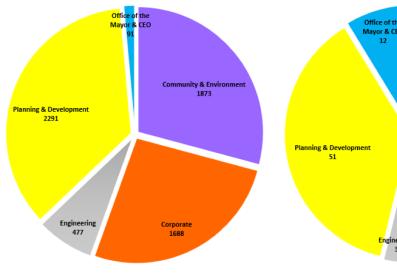
DOCUMENTATION / PUBLICATIONS REVIEW							
Type	Frequency	Qtr. 4					
WRC Information Stds	Annual	95% dev					
Physical Records Register	Quarterly	✓					
Process & Sys Training	Bi-annually	80% dev					
Enterprise Info Architect	Annual	50% dev					
Information Asset Register	Annual	50% dev					
IM Procedures	Annual	60% dev					
Bus Info Continuity Plan	Annual						
Road Register	Bi-annually	On hold					
Map layer data register	Quarterly	50% dev					

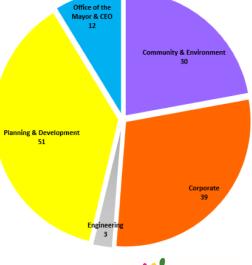
GIS ACTIVITIES	JUN	MAY	APR
Asset Data Mtce (Hrs)	82	103	103
SSA Changes (Hrs)	39	42	37
GIS requests (No.)	14	24	78
Map layers mtce (no.)	12	24	29
New layers approved (no.)	1	2	-
Training (staff attended)	6	28	2
GIS STATISTICS			
Total Mapping Layers		2112	
RECORDS ACTIVITIES			
Search & CCTV requests	39	40	41
Record Dept Tasks	42	44	54
Training (staff attended)	-	1	2
NAR adjustments	2113	933	842



Document Management Tasks Completed by Department (June)

Average Documents Registered per Person by Department (June)











Projects

Records System Review Project

This project aims to modernise the recordkeeping systems to improve usability and compliance across the organisation.

Review and recommendation

Investigation of available systems against Council's current applications architecture and functionality. A business requirements specification report has been reviewed by the ICT Governance committee and progressed to undertaking a proof of concept of the preferred solution. Proof of concept is complete with findings and recommendation to go to the January ICT Governance/Steering Committee. Approval provided to commence project.

Name and Address Data Improvement Project

This project aims to implement software that will improve the quality of customer and address data captured and maintained in Council's systems. It does this by forcing validation on addresses when they are entered, running processes to identify duplicate records, and facilitating merging, standardizing the method of data presentation, and adding addition checks to prevent duplicate data entry. This will improve customer experience as we will have better quality information available for communication and reduce administrative overhead as we will spend less time fixing incorrect address details.

NAR data formatting cleanse		
Data format cleanse	✓	27852 records fixed / 82075 total records
Audit data changes	65% complete	
NAR record duplication		
Identify no. of duplicate records	700 records	
Research duplicates and merge	642 unique records merged	
Delete records (no docs / ephemeral / infringement docs attached)	121 deleted	24600 records have no link in Authority, potentially half of these can be deleted if no significant documentation recorded in ECM

Physical Storage / Scanning	Jun-21	May-21	Apr-21	Mar-21	Feb-21	Jan-21	Dec-20	Nov-20
Boxes Scanned / Sentenced and Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boxes at Council	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257
Boxes at Remote Storage	1618	1618	1618	1618	1618	1618	1618	1618
Discs to review and register	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scanned files for registration	58,000 Prep files							
Plans scanned and registered	24	36	36	-	-	-	-	-

The Geographic Information Systems strategic review to drive organisational direction in spatial systems and information is near completion. The GIS team focus is developing a new spatial layer catalogue and completing the spatial representation of asset work orders and capital works projects for the end of the financial year.

The records team are focusing researching and merging duplicates customers in the ERP system and splitting and renaming digitised records and plans.

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Financial Services

Financial Reporting

Financial Reporting KPIs:

KPI	Status	Comment
Month-end process completed within 5 working days	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	Completed
Monthly Financial Statements presented at an Ordinary Meeting within 30 days from end of month	V	Ordinary Meeting of 23 June 2021
Quarterly Budget Review adopted at an Ordinary Meeting within 60 days of end of quarter		Not applicable

External auditors completed their second interim audit and no major issues have been reported. The auditors will be on-site late June for their final audit.

Planning for the year-end financial close has been completed. The financial systems (Technology One, Authority) will be shut down on the 1^{st} and 2^{nd} of July for the financial year roll-over.

It is planned to complete the draft annual financial statements for 2020-21 (July 20 to June 21) by the 23rd of July for presentation to the auditors and the Audit & Risk Committee at their meeting on the 27th.

Budgeting

2021-22 Budget

A Special Meeting to consider the budget for 2021-22 was held on the 28th of June. The 2021-2024 budget was unanimously adopted at that meeting.

Borrowings & Treasury Management

2020-21 saw no further borrowings. Approximately \$5 M of loans were repaid during the financial year. No additional borrowings are envisaged for 21-22 either. All non-operating cash is invested with the Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC).

Information requested for by the QTC, for the credit review, has been submitted.

Systems

No major changes to financial systems are planned until the financial year end process has been completed.

The set-up of the Rates System (Authority) in preparation for the issuance of the first Rates Notice for 21-22 is underway. This includes setting up the new Rating categories and switching on the caping process.

The preference indication letters/forms for Water Charges (Two- Part, Allocation tariffs) will be dispatched by Australia Post on Monday the 5th of July.

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Debtor Management

New Credit Applications

Name	Approved Limit
Liquid Force Marine - David Morris	\$8500
Precise Plumbing & Excavations	\$5000

Rates & Charges Debtors

Manth	2020/	21	2019/20	2018/19	
Month	Outstanding	%	Outstanding	%	Outstanding
June	3,966,010	7.06%	4,509,658	10%	3,844,767
May	4,524,316	10%	5,739,965	13%	5,151,143
April	5,566,736	11.74%	6,676,360	14%	6,368,476
March	7,696,368	16.23%	8,782,286	20%	8,297,513
February	30,185,445	68%	28,950,351	67%	14,745,314
January	46,515,003	95%	44,476,445	96%	44,828,908
December	3,974,938	9.29%	2,774,538	6%	3,905,999
November	4,909,318	10.39%	5,085,705	12%	4,692,691
October	6,205,134	14%	5,833,001	12%	5,798,615
September	9,841,158	20%	7,601,554	16%	7,791,985
August	40,432,288	83%	13,344,529	29%	9,778,676
July	3,440,135	8%	41,728,111	92%	43,825,116
Gross Revenue Budget	88,656,616		88,669,880		89,276,298

Note: The above amounts are net of rates credits.

The first set of overdue debts have been referred to Council's debt collection agency, R&R Australia (Pty) Ltd (R&R). Initial letters from R&R will be sent out to the ratepayers towards end June or early July.

General Debtors

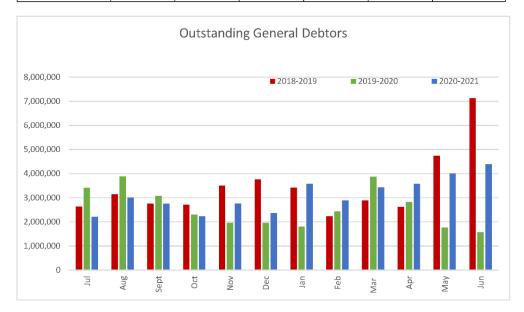
Month/Period	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	>90 Days	TOTAL			
2020/2021									
June 2021	3,117,893	307,329	45,360	10,457	904,325	4,385,364			
May 2021	2,092,903	184,511	825,634	-10,499	911,216	4,003,765			
April 2021	1,005,001	1,296,300	363,302	558	913,473	3,578,634			
March 2021	1,919,090	578,191	20	12,648	920,352	3,430,301			
February 2021	1,529,982	277,526	36,510	157,862	880,290	2,882,171			
January 2021	2,307,754	200,041	170,629	28,286	873,686	3,580,396			
December 2020	463,390	957,704	42,759	87,207	809,200	2,360,260			
November 2020	1,632,111	207,229	112,018	1,971	810,300	2,763,629			
October 2020	655,569	609,264	27,245	489,207	446,034	2,227,319			
September 2020	1,298,056	517,567	514,613	-13,088	435,297	2,752,445			
August 2020	1,814,612	590,500	160,936	262,467	175,909	3,004,424			
July 2020	1,046,675	696,390	268,234	18,326	178,000	2,207,625			
June 2019/20	912,558	370,906	79,621	40,848	169,202	1,573,135			

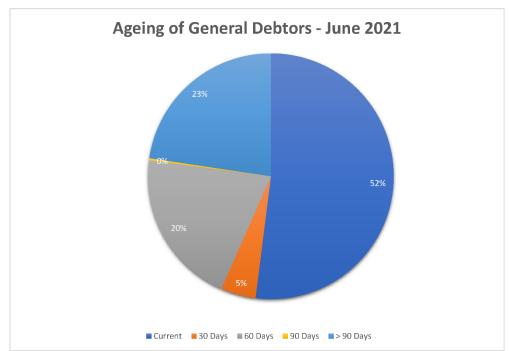
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June 2018/19	5,408,713	1,549,732	90,492	19,341	56,372	7,124,650
June 2017/18	4,825,162	549,066	63,996	5,154	158,649	5,602,027











Insurance

Insurance Claims	Pub. Liability & Professional Indemnity	Third Party Damages	Motor Vehicle	Property	Theft	Total
2020/2021 YTD						
June 2021	2	0	0	0	0	2
May 2021	0	3	0	2	0	5
April 2021	0	3	0	0	0	3
March 2021	2	6	0	0	0	8
February 2021	1	5	1	0	0	7
January 2021	0	1	0	0	0	1
December 2020	2	1	2	0	0	5
November 2020	2	1	1	1	0	5
October 2020	2	1	0	0	0	3
September 2020	1	0	1	0	0	2
August 2020	1	0	1	0	0	2
July 2020	1	2	1	1	0	5
2019/2020	12	30	25	8	0	75
2018/2019	18	36	19	7	0	80
2017/2018	19	0	71	13	1	104

Claims not Finalised – June 2021			
Public Liability	11		
Professional Indemnity	3		
Property	4		
Motor Vehicle	0		
Total	18		

Whitsunday Regional Council

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Asset Management

Asset Valuation

The upload of the revised asset values has been uploaded into the Asset Information Management System (AIMS).

Capitalisation

The capitalisation process for 20-21 has been completed and the auditors have not raised any concerns

Capital Project Delivery

As at end May 2021, capital delivery progress was as follows:

Value of Capital Delivered *	90,326,730
% of YTD Current Budget	90.5%

^{*} Actual expenditure excludes commitments.

Capital Budgeting

The capital budget for 2021-22 was adopted on the 28th of June, with a value of approximately \$97M.

Asset Management Improvement Program

The Asset Management Improvement Program is being formulated based on feedback received from three separate studies. The improvement program will focus on five key areas as follows:

- Governance
- Processes
- Data
- Staffing
- Technology

The program will identify multiple phases with a program of work for each phase.

A draft governance framework has been completed and is under review by the Director of Corporate Services. The revised Asset Management Policy will be presented to Council for adoption in early July.

The program for Phase 1A of the Asset Management Improvement Program, including responsibilities and timelines, is expected to be formalised during the first half of July 21.



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Procurement

Procurement Activity (Tenders and Significant Quotations) Corporate Services

Contract	Details	Туре	Status
Number			
500.2020.0089	Provision of Fleet Management Telemetric System	RFT	Currently being evaluated.
500.2015.0058	Refresh of Preferred Supplier Arrangement for Provision of Plant & Equipment Hire – With (Wet) and Without (Dry) Operator	RFT	Awarded on 26 th May 2021.
500.2021.0013	Supply and Delivery of One (1) x Motor Grader	RFQ	Currently being evaluated
500.2021.0023	Supply and Delivery of One (1) x Prime Mover and Water Tanker Trailer	RFQ	Awarded on 21 st June 2021.
500.2021.0031	Supply and Delivery of One (1) x Tractor with Reach Mower Attachment	RFT	Currently being evaluated
500.2021.0032	Design and Construct Deck at Airlie Beach Lagoon, including Installation of Ergon HV Conduit	RFT	Awarded on 30 th June 2021.
500.2021.0038	Supply and Delivery of Various Utility Motor Vehicles	RFT	Awarded in June 2021, awaiting delivery
500.2021.0041	W4Q – Aquatic Facilities Demolition and Construction Works	RFT	Awarded on 11 th June 2021.
500.2021.0045	Leases for Agistment – Collinsville	RFT	Currently being evaluated
500.2021.0054	Provision of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Maintenance Service	RFQ	Closed on 18 th June 2021 and currently being evaluated
500.2021.0062	Supply and Delivery of One (1) 4WD Wagon	RFQ	Awarded in June 2021, awaiting delivery
500.2021.0065	Herb Murray Park, Merinda – New Amenities	RFQ	Released on 25 th June 2021 and due to close on 23 rd July 2021.

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Community Services

Contract Number	Details	Туре	Status
500.2021.0017	Provision of Management Services for Proserpine Pool & Water Park	RFT	In draft – Short Term Contracts in place due to Termination of existing contracts.
500.2021.0018	Provision of Lifeguard Services for Airlie Beach Lagoon	RFT	In draft – Short Term Contracts in place due to Termination of existing contracts.
500.2021.0019	Provision of Water Maintenance Services for Airlie Beach Lagoon	RFT	In draft – Short Term Contracts in place due to Termination of existing contracts.
500.2021.0044	Refurbishment & Extension of Wilson Beach Swimming Enclosure	RFT	To be re-released early July 2021.
500.2021.0048	Short Term Provision of Management Services for Proserpine Pool and Lifeguard Services at Airlie Beach Lagoon	RFQ	Awarded on 31st May 2021
500.2021.0049	Short Term Provision of Water Maintenance Services at Airlie Beach Lagoon	RFQ	Awarded on 31st May 2021
500.2021.0056	Proserpine Entertainment Centre (PEC) - Ticketing Solution	RFQ	Closed on 17 th June 2021 and currently being evaluated
500.2021.0057	Proserpine Entertainment Centre (PEC) - Venue Booking	RFQ	Closed on 17 th June 2021 and currently being evaluated
500.2021.0067	EarthCheck's Sustainable Destination Certification	RFQ	Awarded on 24 th June 2021.

Infrastructure Services

Contract Number	Details	Туре	Status
500.2021.0001	Provision of Waste and Recyclables Collection Services	RFT	Awarded on 26 th May 2021.
500.2021.0009	Waste Facility Operation Services for Cannonvale Transfer Station	RFT	Awarded on 26 th May 2021.
500.2021.0010	Design and Construction of Ted Cunningham Bridge	RFT	Awarded on 30 th June 2021.
500.2021.0011	Green Waste and Mattress Processing at Council's Waste Facilities	RFT	In draft
500.2021.0027	Stormwater Network CCTV Survey and Condition Assessment	RFT	Currently being evaluated.
500.2021.0028	Design and Construct of Cannon Valley Water Reservoir	RFT	Currently being evaluated.
500.2021.0029	Provision of Maintenance Services for Dingo Beach, Hydeaway Bay & Lake Proserpine	RFT	Cancelled on 17 th June 2021 due to tender submissions being significantly higher than the operational budget; therefore, majority of this service will now be conducted internally.
500.2021.0035	Supply and Delivery of Pugmill for Foxdale Quarry	RFT	Awarded on 9 th June 2021.
500.2021.0040	Design and Construct of Collinsville Water Park	RFT	Awarded on 30 th June 2021.

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Contract Number	Details	Туре	Status
500.2021.0042	W4Q – Henry Darwen Park, Stage 2	RFQ	Awarded on 27th May 2021.
500.2021.0043	W4Q – Tennis Court Upgrade, Collinsville Showgrounds	RFQ	Awarded on 17 th June 2021.
500.2021.0047	LRCI – Demolition, Design & Construct New Skate Bowl – Cannonvale Foreshore Park	RFT	Currently being evaluated.
500.2021.0050	Provision of Project Management Services for Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangement	RFQ	Awarded on 30 th June 2021
500.2021.0051	Landfill Development Planning – Bowen and Kelsey Creek Landfill	RFQ	Awarded on 27 th May 2021
500.2021.0052	W4Q – Cannonvale Lakes – Stage 3	RFQ	Awarded on 15 th June 2021
500.2021.0053	RMPC Asphalt Repairs – Southern Region	RFQ	Awarded on 28 th May 2021
500.2021.0055	Provision of Maintenance Services for Bowen Water Park	RFQ	Released on 9 th June 2021 and due to close on 1 st July 2021
500.2021.0059	W4Q - Bowen Water Park Softfall Refurbishment	RFQ	Released on 9 th June 2021 and due to close on 1 st July 2021.
500.2021.0063	Disaster Management Business Continuity Planning Project	RFQ	Awarded on 16 th June 2021.
Disaster Recover	ry		
500.2021.0066	DRFA – Stormwater Pipe Replacement – Golf Views Court, Cannonvale	RFQ	Released on 29th June 2021 and due to close on 20th July 2021.

Office of the Mayor & CEO

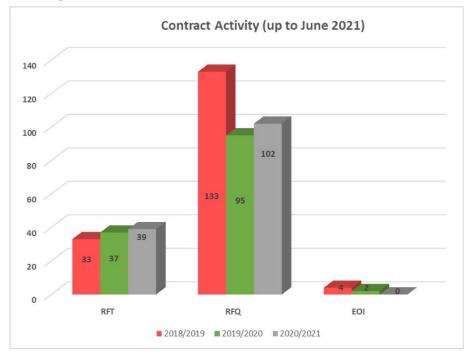
Contract Number	Details	Туре	Status
500.2021.0030	Shute Harbour Marine Facility - Pontoon Berthing/Ticketing and Tourism Operators	RFT	Council resolved on 30 th June 2021 to authorise the CEO to enter into negotiations and execute part of land leases.
500.2021.0034	Implementation of an Integrated Management System	RFT	Currently being evaluated.
500.2021.0039	Whitsunday Coast Airport Freight Hub Pre-Feasibility	RFQ	Awarded on 7 th May 2021.
500.2021.0046	Provision for Caretaker Services for Lake Proserpine	RFT	Awarded on 30th June 2021.
500.2021.0058	Provision of Pontoon Berthing Management for Shute Harbour	RFT	Closed on 29 th June 2021 and no responses received.
500.2021.0060	Provision of Fuel Facility Management Services for Shute Harbour	RFT	Closed on 29 th June 2021 and no responses received.
500.2021.0061	Supply of Corporate Uniforms	RFQ	Closed on 18 th June 2021 and currently being evaluated.

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Contract Activity







Property & Facilities

Covid19 Works for Queensland Projects

Consultation meetings have been held with asset owners and stakeholders to coordinate work packages. During the month of June 2021, the following Covid19 Works for Queensland Projects have progressed:

Project	Status	% Complete
Wangaratta Caravan Park Pool Refurbishment	Construction	90%
Proserpine Aquatic Facility Residence Demo & Kiosk Renewal	Construction	10%
Bowen Aquatic Facility Town Pool Amenity Upgrade Stage 1 &	Construction	10%
Cannonvale Depot Office Roof Replacement	Construction	100%
Les Stagg Oval Grandstand Renewal	Construction	75%
Collinsville Youth Coalition Amenities Renewal	Construction	90%
Bowen Water Park Renewal	Tender	25%
Cannonvale Foreshore Hall Roof Renewal (PCYC)	Construction	100%
Cannonvale Foreshore Hall New Playground (PCYC)	Construction	100%
Proserpine Water & Sewer Admin Roof Renewal	Construction	100%
Bowen Aerodrome Sewerage Treatment Renewal	Construction	100%
Collinsville Pool Amenity & Kiosk Upgrade	Construction	10%
Bowen Aerodrome Work Camp Dwelling Super Structure Renewal	Construction	10%

Capital Works

During the month of June 2021, the following Capital Works Projects have progressed:

Project	Status	% Complete
Demolish 58 & 60 Horseshoe Bay Road Residences	Construction	10%
Demolish 21 Station Street Residence	Construction	100%
Demolish Collinsville Depot Workers Quarters	Construction	100%
Demolish Bowen Basketball Clubhouse	Construction	100%

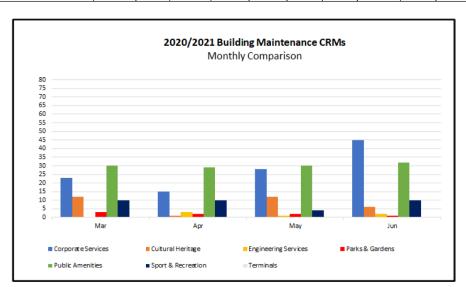






Operational

Building Maintenance CRMs	YTD	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Monthly Trend
Corporate Services										
CRM Received	394	36	28	34	34	23	15	28	45	^
CRM Completed	325	29	22	31	27	22	13	17	37	^
Cultural Heritage										
CRM Received	117	8	10	19	14	12	1	12	6	+
CRM Completed	86	6	6	14	10	11	0	7	6	4
Engineering Services										
CRM Received	19	3	1	2	0	0	3	1	2	1
CRM Completed	14	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	↑
Parks & Gardens										
CRM Received	10	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	4
CRM Completed	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	-
Public Amenities										
CRM Received	448	51	42	47	40	30	29	30	32	1
CRM Completed	416	47	37	44	38	28	27	24	31	↑
Sport & Recreation										
CRM Received	96	7	3	4	11	10	10	4	10	↑
CRM Completed	71	7	3	4	9	8	3	2	4	1
Terminals										
CRM Received	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
CRM Completed	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Total CRMs - Building Maintenance										
CRM Received	1087	106	84	106	99	79	61	77	96	^
CRM Completed	914	93	69	95	85	72	35	51	82	↑



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Lease Update

During the month of June 2021, Council discussions continued with the Collinsville Pony Club and the Collinsville Rodeo Association regarding the execution of their leases. Discussions are still occurring with each party to finalise the terms of the agreements between the two land users to allow for the safe utilisation of the land.

The evaluation of the responses received in response to the invitation to tender for the Leases for Agistment. Once tenders are awarded, lease negotiations will commence to allow for appropriate tenure over Council owned land in Collinsville.

During June Council finalised negotiations regarding the use of Pontoon Berthing Ticketing & Tourism Operators. Once the responses are ratified by Council, leases will be negotiated and executed to allow for appropriate tenure of the facility of both the wet (pontoons) and dry (terminal) areas.

Lease in action	Under Negotiation	Out for execution	Lease awaiting lodgment	Due to expire in 6 months	Comments
Bowen Seagulls Rugby League	•				Draft lease under discussion with Council and the Bowen Seagulls Legal Advisor
Proserpine Rugby League Football Club		•			Surveyor has been engaged to draft lease plan to incorporate the Oval.
Collinsville Pony Club		•			Final Lease issued
Collinsville Rodeo Association		•			Draft Lease issued
Collinsville Community Association		•			Draft lease issued to Lessee.
Molongle Creek Boat Club			•		Documents have been lodged with DNRME for registration against the title.

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Bowen and District Motoring Enthusiasts				•	Club has been contacted to confirm their lease renewal
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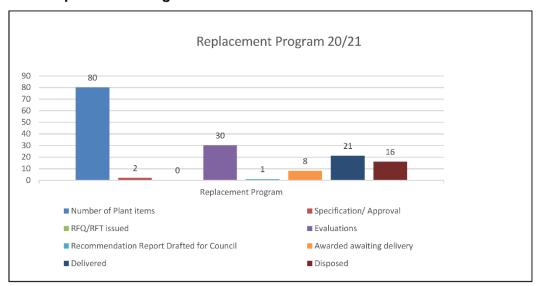
Whitsunday Regional Council

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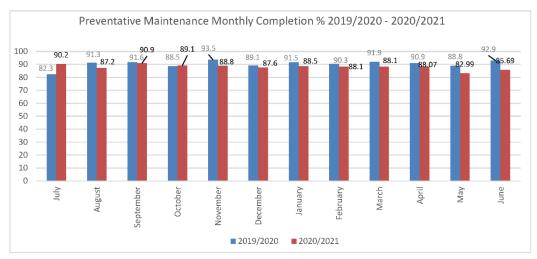


Fleet Management

Fleet Replacement Program



Preventative Maintenance









Governance & Administration

Governance

Norm Garsden retired and finished working for Council on 30 June 2021, his positive contributions in the Corporate Governance environment were noted as he handed the button to incoming Manager Governance and Administration (James Ngoroyemoto).

Legal Services

Council's outsourced legal services arrangement with McKays NQ will conclude on 1 September 2021. Council intends to move to a panel arrangement to better service Council's needs. A Legal Services Protocol is being prepared to ensure Council receives the best value for money and level of service.

Policies Review

A review of the current corporate policy register has been undertaken; it was found that the Policy Framework is not being applied consistently across the organisation. Highlighting limited commitment to policy review and process guidance and poor policy implementation process. A policies priority list has been created to ensure all policies identified as overdue and those policies due to expire by the end of the 2021 calendar year are reviewed and brought to Council for adoption. In conjunction the Governance team will also be reviewing the Policy Framework and developing a Policy development procedure to provide the tools and guidance for staff in policy development

Legislative Compliance Review

Council undertook the statutory legislative compliance review and presented the findings to the Audit and Risk Committee. The review focused on statutory requirements for Policies, processes and other matters, Planning, financial management and accountability, Website publication and Keeping registers and records. The review validated all the planning, financial management and accountability statutory requirements. However, some of Council's compliance requirements under the Local Government for policies and other records management require attention are currently under review and will be reported to the August Ordinary Council Meeting.

Insurance

As part of this year's review changes to policies and deductibles were contemplated with a view to keep premium rises to a minimum. The Insurance branch consulted with relevant officers to compile information requested by LGM assets for the Property Protection (ISR) insurance. This information was then provided for the Insurer to assess Council's risk profile which was used as a basis for Council's insurance premium for 2021-2022 financial year. The annual insurance review has been completed, and insurance policies have been signed off by the Chief Executive Officer.

Due to capitalised completed projects over the year (Proserpine Administration Building \$12,592,624; Whitsunday Coast Airport \$22,308,348). The value for the declared property schedule for insurance increased from \$332,091,945 to \$355,570.071 an increase of 7.07%. After discussions and review with the asset custodians on which assets and at what level their assets need to be insured, the value for the declared property schedule for insurance is \$355,570,071.

This year's review of the insurance portfolio has been about judging cost-benefit from a risk viewpoint with a view to minimising premium increases. The total cost of premiums for the 2021-2022 insurance renewal is \$2,344,891 this is an 6.4% increase from last year's premium of \$2,202.843.

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Risk Management

Council's internal auditors undertook an independent risk culture maturity review, to facilitate a gap analysis and evaluation of the practical implementation of the Risk framework. This review benchmarked Council's Risk Management Framework against the AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018, to evaluate performance and progress in improving risk management capability and its impact on improved risk mitigation and performance outcomes. Focusing on Risk Governance & Leadership - Policy, Strategy & Culture, Embedding Risk Management – Integration and Hierarchy of Risks, Risk Management Process and Capability, Support & Continuous Improvement. The results presented at the July and Risk committee meeting and a Risk Management Continuous Improvement Implementation 'Roadmap' Plan developed to address findings

Council Meeting - Livestreaming

The number of people livestreaming Council's meetings and the meeting duration are shown below:

9 June:

Views 122	Unique viewers 65
28 June:	
Views 62	Unique viewers 43
15 July (part one due to technical diffic	ulties):
Views 52	Unique viewers 41
15 July (part two due to technical diffic	culties):
Views 43	Unique viewers 27

OIA complaint management at a glance

OIA has received 1,060 complaints about Queensland Mayors and Councillors and completed 270 misconduct investigations so far this year. Another 219 matters are currently under investigation. In 2020-21, 73% of misconduct investigations have been completed within six months. OIA has referred 47 matters involving 77 allegations to the Councillor Conduct Tribunal (CCT). 14 matters have been decided by the CCT involving 11 Councillors. Allegations against nine Councillors were sustained

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859
Total complaints, received in current financial year



Under assessment as at 31 March 2021



2 Reviews



Referred back to local government

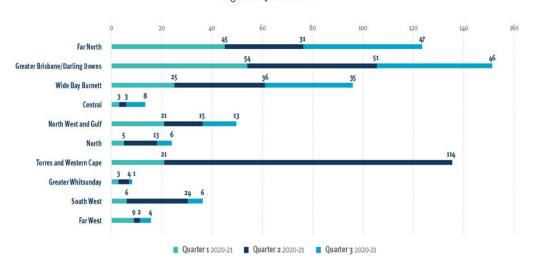


22
Referred to Crime and
Corruption
Commission

*Figures are recorded from 1 July 2020 to 31 March 2021.

Councillor complaints

Regional Queensland



Queensland Integrity Commissioner

Strategic Review underway and Contact lobbying audit will be published in the 2020/21 Annual Report

Electoral Commission of Queensland

Business as usual, ECQ finalised the report on the 2020 State general election, which is required to be prepared and tabled in Parliament in accordance with the Electoral Act 1992.

Queensland Ombudsman

Training in the public sector – internet based, and oversight meeting with the Parliamentary Legal Affairs and Safety Committee.

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Office of the Information Commissioner

Report about 'Minimum reporting requirements: Personal interests, gifts and benefits, overseas travel' tabled in the Legislative Assembly on 18 June 2021.

Councillor Requests March 2021

	Received (New)	Resolved	Carry Forward - Unresolved
Year to Date	418	425	13
July 2020	37	37	0
August 2020	60	60	0
September 2020	50	50	0
October 2020	21	21	0
November 2020	38	38	0
December 2020	25	25	0
January 2021	29	29	0
February 2021	25	25	0
March 2021	55	55	0
April 2021	43	40	3
May 2021	35	25	4
June 2021	23	20	3

Registers of Interest

Councillor	Date Register of Interest updated
Andrew Willcox	21 January 2021
Jan Clifford	12 May 2021
Al Grundy	9 November 2020
John Collins	11 November 2020
Michelle Wright	10 November 2020
Gary Simpson	6 May 2021
Mike Brunker	25 November 2020

All Councillors have an obligation (see s 201C LGA), within 30 days after the end of each financial year, inform the chief executive officer, in the approved form:

- (a) if the councillor or councillor advisor, or a person related to the councillor or councillor advisor, has acquired an interest that must be, but is not, recorded in a register of interests under a regulation—the particulars of the interest that must be recorded in the register of interests under a regulation.
- (b) if there has been a change to the particulars required to be included in a register of interests under a regulation for the councillor or councillor advisor, or a person who is related to the councillor or advisor—the change to the particulars.
- (c) if paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply—that there has been no interest acquired or change to the particulars for an interest.

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Note— Contravention of this section by a councillor is misconduct that could result in disciplinary action being taken against the councillor—see section 150L(1)(c)(iv). Also, this section is a relevant integrity provision for the offence against section 201D.

All registers of interest and related party disclosures will be updated accordingly upon consultation with councillors and completion of the documents by 30 July 2021, to capture changes and annual confirmation returns.



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14. Development Services

14.1 FUNDING OPPORTUNITY: BLACK SPOT PROGRAM

AUTHOR: Elouise Lamb – Project Officer Economic Development and Major Grants

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Neil McGaffin – Director Development Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council support the submission to the Department of Transport and Main Roads' Black Spot Program to attain \$124,000 in funds for safety upgrade works to Kelsey Creek Road in Proserpine.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

To advise of the proposed submission to the Department of Transport and Main Road's (TMR) Black Spot Program to attain \$124,000 in funds to address the identified hot spot of Kelsey Creek Road, Proserpine.

Funding is requested to install audio tactile line markings for the edges and centreline and to install warning signs and chevron alignment markers.

PURPOSE

To advise of the proposed submission to TMR's Black Spot Program to attain \$124,000 in funds for the Kelsey Creek Road Safety Upgrade project.

BACKGROUND

The Black Spot Program is an Australian Government funded program that provides funding for low-cost high-benefit improvements on the road network to address actual or potential crashes that lead to high severity outcomes (fatal and hospitalisations).

The TMR Queensland Black Spot Program is requesting nominations for delivery in 2022-23. Approximately \$22.5 million in funding is available with a maximum funding amount of \$2 million per project.

Both reactive (based on crash history) and proactive (based on identified safety deficiencies in the road environment) project proposals may be nominated for the Black Spot Program.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Works will need to comply with Queensland Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices Part 2 - Traffic Control Devices for General Use, Traffic and Road Use Management Manual Volume 3 - Signing and Pavement Marking, Transport and Main Roads Specifications MRTS45 - Road Surface Delineation

ANALYSIS

Council has worked with TMR to review projects for eligibility and urgency for Black Spot funding across the Whitsunday LGA. Five projects were reviewed for consideration. The 3 km

long mid-block road section of Kelsey Creek Road in Proserpine (see attachment 1) was identified as a high priority project that best fitted the funding criteria.

The nominated section of road is one of two sites classified as 'Emerging Crash Locations on Locally Controlled Roads' within the Whitsunday Region for the years 2015 to 2020 based on crash statistic data provided by TMR. This road section has the highest score of incidents in our region during this term with a total of 6 crashes in the last 5 years. 5 of these crashes fall under the category of Fatal and Serious Injury (FSI).

The project has been scoped and a project cost estimate of \$124,000 identified.

The submission is due to TMR on 30 July 2021.

The provision of a financial contribution is optional under the program. It is recommended not to provide a financial contribution as this project is not identified in our current Long Term Financial Plan.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan Alignment -

Strategy 1.2.2: Identify opportunities for alignment between Council's interests and objectives with those of Federal and State Governments.

Strategy 3.3.2: Partner with Federal and State Governments to develop and maintain a high-quality transport and road network.

Strategy 3.4.1: Develop and maintain effective roads and drainage infrastructure, networks and facilities.

CONSULTATION

John Gwydir – Executive Manager Roads and Drainage Jessica Cristaudo – Coordinator Transport Planning & Assets Zinin Ashraf – Assets Technical Officer Department of Transport & Main Roads

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

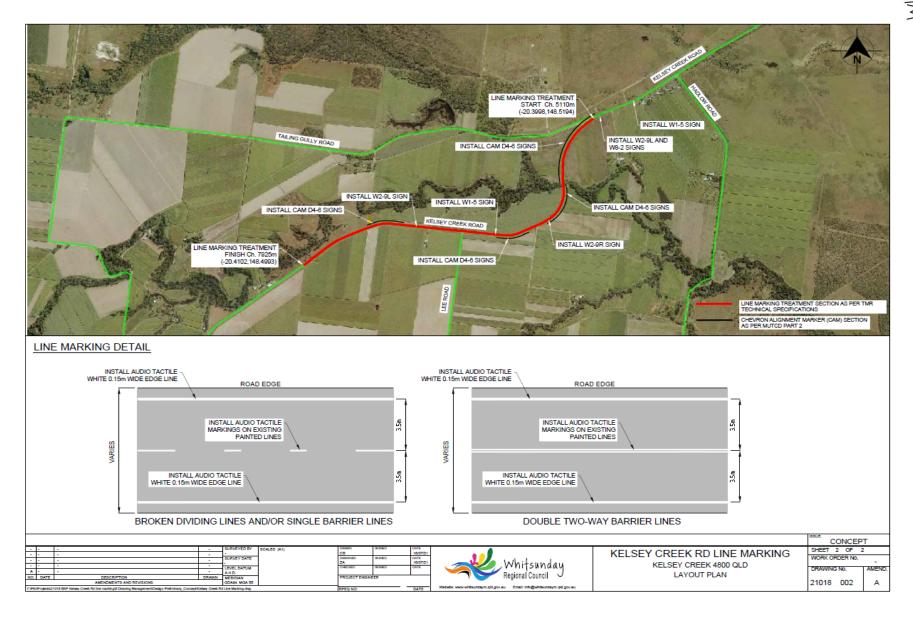
CONCLUSION

That the proposed submission to the Department of Transport and Main Roads' Black Spot Program to attain \$124,000 in funds for the Kelsey Creek Road Proserpine Project is supported.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Project Concept Image





14. Development Services

14.2 BOWEN MASTERPLAN

AUTHOR: Leonie Meurant – Strategic Planner

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Neil McGaffin – Director Development Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Bowen Masterplan Consultation Report and adopt the final Bowen Masterplan.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

With the completion of public consultation Council receive the Consultation Report and adopt the amended final Bowen Masterplan.

PURPOSE

Recommend that Council adopt the final Bowen Masterplan, subsequent to consultation and minor amendments.

BACKGROUND

On 24 March 2021, Council approved the Community Engagement Plan for the draft Bowen Masterplan.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

N/A

ANALYSIS

The Bowen Masterplan has completed consultation in accordance with the Community Engagement Plan. The consultation period was open from 31 March to the 30 April 2021. The consultation was online on Your Say Whitsunday, promoted through Council's communication channels and distributed to local community groups by email. A meeting was held with the Bowen Chamber of Commerce to discuss the Masterplan and Council officers were in Bowen each week to respond to face-to-face inquiries.

Overall, there were 27 submissions received during the consultation period, with a mix of online comments, feedback forms and written submissions received. Key themes and submission analysis are set out within the Consultation Report in **Attachment 1.**

The four primary issues raised in submissions provided support for the projects listed, voiced a lack of vision, the need to identify the development of the Bowen Marina and need for a better plan for population growth.

In response, the following amendments are recommended to the Masterplan:



- the introduction be altered to identify the difference between the projects listed and to clarify the types of projects, namely community infrastructure projects that Council has direct control over;
- The Bowen Marina project be added for Council advocacy;
- The completed Beautiful Bowen project be removed;
- The vision for economic growth not be captured within the Masterplan, and instead be considered in the update of the Economic Development Strategy, which is currently in early stages of preparation;
- The Mayor's Message be amended in line with these items; and
- Various minor wording amendments, including suggestions made in submissions, be added to the priority projects.

The final Bowen Masterplan is **Attachment 2**.

All submissions were analysed and responded to in **Attachment 1 - Consultation Report**. A clear concern for Bowen coming from submissions was the need for incentives for growth. This has been forwarded to the Economic Development team for consideration as part of the update to the Economic Development Strategy.

The final list of projects is:

- 1. Bowen Marina
- 2. Façade Improvement Policy
- 3. Bowen Green Core
- 4. Flagstaff Hill Multi-purpose Facility
- 5. Mullers Lagoon Park Masterplan
- 6. Cycle Route Enhancements
- 7. Tourism and History Trails
- 8. Bowen Trails and Cape Edgecombe Upgrades
- 9. Greening and Growing Bowen

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Financial Risk – Potential financial input by Council can be managed via operations as all projects will require extensive investigations before commitment of any capital funding.

Political - potential risk of some projects not moving forward due to not being able to attract State or Federal funding or investigations recommends the project be abandoned, with the community maintaining a high expectation of Council to deliver on the Masterplan.

CONSULTATION

Shane Neville – Manager Strategic Planning Jonathan Cutting – Strategic Planner Joanne Vlismas - Engagement & Marketing Coordinator

Each Action has a project champion, being different branches of Council, these include Strategic Planning, Economic Development, Infrastructure Services, Water and Waste and Communications and Marketing. All stakeholders were consulted during the drafting of the Bowen Masterplan.

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 2009* or the Staff Code of Conduct.



CONCLUSION

The projects identified within the Bowen Masterplan will encourage improved local liveability in Bowen and indirectly support tourism and economic growth. The development of these projects will enable Council to seek grants, where available, to enact projects and improvement works. Once Council has accepted the Consultation Report, the Bowen Masterplan can be adopted, knowing community input has been satisfied.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Consultation Report Attachment 2 – Bowen Masterplan





Bowen Masterplan 2021

Consultation Report

Date: 17 June 2021

Contents

1.	Executive Summary	3
	Background	
	Overview of the Consultation	
4.	Overview of the Responses	5
	Recommendations	
	Next Steps	

Attachment A: All Submissions

Attachment B: Meeting Record Attachment C: Submission Analysis Breakdown

Document History

Title	Version No.	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approved by
Report	1.0	17 Jun	Joanne	Leonie Meurant;	Neil McGaffin
		2021	Vlismas	Shane Neville;	
				Greg Martin	



1. Executive Summary

Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) recently consulted with residents in Bowen regarding a proposed Bowen Masterplan, which aims to encourage a vision for the Bowen region through focused projects, which aim to:

- improve liveability within the Region;
- promote sustainable, long-term growth in Bowen;
- promote tourism expansion; and
- stimulate economic growth and investment in the Region.

The purpose of the public consultation is to inform the community of the Masterplan and to provide an opportunity for feedback and commentary regarding the proposed projects.

The consultation was open for a period of 4 weeks online on Your Say Whitsunday, between Wednesday 31 March and Friday 30 April 2021. The consultation period was promoted in the local papers, via the website, Facebook and by email to relevant community groups.

Residents had the option of speaking with a planner in person by visiting the Bowen Customer Service Centre every Thursday during the consultation period.

There were 27 submissions during the consultation process, with a range of feedback and concerns which have been documented in this report. The key concerns raised by participants ask for a need for greater focus on economic development, investment and job growth in the document, as well as a better understanding of the community's priorities and needs moving ahead into the future.

It is recommended this feedback be considered during the finalisation of the Masterplan. WRC will report back to the community to close the loop and address the concerns raised during consultation.

2. Background

The draft Bowen Masterplan sets out actions to be achieved to enhance liveability, health, wellbeing, town beautification and create conditions for small business success. The document sits alongside other strategic WRC documents including the Corporate Plan, Operational Plans and Economic Development Strategy.

Many of the projects and timings in the draft Plan are subject to more detailed investigations. If the investigation does not identify a positive and cost-effective way forward, WRC will receive a recommendation to cease further action on the project. Cost effectiveness will include consideration of community benefits weighed alongside establishment and long-term maintenance, capital and operational costs.

3. Overview of the Consultation

The consultation process occurred over a 4 week period from Wednesday 31 March through to 5pm, Friday 30 April 2021.

3.1 Purpose of the consultation

To consult with Bowen residents on the draft Bowen Masterplan. Under the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum, WRC was seeking to inform and consult the affected communities.



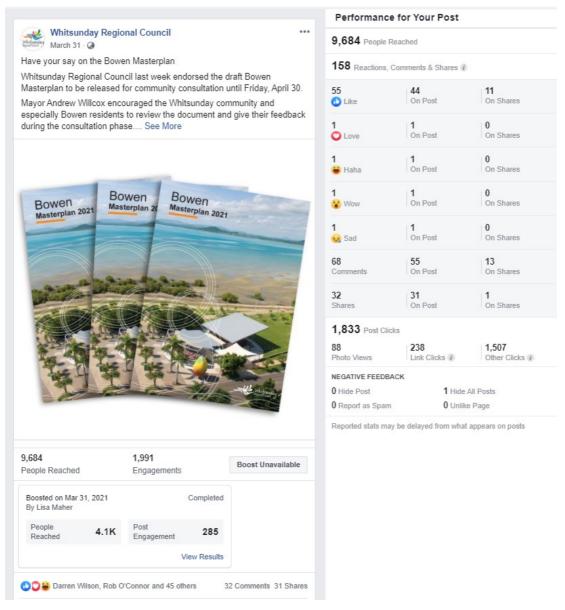
3.2 Who was consulted

The consultation was open to anyone who wished to participate and all residents in the wider Bowen region were encouraged to complete a survey.

3.3 Advertising and promotional activities

The consultation was promoted on WRC's corporate website and online engagement space Your Say Whitsunday, in the local papers, Facebook and via email to 37 key stakeholders including the Bowen Chamber of Commerce, Bowen Collinsville Enterprise, Bowen Tourism and several community and industry groups. Hardcopy surveys were available at Customer Service Centres during the consultation period.

The consultation was promoted with a Facebook post at the beginning of the consultation period on 31 March, followed up by reminder posts on 8 April, 21 April and 29 April. The original post on 31 March had a reach of 9,684 people, with 158 likes/shares and 238 link clicks through to Your Say Whitsunday.



Facebook post statistics 31 March



3.4 Chat with a planner opportunities

WRC officers were available to speak with residents in person at the Bowen Customer Service Centre every Thursday during the consultation period, between 10am and 3pm. Only one person took advantage of this opportunity, despite extensive advertising online.

3.5 Presentation to Bowen Chamber of Commerce

WRC officers were invited by the Bowen Chamber of Commerce to present to all attendees on 12 May from 5:30pm. Approximately 28 members of the public attended the meeting.

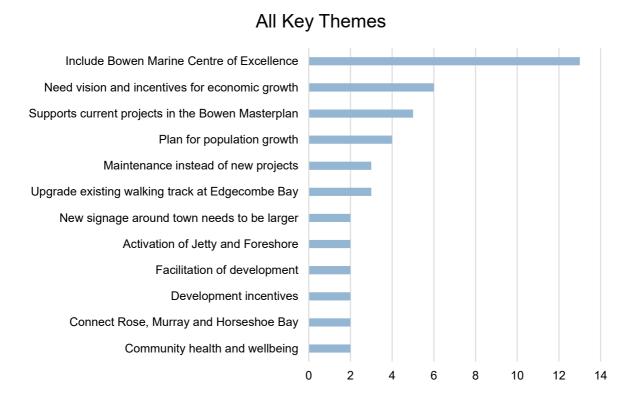
Officers introduced the project, provided a brief explanation of the Masterplan and projects listed within, and a summary of the feedback received during the consultation period. There followed an open discussion with a wide range of ideas and feedback, which has been captured in a meeting record and included here as **Attachment B: Meeting Record**.

4. Overview of the Responses

Overall, there were 27 submissions received during the consultation period, with a mix of online submissions, online comments and submissions received by email. All responses and key themes are detailed in full in **Attachment A: All Submissions**.

4.1 Analysis of Responses

All feedback has been collated and analysed, with key themes identified from the written comments. The following graphs outline the key themes taken from the comments in the survey, in order of popularity:





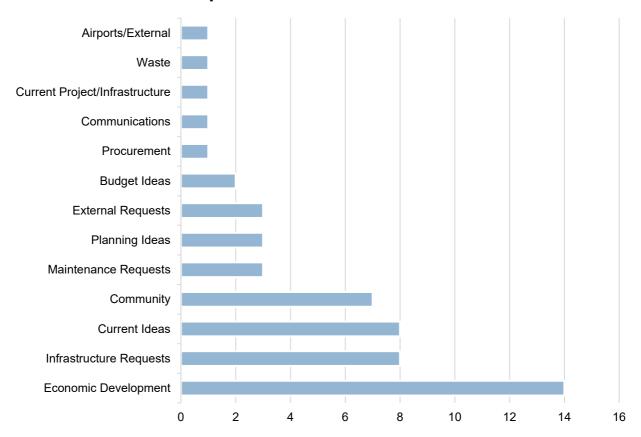
Page 5 of 7

All Key Themes





Responsible areas within Council



5. Recommendations

It is recommended this feedback is considered during the finalisation of the draft Masterplan. Future communications to the public will outline the key results of the consultation and highlight the changes made because of the consultation process. Key messaging to the public will address how WRC plans to deliver the projects listed in the draft Plan, including how the projects will be funded and where that funding will be sourced.

Ongoing communication and engagement about the project will keep the community informed of any updates and demonstrate that WRC has listened to the feedback provided in this report.

6. Next Steps

This report will be considered by WRC officers during the finalisation of the draft Bowen Masterplan.

It is important to close the loop with residents and show how their input has affected the outcome. A Consultation Summary infographic document will be prepared which will be released to the public and distributed via the website and social media. The Summary will show some of the key statistics and outcomes of the consultation process.

A database of participants has been collated during the consultation process and a direct email will be sent to those participants with a copy of the Consultation Summary.

Whitsunday Regional Council

All Submis	sions - Bowen	
Mas	terplan	Providence to the control of the con
Submission #	Туре	Feedback
1	Your Say Whitsunday Submission	Feedback on Bowen Master 5 Year Plan There does not seem to be any vision, strategy, incentives or measures in place to encourage and support economic growth though population growth for our region. Are there any incentive plans to attract developers to spend money in the region and increasing population though housing and building infrastructure? Where does the WRC see our population growth over the next 5 years and how are we going to achieve it. How are we going to attract more residents to live in our region? Do we have a marketing plan to cash in on the current exit from our southern states, or are all these people going to end up in the SE of Qld. How are we going to attract investors / developers to build the infrastructure require for this growth? What tangible measures can we put in place to measure how we preform against this plan. For example, our building applications have decreased by 40% in the last 12 months. What are we doing to turn this around? Do we have a target of what this should be? There is nothing about the Bowen Marina in this document. Being it is the # 1 project for the WRC regional priority, why is it not included in this document. The Bowen Marin project has the ability to transform our region and connect the harbour with the CBD. It should be the main focus of the Bowen Master Plan.
2		Hello, I live in Queens beach with my partner and soon to be 2 kids. We Both really like this side of town and council has done some great work with the parks and playgrounds in recent years but what its missing is somewhere to swim safely. I think a swimming enclosure would really top the area of, one like the other north Queensland beaches use that can be retracted in bad weather. A swimming enclosure could attract more people to this side of town perhaps making shops and cafes viable again in queens beach. Another option is a Airlie or cairns style lagoon beside the QB skatepark which would be just fantastic for locals and tourists alike. Thankyou for reading.
3	Whitsunday	No comments provided. Copy of Bowen Boat Harbour plan uploaded.
4	Your Say Whitsunday Submission Your Say	I would like to suggest an inclusion for the Bowen Master plan, the submission concerns Horseshoe Bay Beach. The major tourist attraction in Bowen is undoubtedly Horseshoe Bay, it is rated as one of the best beaches in the world and enjoys a great deal of activity with interstate travellers annually. The beach from time to time has copious amounts of seaweed washed ashore and debris in the form of needle type leaves falling from the casuarina trees adjacent to the sand. In addition to these unsightly components there is a large intrusion of ground cover vegetation imposing on the beach at the southern end which if unattended will eventually cover most of the beach. I would like Council take steps to enhance the appearance of this Bowen treasure by purchasing a second hand beach cleaning vehicle to rake the sand and collect the aforementioned debris. This practice is a common activity on the Gold Coast beaches as the machines leaves the beach in a clean groomed state for the enjoyment of visitors and gives the impression that the Whitsunday Council cares about he appearance of this wonderful asset. To highlight this situation recently a local woman spent two days hand raking the beach to remove the copious amounts of seaweed, not for any reward but just to make the beach more presentable. The Council should take great pride in our assets and present them to their best advantage. Hi The Bowen Master Plan contains no specific dates or milestones. The statement of intent of the master plan is too vague. The vision and mission of the plan has not been developed adequately. There is insufficient allocation of responsibilities. The master plan
5	Whitsunday Submission	appears to limit its scope to actions that can be resourced from council revenue. It does not address the state and federal implications of its actions, nor does it suggest at any stage that such actions could attract assistance from external sources. The master plan is silent on actions that would address management of external pressures from state/federal/global standards and directives.
6	IVVIIILSUITUAV	At the recent Bowen Chamber of Commerce meeting, Mayor Wilcox indicated that the Bowen Master Plan is intended to lay out an assortment of planned initiatives to be implemented over the next 10 years. What is WRC's vision for Bowen in next 10 years? The master plan does not clearly define what that vision is apart from some general statements based on these three 'strategic objectives'. These three objectives are good and sensible, but for the plan to be complete and for it to take a more holistic view of WRC's aspirations for Bowen, some more thought could be given to defining the long-term vision for the town. Having said that, some topics which could be addressed in the plan might include (as a suggestion): -Forecast population growth of Bowen in 10 years and what factors need consideration to accommodate this increaseForecast revenue growth scenarios for WRC contingent on things like Whitsunday Paradise moving ahead. These forecasts might set some realistic boundaries on how far the WRC could reach with its visionBowen Harbour precinct and public / private development opportunitiesBowen's beaches and foreshore developmentAgricultural development initiatives including ideas on how to cope with demand for itinerant labourCBD development initiatives Small business development facilitation serviceRecreational facilities and parksESG initiatives (including things like recycling, greening, supply chain policy)Tourism infrastructure and developmentPublic utility projectsRoad initiatives includes some good initiatives. These may have been handpicked in response to short term perceived needs but do not seem to be part of any cohesive or well-articulated vision for the town. For example, the 3rd stated objective of "Support(ing) innovative economic and investment opportunities which will benefit the larger community" does not seem to be addressed apart from the retail business façade improvement initiative. What about the development of the marina? There is no mention in the list of p
7		At the Bowen Tourism and Business (BTB) Committee meeting on Tuesday 13 April 2021, the committee moved as an organisation to provide formal feedback to Council regarding the Bowen Masterplan. The Bowen Tourism and Business Committee would like to commend the Whitsunday Regional Council on the Bowen Masterplan and the diversity and broad scope of projects that will clearly enhance livability for residents and provide beautiful and engaging experiences for our visitors. The CBD Fai;ade Improvement Policy and Bowen Green Core represent important initiatives that will contribute to the enhancement of the CBD and return of businesses. Flagstaff Hill, Mullers Lagoon, Interpretive Signage and Cycle I WalR TracRs will build significantly on activities available for our visitors and lead to increased spend and nights spent in Bowen. In addition to the projects outlined in the Bowen Masterplan, the BTB Committee raised several suggestions that may enhance the visitor experience further. A RocR Pool at the Front Beach. While the waterparR at the Front Beach offers a fantastic family activity, a rocR pool would mean swimming is on offer at all tides and would provide an adventure experience for our younger visitors. A signposted guide through Bowen that visitors could follow, including information about various landmarRs, signs near farms with information on produce grown. QR codes could be included as part of the guiding signs so visitors could access videos and information online - such as interviews with Juru representatives etc. Questions were raised as to why the Bowen Marine Centre of Excellence was not included in the Masterplan as an important development for the town's future. It would be great to see the intended timeline for the project as part of the Masterplan.
8	Whitsunday Submission	Hi, I would like the Bowen Marine Centre of Excellence to be included in the Bowen Master Plan 2021 document. Currently there is only a brief mention of the Marina in the foreword by the Mayor. That is not good enough. Please include the Marine Centre of Excellence and get the project started with Council driving it.
9	Your Say	To see the Bowen Marine Centre of Excellence included in the masterplan
10	1 Out Suy	I like to refer to the following information I made via my twitter account in a bit to put an end to the lack of knowledge on coal fired emissions; how to utilize it - in particular carbon dioxide (CO2), a very expensive commodity wasted for the wrong reasons If anybody wants to generate electricity by using a coal-fired Power Plant MUST IMPLEMENT the Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS): https://www.industry.gov.au/funding-and-incentives/low-emissions-technologies-for-fossil-fuels/carbon-capture-storage-flagships; stop all the nonsense about contamination through the mentioned emissions. Having the best coal in the world and not to be exploited wisely, would show the inability at all levels particularly in the Whitsunday Region. I can easily visualize an industrial area, no in Collinsville but closer to the Bruce Hwy. Ideally, managed as a Not for Profit Organization. https://twitter.com/Martico1285/status/1372878271717675015 https://twitter.com/Martico1285/status/1384713886402695173 I am hoping the Mayor forwarded to you the concerns about the draft Bowen Masterplan 2021 that were expressed at last month's Bowen Chamber of Commerce meeting at which he was the guest speaker.
		I was the only attendee who had with them a printed copy of the draft Bowen Masterplan, so I will confine this feedback summary to the comments that I made at the time and that I trust will be included with submissions to the public consultation process. Bowen Aerodrome The draft Masterplan makes no mention of Bowen Aerodrome as a key piece of Council infrastructure that is as much a gateway to Bowen for businesses and tourism as are the road entrances. A lot of money has been spent dressing up the road entrances to the town, but nothing on the aerodrome as a point of arrival and departure. Council has not made any attempts to repair the potholes and gravel on the roadway that leads into the aerodrome. It is certainly not a welcoming entry statement. Council has not provided any seating for arriving and departing passengers and which is undercover and lit at night. (There must be plenty of perfectly-suitable seats and benches left over after the upgrade to Bowen's and Proserpine's main streets.) Council does not provide any soap or soap dispensers in the aerodrome's public toilets which was described to the Mayor as like a Third World country. (And how can this be COVID-compliant?) Similar comments could be made about the other transport gateways into Bowen, viz. those used by business people, workers and tourists who arrive by boat or by rail. Council has demonstrated that it sees the experience of arriving by road as important to Bowen and the Whitsundays, so why hasn't Council included a project in the Masterplan to improve/upgrade the arrival experience of those travelling by air, sea and rail? The Council staff who operate and maintain Proserpine Airport as a jewel in the crown of Whitsunday tourism are also responsible for Bowen Aerodrome and could well spend some of their time and energy at Bowen. The draft Masterplan refers to the new signage around Bowen (those bent orange signs, by the way, look like they've been in a traffic accident) but does not address concerns expressed by the Bowen Chamber
11	Email to WRC	

12	Feedback Form from Customer Service	Thank you for the above asking if a ratepayer and what interest's people. That's excellent. I suggested this after the shambles that was Whitsunday Coast International airport report. Council's cost was a \$2,500,000 report that asked anybody in the street if they wanted an airport but not the people who had to pay for it (ratepayers). Comments about Plan 2021. (1) Signage on street corners around town needs a magnifying glass attached to each sign so people can read them. (3) Do half only so ratepayers odn't get hit with huge ongoing maintenance costs. Livingstone and Herbert first in centre of road for trees, then footpath both sides. Three years time, other streets both sides. (4) What is the Break up too ratepayers of EST.COST. More detail required. This monstrosity is in the wrong place As a cultural/civic centre a supremely better location could have been opposite 11 Reynolds St at the lagoon. A cafe for day trippers could have been designed, eliminating all the problems with old won. I have eaten at the old at night time unable to see out with views disappearing. The road down is not good driving night time with a few wines in drivers! Council is also sending community clubs broke, (yacht, golf etc) by this competition and it could compensate by a reduction in rates to ease the pain. (6) With Bowen's flat topography, maybe somebody could talk to the Tasmania town of Evandale. Penny farthing bikes race once a year. Maybe winter race could be arranged for town. (7) Council seems to be going down the B.M.L. pathway! "ALL LIVES MATTER" do not forget the town's history with signage. (8) CBC Connection good idea. Do not even think about DET or SHCT. Walk the beach sand. The environment can do without this interference just to create jobs. (9) maybe add to plan. Most of the above seems to be subject to grant funding, but I believe Council is letting its ratepayers down when it does not pursue its maintenance programs. I refer to the plant pest Leucaeua. It is totally out of control. Get your workers starte
		Comments – Subject as numbered in information pages:
	Feedback Form from Customer	1.Beautiful Bowen – Well done. Expensive. 2.Eaçade Improvement – Good policy. 3.Bowen Green Core – Unnecessary. Have enough trees. 4.Elagstaff Hill – Good asset. Previous building was expensive, poorly designed, obviously poorly built. 5.Mullers Lagoon – Worth enhancing. 6.Cycle route – This would suit a lot of people. 7.Interpretative signage – Not at this time. 8.Boardwalk and hiking – Great assets but keep boardwalks to a minimum. Expensive to maintain. 9.Greening Bowen – Great, to reuse water. Would have been more efficient and economical if we had numerous package plants, not a central unit. Farmer's markets – Mackay council supports their Wednesday farmers market. Very well run. Plenty of stalls / marketeers. Whitsunday council could support our local markets currently – Airlie (Saturday), Bowen (Sunday), Proserpine (in the past). Great potential
13	Service	for growth.
		Purpose of Submission: 1. To encourage the Whitsunday Regional Council to engage a suitably qualified Community Development Officer. 2. Provide Community Feedback for the integration of liveability and subsequent economic initiatives into Whitsunday Regional Council's (WRC's) Corporate Plan (2021/2026) and the subsequent annual Operational Plan; the newly proposed Bowen Masterplan; the Community/Liveability Plan (current one expiring in 2021) and the Economic Development Plan (current one expiring in 2021). Context: The Bowen and Collinsville Health Action Group (BCHAG), chaired by councillor Mike Brunker with secretariat support provided by WRC, formed three years ago with the goal to preserve and enhance healthy, safe and liveable communities in the local government area. In March 2021, one of the founding organisations of BCHAG, Bowen Flexi Care, gained a \$10,000 grant from WRC to write a Primary Care Rural Innovative Multidisciplinary Models (PRIMM) Grant, which if successful will provide \$400,000 the WRC LGA to plan for improved economic, health and education access for the region. The grant proposes a plan to develop a Whitsunday Regional Integrated Health Service Network (WRIHSN) to improve lifestyle and subsequent economic outcomes for communities across the Whitsunday LGA. To Note: Economic growth depends on a healthy population. The returns on investment in health are estimated to be 9 to 1. This is known as the demographic dividend – (Source – Report for the Minister of Regional Health, Regional Communitications and Local Government by Rural Health Commissioner June 2020 – Executive Summary pp iv). The Community Development Officer's position is mission critical for WRC as it involves the promotion of community development will provide safetyle and creative lives. It is understood that a Community Development Program has a multi-faceted strategic and operational focus in supporting, assisting and providing information and advice to community groups and organisations throughout WRC. Consequently,
		1. WRC employ a suitably qualified Community Development Worker who can appropriately represent WRC in multi-partner lifestyle and associated economic initiatives. 2. Change the current Three Pillars of the Whitsunday Regional Economic Strategy from Tourism, Mining and Agriculture industries to Four Pillars to include "Liveability" 3. If the abovementioned \$400,000 grant is successful, support BFC in developing a concept plan and business case as part of corporate/economic planning at attract further Federal funding – such as a trial site for a Regional Integrated Health Network. 4. Incorporate supporting the WRIHSN proposal into the Bowen masterplan. Residents of Bowen and Collinsville have the worst health outcomes per capita and the highest percentage for people experiencing socioeconomic determinants for poor health across the LGA. Research shows that health determinants are directly linked to socio-economic prosperity and the economic well-being of communities. Benefits of Adopting Recommendations for WRC 1. Aligns will all of WRC vision, mission and values so can be easily integrated into existing Corporate Plan, Bowen Master Plan and upcoming Liveability and Economic Development Strategies. 2. Improves lifestyle (health, education, employment and recreation) outcomes for all community members across the LGA. 3. Promotes economic development while at the same time enhances LGA residents' quality of life. a. Opportune time to inform economic development plan as current one due to expire 2021.
14	Email to WRC	b. Liveability Industry – Can be considered a stand-alone industry and not overly dependent on other three pillars. Recreational economics alone justifies inclusion as a Pillar. Minimally impacted by natural disasters as much as the other industries – in fact will be Hi, I am a resident of Rose Bay, I'm all for new infrastructure for the improvement of Bowen, however, it should be noted that key tourist destinations such as Horseshoe Bay, Greys Bay and Rose Bay have been neglected for so many years, and for the most are
15	Your Say Whitsunday Guestbook	currently in a bad state of disrepair. I would like to see all existing areas throughout Bowen beautified and at least maintained to a standard that equivalent or better than you see at other regional towns, prior to the creation of new works. For example, and in brief, it could be said that the walking track in its current state at Edgecombe Bay is not user friendly for all. My partner an I use this track daily and often see our grey normad visitors struggle to navigate what can be in some instances be quite a dangerous trail. It would appear the track has not been properly maintained since its construction back in 1985. In my opinion this track has the potential to be one of the best walking tracks in Queensland. Lets fix up what we already have first

		I am so happy to see these current plans and look forward to their fruition.	
		I note that the Flagstaff Hill development will be complete by the end of 2022. I feel that the CBD to Flagstaff Hill connection footpath should have a completion date that aligns with the completion date of the Flagstaff Hill development.	
		The foot and bike traffic will increase significantly	
		There are currently many users of this route by both cyclists and pedestrians and it as it stands, is not safe.	
		Safety should be a number one priority for consideration for WRC, especially if they are going to be responsible for the increased traffic on this route. It would be great if the rate paying residents could see the outcomes of this community consultation or be provided with a response.	
		I also feel that community consultation should commence prior to or during the planning of projects and not mid-project to ensure that WRC are focusing their energy into projects that the community feels are a priority. The below resident from Rose Bay has raised	
		quite valid points.	
		In the case of the Flagstaff Hill development, it will certainly be fantastic to have a venue in that location, however, the capacity for the venue is questionable. This facility will accommodate a function for no more than one hundred people. One hundred people is a	
		small wedding and an even smaller event/conference. There is no venue currently in Bowen that can accommodate more than 160 people except for a marquee in a park	
		To capitalise on the location, some community consultation could have been sought. The design could have accommodated an extension for a planned upper level for conferencing and events to take a capacity of 250 people. This had the potential to be a game	
	Your Say	changer for Bowen but the acquired funding limited the project severely The design did not have a vision for expansion. The budget should not determine the project, the project should determine the budget and then the funding sought.	
	Whitsunday	I would also like to see WRC contract local business and tradies for all local works. This would encourage a circular economy that our residents and businesses want and deserve.	
16	Guestbook		
		The walking tracks linking Rose, Murray and Horseshoe bays I feel have been an long overlooked part of the activation of the beaches precinct. They should be used as a larger piece of work connecting Flagstaff/Kings Beach right around to the Queens Beach	
		area. If the tracks or boardwalk could be lit or semi-lit via solar, it would allow visitors and locals to stay at the caravan parks and holiday accommodation and be within walking distance of bars and restaurants of that entire area. Hopefully this would drive	
		development of a tavern/takeaway at Rose Bay and compliment the proposed development of Murray's Bay.	
		I would love to see Council go into partnership to turn the iconic Jetty at the front beach into a centre piece for the work that has already been completed down there (sound shell/waterpark/seawall). Would be great to see markets and activities (food vendors/live	
	Your Say	music) hosted on a restored jetty even once a month. I think it would activate the Front Beach area as well as there is plenty of land ripe for investment. Hopefully the flow on would eventually creep into the main street to revitalise the CBD as well.	
	Whitsunday		
17 18	Guestbook	Prior Pay hadly needs a mail convice, we cannot get come parcels delivered to a PO Pay	
10	Your Say	Brisk Bay badly needs a mail service, we cannot get some parcels delivered to a PO Box. Loving seeing all the new infrastructure proposals, but nothing in the master plan about social and community health and wellbeing needs.	
	Your Say	I think the days of councils being just rates, water, and rubbish are long gone. The council is here to represent what the people need in all areas.	
	Whitsunday	I would like to see a greater awareness of these needs, and with time and money also allocated to these needs like encouraging more doctors, dentists and allied health workers into our region, with incentives to choose us over other regions and perhaps	
19	Guestbook	offering office space and accommodation assistance.	
20	Whitsunday	Can we please get sewage to merinda, in this day and age sewage is a pretty basic service that every town should have, Those enviro tanks are rubbish with huge maintenance costs,	
	,	I personally believe that the walking track between Horseshoe Bay, Murray's Bay and Rose Bay should be at the top of the list for works. The track is so neglected and such a hazard for trips and slipping. The track is commonly used by visitors and locals in	
	Your Say	myself and is dangerous in a lot of spots, especially when there has been a small downfall of rain. The views from the track are stunning and there is so much potential for the walking track to be a serious talking point and feature of Bowen. Works to the track will	
	Whitsunday	also boost and encourage a healthier lifestyle to locals which is a bonus in itself. Would love to see the path widened, concreted with proper steps, signage/signs with some facts/info about Bowen and perhaps some tall standing light/lamps that are solar powered	
21	Guestbook	for when it gets dark quicker in the afternoons during winter period. So much potential.	
	Your Say	Re the beautiful Bowen project, overall I love it except for the street signs - please change them, I can't read them, the writing is too small. Love the concept of Bowen green core. I like the idea of the flagstaff hill multi purpose centre and agree it is needed. The	
	Whitsunday	more cycle tracks we can have, the better. Yes to interpretive signage . Yes to kings beach walking track. Making use of the sewage water makes good sense. Good on council for providing a battery recycle facility. Overall I think our council does a good job.	
22			
		The Bowen masterplan is very short term and lacks long term vision, reads more like a repair and maintenance plan. A more holistic approach incorporating health, education, arts and culture for the long term, staged and with expansion and alternatives provided.	
	V	I think we are all guilty of thinking too small. Why not take a leaf from other shires books such as Winton, they thought big, built big and paid big but look what an iconic facility they have, "The Matilda Centre". We have a beautiful main street and centre of town which could initially incorporate a hub centre with the front beach and Mullers lagoon offering alternative and or additional sites, we are overflowing with potential.	
	Your Say Whitsunday	Bowen was to be the capital of north Queensland, if we started thinking more like a capital we may attract more capital.	
23	Guestbook	Solidi. Had to be the deplica of horar queenciana, if we started timinary more into a deplica no may attract more deplica.	
	Guestbook	I feel as though majority of these projects will fail to attract more people to the town. I think there is an oppurtunity with the amount of travellers through the region to draw them into town with a short term camping/caravan area. The base of flagstaff hill out at kings	
	Your Say	beach would be the perfect area. A large grassed open space with large shade trees and ammenities provided for short term stays with a nightly fee payable could be a way to draw the travellers into and through the town. Could put a maximum stay of 2 or 3 nights	
	Whitsunday	or so to prevent it having a large effect on the local carravan parks and charge a small fee to cover the maintenance and policing costs. Would be large draw card for anyone travelling through the area and get people driving through the town centre to showcase	
24	Guestbook	Bowen.	
	Your Say	The plan includes completed projects and projects already underway, I'd like to see a Masterplan that shows more of a future achievable vision for Bowen.	
	Whitsunday	I agree with most regarding the walking track, what an asset this would be for locals and visitors alike.	
25	Guestbook	I'd like to see some development and infrastructure in Bowen that encourages people to move here, after all more rates coming in means more infrastructure. Bowen is such a great place to live .	
		Re the beautiful Bowen project. The concept of Bowen green core is great, using environmentally suitable trees. A flagstaff hill multi purpose venue is definitely needed.	
		To tap into the cruise ship market, emphasis should be on regional food and indigenous tourism. The more cycle and walking/hiking tracks we can have, the better.	
		No need to produce separate maps just include the walking and cycle trail information and maps in the Bowen information book, a great local resource for tourists and residents alike.	
	Your Say	Agree with others, the plan should include upgrading the Horseshoe to Rose Bay walking track as well as establishing new Kings Beach boardwalk/track.	
	Whitsunday	Great to have interpretive signage and information about the Juru people.	
26	Guestbook	Making use of the recycled sewage water is a win/win already makes the town look greener.	
		Email from Customer Service - A lady visited the office and wanted to pass on some feedback / ideas for the Bowen Master Plan: -Shade sails for the parking area around Bowen as she has spoken to people who have felt faint getting out of their cars due to heat	
		Footpath to be continued where there is grass breaking up two footpaths outside of Hansen Park where the markets are to make it one continuing footpathEither speed bumps or a reduction of the speed limit in the section of Horeshore Bay Road which is in front	
27	Email to WRC	of Hansen Park as there are children, elderly people, people in wheelchairs etc who cross that road when the markets are on and people drive very fast past that section.	

Bowen Chamber of Commerce Meeting

12 May 2021 5:30pm - 7:30pm

Approximately 28 members of the public in attendance

Bowen Masterplan Presentation

- Introduction by Neil McGaffin (NM) explaining why Council was at the meeting
- Explanation of Masterplan by Joanne Vlismas by going through each project
- Explanation of current submissions by Leonie Meurant

Open Floor for submissions

Submitters spoke about the following:

- A tourist drive is needed, a golden mango trail, an arrow trail, or a painted roadway, or QR
 codes and interactive signage. A need to guide people to hotspots and back out again, as
 visitors often get lost.
- A tourism Bowen app is needed for the area, with audio for blind and disabled, to display
 what's on and guide people around town, including the town and the agriculture areas.
 Could also be a touchscreen device. App could be updated easily.
- Farm / homestay experiences.
- The Coral Sea Catalina Heritage Museum needs support from Council to bring the Catalina plane from Sydney. Museum could also be an emergency aviation site during extreme weather events, with a back up generator. Could also hold competitions, air cadets, car clubs etc
- Decline of retail sector.
- The draft Plan need more focus on growth and projects which support increasing population in the future and create jobs for kids.
- NM spoke about WRC considering Bowen as a medium level of growth (with room for residential and commercial growth).
- Bowen Rail Project needs to be endorsed.
- A diversion is needed from the highway to encourage people into town
- Growth for Bowen is needed and incentivise for that growth, such as peppercorn leases.
- Complaint about WRC refusing/hindering development applications, such as Whitsunday
 Paradise and Adani projects. Complaint that the process is too costly for an applicant NM
 spoke about urban land being devalued in this case.
- It was raised that Fraser Coast Council have incentives program to attract developers.
- Affordable housing is needed in town, currently a crisis in medium / long-term accommodation. NM said Council has an advocacy role in this space.
- Industrial development needs its own strategy.
- Consult prior to preparing document, to get feedback before preparing a strategy.
- An economic regional development board is needed to help stimulate growth as ED sits outside of WRC's key functions. WRC's role should be to facilitate and assist the regional body. GW3 not helpful in Bowen.
- NM spoke about the current developments which are underway which could contribute to ED such as the space launch project and agave farm outside of Bowen.

- The Masterplan lacking understanding for growth and leadership in town, it lacks the understanding of going ahead, a clear vision and what projects can make the town go ahead. Firmer timeframes for actions. Vision statement needs to be better developed. Projects are good but vision is lacking. Could WRC run key stakeholder workshops to develop the vision?
- Limited trading on Sundays can this be changed to increase retail? NM said WRC would find out but it is State Government controlled.
- Plaques on significant homes / buildings around town could be a tourist trail Bowen Chamber has a list.
- We have health core issues, maternity issues in town. Not enough support from government.

Other submissions spoken about after the meeting

- A Mango trail around town starting at the big Mango and following it to the interesting points around town
- A suggestion for a plaque around town was a full list of the convicts sent over from England in 1863 that landed in Bowen and a full history of the town
- The cemetery in town needs a garden of flowers for cremation
- Mullers Lagoon should have a plaque that commemorates the original owner of the lagoon and how he gave it to Council and how he dredged the lagoon himself
- Gregory Street is full of weeds
- The Bin outside the dentist needs replacing
- Events are needed in the area for flying
- Better signage leading to Horseshoe Bay
- Activate marketing for the beaches so tourists know what's there and where to go

Submission Analysis Breakdown

Theme	Ideas & Comments from Submitters	No	Response from Council
Budget	Master plan is limited to scope to actions resourced from Council revenue	1	The Masterplan has outlined community infrastructure projects that Council are the primary respondent on, and do not require an outside factor in regards to ownership, or leadership. They are projects that Council can directly influence. Many projects will be sourced from grant funding after an initial project masterplan is completed and approved by Council.
Budget	The masterplan doesn't suggest at any state that such action could attract assistance from external sources	1	The document mentions most projects will require grant funding, this funding would come from either state or federal grants as they arise.
Communications	More community consultation for local projects such as flagstaff hill, and the design should have accommodated an extension for a planned upper level in the future. Budget doesn't determine the project, the project should determine the budget	1	Public consultation did not occur due to planning and design timeframes, and restricted budget due to the rebuild being funded by Federal and State Governments.
Community	A qualified Community Development Worker who can appropriately represent WRC in multipartner lifestyle and associated economic initiatives	1	The Bowen/Collinsville catchment currently has 10 organisations that provide the type of support and services mentioned in the submission (several identified by the proposer). Council's role is to provide advocacy and support to those delivering the services and programs as required.
Community	To include livability in the pillars for the economy	1	The pillars are derived from the regional economy, but livability is of a high concern to the Council, to promote the Whitsundays as a beautiful place to live and work.
Community	Support BFC in developing a concept plan and business case as part of corporate/economic planning at attract further Federal funding –	1	Council will continue its role to provide advocacy and support to deliver health services to the region.

	such as a trial site for a Regional Integrated Health Network		
Community	Include the Whitsunday Regional Integrated Health Service Network into the Bowen Masterplan	1	Council will continue its role to provide advocacy and support to deliver health services to the region through other options in Council, the Masterplan is for community infrastructure projects.
Community	Social, Community health and wellbeing needs should be included in the Masterplan	2	Council will continue its role to provide advocacy and support to deliver health services to the region through other options in Council, the Masterplan is for community infrastructure projects.
Community	Encouragement of doctors, dentists and heath workers to our region, with incentives to choose us over other regions.	1	Council will continue its role to provide advocacy and support to deliver health services to the region through other options in Council, the Masterplan is for community infrastructure projects.
Community	Bowen needs a short term camping option, possible sites could be Kings beach, encourage people to stay in Bowen and draw them off the highway	1	Bowen has several existing caravan parks that already supply a number of options for caravans and RVs and Council would not impact on their functional businesses.
Current project	Support of current projects within the Bowen Masterplan	5	Council thanks the submitters for their support.
Current project	A concern for the Flagstaff Hill being in competition to the existing cafes	1	This concern is noted.
Current project	the beach should not need a walkway, use the existing sand, less interference	1	This option will be added into the Bowen Trails item
Current project	The Masterplan has no expected outcomes or completions for each year	1	The projects are subject to community consultation and grants, so only general dates are available for completion dates. If complete investigations find that projects are not viable or not required by the community, the project will be recommended to not go further. All projects are subject to feasible business cases and community involvement.
Current project	A signposted guide through Bowen for visitors to follow, landmarks, signs near farms, QR codes could be used.	1	This information will be included in the Heritage Trail project, to extend the scope.

Current project	The trees cut down on maintenance, only do one side for trees, then both sides, stagger out the costs	1	This will be taken into account for the operations of Green Core item.
Current project	The signage trail should be about all the towns history	1	This idea will be added into the Heritage Trails item.
Current Project	Connection back to the submitters through the finalisation of the Masterplan	1	All submitters are sent a response at the adoption of the Masterplan.
Current Project/Infrastructure	Connect Rose, Murry and Horseshoe Bay with walking tracks for an activation of the beaches precinct, also the tracks should be lit for safety, with signage	2	This request will be added into the current Bowen Trails project and Edgecombe existing trail is under consideration for future budgets.
ED	Need vision and incentives for economic growth for the region	6	The masterplan statement has been amended for clarity. For an understanding of Councils direction, please see the Corporate Plan, Community Plan and the Operational Plan of Council.
ED	Need incentives to attract developers to the region	2	Incentives directed by Council can be found in the Economic Development Strategy, which is being updated in 2021.
ED	A marketing plan is required to attract people leaving the southern states to live in Bowen	1	This is something that Council is working on through enabling investment and development within the region.
ED	Our agriculture section needs initiatives to go ahead	1	The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries have many initiatives for the agricultural business community, and Council supports the growth of our Agricultural sector, being one of the three economic pillars of the Region.
ED	The CBD needs development initiatives	1	The Masterplan includes the Façade Improvement Policy for the CBD, and amendments have been made to the Planning Scheme to ensure business activity is encouraged within the CBD. Other factors outside of Council control, such as price of land.
ED	The Recreational Facilities and Parks needs initiatives	1	The Bowen Masterplan has multiple upgrades to Bowens parks and foreshores.

ED	Small business needs development facilitation services	1	The Queensland Government has multiple grants due to COVID for small business grants, and these are also championed under the Economic Development Strategy.
ED	Tourism infrastructure and development, also roads and planning and development facilitation	2	There are multiple projects within the Masterplan to impact on these areas of development directly and indirectly. Roads are governed by Council and have an extensive maintenance repair program every year. Planning and Development facilitation is guided by the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017.
ED	There is no mention in the list of projects addressing the identification of aquaculture sites which the Mayor said could help clear the way for a new marina development. Also, there is no mention of assisting in the economic development plan for the jetty, which is an important asset for the town, and needs to be self-supporting in the long term	1	Aquaculture sites have been developed by the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning and are located north of Bowen, they are not related to the Bowen Marina. The Jetty is owned by North Queensland Bulk Ports and is currently being upgraded by them. Council has minimal say in the development or use of the jetty. NQBP will keep the community and other key stakeholders informed of project updates.
ED	Bike races could be conducted in town	1	This idea will be passed onto the Tourism bodies and Economic Development area.
ED	The farmers markets should be supported by Council	1	This idea will be passed onto the Economic Development area.
ED	Bowen Marine Centre of Excellence and upgrades to the Bowen Marina should be in this document.	13	The Bowen Marina has been championed by the Council for a few years now and will continue to be supported through the Economic Development Strategy, where Council is the enabler of such a project.
ED	An industry in carbon emissions is needed for Bowen	1	This idea will be passed onto the Economic Development area.
ED	Regional food and tourism is needed		This idea will be passed onto the Economic Development area.

Airports/External	The airport needs a general upgrade, including paving of the driveways and seating for persons, including upgrading the experiences by those arriving by rail, air and sea	1	The airport and any upgrade is being investigated. Enquiries can be sent to the owners of both sea and rail. The wharf is being upgraded by Queensland Bulk Ports and a letter can be sent to Queensland Rail to request an action to assess the local train station.
External	Masterplan is silent on actions that would address management of external pressures from state/federal global standards and directives.	1	The masterplan is for community infrastructure projects, not for enabling of external pressures to Council, Council manages such things on a case by case basis and as they arise.
External	Further activation of the Jetty with further works down at the foreshore, with markets hosted on the restored jetty once a month, and revitalise the Front Beach and then the CBD, hub at the foreshore	2	This request can be passed onto QLD Bulk Ports, as Council is not the owner of the Jetty.
External	A mail service for Brisk Bay	1	A request must be given to Australia Post to 'change your delivery arrangement', this is a local request.
Infrastructure	A Swimming enclosure is required at Queens beach	1	Bowen has an existing swimming pool and water park situated at the front of the Bowen CBD, on the foreshore. Council is not looking at this point in time to adding any additional water facilities due to ongoing maintenance costs of such facilities.
Infrastructure	A Cairns/Airlie style lagoon would be beneficial for Bowen	1	Bowen has an existing swimming pool and water park situated at the front of the Bowen CBD, on the foreshore. Council is not looking at this point in time to adding any additional water facilities due to ongoing maintenance costs of such facilities.
Infrastructure	The beaches and foreshore need development	1	Extensive works have been completed by Council on Bowens foreshores, with positive results from the community and visitors.

Infrastructure	A rock pool at the front beach would be adventure experience for youngsters	1	Bowen has an existing swimming pool and water park situated at the front of the Bowen CBD, on the foreshore. Council is not looking at this point in time to adding any additional water facilities due to ongoing maintenance costs of such facilities.
Infrastructure	An upgrade to the existing highway signage to motivate people to turn off the Bruce highway.	1	Beautiful Bowen has installed signs both north and south on the Bruce highway. They depict inviting photos of the Bowen region. This was completed in September 2019.
Infrastructure	New signage around town is too small and needed to be made larger	2	This concern is noted.
Infrastructure	Upgrade existing walking track at Edgecombe Bay	3	The Edgecombe track is on the Infrastructure list for a future budget request.
Infrastructure	The footpath connection for the CBD to Flagstaff Hill should align with the completion date of the Flagstaff Hill development	1	The connection is on the Infrastructure list for a future budget request.
Maintenance	Tidy up Horseshoe bay and add it to the maintenance schedule, and buy a beach cleaning vehicle to rake the sand and clean up all the seaweed	1	This request has been forwarded to the relevant section of Council for maintenance requests.
Maintenance	Maintenance programs are of more importance than new ideas	3	Concern is noted.
Maintenance	The Bowen town pool amenities refurbishment should not happen.	1	Concern is noted.
Planning	Increase population through housing and building infrastructure projects	1	This is regulated through the Whitsunday Planning Scheme and was recently completed in 2017. There is adequate available land in Bowen for development.
Planning	Plan for population growth, how are we going to achieve this and attract more residents to the region	4	The Urban Growth Study informed the Whitsunday Planning Scheme, to ensure growth up to 2036 was appropriately planned for the region, and this has been completed.
Planning	Fact: Our building applications have decreased by 40% in the last 12 months, why is this.	1	These numbers are due to building certification being taken outside Council.

Procurement	WRC should contract local business and tradies for all local works	1	Local businesses are encouraged to sign up to the Council's eTenderbox for all current tenders. Council have included in the Local Preference Policy a local content section, which includes the sourcing of quotations within the region and a "Local Supplier" weighting must be used as part of all tender evaluations.
Waste	Request for reticulated sewerage to Merinda.	1	Merinda/Abbot Point has a current population of around 777 (2016 Census). It is one of the many peri urban areas that has no service with sewerage or water. Council would have to adopt a region wide policy to allocate water and sewerage to every peri urban community and this would incur a significant individual cost to each ratepayer.





INTRODUCTION

The Bowen Masterplan sets out actions for community infrastructure projects to be achieved by Council through grant funding or other sources. The primary drive is to improve Bowen for locals. By supporting projects that enhance liveability and improvements to the town, this will indirectly encourage people to stay and experience Bowen. Through these actions, indirect growth is envisioned to occur through the local economy and create more opportunities for jobs and growth into the future.

Many of the projects and timings herein are subject to more detailed investigations. If the investigation does not identify a positive and cost-effective way forward, Council will receive a recommendation to cease further action on the project.

Cost effectiveness will include consideration of community benefits weighed alongside establishment and long-term maintenance, capital and operational costs.

This document should be read in conjunction with our other strategic documents, including the Corporate Plan 2021-2026 and upcoming Economic Development Strategy 2022-2025.

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 VERSION 1
 Approved SN
 01/03/2021

 VERSION 2
 Approved SN
 15/07/2021

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR MAYOR



Bowen is the heart of leisure in the Whitsundays, offering beautiful beaches, a relaxed lifestyle, a welcoming community and an established commercial and industrial precinct. The town has an international spotlight on its resource sector opportunities, alongside strong agriculture, retail and tourism. It is the heart of adventure for fishing, boating, paddling and snorkelling in the Coral Sea and internationally renowned Great Barrier Reef. With extensive parklands, playgrounds, recreational facilities, heritage values and community infrastructure, the town offers natural beauty and unique local experiences for residents and visitors.

Through our recent investments in parklands, street upgrades, critical water and sewage infrastructure, walking tracks, tourism infrastructure and destination marketing, Whitsunday Regional Council supports enhancing the liveability of our community in Bowen.

The Bowen Masterplan seeks to continue improving Bowen for locals. This document sets out actions

for community infrastructure projects which we can deliver through grant funding or other sources without impacting the ratepayer. By supporting projects that enhance liveability and improvements to the town we will encourage people to stay and experience Bowen. Through these actions, economic benefit will accrue to create more opportunities for jobs into the future.

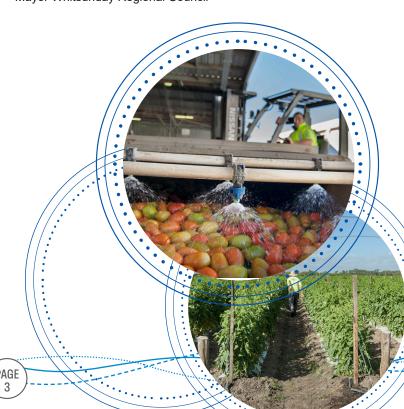
The Bowen Masterplan provides a framework and vision while protecting our core values. At each step along the way we have asked you for feedback as we plan for our future. You asked us to consider how we can further support development and growth in our town, and we have listened. Thank you to all who participated in our community consultation process during the development of the Bowen Masterplan.

I invite you to read on and discover the projects that we will investigate or deliver in the next few years.

Regards

Andrew Willcox

Mayor Whitsunday Regional Council







BOWEN MARINA

Overview

Council will continue to advocate for the development of the Bowen Marina. Options for development also include upgrades to the slipways and mixed use development throughout the marina. These ongoing marine industries will enhance development and encourage other industries into Bowen.

Timing - Ongoing

Implementation

Council acknowledges the Queensland Superyacht Strategy 2018-2023 and advocates for Bowen becoming a centre of excellence for maintenance and refit facilities that service the superyacht, recreational, defence and commercial maritime industries.

COST (Grant \$): N/A

STATUS: Ongoing advocacy
PROJECT CHAMPION: Economic Development



Figure 1: Bowen Marina

1

FACADE IMPROVEMENT POLICY

Overview

The Façade Improvement Policy offers shop owners within the Bowen CBD an economic incentive to improve the aesthetics of their shop front. The Program generally involves an investment from the shop owner that may be matched by Council and involve anything from a new coat of paint, murals, lighting or façade architectural improvements.

Timing: Ongoing

COST (Council \$): \$50,000 STATUS: Ongoing

PROJECT CHAMPION: Development Services

Implementation

The Façade Improvement Policy was implemented by Council in 2019 to build upon recent investments in public space beautification aimed at attracting tourists and permanent residents. Improvements to façades may support small businesses in re-invigorating the CBD and provide an additional incentive for small businesses to fill empty shops.

Subject to available budget, Council will contribute 50% of the works for each shop front to a maximum value, depending on the length of the shopfront:

- 12m long or less, a maximum of \$3,000 is to be contributed; or
- Over 12m long, a maximum of \$5,000 is to be contributed.



Figure 2: Facade improvement strategy on offer in Bowen CBD.

2





Overview

Bowen has hot, humid summers and a proven way of cooling down the streets is to plant shade trees, which creates an environment to encourage walkability around town. The project will provide a shade tree boulevard along Livingstone Street, Herbert Street, Santa Barbara Parade/ Thomas Street and Leichhardt Street forming a green core around the central business district of Bowen. Figure 3 provides an indicative example of the benefits of urban greening programs in Bowen's wide road reserves.

Timing: 2021 - 2030 (Incremental development, subject to funding)

STATUS:

EST. COST ESTABLISHMENT(Grant \$): EST. COST MAINTENANCE(Grant \$):

\$1.56M - \$2.63M

\$80,317 - \$160,803

PROJECT CHAMPION:

Planning Infrastructure Services

Implementation

The Bowen Green Core is subject to funding for expansions of the recycled water network along proposed streets (shown right), which may be completed incrementally alongside other infrastructure upgrades. Once established, landscaping, including low shrubs, native grasses and shade trees will be established, with siting responsive to underground services, water sensitive urban design and road safety.

As a cost saving option, trees could be planted along one side only, both sides or centrally within the median to create an avenue of shade. Trees that are resilient to the Northern Queensland dry-tropic climate, are low maintenance, hardy, quick to establish and drought resistant would need to be selected, to ensure Council costs remain low.

Table 1: Bowen Green Core estimated costings.

No de Care	TASK	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL (BOTH SIDES OF STREET)	TOTAL (1 SIDE OF STREET)
	On-ground works	Recycled water irrigation, including effective root barriers.	\$2,500,000	\$1,500,000
S.		Landscaping establishment	\$129,604	\$64,734
100	Year 1 maintenance	Monitoring, watering and fertilising.	\$130,751	\$65,307
ij	Year 2 maintenance	Note - recycled water establishment may reduce these costs.	\$26,232	\$13,102
	Year 3 + ongoing maintenance	uioso oosio.	\$3,820 p/a	\$1,908 p/a
		Total	\$2,790,407	\$1,645,051

ACTION



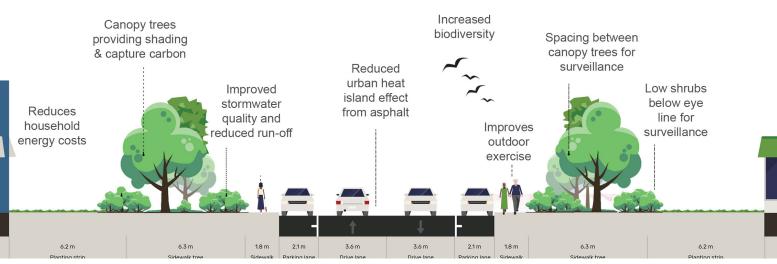


Figure 3: Benefits of urban cooling projects and indicative streetscape.





FLAGSTAFF HILL MULTI-PURPOSE FACILITY

Overview

Bowen requires a large centre for functions, in the absence of a cultural/civic centre within the town. After Cyclone Debbie ravaged the area in 2017, the existing structure on Flagstaff Hill was damaged beyond repair. The unique location in proximity to the CBD and beautiful 360° views warrants the re-construction of a high quality multi-purpose facility.

The build will also provide the opportunity to incorporate features, which ensure the cultural history of the region is displayed, while being open to identified markets including:

- Cruise ships;
- International, domestic day trippers and drive markets; and
- Destination weddings and events

Timing: 2021 - 2022

Implementation

The multi-purpose facility design will incorporate a conference centre, cultural centre, cafe and gift shop. The building is designed to ensure all these areas make the most of the amazing 360° views that Flagstaff Hill is famous for. Through joint funding with the Queensland government (Building our Regions Program), the project is expected to be completed by the end of 2022.

The facility will be able to provide capacity to service tourism markets, can support a sustainable business model and enables arts, food tourism and Indigenous activities to be undertaken.

EST. COST (Grant/Council \$): \$4,000,000

STATUS: Planning

PROJECT CHAMPION: Infrastructure Services



Figure 4: Proposed Flagstaff Hill Multi-purpose Centre concept design.

4



MULLERS LAGOON PARK **MASTERPLAN**

Overview

Mullers Lagoon is Bowen's centrepiece parkland, which attracts locals and tourists alike for picnics and nature walks. Currently, the park has several covered picnic tables, a gravel pathway, public toilets, drinking fountains, park seating, a small playground, barbeque facilities and landscaping. The proposed Park Masterplan will be developed in stages through community consultation and conceptual design, considering cost of facilities, for future grant funding.

Enhancements may include:

- Formalised parking;
- Upgraded shared path circuit, supplemented by fitness equipment and native landscaping;
- Enhanced event space;
- Improved wayfinding signage and placemaking art;
- Interpretive signage recognising environmental and Aboriginal heritage within the site; and
- Additional play facilities for kids and young adults.

Implementation

The Mullers Lagoon Park Masterplan will be developed over three stages, in collaboration with the community and Juru people, Bowen's Traditional owners:

Table 2: Park Masterplan project stages.

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Stage 1	Consultation and concept design	\$10,000	2021- 2022
Stage 2	Detailed design and costing	TBD	2022
Stage 3	Grant applications and construction	TBD	2023- 2025

EST. COST (Council \$): \$10,000 (Stage 1) STATUS: Planning PROJECT CHAMPION: Infrastructure Services





Figure 5: Mullers Lagoon, Bowen.



CYCLE ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

Overview

Bowen's flat topography, large road reserves and interconnected transport network provides optimal conditions for visitors and locals to transit around town on bicycle. Council's Principle Cycle Network Action Plan identifies some gaps in the cycle network for future works and other opportunities to enhance cycle uptake, including integration with tourism history trail, trail marketing, end of trip facilities and water bubblers at strategic locations.

Table 3: Cycle route enhancements project stages.

Implementation

The table below shows the proposed cycle network upgrades within Bowen.

EST. COST (COUNCIL \$):	\$5,000 (Stage 1)
STATUS:	Planning
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Various
·	

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Stage 1 Project Champion: Communications and Marketing	 Print out maps of bike friendly trails in Bowen to have at the Tourism Information Centre and online, including an itinerary of attractions along trails. 	\$5,000	2022
Stage 2 Project Champion: Infrastructure Services	 End of trip facilities at key destinations; Water bubblers strategically located near active transport routes; and New cycle tracks where gaps in the network exist and along existing walking tracks with appropriate widths. 	TBD	2022- 2025



ACTION

6



Figure 6: Principal cycle network in Bowen.

TOURISM AND HISTORY TRAILS

Overview

'Connection to place' is a concept that ties visitors and locals to a Town, making it memorable, builds pride, understanding and respect through knowledge of how Bowen came to be.

Connection to place can be established through interpretive signage, which recognises environmental, historical or cultural elements, drawn from the rich Aboriginal history of the local Juru people, settlement history, unique landscape features and wildlife, which has shaped the Town and people of Bowen.

Proposed interpretive signage and plaques will be sited alongside walking and cycle trails, with new signage themes sited to recognise elements specific to their landscape context.

Stage 1 Timing: 2022

Stage 2 Timing: 2023 - 2025 (subject to funding)

EST. COST (COUNCIL \$): \$10,000 (Stage 1)
STATUS: Planning

STATUS: Planning
PROJECT CHAMPION: Development Services

Implementation

Stage 1 will include extensive community collaboration with the Juru People, Bowen Tourism, Bowen Historical Society and the general community to inform signage themes and content. Consultation will inform further assessment to determine signage locations, graphic themes, costing of signage, number of signs and maps for the Tourism centre (alongside Action 6 - Stage 1).

Stage 2 of the project will be the construction of the signage, subject to outcomes of Stage 1 and funding availability.



Figure 7: Example of interpretive signage, from Cairns Foreshore.





BOWEN TRAILS AND CAPE EDGECUMBE UPGRADES

Overview

Kings Beach is one of Bowen's most iconic beaches and is a favourite for visitors and locals, however, it lacks connectivity to other attractions of Bowen, the closest being Flagstaff Hill to the South and Edgecombe Cape Trail / Horseshoe Bay to the North. Kings Beach has potential to connect these two icons of Bowen, whilst showcasing its own Foreshore views and unique dunal environment through the creation of a trail, utilising board walks and dune/beach geogrid walk tracks.

The proposed trail is subject to investigation to determine costing feasibility, suitable route, coastal hazard resilience and environmental impact mitigation.

Implementation

The proposed trails is subject to investigation given the significant constraints for each section. Stage 1 of the project will comprise an investigation into the potential designs and cost effective.

Pending feasibility, Council will prioritse trail segments or the trail as a whole for future grant funding, to undertake Stage 2 detailed design and Stage 3 construction.

EST. COST (GRANT \$): \$10,000 (Stage 1)

STATUS: Ongoing PROJECT CHAMPION: Various

Table 4: Bowen Boardwalk and Hiking track staged development.

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Stage 1 Project Champion: Strategic Planning / Infrastructure Services	 Investigate optimal track routes, environmental constraints and estimated costing of new and existing trail upgrades; and Develop costings, interpretive signage components, recreational infrastructure and business case to determine priority of each section. 	\$10,000	2021- 2022
Stage 2 Project Champion: Infrastructure Services	 Subject to Stage 1, undertake detailed design if trails are feasible and prioritised. 	e 1, undertake detailed design if trails are feasible and Subject to Stage 1	
Stage 3 Project Champion: Infrastructure Services	Subject to Stage 1 and 2, construct proposed trails.	Subject to	Stage 2

ACTION

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PAGE



Figure 8: Bowen trails investigation.



GREENING AND GROWING BOWEN

Overview

Council has invested in a Bowen Sewage Treatment Plant designed to produce high quality recycled water. This recycled water is being utilised to irrigate some of Bowen's extensive parklands, which reduces Council's operational costs and the energy needed to irrigate these areas. Stages 1 and 2 of this project have been constructed successfully, saving approximately 411 mega-litres of reticulated water per year (or 10 - 15% of total community potable water volumes).

Whilst recycled water is reliable (as sewer flows are reliable even during droughts) it is only available for use the day it is produced, due to the storage availability and pathogen risk management. Council intends to optimise the use of this water by rolling out recycled water irrigation in a staged manner over the next 10+ years to Green and Grow Bowen.

EST. COST (GRANT \$): \$ TBD incrementally
STATUS: Commenced
ROJECT CHAMPION: Water & Waste /
Infrastructure Services

Implementation

It is proposed to expand the implementation areas of recycled water to the following public park areas over the extended lifetime (10+ years) of this project. Currently Bowen Cemetery, Muller's Lagoon Parkland and the Bowen Golf Course are connected, and connections to the Col Leather Sporting Complex and the Queensland Racing Board's facility have been installed, with agreements for use under development.

Additional recycled water expansions will include:

- Col Leather Sporting Complex;
- Bowen Turf Club;
- · Henry Darwen Park;
- Denison Park;
- · Hansen Park;
- Case Park;
- Barker Park;
- Bowen Lions Park;Bowen Green Core (Action 3); and
- Greys Bay Foreshore (Pocket) Park.



OVERVIEW

This Bowen Masterplan seeks to establish a strong vision for Bowen, which enhances its resilience, economic opportunity and liveability into the future. Masterplan actions aim to build upon historic investments in the town, such as Beautiful Bowen, to develop new attractions, enhance the amenity of the town and offer new connections between Bowen's Beaches, trails and

the CBD, which will benefit visitors and locals alike. Council will endeavour to deliver the identified actions over the next decade, by incorporating projects into annual budgets, preparing detailed designs, creating grant applications and advocating for investments in Bowen from State and Federal Governments.

Table 5: Summary of Bowen Masterplan actions.

	PROJECT	COST	ESTIMATED TIMING
1	Bowen Marina	N/A	Ongoing advocacy
2	Facade Improvement Strategy	\$50,000 (shared)	Ongoing
3	Bowen Green Core	\$2,630,000* \$160,800 (maintenance)	2021 - 2031* (to be completed in segments)
4	Flagstaff Hill Multi-purpose Facility	\$4,000,000**	2021 - 2022**
5	Mullers Lagoon Park Masterplan	Stage 1: \$10,000 Stage 2: TBD Stage 3: TBD*	Investigation: 2021 - 2022 Detailed design: 2022 Construction: 2023 - 2025*
6	Cycle Route Enhancements	Stage 1: \$5,000 Stage 2: TBD*	Investigation: 2022 Construction: 2023 - 2025*
7	Tourism History Trails	Stage 1: \$10,000 Stage 2: TBD*	Investigation: 2022 Construction: 2023 - 2025*
8	Bowen Trails and Cape Edgecumbe Upgrades	Stage 1: \$10,000 Stage 2: TBD Stage 3: TBD*	Investigation: 2022 - 2023 Detailed design: 2024 Construction: TBD*
9	Greening and Growing Bowen	Stage 3: TBD*	2021 - 2031* (to be completed in segments)
TOTAL		\$6,875,800	
	DELIVERED FUNDING ALLOCATED	\$50,000 \$4,000,000	* Subject to grant funding ** Grant funding allocated





15. Community Services

15.1 INVITATION FOR COUNCIL TO PRESENT AT CENTRAL QUEENSLAND CLIMATE FORUM - YEPPOON

AUTHOR: Scott Hardy – Coordinator Natural Resource Management

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council nominate Councillor Grundy to attend the Central Queensland Climate Forum in Yeppoon on 12 August 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

The Central Queensland Climate Forum is a free forum scheduled to be held in Yeppoon on 12 August 2021. The LGAQ's Queensland Climate Resilient Councils program, Cities Power Partnership and Livingstone Shire Council are partnering to provide this Local Government focused event.

Whitsunday Regional Council is one of several Council's participating in LGAQ's Queensland Climate Resilient Councils program.

PURPOSE

To consider nominating Cr Grundy to attend the Central Queensland Climate Forum along with Council's Coordinator Natural Resource Management & Climate, Scott Hardy.

BACKGROUND

Local Governments in Queensland are faced with the twin challenges of preparing their communities for the impacts of climate change while enabling the region to make the most of the enormous opportunities presented by the emerging clean economy.

With extraordinary natural resources, a skilled workforce and an existing industrial base, Central Queensland has what it takes to become a renewable energy and clean industry superpower. Central Queensland's agricultural and tourism sectors are also well positioned to lead the world in embracing sustainable markets and land carbon solutions.

The Central Queensland Climate Forum will include:

- Learn about economic opportunities being unlocked through clean economy initiatives.
- Hear from local sector representatives and other local governments about action they
 are taking to access these opportunities and build resilience to climate related risks.
 Council has been asked to do a presentation about Council's Climate Innovation Hub
 and the work it is doing.
- Networking opportunities to expand connections and meet colleagues.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009



ANALYSIS

Council has received an invitation to present at the Central Queensland Climate Forum in Yeppoon on 12 August 2021.

Mayor, Andrew Willcox is unable to attend the Central Queensland Climate Forum and has invited Cr Grundy to attend in his absence along with Council's Coordinator Natural Resource Management & Climate, Scott Hardy.

Council has the following options:

Option 1 – That Council approve Cr Grundy to attend the Central Queensland Climate Forum with Council's Coordinator Natural Resource Management & Climate, Scott Hardy.

Option 2 – That Council decline the request for Gr Grundy to attend the Central Queensland Climate Forum and Council's Coordinator Natural Resource Management & Climate, Scott Hardy attend the forum.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

<u>Financial Implications</u> – There are no financial implications, except for travel costs to Yeppoon.

<u>Risk Management Implications</u> – The attendance at the workshop is low risk and involves presenting information on the Whitsunday Climate Change Innovation Hub. The workshop aligns with the Council's Climate Change Adaptation Policy & Strategy.

CONSULTATION

Dorean Erhart - Manager - Queensland Climate Resilient Council

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

That Council nominate Councillor Grundy to attend the Central Queensland Climate Forum in Yeppoon on 12 August 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



- 15. Community Services
- 15.2 COASTAL HAZARD ADAPTATION STRATEGY (CHAS)

AUTHOR: Scott Hardy - Coordinator Natural Resource Management & Climate

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves to:

- 1. Receive the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS) Community Consultation Report; and
- 2. Endorse the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

The Queensland Government is coordinating the QCoast₂₁₀₀ program which is designed to assist coastal Council's to plan for future predicted sea level rise which is attributed to the processes of "Climate Change". The State Government has invested over \$13 million over the last four years into more than 30 Councils to assist Local Governments to undertake the necessary technical studies to inform future land use decision making in coastal areas.

In 2016, Whitsunday Regional Council was awarded a grant to assist with the funding of a Coastal Hazards Adaptation Strategy (CHAS). The purpose of the CHAS is to assist Council to plan for future sea level rise in coastal areas. There are eight stages or phases to the development of the CHAS. The stages of the CHAS are:

- 1) Stakeholder communication and engagement
- 2) Identifying coastal hazard issues
- 3) Identify areas at risk to coastal hazards
- 4) Identify key assets which are at risk
- 5) Risk assessment of key assets
- 6) Identify key adaption options
- 7) Socio-economic adaption options
- 8) Strategy development and implementation and review (CHAS report)

Council has completed its community consultation on the draft Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS). Council staff have made some minor changes to the CHAS report and now consider the report suitable for Council endorsement.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to seek Council endorsement of the proposed Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS).

BACKGROUND

Council commenced the development of its Coastal Hazard Adaption Strategy (CHAS) in 2016. At which time, Council signed an agreement with the Local Government Association of

Queensland (LGAQ) to undertake the various stages of the CHAS in response to receiving a QCoast₂₁₀₀ grant to conduct the range of required works.

Council has received a number of presentations throughout the four years when project milestones have been achieved and reports completed.

Council reviewed the CHAS Phase 6 and 7 reports in September 2020. In November 2020, a briefing report was presented to Council to summarise the CHAS Phase 8 process and timelines for development.

On 27 April 2021, Council endorsed the draft CHAS for community consultation.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Governments have a role in land use planning and providing services to their community. The predicted sea level rise associated with Climate Change will bring new challenges to coastal Councils over the next 80 years (and beyond) which will need to plan for these coastal changes. Councils will need to consider whether defend options or retreat options are suitable for their coastal communities. There may be future legal risks for Councils not planning for sea level rise.

There is no legislative requirement for Council to develop a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS), however Council is contractually obliged to prepare a final CHAS as part of this project, as grant funding of over \$500,000 to undertake the work has been received.

ANALYSIS

The Queensland Government and the LGAQ have developed the QCoast₂₁₀₀ program to assist coastal Councils to assess and prepare for sea level rise associated with the processes of "Climate Change".

The QCoast₂₁₀₀ program is a Queensland Government initiative and has committed \$13.234 million to assist Councils advance coastal hazard adaptation planning. The main mechanism for this adaptation planning is the development of a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS).

The QCoast₂₁₀₀ program is being administered by the LGAQ, which is working with eligible Councils to support their proposals and assist them in preparing potential projects. There are 31 Councils involved and funded through the QCoast₂₁₀₀ and 48 projects approved. To date, six Councils have completed their CHAS with another four in the final stages of developing their Phase 8 CHAS report.

Whitsunday Regional Council was one of the first Councils to have funding approved through the QCoast₂₁₀₀ program which occurred in October 2016. Council was granted \$513,500.00 in QCoast₂₁₀₀ funding to develop its Resilient Whitsunday: Coastal Hazards and Response project. The Council has co-contributed funds towards various stages of the CHAS.

The projects approved through the QCoast₂₁₀₀ need to comply with a minimum standards guideline. This means that flood studies and economic assessments need to comply with government approved standards.

The CHAS Implementation Plan (Phase 8) is designed to provide guidance to Council in planning for future changes to our coast caused by sea level rise.



In July 2016, Council adopted a Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS). The strategy provides direction on the identification and response to coastal hazards. The development and implementation of the CHAS will assist Council in implementing its Climate Change Adaptation Policy.

The development of the CHAS Report and Implementation Plan is where the science and politics merge. The CHAS Report will summarise the general proposed strategy to manage sea level rise at each of the nine main Council urban coastal settlements. The narrative in the CHAS will be important to moderate community expectations, summarise the issues and make a statement on how Council is proposing to manage the issue of sea level rise over the next 80 years and its possible impact on our urban coastal settlements.

Donovan Burton from Climate Planning has worked with Council Officers to develop the draft CHAS Report and Implementation Plan. The CHAS outlines the proposed strategy to plan and manage for sea level rise at the following locations:

- Bowen Queens Beach, Rose Bay/Kings Beach, Front Beach/CBD.
- Airlie Beach
- Cannonvale
- Conway
- Wilsons Beach
- Dingo Beach
- Hydeaway Bay

One of the main general principles which has guided the development of the broad strategies for the 9 coastal settlements is that the funding for any planned response whether it be protection measures such as rock walls or softer measures such as the development of planning scheme tools will be borne by the Whitsunday Regional Council rate payer opposed to relying on the Commonwealth and State Governments. It is thought that the funds required to provide hard engineering solutions to protect communities against sea level rise for all coastal areas would be an enormous cost and may not be practical. Hence, the decision to assume that all sea level rise responses for the Whitsunday Regional Council area will be borne by the Whitsunday rate payer. Consequently, the adaptation response pathways for the nine coastal settlements are more aligned to the planned retreat, transition, or accommodation strategies than the development of sea walls due to the initial cost/benefit analysis.

The other important strategies in the draft CHAS Plan are:

- The suggestion that the CHAS will be reviewed every 5 years and any new science and political views will be used to fine tune the CHAS adaptation pathways for each settlement over the next 80 years, an adaptive management approach.
- There is a list of future investigations and studies needed to provide more guidance on how the proposed planned retreat, transition and accommodation strategies can be implemented, but also how to prolong the need for residents to move from coastal areas which could be over a couple of generations in some locations.

Council staff developed a community consultation process to test the draft CHAS report with the community. The community consultation process included:

- Community consultation period 30 days from 30 April to 28 May 2021.
- Community meetings/stalls at:
 - o Bowen Queens Beach, Rose Bay and Front Beach
 - o Cannonvale Beach
 - o Wilson Beach, and
 - Hydeaway Bay



 Main objective of community meetings/stalls will be to discuss the proposed CHAS and explain.

The community consultation results were:

- 10 surveys completed,
- Three written letters submitted,
- 54 residents visited the community information stalls during the consultation period, and
- The main points raised by residents were:
 - Doubt over the science and sea level rise,
 - o That the rate of sea level rise won't affect people individually in their lifetime,
 - o Support that council is not jumping in too soon to undertake protection work,
 - o Support that council is reviewing the issue of sea level rise and has a Plan, and
 - Concern over whether the CHAS Report will affect people's ability to get insurance in low lying areas.

The main changes to the CHAS Report include:

- Minor editorial changes as suggested by the Queensland Department of Environment and Science,
- Minor changes to the list of tasks to make them clearer,
- · Added a section on community consultation for the CHAS, and
- No changes to the strategy for each location and no additional tasks.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan

Outcome 3.2 - Our natural environment is valued and sustainable

Strategy 3.2.1 – Develop and implement policies and strategies that protect and enhance the Whitsunday region's natural environment.

Operational Plan

Action 3.2.1.4 – Develop a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Plan (CHAS) that identifies coastal hazards and considers the impacts of climate change on our coastal communities.

<u>Financial Implications</u> – The Phase 8 report, final CHAS Report and Implementation Plan has a risk to impact positively and negatively on property values, based on potential buyer perception of the risks. The information in the CHAS is not much different to State Government coastal hazard mapping which is already available.

<u>Risk Management Implications</u> – The CHAS Report deals with the physical and financial risks associated with a predicted rising sea level to infrastructure. The CHAS will also outline the financial risks associated with doing nothing, but also the option of "defend all areas" due to the high costs.

CONSULTATION

Donovan Burton - Climate Planning



DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended that Council resolves to:

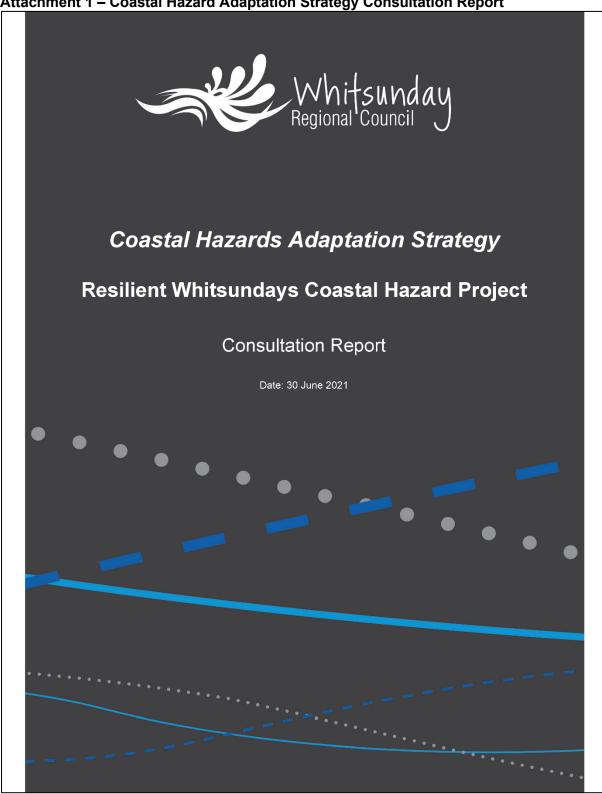
- a) accept the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS) Community Consultation Report, and
- b) endorse the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy Consultation Report Attachment 2 – Draft Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy



Attachment 1 - Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy Consultation Report





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1.	Executive Summary	(
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	Overview of the Responses	
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Attachment A: All Submissions

Document History

TitleVersion No.DateAuthorReviewerApproved byReport1.030 JuneJoanne VlismasScott Hardy;
Greg MartinJulie Wright

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1. Executive Summary

Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) recently consulted with residents across the region to have their say on the draft Coastal Hazards Adaptation Strategy (CHAS). One of the key activities under the CHAS is to engage the community, raising the awareness of climate change impacts and describing the range of climate change adaptation options.

Consultation on the draft CHAS was open for a period of 4 weeks online at Your Say Whitsunday between Friday 30 April and 5pm, Friday 28 May 2021. The consultation period was advertised online on the corporate website, Facebook page, newspaper public notices and by email to key stakeholders. A series of maps and factsheets were developed for each coastal community and made available on the website.

Six public displays were held across several coastal communities, with council officers visiting parks and community halls in each area over two weekends with copies of maps, factsheets, surveys and feedback forms.

A total of 16 submissions were received during the consultation period and a range of general feedback during the public displays. While there was general support for the intentions and goals of the CHAS in protecting communities for the future, there is a clear divide in public opinion. Several residents queried the scientific evidence provided in the CHAS regarding projections for future sea level rise. Other residents want WRC to act more quickly than outlined in the CHAS by introducing limited development zones and coastal plans now. While expected, this divide in support for the scientific basis of the CHAS means further education and awareness campaigns should be developed to inform residents.

All comments have been collated in this report and it is recommended this feedback be considered during the finalisation of the management plan. WRC will report back to the community to close the loop.

2. Background

The In July 2016, Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) adopted a Climate Change Adaption Policy and Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS). The purpose of these two documents is to provide corporate governance on the topic of climate change and assist WRC to manage current projects and plan for future climate change impacts. Community inclusion is one of the guiding principles in the strategy, with a clear goal of maintaining an appropriate level of community and business participation through awareness and education

Building on this work, WRC received funding from the Local Government Association of Queensland to deliver the 'Resilient Whitsundays Coastal Hazard Project'. This project has involved identifying which areas and key assets are at risk from coastal hazard in the Whitsunday region, and developing potential options for responding to these challenges.

Extensive consultation with several coastal communities occurred in December 2019 on a series of initial options (covering defend, retreat, status quo and accommodate). From the results of this engagement process, the final hazard assessment, mapping and options for adaptation under the CHAS have been developed.

For the final stage of the project, WRC will be revisiting these communities to inform them of the final CHAS document and options for their community moving forward. Areas at the highest risk of coastal hazard impacts have been targeted to ensure potential risks and opportunities are well understood by the community.

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3. Overview of the Consultation

The consultation process occurred over a 4 week period from Friday 30 April through to 5pm, Friday 28 May 2021.

3.1 Purpose of the consultation

To consult with residents and visitors regarding the draft Corporate Plan 2021-2026. Under the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum, WRC was seeking to **inform** and **consult** the affected communities.

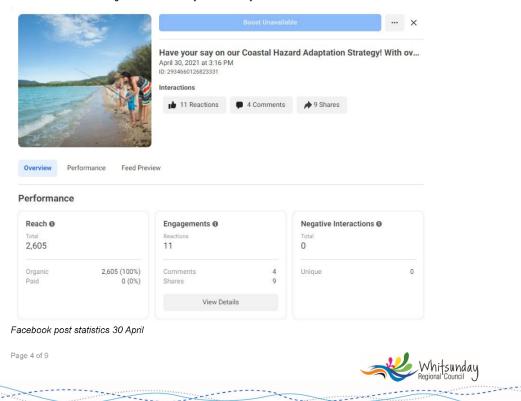
3.2 Who was consulted

All residents in the Whitsunday Region were invited to participate and the consultation was open to anyone online.

3.3 Advertising and promotional activities

The consultation was promoted on WRC's corporate website and online engagement space Your Say Whitsunday, in the local papers and Facebook. An email was sent to several key community groups. Hardcopy surveys were available at all WRC Customer Service Centres during the consultation period.

The consultation was promoted with a Facebook post at the beginning of the consultation period on 30 April. This post had a reach of 2,605 people, with 24 likes/shares/comments and 91 link clicks through to the Your Say Whitsunday website.





Public Displays 3.4

Six public displays were held across the Region in coastal communities who had previously been engaged in the CHAS. 54 people attended the public displays throughout the consultation period. The displays were held at the following locations and times:

- Bowen on Saturday 8 May
 - o 8am to 10am at Queens Beach / Gideon Pott Park
 - o 11am to 1pm at Rose Bay beach carpark
 - o 2pm to 4pm at Front Beach near the Catalina carpark
- Conway Beach / Wilsons Beach on Sunday 9 May -
- o 10am to 12pm at Wilsons Beach picnic shelter
- Dingo Beach / Hydeaway Bay on Sunday 9 May o 2pm to 4pm at Gloucester Sport and Recreation Facility
- Cannonvale / Airlie Beach on Saturday 15 May
 - o 10am 12pm at Cannonvale Beach foreshore

During the conversations with residents, several concerns and comments were raised:

- Concerns about impacts on insurance and house values;
- Comments on the slow process of sea level rise;
- Comments that residents are happy to see Council being proactive;
- Concerns about disagreement with the science in the CHAS;
- Comments that residents are happy Council is not over-reacting to sea level rise.







Queens Beach, Bowen

Rose Bay, Bowen

Front Beach, Bowen









Wilsons Beach / Conway Beach

Cape Gloucester

Airlie Beach / Cannonvale

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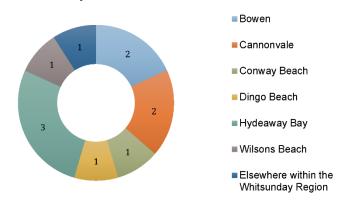
4. Overview of the Responses

Overall, there were 16 formal submissions received during the consultation period, along with general comments recorded during the public displays. All responses are detailed in full in **Attachment A: All Submissions.**

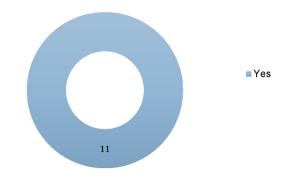
4.1 Analysis of Responses

A total of 11 individuals completed the online survey during the consultation period, and the results from the survey questions are outlined below.

Where do you live?



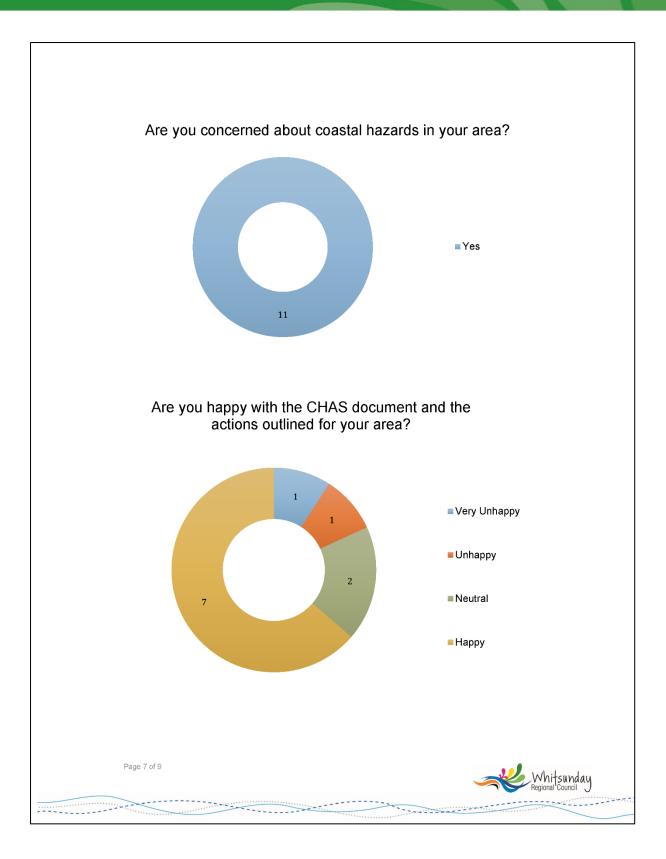
Are you aware of coastal hazards in your area?



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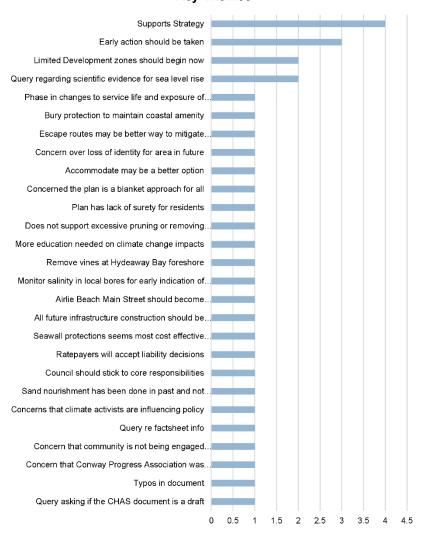






All submissions have been collated and analysed into 'Key Themes' from the written feedback received during the consultation process.

Key Themes



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5. Recommendations

It is recommended the feedback submitted during the consultation process is considered by WRC during the finalisation of the CHAS.

While opinions vary on the future impact of permanent sea level rise and coastal hazards, all participants expressed concern over the predicted outcomes. It is recommended that ongoing education and awareness of coastal hazards continues, and WRC continues to engage and inform residents in coastal communities.

The most popular suggestions in all feedback, with more than one mention, include:

- Support for the Strategy;
- · Early action should be taken;
- · Limited development zones should begin now; and
- Query regarding scientific evidence for sea level rise.

This feedback demonstrates the divide in public opinion, with some residents demanding action sooner and others questioning the science behind the strategy. While expected, this divide needs to be addressed in future communications, with more education around the scientific process and modelling.

Future communications to the public will outline the key results of the consultation and address any changes required in the Plan. The final version of the CHAS document will be made available on WRC's website and promoted to the wider community.

Ongoing communication and engagement about the project will keep the community informed of any updates and demonstrate that WRC has listened to the feedback provided in this report.

6. Next Steps

This report will be considered by officers during the finalisation of the CHAS, and the results will be presented to Council at an upcoming meeting.

It is important to close the loop with residents and show how their input has affected the outcome. A Consultation Summary infographic document will be prepared which will be released to the public and distributed via the website and social media. The Summary will show some of the key statistics and outcomes of the consultation process.

A database of participants has been collated during the consultation process and a direct email will be sent to those participants with a copy of the Consultation Summary.

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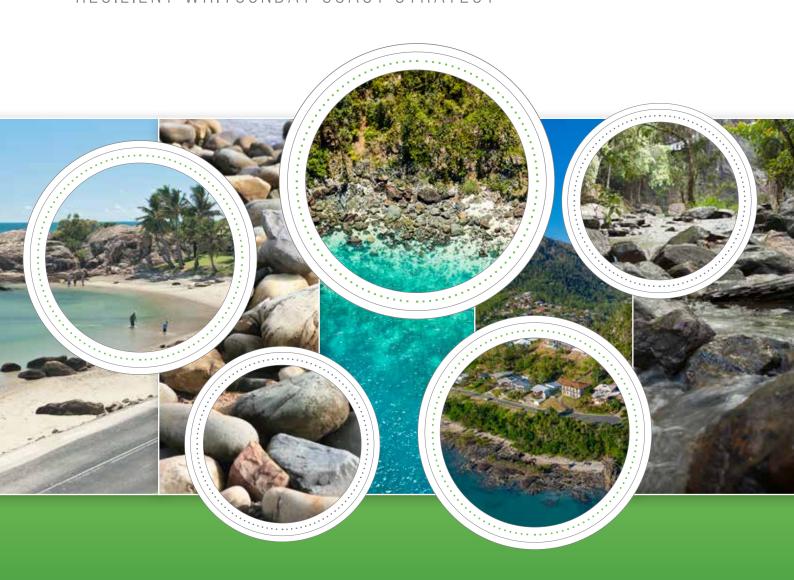


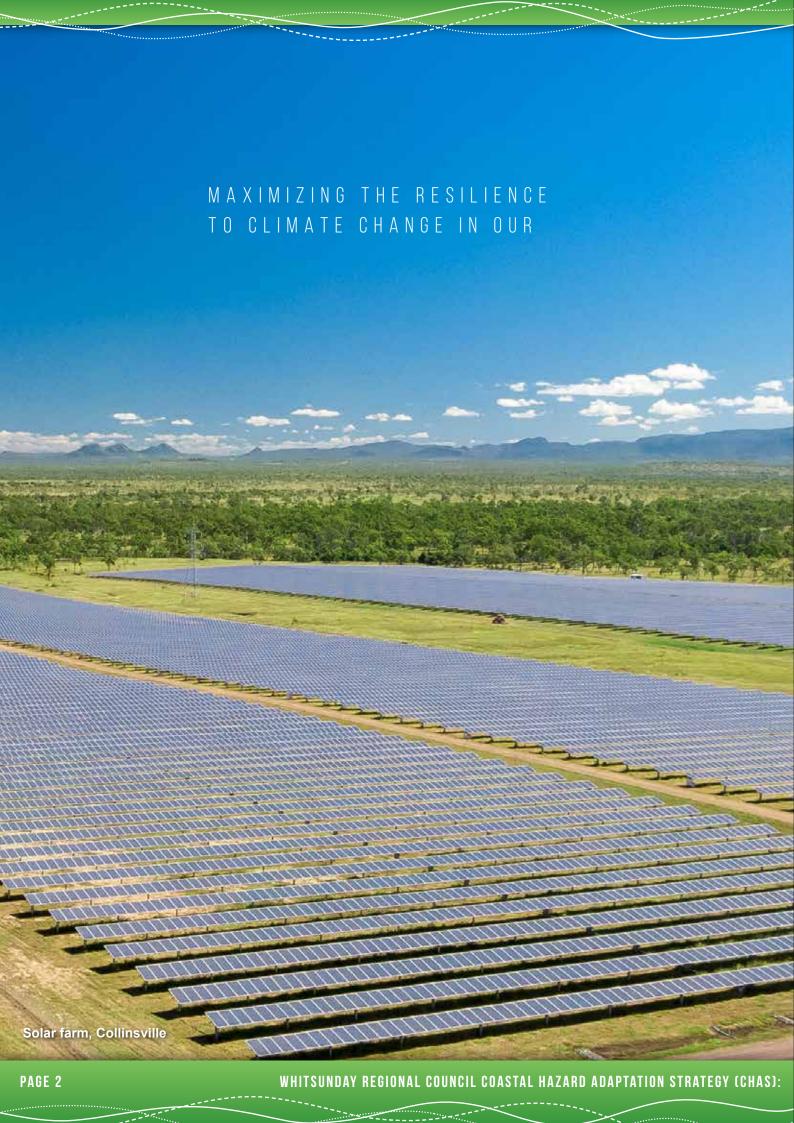




WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL COASTAL HAZARD ADAPTATION STRATEGY (CHAS):

RESILIENT WHITSUNDAY COAST STRATEGY





WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL COASTAL HAZARD ADAPTATION STRATEGY (CHAS):

RESILIENT WHITSUNDAY COAST STRATEGY

Date/ Version:

8 April 2021 Version 1

Citation:

WRC (2021)

Whitsunday Regional Council Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS): Resilient Whitsunday Coast Strategy, February 2020

www.whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au 1300 WRC QLD (1300 972 753) info@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au



MAYOR'S FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the Whitsunday Regional Council Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy. This strategy details the effects of climate change and coastal hazards on our coastal urban communities and sets out our commitment to managing those potential impacts into the future.

Council acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of the lands in our region including the Ngaro, Gia, Juru, Jangga and Birriah groups. We pay respect to Elders past, present and emerging and acknowledge their ongoing relationship and connection to Country.



The Whitsunday coastal zone has significant ecological value and features a diverse range of natural landscapes which are highly valued by our residents and the thousands of visitors who visit the Whitsunday Region each year.

Home to the over 500 kilometers of coastline and the gateway to the 74 beautiful Whitsunday Islands and the Great Barrier Reef, we are fortunate to live in a naturally spectacular part of the world. As well as the thriving ecosystems, the coastline holds significant recreational, commercial, cultural and tourism value which underpins our economy.

Council acknowledges that our home is exposed to extreme weather events which are becoming increasingly common. Our coastal landscape is susceptible to storm tide, coastal erosion and inundation. In the future we will need to add sea level rise to the list of hazards.

I am proud that this Council is taking the important step of assessing our vulnerabilities so we can develop coastal adaptation options to mitigate the impacts of these hazards. Education and raising community awareness about climate change and coastal hazards can help build more resilient communities so I invite our residents to follow us on this journey.

The Queensland State Government and Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) provided funding to Queensland coastal councils to develop a strategic approach to managing coastal hazards through the development of the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS).

With the funding awarded to Whitsunday Regional Council, we have been able to develop this Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy, and are now better prepared to plan and manage the future impacts associated with sea level rise in our urban coastal communities.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OUR COASTLINE

The Whitsunday region coastline extends 500 km across numerous coastal communities and adjacent to 74 islands which form a gateway to the Great Barrier Reef. The Whitsunday coastal zone is home to approximately 35,500 permanent residents. The region features a diverse range of natural landscapes such as beaches, reefs, rainforests and national parks which place the Whitsunday in prime position to become a world-class tourism destination.

The coastline is composed of a range of coastal landforms including sandy beaches, low beach-ridge plains, tidal mud flats, wetlands, rocky headlands, islands, near shore reefs and mangrove forests. The coastal zone provides valuable ecosystem services and a unique collection of terrestrial and aquatic species which support the region's economic and social wellbeing. The coastal environment is continuously changing as a result of dynamic natural processes such as tides, waves, erosion, inundation, storms and cyclones, and changes in sea level. However, coastal erosion and storm tide inundation have been identified as coastal hazards for the Whitsunday region because of their potential adverse impacts on people, the built environment and infrastructure.

1.2 THE RESILIENT WHITSUNDAY COAST STRATEGY

Context

Whitsunday Regional Council was successful in its funding application under the Coastal Hazards Adaptation Program (QCoast2100). The QCoast2100 program is a state-wide initiative of the Queensland Government and the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) to help coastal councils plan for and address climate change related coastal hazard risks over the long-term. Through their 'Resilient Whitsunday: Coastal Hazards and Responses' program, Whitsunday Regional Council have developed a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS), which is presented as the Resilient Whitsunday Coast Strategy.

The Resilient Whitsunday Coast Strategy:

- Has been developed to proactively manage the current and future impacts of coastal erosion and storm tide inundation
- Was developed in partnership with communities and other stakeholders
- Encompasses eight coastal communities including Airlie Beach, Bowen, Cannonvale, Conway Beach, Dingo Beach, Hydeaway Bay, Shute Harbour and Wilson Beach.



Purpose

The purpose of the Strategy is to:

- understand how climate change and coastal hazards affect coastal communities, local economy, natural environment and WRC operations (current and future impacts);
- identify areas likely to be exposed to current and future coastal hazards (e.g. storm tide, coastal erosion and inundation and sea level rise);
- assess the vulnerabilities and risks to key Council and community assets through a comprehensive data collection and spatial analysis process;
- · develop potential coastal adaptation options to mitigate the impact of these hazards; and
- assess the viability of adaptation options through stakeholder engagement and economic analysis.

Approach

The Resilient Whitsunday Coast Strategy has been developed using an eight-phase process which align with the QCoast2100 Minimum Standards and Guidelines provided by LGAQ (see Figure 1). The process included a series of deliverables such as studies, spatial mapping, risk assessments and reports which aimed to:

- · identify and assess areas at risk from coastal hazards
- engage the community to raise awareness of climate change impacts and offer a range of adaptation options
- propose priority adaptation options to address short-term impacts
- · determine costs, priorities and time frames for implementation of adaptation actions

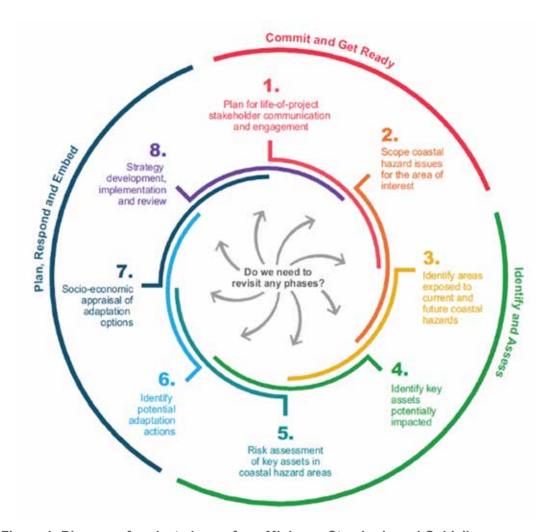


Figure 1: Diagram of project phases from Minimum Standards and Guidelines

1.3 ENGAGEMENT

Process

The Resilient Whitsunday Coast Strategy has been developed through a transparent engagement process with key stakeholders and the Whitsunday community. Initial community presentations were held in July 2017 at Bowen and Proserpine to encourage the community to participate and share their stories and memories of past weather events. During the early phases of the process, stakeholder engagement meetings were also held with representatives from:

- Dingo Beach Progress Association
- Hydeaway Bay Progress Association
- Whitsunday Catchment Landcare
- · Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Mackay Regional Council
- · Reef Catchments
- · Urban Development Institute of Australia
- Queens Beach Action Group

Whitsunday Regional Council facilitated an engagement workshop with Indigenous and Aboriginal stakeholders from the Whitsunday community in November 2018. The workshop enabled sharing of relevant coastal hazard information and allowed the Juru People to provide meaningful engagement about the potential impacts of adaptation options.

The results of an online survey completed by stakeholders and Council staff members was also used to determine preferences for weighting the criteria in the Multi-Criteria Analysis.

Throughout the process, residents from seven of Whitsunday's coastal communities joined community consultation events to explore the coastal processes shaping our coastlines, and to provide feedback on coastal management and adaptation options for the future.

Communication

Throughout the development of the Resilient Whitsunday Coast Strategy, regular updates were posted on Council's website to inform the wider community about the progress of the project. The 'Your Say Whitsunday' website also provided an online platform for the community to upload photos of past weather events, participate in online survey, engage in presentations and events and provide feedback about the project. A Communication Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan created in Phase 1 guided the engagement and communication process across all phases of the 'Resilient Whitsunday' project.

Community consultation of draft Resilient Whitsunday Coast Strategy

The Council conducted community consultation during May 2021 on the draft Resilient Whitsunday Coast Strategy. Community information stalls and meetings were held at the following locations:

- Queens Beach Bowen (8th of May)
- Rose Bay Bowen (8th of May)
- Front Beach Bowen (8th of May)
- Wilsons Beach (9th of May)
- Cannonvale (15th of May
- Hydeaway Bay (16th of May)

There were 54 residents who attended the community information stalls over the 6 information stall events.

In addition, the Council conducted an online survey to gauge community support and interest in the draft Strategy. The Council received 10 submissions.

2 THE WHITSUNDAY REGION

2.1 COASTAL LANDSCAPE

Whitsunday's coastline is environmentally diverse. The land was the traditional home of the Gia People and Juru People. The coastline and islands are sprinkled with pristine sandy beaches which are one of the major natural draw cards for visitors. The natural landscapes offer diverse rainforests and large tracts of national parkland. The beautiful tropical coastline is protected and rejuvenated by extensive mangrove forests and river deltas. Whitsunday is right in the heart of the Great Barrier Reef, where fringing reefs adjoin the region's 74 islands. These features provide a range of ecosystem services critical to the region's economy, social well-being and ecosystems.

2.2 SOCIAL FEATURES

There were approximately 33,778 permanent residents recorded living in the Whitsunday region in 2016 (ABS 2016). A strong local economy and relative favourable climatic conditions (Bell and Moran 2016) are expected to drive an increase in population going forward with an annual rate of 2.3% projected for the next twenty years. Socio-economic indicators show that the Whitsunday region's is relatively advantaged compared to the State average, which is likely driven by the superior economic resources maintained by the Whitsunday population (in contrast to the State).

In June 2018, regional unemployment in the Whitsunday region was estimated to be 3.4%. This is a significant improvement from the 2015 'unemployment crisis' when a reduction in mining operations in the west of the region drove unemployment beyond 10% ((WRC 2016).

2.3 ECONOMIC DRIVERS

The Whitsunday region boast a strong and diverse economy which is supported by 15,805 jobs and a total of economic output of \$5.6 billion per year (REMPLAN 2020). The Whitsunday regional economy is driven by three pillar industries - mining, tourism and agriculture.

Mining

The mining sector is the biggest contributor to the Whitsunday region's economy, worth \$996.3 million or 17.9% of the region's total industry output (REMPLAN 2020). With mining generating approximately \$926.6 million in regional exports, it is the Whitsunday's largest exporter and will continue to be a significant economic contributor going forward.

Tourism

Tourism industry supports around 3,284 jobs which makes it Whitsunday's biggest employer, representing 20.8% of total employment (REMPLAN 2020). Many of these jobs (79%) are from the Accommodation and Food Services which are supported by tourist expenditure. This presents opportunities to build on the region's rich indigenous and European history, food tourism and nature-based experiences. The value of Tourism in the region for 2019-2020 was estimated at \$477 million (REMPLAN, 2020).

Agriculture

The Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing industry is the second largest contributor to the region's economic output, generating 1,646 jobs and \$599.4 million per year (REMPLAN 2020). In 2017-18, the wider Mackay Isaac Whitsunday Region contributed over \$1.1 billion in gross value to Queensland's agriculture production, which equates to 8.5% of the State (ABS 2019). Areas of the Whitsunday region also have a well-established horticulture industry that supports 13 major crop varieties. With around 22,000 hectares of cane-growing land currently under cultivation in Proserpine, there is also opportunity for region's sugar industry to grow.

2.4 VULNERABILITY AND RESILIENCE

Vulnerability is how susceptible exposed elements, such as people and assets, are to suffer adverse effects when impacted by a hazard. The concept of vulnerability is closely linked with resilience.

Building resilience involves maximising the capacity of systems to adapt to stressors (i.e. climate change) in a way which maintains their purpose and function. For Whitsunday to build a resilient coastal region, this project first explored characteristics of the region's ecosystems and the socioeconomy which may influence their capacity to absorb and recover from coastal hazard impacts.

An economist conducted a vulnerability assessment to identify the social and economic susceptibilities of the eight coastal communities. Bowen and Conway Beach were identified as areas with high socio-economic vulnerability. The assessment also identified five key drivers of regional vulnerability:

- 1. Resource vulnerability
- 2. Financial sustainability
- 3. Access to affordable insurance
- 4. Council leadership
- 5. Climate change governance

3 COASTAL HAZARDS

3.1 HAZARDS



Figure 1a: Cyclones through the Whitsunday region since 1907 (Source bom.gov.au website)

Coastal hazards include erosion of the coastal foreshore and storm tide inundation of low-lying coastal land. However, these naturally occurring processes are considered coastal hazards because they have the potential to negatively impact communities, development and natural assets along the coastline.

The Whitsunday region also experiences impacts from sea level rise and Tropical Cyclones which are drivers associated with coastal hazards and therefore have the potential to exacerbate coastal erosion and storm tide inundation.

3.2 COASTAL EROSION

Coastal erosion is the removal of beach and dune material which results in a loss of land along the coastline. This process occurs naturally and is typically driven by strong winds, changing wave conditions, high tides and severe storms (DILGP 2017).

Short-term erosion is a temporary cycle where beaches move naturally over periods of decades without causing a permanent change in the position of the shoreline. Through periods of short-term erosion, the coastline shifts backwards and forwards over many years. However, this erosion is not permanent, and the coastline, beaches and dunes can rebuild over time.

Furthermore, climate change is predicted to worsen coastal erosion. Sea level rise will speed up the process as waves reach higher up on the beach and cause permanent inundation of low-lying areas. This is likely to result in coastal recession which is the landward movement of the coastline over a longer period of time.

With a history coastal erosion events in the Whitsunday region, both short-term erosion and coastal recession may impact on Whitsunday's coastal assets, depending on their proximity to the shoreline.

3.3 STORM TIDE INUNDATION

Storm tide inundation is the temporary flooding of coastal land by unusually high sea levels. A storm tide occurs when a storm surge, a normal tide and wave action are combined to elevate the water levels well above normal tidal levels (DILGP 2017). The worst inundation impacts are likely to occur when the storm surge coincides with a high tide or king tide. This interaction creates a compounding effect which can lead to increased severity of a storm tide inundation. Storm tides are a prominent occurrence in the Whitsunday region during severe storm events and Tropical Cyclones.

3.4 COASTAL HAZARD MAPPING

Updated Mapping

Part of the 'Resilient Whitsunday' project included an update to Whitsunday Regional Council's coastal hazard mapping. Engineering consultants were tasked with producing coastal erosion mapping and storm tide inundation modelling of the entire Whitsunday coastline. These mapping updates included:

- New mapping of coastal erosion prone area for the entire coastline¹
- New mapping of permanent inundation due to sea level rise for the entire coastline²
- Updated mapping of storm tide inundation for Bowen³
- Updated mapping of storm tide inundation for the Town of Whitsunday⁴

In accordance with Queensland Government requirements, a sea level rise of 0.4m by 2050 and 0.8m by 2100 has been adopted for the Whitsunday Resilient Strategy.

Planning Horizons

Planning horizons were considered in the creation of coastal hazard maps to ensure that the adaptation options undertaken by council encompass short, medium, and long-term actions. The mapping for coastal erosion and storm tide inundation includes three planning horizons: current day, 2050 and 2100 (see Table 1). Two sea level rise allowance were adopted for future planning horizons, including 0.4m of sea level rise for 2050 and 0.8m for 2100, relative to present-day mean sea level (BMT WBM 2018). Storm tide inundation was also mapped using three levels of probability called Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), which represent different chances of inundation occurring. For each planning horizon, maps were generated for 1% AEP, 0.5% AEP and 0.2% AEP storm tide inundation events.

Refer the reader to the council website where the coastal hazard mapping is located.

https://mapping.whitsundayrc.gld.gov.au/connect/analyst/mobile/#/main?mapcfg=CHAS

¹ Whitsunday Regional Council Hazard Mapping Refinement (BMT WBM 2018)

² Ibid

³ Bowen Water Hazards Assessment Stage 1: Storm Tide Modelling Basis Report (BMT WBM 2018)

⁴ Town of Whitsunday Drainage Study (BMT WBM 2017)



Figure 2: Damage cause by coastal storms, Airlie Beach

Table 1: Coastal hazard maps

Coastal Hazard	Planning Horizon	Sea Level Rise Allowance	AEP Scenarios	
	Current Day	-	-	
Coastal Erosion	2050	0.4 m	-	
	2100	0.8 m	-	
Sea Level Rise	2050	0.4 m	-	
nundation	2100	0.8 m	-	
	Current Day	-	1%, 0.5%, 0.2%	
Storm Tide Inundation	2050	0.4 m	1%, 0.5%, 0.2%	
	2100	0.8 m	1%, 0.5%, 0.2%	

These coastal maps illustrate the areas that may be exposed to coastal erosion and storm tide inundation under current and future planning horizons. This does not mean that the land inside the exposure are will be lost, rather that the assets and people within these areas are likely to be impacted by coastal hazards. For more information on the mapping approached used, see the technical reports developed in Phase 3.

4 ASSETS EXPOSED TO COASTAL HAZARDS

4.1 TOTAL EXPOSURE

The spatial mapping indicates that Whitsunday's coastal communities are expected to experience increased exposure to coastal erosion and storm tide inundation by 2050. These communities will likely see double the area exposed to coastal erosion by 2050, which will reach 1.9 km2 by 2100 (see Table 2). At present, around 10km2 of land is at risk of exposure to a 1 in 100 year storm inundation (1% AEP) event. Under this scenario, there is a 58% increase in the total area exposed to storm tide inundation by 2100. For more severe storm tide inundation events, up to 21 km2 of land is predicted to be exposed for the 2100 planning horizon. Additional information on exposure is provided in the summary report produced in Phase 4.

Table 2: Total area exposed to coastal hazards for all coastal communities (each planning horizon)

Coastal Hazard	Current Day	2050 Planning Horizon	2100 Planning Horizon	
Coastal Erosion	0.7 km2	1.4 km2	1.9 km2	
1% AEP Storm Tide Inundation	10 km2	13 km2	16 km2	
0.5% AEP Storm Tide Inundation	11 km2	14 km2	17 km2	
0.2% AEP Storm Tide Inundation	13 km2	17 km2	21 km2	

^{*(}Note 1km2 = 10ha)

4.2 ASSETS EXPOSED TO COASTAL EROSION

Coastal erosion is likely to have the greatest impact on sandy beaches and buildings situated along the shoreline. All coastal communities will experience increases in the number of building exposed to future coastal erosion, with Bowen showing the highest risk (see Figure 2). In Bowen it is estimated that 38 buildings will be exposed in 2050, which more than doubles by 2100 to 93 buildings.

By 2100, there will be approximately 0.448 km2 of council parks exposed to coastal erosion, which is equivalent to the area of 25 sporting ovals or 44ha. There are also over 190 km of roads and around 222 km of both sewer and water mains at risk of coastal erosion by 2100. Sandy beaches are the most at risk from future coastal erosion, with over 66% of beaches exposed in 2050 and 2100.

4.3 ASSETS EXPOSED TO STORM TIDE INUNDATION

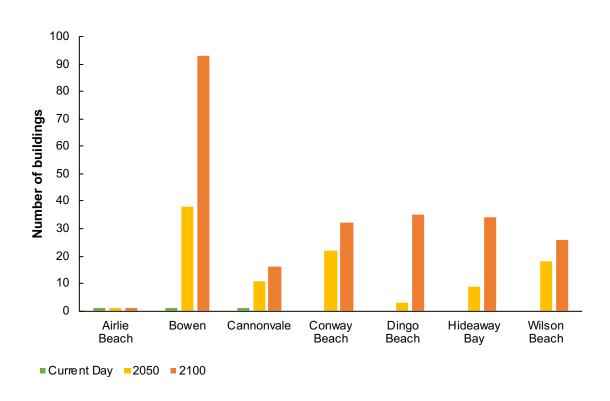


Figure 2: Number of buildings exposed to coastal erosion in each coastal community

A storm tide inundation event is likely to have considerable impacts on property, infrastructure, social and environmental assets both now and in the future. Under a current day 1% AEP storm tide inundation event there are 44 buildings exposed with most of these properties located in Bowen (see Table 3). By 2050, coastal communities can expect around 224 buildings to be at risk of a 1 in 100 year storm tide inundation event. If this scenario where to occur in 2100, it is estimated that 583 building would be exposed, with around 80% originating in Bowen.

Table 3: Number of buildings exposed to a 1%AEP storm tide inundation event in each coastal community

Interest Area	Number of buildings					
interest Area	Current Day	2050	2100			
Airlie Beach	5	13	19			
Bowen	34	172	466			
Cannonvale	2	7	32			
Dingo Beach	-	-	17			
Hydeaway Bay	1	2	3			
Shute Harbour	-	1	1			
Wilson Beach	2	29	45			
Total	44	224	583			

Over half of the council parks are at risk of storm tide inundation by 2100, which is a 63% increase from current day exposure and equates to the area of 71 sporting ovals. At least 2.9 km of sandy beach is exposed to both current and future storm tide inundation in urban areas. In 2018, there are 13 km of infrastructure potentially impacted by a 1% AEP storm tide inundation event. This increases 7-fold by 2100 with over 90 km of infrastructure exposed (see Figure 3). By 2100, there could potentially be 25 km of roads, 33 km of sewer mains, 23 km of water mains, and 9 km of storm water exposed to storm tide inundation across all coastal communities.

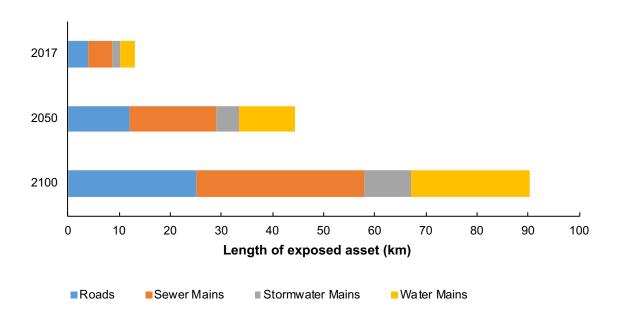


Figure 3: Length of assets exposed to storm tide inundation for each scenario (by asset subclass)

4.4 ECONOMIC COST OF EXPOSURE

During this project, economic values sourced from Council's financial databases were assigned to a range of assets, including property, transport, water, sewer and social assets. The results show the present value of assets exposed, which represents the current cost required to replace the assets.

For each coastal hazard, the economic cost of assets exposed is estimated to increase substantially in the future, under both the 2050 and 2100 planning horizons (see Figure 2). The replacement cost of assets exposed to coastal erosion is likely to rise by \$123 million dollars from current day to reach over \$126 million dollars in 2100.

For Whitsunday coastal communities, the present value of assets exposed to a current day 1% AEP storm tide inundation event is estimated to be \$14 million. In the absence of adaptation, this is predicted to increase to \$89 million dollars by 2060, and over \$188 million dollars by 2100. These economic costs are likely to be higher for more intense storm tide inundation events (i.e. 0.5% and 0.2% AEP).

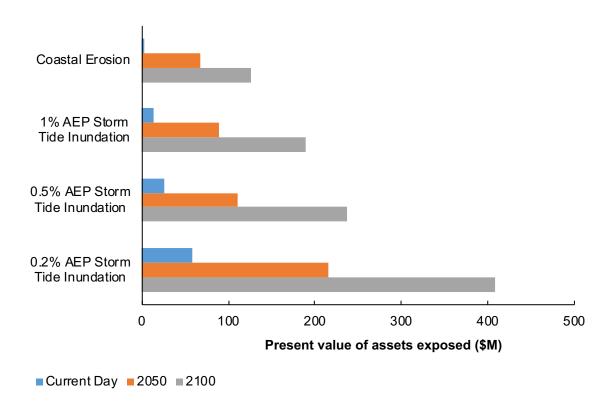


Figure 4: Present value of assets exposed to coastal erosion and storm tide inundation (across planning horizons)

Bowen is the coastal community with the highest economic risk to future coastal hazards (see Table 4). If a 1% AEP storm tide inundation event were to occur in 2100, 66% of the economic costs would originate from Bowen, making it the largest contributor to economic exposure compared with the other coastal communities (see Figure 5). In 2100, it is estimated to cost \$51 million dollars to replace the assets exposed to coastal erosion and a further \$117 million dollars from a 1 in 100 year storm tide inundation event (1% AEP).

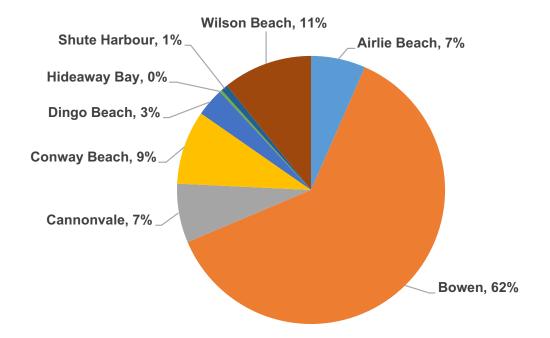


Figure 5: Percentage of economic costs to each coastal community from a 1% AEP storm tide inundation event in 2100

In Wilson Beach, it is likely to cost over \$20 million dollars for assets exposed to a 1% AEP storm tide inundation event. Although, with few permanent residents this may present as an economic challenge for a small coastal town.

Table 4: Present value of assets exposed to coastal erosion and storm tide inundation in 2100 (each coastal community)

Coastal	Present value of assets exposed (\$M)						
Coastai	Coastal Erosion	1% AEP storm tide inundation	0.5% AEP storm tide inundation	0.2% AEP storm tide inundation			
Airlie Beach	0.9	12.4	13.7	15.1			
Bowen	50.9	117.1	158.3	318.0			
Cannonvale	6.5	13.4	18.2	23.4			
Conway Beach	24.4	16.8	16.9	17.0			
Dingo Beach	19.3	6.4	8.4	12.5			
Hydeaway Bay	11.1	0.6	0.7	1.0			
Shute Harbour	-	1.6	0.0	0.0			
Wilson Beach	13.4	20.4	21.0	21.8			
Total	126.5	188.8	237.2	408.8			

Environmental assets

The 'Resilient Whitsunday' project also estimated the economic loss that ecosystem services in Whitsunday's coastal communities would experience from coastal hazards. It focused on four key environmental assets, these included: coastal forests, mangroves/saltmarshes, reefs/shoals and seagrass, and sandy beaches.

The environmental assets at greatest risk of coastal hazards are sandy beaches. For Whitsunday's coastal communities, the loss of sandy beaches to coastal erosion is estimated to cost around \$65 million dollars in 2100. The expected losses of sandy beaches to a 1 % AEP storm tide inundation event is estimated to exceed \$30 million dollars in 2100.

Sandy beaches affect three key stakeholder groups in the Whitsunday region, including:

- Tourism businesses: Tourism businesses rely on the regions unique and pristine environment
 as the primary tourist attraction to the region. Degradation of sandy beaches assets is likely to
 reduce tourist satisfaction which may result in less repeat visitation, reduced numbers of tourists
 visiting the region, and/or tourists staying for shorter periods of time (Stoeckl 2014). These risks
 are very important for the broader Whitsunday economy.
- Local residents: Local residents receive significant enjoyment from ecosystem-based recreation activities (such as fishing, diving and walking) as well as the visual aesthetic provided by these assets.
- Whitsunday Regional Council: Council currently maintain and remediate sandy beach areas
 in some key locations (e.g. Airlie Beach). If these responsibilities are to continue, then damage
 to these assets represents a substantial cost impost.

5 ASSESSING RISKS TO ASSETS

5.1 APPROACH

An important part of the 'Resilient Whitsunday' project was to identify key assets exposed to coastal erosion and storm tide inundation and estimate the level of risk posed by these coastal hazards. A risk assessment was conducted using information about an assets' exposure (consequence) combined with the probability of a hazard event occurring (likelihood) to determine the risk level to each asset. The risk assessment included an analysis of:

- · Council-owned infrastructure assets (buildings, roads, water, sewer)
- Council-owned buildings and open space assets (buildings, coastal structures, open spaces)
- Building footprints (residential, community and industry buildings) created through spatial mapping
- Cultural sites and heritage places
- · Environmental and ecosystem assets

The process aligned with the Australian standard for risk management AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009. The risk assessment followed three steps:

Assess likelihood of occurrence: The probability of each coastal erosion and storm tide
inundation scenario occurring was determined (see Table 5). Five likelihood levels (consistent
with the Australian standard) were considered. These include almost certain, likely, possible,
unlikely, and rare.

Table 5: Risk likelihood rating for each coastal hazard scenario

Hazard Category	Planning Horizon	AEP (%)	Likelihood
	Current day	-	Almost certain
Coastal Erosion	2050	-	Possible
	2100	-	Unlikely
	Current day	1%	Unlikely
	2050	1%	Unlikely
Storm Tide Inundation	2100	1%	Unlikely
	Current day	0.5%	Unlikely
	2050	0.5%	Unlikely
	2100	0.5%	Unlikely
	Current day	0.2%	Rare
	2050	0.2%	Rare
	2100	0.2%	Rare

- 2. Assess level of consequence for assets: The anticipated impact on each asset was identified based on the severity of exposure. To achieve this, two consequence matrices (for erosion and inundation) were developed based on workshops with department stakeholders to identify key asset groups (i.e. property, transport, sewer, water, social, cultural and environment). Five levels of consequence were adopted including insignificant, minor, moderate, major and catastrophic.
- 3. Assign the level of risk: the risk to each asset (for erosion and inundation) was calculated using a risk matrix which combined the likelihood and consequence levels (see Table 6). The matrix includes four risk levels: low, medium, high and extreme.

Table 6: Risk matrix

		CONSEQUENCE					
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic	
	Almost	Low	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme	
ОО	Certain						
P	Likely	Low	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme	
	Possible	Low	Medium	High	High	Extreme	
\(\frac{1}{2} \)	Unlikely	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme	
	Remote	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	

5.2 SUMMARY OF RISKS TO ASSETS

The Project Team assessed a total of 3,472 risks to assets exposed to coastal hazards in the identified areas of interests. Since a plethora of information was obtained from the analysis, not all the results can be presented in this report. This section provides a collective summary of the number of asset subclasses assigned to each risk level for a current day event and 2100 planning horizon.

The hazard identified with the greatest risk was sea level rise inundation in 2100, with 20 assets receiving an 'extreme' level of risk (see Figure 4). There were also three asset subclasses which recorded an 'extreme' risk for a current day coastal erosion event. For a current day event, there are 12 assets with a 'high' risk for coastal erosion and 16 assets which received a 'high' level of risk under the 0.2% AEP storm tide inundation event (see Table 25). However, there are numerous assets which received a 'high' risk level for all coastal hazards under a 2100 planning horizon. In particular, there were 51 asset subclasses with a 'high' risk for the 1% AEP storm tide inundation scenario. This is of importance because these 'high' risk assets are considered to have a 'tolerable' risk which means they still require immediate to short-term action to reduce the risk to acceptable levels. Site specific risk summaries are presented in Section 7.

Table 7: Number of asset subclasses assigned to each risk level for coastal hazards under a current day event

Hozard Type	Number of asset subclasses assigned to each risk level					
Hazard Type	None	Low	Medium	High	Extreme	
Coastal erosion in 2018	195		38	12	3	
1% AEP storm tide inundation in 2017	149	82		17		
0.5% AEP storm tide inundation in 2017	145	81		22		
0.2% AEP storm tide inundation in 2017	142	77	16	13		

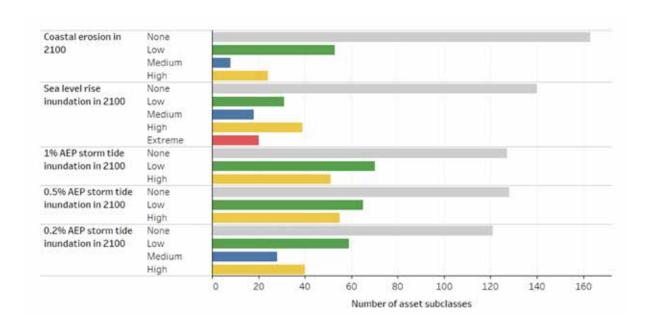


Figure 6: Number of asset subclasses assigned to each risk level for coastal hazards under a 2100 planning horizon

6 APPROACH TO ADAPTATION

Adaptation Response

MONITOR

At localities where the coastal hazard risk profile is low (according to the Strategic Plan), the adaptation response is to monitor risk and undertake existing maintenance/asset management activities. If, over time, the risk profile is observed to increase (as indicated by local trigger levels), then the adaptation response may shift to mitigate.

MITIGATE

At localities where coastal hazard risks have been identified the adaptation response is to actively mitigate the risk through implementing a range of adaptation options. Mitigation will be tailored to each locality, incorporating site-specific processes, community input, and statutory planning considerations. If, over time, the risk profile is observed to increase (as indicated by local trigger levels), and mitigation becomes infeasible (due to economic or other factors), then the adaptation response may shift to transition.

TRANSITION

In some specific areas within a locality, if the coastal hazard risk profile is very high (according to the Strategic Plan), and mitigation becomes infeasible (due to economic or other factors), a strategic decision may be made to transition to an alternative land use. Transition is likely to be a gradual process over time, where mitigating hazards for a period is part of the transition process.

MONITOR

Monitor the risk of coastal hazards. Monitor until local trigger levels are reached to initiate mitigation.

MITIGATE

Actively mitigate the risk of coastal hazards through a range of adaptation options.
Mitigate until local trigger levels are reached to initiate transition.

TRANSITION

A strategic decision to transition to an alternative land use in some areas. Mitigation may be part of the transition process.

Adaption Options

Figure 7: Adaptation response for Council owned land and assets

6.1 REGENERATIVE OPTIONS

Regenerative adaptation options are solutions which aim to mimic natural processes and are typically designed to "either improve or create existing coastal ecosystems and landforms [which] reduce the risk of coastal hazards" (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). The regenerative options reviewed include beach nourishment, dune construction and regeneration, riparian corridors restoration and generation, and mangrove forests.

6.1.1 BEACH NOURISHMENT

Beach nourishment is primarily used as a soft engineering approach in response to coastal erosion, which involves the artificial addition of sand to a beach system that has a sediment deficit (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010). This nourishment of a beach helps to dissipate wave energy, and when combined with dune regeneration, can provide protection from coastal recession and inundation from storm surges.

Beach nourishment not only maintains the natural values and aesthetics of the beach and coastline (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012) but also provides ecological benefits such as restoring dune habitat, and creating nesting sites and spawning areas. For example, the Ocean City Beach replenishment project (see Figure 3 and Figure 4) was initiated in 1988 to prevent further erosion to the beaches, and required periodic replenishment of beach sand every three years to maintain a stable beach profile (Van Ryswick 2016).

Beach nourishment is expensive and must be repeated periodically to maintain an adequate sand profile. The current cost of beach nourishment is estimated to be between \$55 - \$80 per cubic metre. These values were supplied by WRC who estimate it to cost \$55 per cubic metre for Bowen and \$80 per cubic metre for Airlie Beach for sourcing of sand from Don River, as well as delivery, spreading, and sand pushing and scraping.

Depositing sand onto beaches can also cause a range of adverse environmental impacts including burial of animals and organisms, increase in water turbidity, altered sediment compositions, and disruption of beach and ocean habitats (Dean 2002).



Figure 8: Airlie Beach sand nourishment

6.1.2 DUNE CONSTRUCTION AND REGENERATION

Sand dunes are a naturally formed vegetation barrier which store sand deposits and provide stability to the shoreline (CRD n.d.). Dune construction is when engineering solutions are used to create artificial dunes which mimic the functioning of a natural dune system (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). Dune regeneration is the restoration of natural dunes to improve their overall ecosystem function (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010), whilst also reducing the risk to coastal erosion and storm tide inundation.

The regeneration of sand dunes provides a range of coastal protection benefits including increased stability of dunes, habitat for specialised plants and animals, shade for beach users, and wildlife corridors (NCCARF 2016). For example, in Cronulla New South Wales, high foot traffic and damaged dune vegetation had resulted in areas of exposed, unconsolidated sands which were highly vulnerable to coastal erosion (see Figures 5 and 6). In 2015, regeneration works were commenced to restore the affected sand dunes which included installing new barricade fencing and wind barriers as well as revegetating the bare dunes with salt tolerant plants (Southern Habitat 2015).



Figure 10: Rose Bay dune restoration

The current costs for dune stabilisation can range from \$5,800-\$23,200 per hectare (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010). This includes the depositing sediment onshore, shaping of sand using bulldozer, dune grass planting and fencing. In 2012, the dune restoration of Merimbula Beach cost a total of \$40,833 including a project officer (Office of Environment and Heritage 2012).

Since sand dunes also pose a barrier to beach access, reconstruction of dunes may receive opposition from developers or the local community (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010). In some cases, it may be unfeasible to restrict public access to areas of a beach which are frequently used for tourism and recreation.



Figure 11: Conway Bea sea wall built in 2020

6.1.3 RIPARIAN CORRIDORS RESTORATION AND GENERATION

Riparian corridors are vegetated zones which run alongside wetlands, rivers, estuaries and waterways (Land for Wildlife 2011). These systems are typically "comprised of vegetation (trees, shrubs, grasses and herbs), soils and topography" which regulates ecological processes and supports diverse biological communities (Beesley, et al. 2017). Restoration and generation projects reinforce the healthy functioning of riparian zones, allowing them to provide protection against rising sea levels and storm tide inundation (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010).

Riparian corridors deliver a wide range of ecological and societal services including absorbing incoming storm energy and high river flows, providing recreational opportunities, and encouraging relaxation and connection with nature (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010). For example, a large-scale restoration project was commenced in 2015 to protect, enhance and expand riparian vegetation along a section of the Maroochy River catchment (Sunshine Coast Council 2019). Over a four-year period, approximately 4.2 ha of land was restored with 11,000 native plants, and 9 ha rehabilitated through weed control and assisted regeneration techniques (see Figures 7 and 8).

Riparian corridor regeneration is generally expensive, and the costs can vary depending on the extent and characteristics of vegetation to be restored (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). For this reason, community involvement is usually employed to reduce costs. The success of revegetation is also dependent on careful planning to avoid inappropriate selection of plant species and problems with stream stability (Land for Wildlife 2011).

There have been many riparian revegetation projects in the Whitsunday region over the last 25 years. It is estimated that between 200 and 250 small (<1ha) vegetation plots have been established in coast flowing waterways. In the period 2018 to 2021, approximately 1.5ha of Waite Creek and Twin Creek have been revegetated in Cannonvale with 4500 seedlings.



Figure 12: Twin Creek revegetation



Figure 13: Bowen see bee sea wall

6.1.4 MANGROVE FORESTS

Mangrove forests are increasingly being used as a natural coastal defence system to protect shorelines from coastal hazards (Spalding, et al. 2014). These natural systems bind and build up soils to help prevent coastal erosion, reduce wave damage from storm surges, and can contribute to sustaining land as sea levels rise.

A key benefit of mangroves forests over hard engineering structures is that they can adapt to changes in climate and self-repair after a coastal erosion or storm tide inundation event (Morris, et al. 2018). Mangroves also provide valuable resources (e.g. fish, timber) which can improve social resilience by helping communities recover after a natural disaster.

For example, University of Melbourne scientists are trailing mangrove forests as natural coastal defence structures to protect the shoreline of Port Phillip Bay. The project will use a 'hybrid' approach which "involves planting the mangroves within concrete cultivars that attenuate waves, accrete sediment and provide the right conditions for the forests to grow" (Morris, et al. 2018) (see Figure 9). Scientists believe these mangroves forests will reduce wave height and energy by trapping sediment and increasing the elevation of the land relative to sea level (Morris, et al. 2018).



Figure 14: Mangroves planted within concrete cultivars (Morris, et al. 2018)

Restoration of large areas of mangrove forest can be an expensive solution, with current costs calculated to be approximately US\$6,200 (AU\$9,000) per hectare (Tran and Tinh 2013). This was source from the Thi Nai Lagoon project which cost US\$850,000⁵ to restore 150 ha of mangrove forest. Natural coastal defence systems also require ongoing protection and management, and without appropriate planning, mangrove forests may not achieve the desired level of protection for the coastline (Morris, et al. 2018).

The Whitsunday Regional Council has not implemented any mangrove forest restoration works.

⁵ Labour costs are likely to be higher in Australia



Figure 15: Grays Bay sand bag wall

6.2 COASTAL ENGINEERING OPTIONS

Coastal engineering adaptation options are hard engineering solutions which are constructed with the primary purpose of protecting the shoreline from coastal erosion and storm tide inundation (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). Coastal engineering options reviewed include artificial reefs, detached breakwaters, groynes and artificial headlands, sea dykes or levees and seawalls.

6.2.1 ARTIFICIAL REEFS

Artificial reefs are submerged structures designed to reduce the force of breaking waves and dissipate the energy which hits the beach (Cummings et al. 2012). They are typically constructed with either sand filled geotextile bags or rock/concrete blocks which are transported offshore and dropped at pre-determined locations based on design requirements (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). A well-engineered artificial reef can protect the shoreline from coastal erosion, wave action and storm surges, whilst also promoting the growth of marine organism on reef structures.

Artificial reefs also provide recreational benefits through the improvement in surfing conditions, and creation of diving and snorkeling opportunities (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). For example, in the 1999 an artificial reef was constructed off the coast of Narrowneck to protect the Gold Coast shoreline from coastal erosion (see Figure 10). The positioning of 400 prefabricated geotextile bags into a split-V pattern has successfully reduced the velocity of incoming waves and now accommodates a great abundance and diversity of marine species (Gold Coast City Council 1999).

The design and construction costs of building an artificial reef can vary considerably depending on the size and shape of the structure (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). The Narrowneck artificial reef cost approximately \$2.5 million in 2000 (Gold Coast City Council 1999), however City of the Gold Coast is currently constructing an artificial reef in Palm Beach, Gold Coast, which is estimated to cost \$18.2 million (City of Gold Coast 2019).

Furthermore, a poorly managed artificial reef can cause damage to natural habitats through increase visitation presence, overexploitation of the reef resources or introduction of invasive species (Fabi, et al. 2015). Artificial reefs will require management costs to regulate such potential adverse impacts.

The Whitsunday Regional Council has not implemented any off-shore artificial reef projects.

6.2.2 DETACHED BREAKWATERS

Breakwaters are hard coastal structures which protect the shoreline from extreme wave energy and minimise coastal erosion by modifying wave transmission to the beach (Cummings, et al. 2012). Detached breakwaters are sloping walls which are constructed from rocks or concrete units and detached from the coast, forming an offshore structure (Webb 2016).

Detached breakwater can benefit a coastline by maximising sediment transport patterns and maintaining coastal stability. Innovative ecological designs can also be incorporated into these hard engineering structures to improve the functioning of coastal ecosystems and increase the diversity of aquatic habitats (New York State 2016). For example, living breakwaters were constructed off the coast of Staten Island in New York City using bio-enhancing concrete, a geotextile seabed, reef streets, reef ridges and oyster shell gabions (see Figure 11).



Figure 16: Inundation map, Wilson's Beach

Although breakwater require low maintenance, their construction costs are high with the current price estimated between EUR\$11,000 and EUR\$58,000 per linear metre or around AU\$19,000 - \$94,000 per linear metre (Climate-ADAPT 2015b). This is consistent with the Living Breakwaters project which cost around US\$60 million (AU\$86 million) to construct (New York State 2016).

The primary adverse impact of detached breakwaters that they reduce the longshore transport of sand which has the potential to cause or significantly increase erosion on neighbouring stretches of beach (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). Additionally, breakwaters may have a negative impact on the coastal landscape when they are designed to protrude above the sea level (NCCARF 2016).

There are a number of rock breakwaters in the Whitsunday region associated with coastal marinas.

6.2.3 GROYNES AND ARTIFICIAL HEADI ANDS

A groyne or artificial headland is a coastal protection structure that is built perpendicular to the shoreline and extends from the shore, over the beach and into the ocean (Climate-ADAPT 2015a). Groynes are designed to trap sand moving along the coast which makes them effective in controlling coastal erosion and longshore drift (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010).

Their function increases the amount of sand on to the updrift side of



Figure 17: Geotextile groyne on Drummond Cove foreshore (City of Greater Geraldton 2019)

the groyne which helps stabilise beaches, provides public space for recreation and fishing, and improves resilience of a beach against a coastal erosion event (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). For example, in 2018 the City of Greater Geraldton constructed two low-crest 40m long groynes on the Drummond Cove Foreshore to reduce the impacts of coastal erosion (City of Greater Geraldton 2019) (see Figure 12). These geotextile groynes have been successful in retaining sand and reducing reliance on temporary sand nourishment operations (Everything Geraldton 2019).

A small geotextile groyne such as the ones built for the Drummond Cove Foreshore project are expected to cost around \$3,100 per linear metre (City of Greater Geraldton 2019). However, costs are highly influenced by the size of the groyne, the type and availability of material used and transport rates. Groynes constructed from rock are more expensive and can start from around EUR\$3,400 which is equivalent to AU\$5,600 per metre (Climate-ADAPT 2015b).

There are numerous side effects to constructing groynes including reduced aesthetics of the coastal landscape, altered surfing conditions, restricted access to walking along the beach, and changes to coastal ecosystems (NCCARF 2016).

6.2.4 SEA DYKES OR LEVEE

A sea dyke is a coastal structure designed to "protect low-lying, coastal areas from inundation by the sea under extreme conditions" (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010). A sea dyke consists of a sand core, a protective waterproof outer layer and a drainage channel (Page and Thorp 2010). Since sea dykes are primarily used to control extreme water levels associated with storm tides and sea level risk, they do not preserve beaches from the effects of coastal erosion (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010). Sea dykes may also be referred to as embankments, levees, floodbanks and stopbanks.

The main benefit of sea dykes is they are often the cheapest hard defence solution which means they can provide a high degree of protection in low-lying coastal areas when the value of coastal land is low (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). For example, the Scheveningen Boulevard is a curved dike which has been integrated with the esplanade to form a wave design (see Figure 13), separating the various uses of public space and maximising public recreational opportunities in the coastal zone (de Solà-Morales 2012).

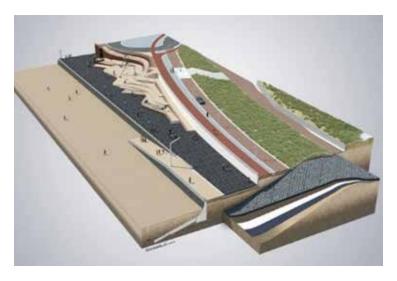


Figure 18: 3D model of dike redevelopment in The Hague (de Solà-Morales 2012)

Sea dykes can be expensive structures to construct with costs ranging between US\$1 and 7.6 million per kilometre (AU\$1.4 -\$10.9 million per kilometre) depending on type and size of infrastructure and global location (Linham and Nicholls n.d.). Since sea dykes are elevated structures, there presence may act as a visual barrier between the community and the shore, causing negative impacts on the social connectivity and access to the beach (SGS Economics and Planning 2011).

6.2.5 SEAWALLS

Seawalls are hard engineered structures constructed as a last line of defence against coastal erosion and to protect the foreshore against storm tide inundation (Cummings, et al. 2012). Although seawalls can take many different physical forms (i.e. vertical, sloping) and be constructed from a range of materials (i.e. rock, concrete) (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010), they are all designed to be a strong and durable barrier that can withstand the erosive forces of the ocean (Cummings, et al. 2012). Seawalls may also be referred to as revetments, which can be constructed from either rock or geotextile materials.

The primary advantage of seawalls is that they prevent any further erosion of beaches and protect against damage to coastal infrastructure during extreme storm surge events (NCCARF 2016). A well-designed seawall can also have ecological benefits such as providing potential marine habitats and promoting colonisation of species on hard substrates. For example, in 2016 the Elliott Bay Seawall was restored using various ecological features such as cobbled surfaces, shelves and native riparian vegetation on the wall's surface (see Figure 14). It also integrated light penetrating surfaces and shallower water habitats to promote marine growth (Seattle Department of Transportation 2016).

Construction of a sea wall is predicted to cost between \$2,500 - \$5,600 per linear metre. These values were supplied by WRC who calculated the cost of a 105m sea wall at Wilson Beach to cost \$600,000 and also priced the 85m seabee seawall on the Bowen Golf Course at \$330,000. They also noted that the Rose Bay sand bag sea wall cost about \$2,500 per linear metre.

A key negative impact of seawall construction is the displacement of sediment from beaches, which can potentially affect the local economy through reduced scenic amenity and a loss of tourism and recreational opportunities (NCCARF 2016).



Figure 19: Illustration of the sea wall's ecological design (Seattle Department of Transportation 2016)

6.3 COASTAL SETTLEMENT DESIGN OPTIONS

Coastal settlement design options are innovative and sustainable solutions which respond to coastal hazards and facilitate the integration of appropriate development ideas within the coastal environment (Norman 2014). Coastal settlement design options reviewed include climate resilient design, elevated buildings, and raise land levels.

6.3.1 CLIMATE RESILIENT DESIGN

Climate resilient design involves using retrofitting and design measures to "improve the resilience of current buildings or to apply new standards to future developments" (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). It is a successful tool in adapting a range of impacts brought on by climate change and, in the coastal environment, is particularly useful in protecting against sea level rise, coastal erosion and storm tide inundation.

A major benefit of these design measures is that they seek to reduce the vulnerability of a home to coastal hazards, allowing residents to safely live in these communities despite the known risks. The SURE HOUSE is a great example of sustainable design and technology that allows for the development of resilient homes in coastal areas that may be at risk due to rising sea levels and more damaging storms (see Figure 15). The features include roof integrated solar panels, a photovoltaic electric hot water system, triple-paned windows and a heat recovery ventilator (SURE HOUSE 2014). The SURE HOUSE also has marine design features such as durable plastic sheathing on the exterior walls and fibre-composite storm shutters which allow it to be more resilient against coastal inundation.



Figure 20: Aerial view of SURE HOUSE (SURE HOUSE 2014)

The estimated cost of climate resilient design is highly variable and depends on the type and size of infrastructure and the materials and design elements chosen. While a climate resilient design can improve the performance of a building, this comes with increased construction costs to meet design standards and adequately mitigate the future risk (Wang, et al. 2016). There are no known adverse impacts from adopting climate resilient design as an adaptation option.

6.3.2 ELEVATED DWELLINGS

Elevated dwelling are houses which have been raised so that the living space is located above the predicted height of inundation (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2014). Elevation involves raising the building onto walls, piles or stilts and can occur either during the initial construction phase or as a retrofitting method for an existing house. This adaptation option is suitable to accommodate for rising sea levels and inundation from storm tide events.

The key advantages of elevated dwellings are that they reduce the inundation risk to the property and its contents and therefore may also lower home insurance premiums (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2014). For example, the Brooke Peninsula Lowestoft project has transformed an existing marina site into a waterfront community which incorporates 850 private houses, which are elevate dwellings (Assael 2016). These houses are



Figure 21: Illustration of elevated dwellings in Brooke Peninsula Lowestoft project (Assael 2016)

constructed on three-metre-high stilts above the ground and are designed to allow floodwaters to rise and fall underneath the houses whilst also providing a natural habitat for wildlife (see Figure 16).

The estimated costs are dependent on the size and design of the building; the type of engineering elements used to elevate the structure; and the extra construction required to ensure plumbing, electrical, and the energy systems align with building codes. Aside from the high construction costs, elevated dwelling may also limit access to the property or adversely affect the structure's appearance (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2014).

6.3.3 RAISFLANDLEVELS

Raising the level of low-lying land above a predicted inundation level can be an effective option to adapt to impacts caused by sea level rise and storm tide events (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010). The purpose of raising land levels is to avoid inundation of new developed land or redevelopments within high coastal hazard areas.

An advantage of raising land level is that this response can be combined with other adaptation options such as beach nourishment to provide coastal defence benefits (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010). The cost of raising land levels will depend a range of factors including individual location, adaptation needs, and availability and cost of fill. However, it is estimated to cost between \$12 and \$35 per square metre to raise the land level by one metre (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). There may be some cases were Council is able to source the fill material for free.

It should be noted that any raising of land may have adverse impacts. Depending on the design and the scale of the raised land levels adverse impacts including displacement of inundation water into neighbouring properties.

6.4 PLANNING OPTIONS

Planning adaptation options are solutions which seek to control development and reduce the current urban footprint in high hazard risk areas (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). Planning options reviewed include land use planning, development setbacks, limited development, redefining planning objectives (rezoning), land swap, land buy-back, land surrender, and compulsory land acquisition.

6.4.1 DEVELOPMENT SETBACKS

Development setbacks are defined as a prescribed distance to a coastal feature within which all or certain types of development are "restricted, prohibited or regulated by specific development controls" (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). They provide protection against coastal erosion, sea level rise and storm tide inundation by restricting the placement of buildings, structures or uses within an area susceptible to these hazards (see Figure 17). A buffer can also be added to the development setbacks as an additional safety margin which allows for ongoing utilisation of the lot but reduces the chance of the hazard affecting the building.

Development setback are not only highly effective at minimising property damage, but they also help to maintain the shoreline access and protect the natural appearance of the coastline (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010). By preventing development directly on the seafront, development setbacks serve to

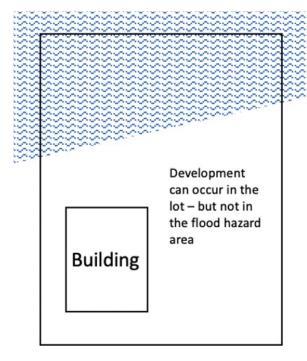


Figure 22: Diagram of development setback

provide added public open space for recreation and tourism. For example, in Florida the construction of major structures is prohibited seaward of a 30-year erosion-based setback line (NOAA 2012). This development setback is determined by multiplying the average erosion rate by 30 and referencing the minimum setback distance from the seasonal high water line.

The expense of development setbacks is related to conducting a reliable technical study which is estimated to cost between \$58,000 and \$580,000, depending on data availability and length of the shoreline (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). Additional costs may arise from any requirements to enforce existing policies within the developed areas.

A major disadvantage of development setbacks "is that they are vulnerable to a changing sea line and specifically sea level rise" (Risc-kit 2019). Over time, as the sea level increases the size of the buffer zone between buildings and the coastal hazard will reduce. As such "setbacks will need to be periodically reviewed to ensure that buffer zones continue to provide sufficient protection" (Climate Tech Wiki 2019). Council should also ensure that the provision of utilities and servicing to the site can still be maintained (e.g. sewerage systems).

6.4.2 LIMITED DEVELOPMENT

Councils can adopt and use time and/or trigger limited development consent conditions to accommodate for coastal risks on future development. For example, section 65 of the Planning Act 2016 states that "A development condition may (a) limit how long (i) a lawful use may continue; or (ii) works may remain in place" (The State of Queensland 2019). Time limited consents allow for continued use of coastal areas "until such times as coastal risks threaten life and property" (Department of Planning 2010). Whereas trigger limited measures often use a trigger point (i.e. the erosion receding to a calculated distance from the property boundary) to prompt the review of a development (Department of Planning 2010).

Furthermore, Council can, in their planning scheme, specify a limited development zone which restricts the ability of at-risk land to be developed for urban purposes. This was a recommendation brought forward by the Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry (2012) who suggested that "Councils should consider using the limited development (constrained land) zone in their planning schemes for areas that have a very high flood risk". For example, Moreton Bay Regional Council has implemented a limited development zone code into their planning scheme which seeks to:

- a). "Identify land known to be affected by extremely unacceptable intolerable flood and/or storm tide risks which pose severe restrictions on the ability of land to be developed for urban purposes.
- b). Limit any further urban development and promote transition of existing uses away from the areas of extremely unacceptable intolerable risk." (Moreton Bay Regional Council 2019)

6.4.3 REDEFINING PLANNING OBJECTIVES (REZONING)

Rezoning is a process by which land or property is assigned a different category (zone) which changes the purpose and permitted uses of the property (Farlex 2019). Under the Queensland planning system, very little development is 'prohibited' which essentially enables a development application to be lodged for anything (Consult Planning 2017). Since there is no need to rezone land under this performance-based system, rezoning is not available in Queensland. This places the responsibility on local governments to ensure their planning schemes have clear policies to restrict or control inappropriate uses (Consult Planning 2017).

When making or amending a local planning instrument, local governments must redefine their planning objectives to ensure that a development approval can be refused in areas which are at risk from coastal hazards. Currently, local governments are required to appropriately integrate all relevant state interests in the State Planning Policy into their local planning instruments (The State of Queensland 2017). This includes the state interest of 'natural hazards, risk and resilience' which ensures that:

The risks associated with natural hazards, including the projected impacts of climate change, are avoided or mitigated to protect people and property and enhance the community's resilience to natural hazards. (The State of Queensland 2017)

To achieve this, a local planning instrument should include clearly define planning objectives which control the extent or type of development in a coastal hazard area in a way which mitigates the risks to people and property.

6.4.4 LAND USE PLANNING

Land use planning is a mechanism which allows local governments to prevent inappropriate development in areas vulnerable to coastal hazards (Norman and Gurran 2016). While some of the planning options, such as development setbacks, land swap, land buy-back etc, are effective for hazards that affect small-scale areas other visionary strategic planning may be warranted for larger communities. These land use planning measures generally involve zoning, building codes (i.e. minimum floor heights) and land use permits (Climate-ADAPT 2015a).

Because of its broad scope of application and flexibility, land use planning is a valuable vehicle for implementing strategic adaptation options (Maddocks 2010). Some of the benefits include enhancing prevention and preparedness against coastal erosion and sea level rise and/or facilitating the response and recovery from a storm tide event (Bajracharya, Childs and Hastings 2011). For example, planners in the neighbourhood of North Beach Village, Fort Lauderdale, explored a range of planning scenarios - from business-as-usual and soft defence to strategic retreat and land adjustment (see Figure 18) - to address the issues of inundation through drainage infrastructure during high tide events (Huber, et al. 2017).

No additional costs will be required above that associated with the already required planning scheme revision process (see statutory instruments in Appendix A for more details). However, there is potential for a lack of information, resourcing and tools within local government to result in failure to identify and implement policies and measures to address climate change risks (Downes and Storch 2014).

Figure 23: Land use planning scenarios to address inundation in North Beach Village (Huber, et al. 2017)



6.4.5 LAND SWAP

A voluntary land swap is an adaptation measure that allows a property owner to exchange their parcel of land in an at-risk location with another parcel provided by the government. They seek to protect land ownership whilst also mitigating the impacts of coastal erosion and storm tide inundation (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010). The land swap can be triggered by an extreme event (e.g. Grantham flood voluntary land swap) or through the identification of high-risk hazards (e.g. from new coastal modelling).

A land swap typically involves the exchange of land for mutually beneficial outcomes, whereby property owners receive land with improved development potential outside of the coastal hazard area and the government is provided with land which can be re-purposed for environmental and recreational uses (GHD 2016). In the Grantham example, Lockyer Valley Regional Council purchased freehold land outside a flood zone and offered land swaps to residents who were affected by the 2011 flood (see Figure 19). The land swap was done at a whole of community scale – which also provided social benefits as well as flood reduction measures (Lockyer Valley Regional Council 2012).

The estimated costs for land swap depend on the size of the land to be swapped, and the current value of properties in the local area, and the characteristics of the land or dwelling (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012).

With land swap programs there is a considerable risk that the "land may remain unused for any purpose for an extended period of time" (QFCI 2012). Appropriate planning is required to ensure a successful exchange of land, which includes decisions about the future use of the land exposed to coastal hazards.

Since land swaps are voluntary there is no legal framework for these programs in Queensland. However, the Acquisition of Land Act 1967 provides provisions for land acquisition (see Section 5.8.9).



Figure 24: House relocation during Grantham land swap program

6.4.6 LAND BUY-BACK

Land buy-back is when a property owner willingly sells his or her property, usually to the local or State government (QFCI 2012). The buy-back of properties provides a solution to mitigate the impact to existing buildings which are exposed to coastal erosion, sea level rise and storm tide inundation.

A key benefit of land buy-back is that it mitigates risk to life from inundation which in some cases may be the only feasible and economically justified adaptation option (QFCI 2012). Not only does it allow local government to 'lock-up' vulnerable land and protect it from future development but it also facilities the natural coastal processes in buffering the coastline against sea level rise and storm surge (Zhu, Linham and Nicholls 2010).

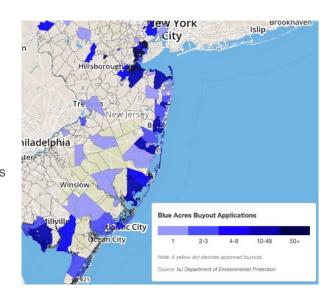


Figure 25: Blue Acres buyout applications in Philadelphia (State of New Jersey 2019)

For example, the Blue Acres program, run by the New Jersey Government (USA), has purchased over 400 homes that are deemed to be in at-risk locations (State of New Jersey 2019).

The estimated costs for land buy-back depend on the size and location of the land parcel, and the characteristics and land value of the asset to be purchased. (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012).

Since land buy-back programs are expensive, a lack of available funding is the main factor limiting their implementation as an adaptation option (QFCI 2012). For this reason, they only occur when the government deems the property to be at too high a risk to allow ongoing or future use of the land. An option for council is to recoup some of the investment of purchasing the property through leasing the property out until the hazard becomes too high a risk to manage.

The mechanisms available to a local government for land buy-back include land surrender and compulsory land acquisition (see Sections 5.4.8 and 5.8.9).

6.4.7 LAND SURRENDER

Legislative provisions in the Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 enable local government to "require the owner of prescribed land to surrendered all or part of their prescribed land to the State for coastal management." (The State of Queensland 2019) Land surrender only applies when a landowner proposes to subdivide land to create new lots (i.e. reconfiguring a lot) that is located within a declared erosion prone area and a coastal management district – also known as 'prescribed land' (DES 2018).

The advantage of land surrender is that it uses statutory mechanisms to remove the risks of coastal erosion for future development by place vulnerability land into State ownership to be used as a reserve for coastal management. There is no compensation offered for land surrendered and the landowner must also comply with all requirements (DES 2018).

6.4.8 COMPULSORY LAND ACQUISITION

The local government may exercise their power to compulsorily acquire, or resume land for various purposes (DSDMIP 2018). Section 5(b)(i) of the Acquisition of Land Act 1967 states that land may be taken and subject to the Act "where the constructing authority is a local government... for any purpose set out in schedule 1 which the local government may lawfully carry out." (The State of Queensland 2018a).

This means that local governments may compulsorily acquire land for "management, protection or control of the seashore, estuaries and land adjoining the seashore and estuaries" (Schedule 1 – Part 5) and for "flood prevention or flood mitigation" (Schedule 1 – Part 7) (The State of Queensland 2018a). This would be an effective option for councils to protect an area which is highly exposed to coastal erosion, sea level rise or storm tide inundation.

Compulsory land acquisition can be sought at any time with or without the landowner's agreement. The landowner is entitled to compensation for the land being resumed, with the amount payable based on an independent valuation of the property, principles set out in the Acquisition of Land Act 1967, and previous decisions of the Land Court of Queensland (The State of Queensland 2018b).

6.5 INSTITUTIONAL OPTIONS

Institutional options are governance arrangements and programs that seek to address the impacts of coastal hazards through the creation of policies and legal frameworks, and the allocation of resources (Nobel, et al. 2014). Institutional options reviewed include monitoring of climate change adaptation governance and maintain the status quo.

6.5.1 MONITORING OF CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION GOVERNANCE

A Climate Change Governance Assessment is a framework developed by Climate Planning to understand how effectively climate change considerations are integrated into the corporate operations and governance of local governments and State agencies.

The key benefit of this assessment is that provides a consistent approach which allows local governments the ability to monitor and improve their performance over time. A good example is the Queensland Climate Resilient Councils (Q CRC) program in which LGAQ and the DEHP are working with Queensland local governments to strengthen internal council decision-making processes to respond to climate change. The framework identified a range of deficiencies in how councils were mainstreaming climate change adaptation (see Figure 21) and has allowed the Q CRC program to facilitate peer-to-peer learning and improve mainstreaming of adaptation in Queensland local governments.

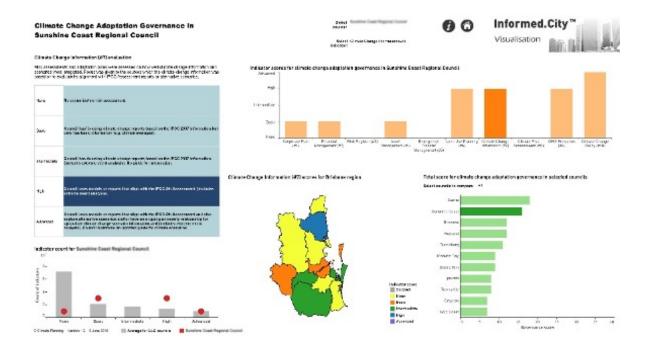


Figure 26: Visualisation of climate change adaptation governance framework (Climate Planning 2019)

6.5.2 MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO

Maintaining the 'status quo' is where a local government "allows for continuation of the existing use in an area but prevents any further intensification of those uses" (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012). Under this approach a local government recognises that there are already existing planning controls in place to protect properties from coastal hazards, however, would not be taking any specific action (i.e. defend, accommodate, retreat) or proactively implement new activities to adapt to climate change. This adaptation option still permits landowners to apply for works to defend their land or to accommodate the impacts of coastal hazards using Council's existing planning mechanisms (Griffith University Centre for Coastal Management and GHD 2012).

The status quo will typically be maintained until there is a trigger which places pressure on a local government to respond. Such triggers may include number of cyclones within a short period of time, market shifts, changes in property insurance, decreased mortgage availability etc. In cases where defending, accommodating or retreating are not unfeasible or cost effective, maintaining the status quo may be the preferred option.

6.6 SOCIAL OPTIONS

Social options are educational, technological or serviced-based initiatives which consider vulnerability of communities to climate change and seeks to enhance their adaptive capacity (Nobel, et al. 2014). Social options reviewed include raising community awareness, knowledge sharing, hazard mapping, coastal imaging techniques, and communicating through social media.

6.6.1 RAISING COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Education and raising community awareness about climate change and coastal hazards impacts can help to build more resilient communities. Gaillard (2012) explains that most "community-based education programs focus on raising awareness, by disseminating information on climate change and related topics." A successful planned and administered education program not only achieves a high level of public awareness of climate change but also as the potential to facilitate action and social change (Gaillard 2012).

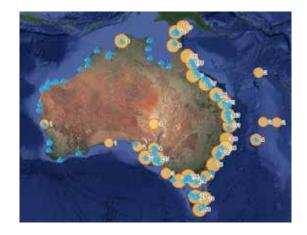


Figure 27: Diagram of development setback

The advantages of raising community awareness are that it assists scientists and decision makers to prepare for future climate change risks, enables decision making, and increases the capacity of communities to adapt (UNESCO 2019). Witness King Tides is a great example of a projects which provides people with a platform where they can be engaged about coastal hazards affecting their community. Participants are encouraged to take photographs of their local shoreline during very high tide events and upload the images to an interactive map (see Figure 22). With over 5,300

photos uploaded since 2012, the Witness King Tides has created a community narrative which can help people imagine what future coastal inundation may look like as sea levels rise (Green Cross Australia 2016).

The costs for raising community awareness are related to planning, communication, set-up and delivery of the education program or engagement event. There are no known adverse impacts from raising community awareness about climate change and the associated coastal hazard impacts.

6.6.2 KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Knowledge sharing can be described as the mutual "exchange of ideas and experiences through networks of relationships", with the goal of discovering new knowledge and insights (Blane 2009). There are a range of knowledge sharing tools which promote education and awareness of coastal hazards, engage the community about climate change risks, and facilitate decision making on adaptation options (NCCARF 2016).

Knowledge sharing is a powerful instrument for improving adaptive capacity and can have wide-reaching benefits for involved stakeholders. These include empowering community to learn about climate science, allow scientists to understand applications of their research, and encourage policy makers to consider and support all facets of the community (Sutherland 2013).

For example, in 2010 the Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange (CAKE) was launched by EcoAdapt "to build a shared knowledge base for managing natural and built systems in the face of rapid climate change" (EcoAdapt 2019). The online platform provides clearly organised case studies, a directory of practitioners to share knowledge and strategies, and community forums to discuss current issues on climate change adaptation (see Figure 23).

Costs are generally associated with planning, communication, set-up and delivery of the knowledge sharing platform which may take the form of an online information portal, desktop or mobile application, information session or public forum, or a permanent space for discussions (e.g. 'Lab'). There are no known adverse impacts from implementing knowledge sharing as an adaptation option.

CAKE can be accessed from: https://www.cakex.org/

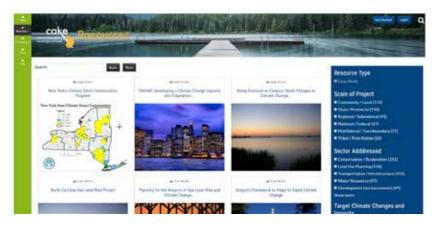


Figure 28: CAKE Resources portal (EcoAdapt 2019)

6.6.3 HAZARD MAPPING

Hazard mapping is defined as "the visual display of the spatial distribution of a natural hazard" (Champalle, et al. 2013). Maps are useful for spatially representing the distribution of current and future hazard events such as coastal erosion, sea level rise and storm tide inundation. Their purpose is to show differences in exposure of the hazards (i.e. variations in inundation depth) and consolidate knowledge of the hazards for a specific location (Champalle, et al. 2013).

Hazard maps offer a range of benefits including facilitating spatial planning, informing infrastructure design, and supporting emergency management (Champalle, et al. 2013). Recent advancements in GIS analysis techniques their integration with website interfaces have seen hazard mapping be adopted as an online decision support tool for climate change issues. For example, the Coastal Resilience project was launched in 2013 to enable communities and coastal managers to visualize the risks imposed by coastal hazards (The Nature Conservancy 2016) (see Figure 24). The web mapping tool uses Esri's ArcGIS API for JavaScript and ArcGIS Online base maps which supports the overlay social, economic, and coastal habitat data with sea level rise and storm surge scenarios (Ferdaña 2014).

The costs for hazard mapping are related to the collection and collation of information, analysis and manipulation of data, transformation of spatial layers, and presentation of desired information and mapping in an online platform. There are no known adverse impacts from implementing knowledge sharing as an adaptation option.

Coastal Resilience Australia can be accessed from: https://maps.coastalresilience.org/australia/



Figure 29: Inundation to 1-in-100 year storm tide level for current (2009), 2040, 2070 and 2100 (The Nature Conservancy 2016)

The Whitsunday Regional Council has coastal hazard mapping available the website.

Coastal imaging is a popular technique used by coastal manager to quantify and document coastline behaviour. It involves installing video cameras on high structure and programming them to automatically collect, analyse and store a time-series of images (Water Research Laboratory n.d.).

The key benefit of coastal imaging is that it provides 'real-time' reporting of the coastal processes and visual comparison of shoreline changes over time (Water Research Laboratory n.d.). Coastal imaging is also valuable tool for coastal managers to understand how beaches respond to environmental drivers (i.e. waves, water levels and currents) and develop strategies to better protect beaches and manage coastal assets (Blacka 2017). For example, in 2004 Water Research Laboratory installed an ARGUS coastal imaging station to monitor the beaches of the Narrabeen-Collaroy (see Figure 26). The five monitoring cameras record images of the coastline every 30 minutes (Water Research Laboratory 2019). The station has automatically mapped over 50,000 high-resolution shoreline datasets, which is the most extensive dataset of shoreline change recorded (see Figure 25).



Figure 31: Location of the Narrabeen-Collaroy coastal imaging station (Water Research Laboratory 2019)

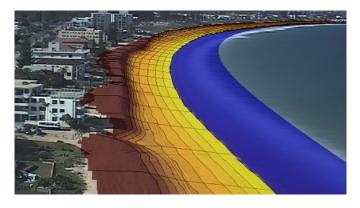


Figure 30: Tweed River Entrance Sand Bypassing Project camera locations (Water Research Laboratory 2019)

The initial costs of installing a coastal imaging station are likely to be expensive. In addition, a data technician with skills in photogrammetric processing may also be required to generate or analyse datasets, which introduces additional costs for data collection and processing (Westoby, et al. 2018). There are no known adverse impacts from conducting coastal imaging techniques as an adaptation option.

6.6.5 COMMUNICATING THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media is increasingly be used to communicate news and information about climate change. Such tools encourage greater knowledge sharing of climate change science, provide a platform for discusses complex issues and challenges, and facilities climate change action (Anderson 2017). Furthermore, lessons learned from natural disasters which have occurred around the world in recent years have shown social media to be an integral communication tool for emergency response (Simon et al. 2015).

A key benefit of using social media to communicate climate change is that it creates a more personalised experience about the impacts, discussion topics and current events, and therefore makes it easier for the user to engage with the issue on an individual level (Anderson 2017).

For example, during the 2010 Queensland floods residents turned to social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter to find out information about road closures. flood warnings, offers of assistance and ways to donate. When flooding in Brisbane peaked there were up to 1,100 tweets recorded every hour on Twitter (Catriona Pollard Communications 2016) (see Figure 27). In addition, social media activity surged after the flash flooding events in Toowoomba, with 11-fold increase in the number of 'Likes' to the QPS Facebook page (Ehnis and Bunker 2012).

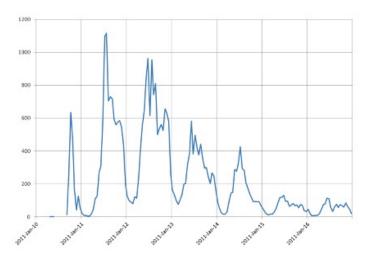


Figure 32: QPS Twitter tweets during Brisbane floods (Catriona Pollard Communications 2016)

The costs would largely depend on the purpose of the communication. It may include set up and monitoring social media platforms, online forums to increase community awareness, support during emergency events, or engagement for climate change initiatives.

The negative effects of social media are that it allows for opinion-based discussions which may not be supported by climate science and provides a place for framing of climate change from a sceptical viewpoint (Anderson 2017).

CHAS Adaptation Actions

The adaptation actions that are included in this Strategy follow four key themes:

- 1. Planning and governance
- 2. Region-wide resilience initiatives
- 3. Coastal infrastructure design
- 4. Coastal management and engineering

Theme	Adaptation Option Description		Description	
1	Planning and governance	Land use planning	Preventing development in areas vulnerable to coastal hazards. This may also include development setbacks, limited development and rezoning.	
		Mainstreaming climate change into Council decisions	Ensure climate change is embedded into asset management, financial planning and risk register.	
		Monitoring of climate change adaptation governance	Integrating climate change into corporate operations and governance.	
		Managed retreat	Planning for future relocation of a property or community. This may include land swap, land buy-back, land surrender and compulsory land acquisition.	
2	Region-wide resilience initiatives	Raising community awareness	Raising community awareness about climate change through education program and social media.	
		Knowledge sharing	Facilitating knowledge sharing and education on coastal hazards and adapting to climate change.	
		Community stewardship	Developing programs and partnerships to enhance stewardship of the coastline.	
		Monitoring	Monitoring changes in coastal hazard risk and effectiveness of adaptation (e.g. hazard mapping, coastal imaging)	
		Explore financial options	Undertake research that explores financing adaptation. Focus on site specific options.	

Theme	Adaptation Option	Description		
3	Coastal infrastructure design	Climate resilient design	Using retrofitting and design measures to improve the resilience of buildings	
		Elevated buildings	Raising existing buildings onto walls, piles or stilts.	
		Raising land levels	Raising the level of low-lying land	
		Modifying critical infrastructure	Modifying drainage, raising floor levels or relocating critical infrastructure	
4	Coastal management and engineering	Beach nourishment	Adding sand to the beach which has a sediment deficit.	
		Dune protection and maintenance	Restoring natural dunes and retaining coastal vegetation	
		Coastal revegetation	Planting of riparian corridors or mangrove forests	
		Structures to protect against coastal erosion	Constructing hard structures to assist with sand retention (e.g. breakwaters, groynes, artificial headlands or artificial reefs)	
		Structures to minimise storm tide inundation	Constructing hard structures to protect from storm surges and sea level rise (e.g. seawalls, revetments, sea dykes or levees)	

Table 8 Summary of general adaptation approach for each area of interest.

	Adaptation Response				
	Current day	2030	2050	2100	
Airlie Beach	Monitor	Mitigate (Soft)*	Mitigate (Hard)	TBC	
Bowen (Queens Beach)	Monitor	Mitigate (Soft)*	Transition*	Transition*	
Bowen (Rose Bay)	Monitor	Mitigate (Soft)*	Transition	Transition*	
Bowen (Bowen South)	Monitor	Mitigate*	Mitigate*	Transition	
Cannonvale	Monitor	Mitigate (Soft)*	Transition	Transition*	
Conway Beach	Monitor	Monitor	Mitigate*	Transition	
Dingo Beach	Monitor	Monitor	Transition	Transition	
Hydeaway Bay	Monitor	Monitor	Transition	Transition	
Shute Harbour	Monitor	Monitor	Monitor	Mitigate	
Wilsons Beach	Monitor	Mitigate (Soft)	Transition	Transition	

^{*} Indicating subject to cost - benefit analysis

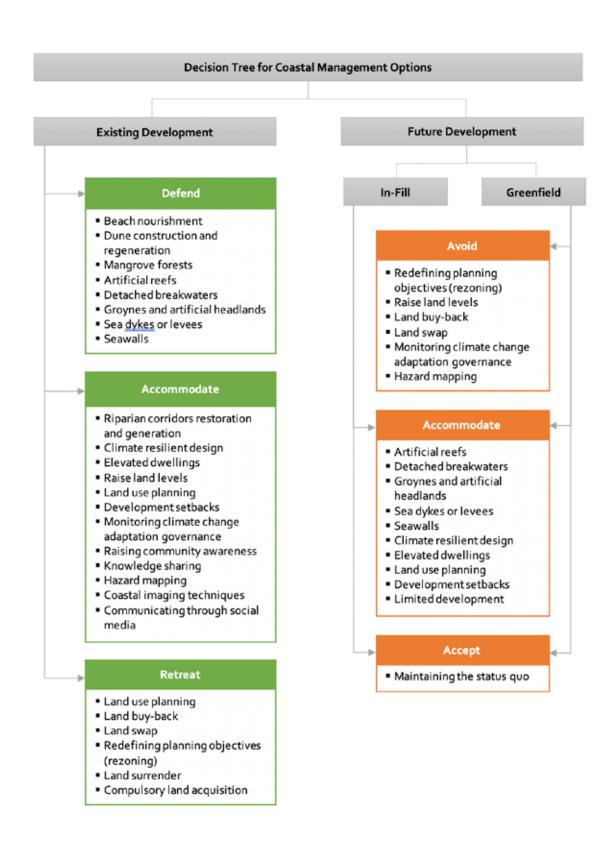


Figure 33: Decision tree for coastal hazard adaptation options

7 LOCATION SUMMARIES

The following information provides a summary of each of the key locations. The risks presented in this summaries are for the 2100 planning horizon. Other periods are provided in the supporting technical reports.

7.1 AIRLIE BEACH

Summary of risks

In Airlie Beach, there are 20 asset subclasses (65%) with no immediate risk of coastal erosion under a 2100 planning horizon (see Table 17). In addition, there are 10 assets with a 'low' risk level as well as one asset, water mains, which recorded a 'high' risk and is therefore considered a 'tolerable' risk.

Of the assets potentially exposed to sea level rise inundation in 2100, six have a 'low' risk level and another six recorded a 'medium' risk. Furthermore, seven assets in Airlie Beach have a 'high' risk including community properties, council buildings, industry properties, bridges, heritage places, Queensland Threatened Species and sandy beaches. Since water mains have an 'extreme' level of risk it has also been categorised as an 'intolerable' risk which requires immediate action to reduce the risk to sea level rise inundation in 2100.

For storm tide inundation in Airlie Beach, only nine assets (29%) show no immediate risk for all AEP scenarios. There are 10 assets which received a 'low' risk level across all storm tide inundation events, some of which include council buildings, bridges, and heritage places etc. Under a 1% AEP storm tide inundation scenario, there are nine assets in Airlie Beach which recorded a 'high' level of risk and the exposure of those assets is as follows:

- 3 community buildings exposed to a water depth 1.2m or higher
- 4 industry buildings exposed to a water depth 1.2m or higher
- 11.7% of sewer mains
- 7.3% of sewer manholes
- 50.0% of sewer pump stations
- 12.1% of storm water mains
- · 5 electricity substations
- 57.9% of parks
- \$740,755 in replacement costs for sandy beaches

Also, there are eleven asset subclasses which recorded a 'high' risk under a 0.5% AEP storm tide inundation event, and seven assets for the 0.2% AEP scenario. For strategic planning, the 'high' risk assets are considered to have a 'tolerable' risk which means they still require immediate to short-term action to reduce the risk to acceptable levels. Under a 2100 planning horizon, there were no 'extreme' risks identified for storm tide inundation in Airlie Beach.

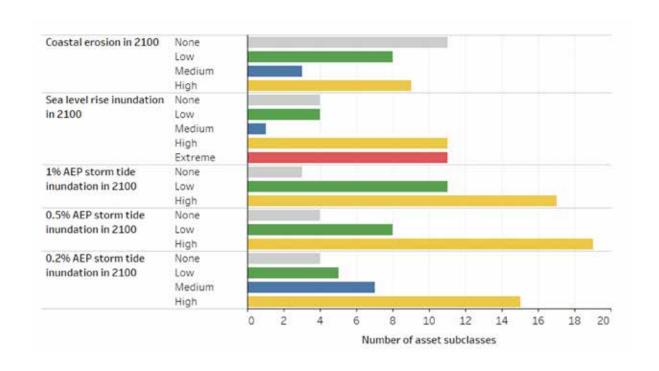


Figure 34: Number of asset subclasses at risk of coastal hazards in Airlie Beach



Community Insights

Two community workshops were facilitated in the Airlie/ Cannonvale area throughout the project. This was supported by individual interviews, an online survey and engagement over social media (Faceboook).

The community views focused on the environmental and amenity value of the area. The community indicated that they wanted adaptation responses to include awareness raising, improved land use planning, climateresilient design and riparian corridors, revegetation and the planting of mangroves. Some residents also stated that they would like to see beach nourishment and groynes as adaptation actions.

Relevant Issues and Adaptation Actions for Airlie Beach

Airlie Beach

- Investigate the cost and effectiveness of developing an artificial reef in Airlie Bay.
- Investigate the cost and effectiveness to install a buried sea wall seaward of Airlie CBD.
- Looking further past 2100, will Airlie CBD need to be relocated to Cannonvale abandon Airlie
 CBD after 2100 sometime if sea level rise continues.
- If required, the water services re-routed may cost \$10-15million.
- Review the potential long-term option to build a services road, or "new" Airlie Main street landward of the CBD behind the current buildings. This has been previously looked at by strategic planning for the Airlie Beach Master Plan.
- Review the possible development of a marina in Airlie Bay to provide protection but also functionality as a harbourage for sailing boats.
- Investigate the use of beach nourishment and its possible use for as long as cost effective and feasible.

7.2 BOWEN

Vulnerability assessment findings

Bowen's high vulnerability compared to all other CHAS study areas is driven predominantly by factors that impede the population's ability to cope and both adjust proactively and reactively to coastal hazards. In particular, lower economic indicators show a level mostly unable to both finance and affect change if required. This is potentially further exacerbated by the relatively large proportion of single parents in the areas of interest; a demographic associated with lower access to financial resource. The Bowen area does appear to have a high proportion of new residents however. This demographic is often associated with lower understanding of local conditions and hence greater susceptibility to hazards. Additionally, whilst only at 5.7% the proportion of those people requiring assistance could complicate any efforts to evacuate the area thus increasing vulnerability further.

Summary of risks

In Bowen there are 11 asset subclasses (35%) with no immediate risk of coastal erosion under a 2100 planning horizon (see Table 18). There are eight assets with a 'low' risk level and three asset subclasses which recorded a 'moderate' risk. Additionally, nine assets in Bowen have a 'high' risk including community properties, residential properties, footpaths, roads, water mains, community facilities, electricity substations, parks and sandy beaches.



Bowen has the greatest risk to sea level rise inundation in 2100 of all the areas of interest. There are four asset subclasses with a 'low' risk level, one asset with a 'moderate' risk, 11 assets which recorded a 'high' risk, and another 11 assets that were considered an 'extreme' risk.

Figure 34b: Queens Beach sea wall from the 1940's

This means that 70% of Bowen's assets are require immediate to short-term action to reduce the risk to acceptable levels. Furthermore, the exposure of those assets in Bowen with an 'extreme' risk level is as follows:

- 10 community buildings
- 97 residential buildings
- 8,002m of roads
- 5 sewer pump stations
- 106 water mains
- · 4 community facilities
- 9,353m of electricity cables
- 10 electricity substations
- 78.7ha of parks
- 10 cultural sites
- \$5,006,790 in replacement costs for mangroves and saltmarshes

For storm tide inundation in Bowen, only three assets (10%) show no immediate risk for all AEP scenarios. There are five assets which received a 'low' risk level across all storm tide inundation events, some of which include kerbs and channels, breakwaters and heritage places. Under a 1% AEP storm tide inundation scenario, there are 17 assets (55%) in Bowen which recorded a 'high' level of risk. In addition, there are 19 asset subclasses which recorded a 'high' risk under a 0.5% AEP storm tide inundation event, and 15 assets for the 0.2% AEP scenario. Under a 2100 planning horizon, there were no 'extreme' risks identified for storm tide inundation in Bowen.

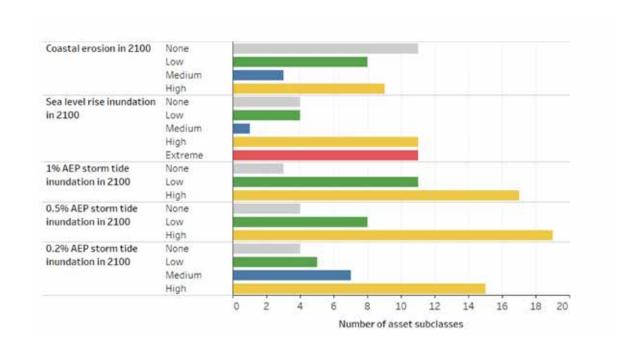


Figure 35: Number of asset subclasses at risk of coastal hazards in Bowen

Community Insights



Two community-based workshops were facilitated in Bowen throughout the project. This was supported by individual interviews, an online survey and engagement over social media (Faceboook).

The community recognised the natural environment. Results from various community engagement approaches showed a strong preference for natural based solutions that protected / enhanced the scenic amenity and supported recreation activities.

Figure 35b: Community consultation meeting at Queens Beach.

Cost-benefit Analysis

A detailed cost-benefit analysis was carried out for Bowen. The results identified that defending all areas at risk would cost in excess of \$290 million if commenced now. This would result in a negative net benefit, even if the work commenced at a later date. Please refer to the Griffith University (2020) report for detailed analysis.

Site-specific Adaptation Actions for Bowen

For the entire Bowen area the key general actions over the next 5 years involve further details studies and on-going maintenance. The results of these further studies will determine the future application of the CHAS. It should be recognised that Bowen does face considerable coastal hazard risks and as such the area should be a priority action for Council consideration. Specific investigation for the whole of Bowen includes:

- 1. Undertaking a ground water reliability investigation to understand how sea level rise may affect various sites, especially on the southern areas.
- 2. Explore opportunities for artificial reefs.
- 3. Undertake a land use suitability study for cropping and other uses.
- 4. Investigate floor levels design requirements for residential properties in predicted sea level rise areas. For example identify if an 300mm above Q100 flood levels is warranted and how that could be implemented in the planning mechanisms.
- 5. As with the rest of the CHAS risks in Bowen should be reviewed every 5 years with improvements in data, science and politics. The review should also include a communication plan to ensure that risks are effectively disclosed to the community.

Due to the size of Bowen and the fact that there are three distinct locations that differ in risk profile and broader context the site-specific actions were also workshopped for Bowen CBD, Rose Bay and Queens Beach.

The adaptation actions for those locations are presented below.

Bowen CBD

- The adapt and modify pathway should be implemented to accommodate the Brisbane Street and Port area. The port area should be prioritised for implementation of any resilience measures. Intensification of the Port area could help justify the modification/ adaptation of the area and help contribute to the costs of defending the access road to the port.
- 2. The Thomas Street area is likely to be an area that requires a specific transition strategy that includes planned retreat over the coming decades. In the first instance an interim a limited development zone should be explored for this area.
- 3. Due to cost effectiveness sand nourishment on main beach is ruled out as a solution, even for interim purposes. Sand nourishment has been used along Front Beach as a buffer over the last 10-15 years.
- 4. For Front Beach accommodation of sea level rise is the preferred option.
- 5. Explore the option of a broader "limited Development zone" where future development does not intensify use over the next 50+ years unless costed adaptation actions have been included in any master plan assessment.

Rose Bay Area

- 1. Council's preference is to accommodate the projected sea level rise in Rose Bay.
- 2. Lift the access road and adapt servicing after 2050. This is to be reviewed as part of Council's usual capital works program.
- 3. Permanent inundation in Rose bay is not so much an issue. Few residences are expected to be affected by Permanent Inundation due to the underlying granite bedrock.
- 4. Consider the potential need to re-route Horseshoe Bay Road in long-term planning.

Queens Beach

- 1. Recognise that with rising sea level the impact of erosion coastal may worsen and storm surge will impact further landward.
- 2. Undertake further studies to investigate the cost of accommodation with sea dykes. Failing the viability of sea dykes to protect the at risk areas then the development a staged of transition plan over the next few decades should be developed as a priority.
- 3. Investigate off-shore options (e.g. artificial reefs) for the management of erosion.
- 4. Consider storm tide in future investigation as well and environmental and social impact for Queen's Beach. Nature based solutions should be looked at for Queen's Beach. However, it should be noted that sand nourishment has been utilised along Queens Beach intermittently over the past 15 years with minimal sand retention meaning it may be cost prohibitive as a long-term solution.
- 5. The cost of maintaining the rock wall on the Don River should be included in future investigations.
- 6. The parking near the mouth of the Don in will need to be relocated or abandoned this should be reflected in the asset management plan.
- 7. Investigate the development of a land levee south of Horseshoe Bay Road along low lying sections.
- 8. Undertake an investigation the Euri Creek catchment groundwater as an alternative source of ground water if groundwater intrusion from saltwater becomes worse over-time.

7.3 CANNONVALE

In Cannonvale, over half (55%) of assets have no immediate risk of coastal erosion under a 2100 planning horizon (see Table 19). Also, there are 10 assets with a 'low' risk level, two assets with a 'medium' risk, and another two assets (residential properties and water mains) which received a 'high' risk.



Figure 35c: Cannonvale Beach coastal erosion

Of the assets potentially exposed to sea level rise inundation in 2100, three have a 'low' risk level, seven assets recorded a 'medium' risk and 10 assets have a 'high' level of risk. However, the two assets with the greatest risk to sea level rise in Cannonvale are water mains and sandy beaches, both of which scored 'extreme'. In Cannonvale, it is estimated that the present value of loss of sandy beaches from sea level rise inundation in 2100 will reach over \$2 million.

For storm tide inundation in Cannonvale, nearly one-third (32%) show no immediate risk for all AEP scenarios. Also, there are 15 assets which received a 'low' risk level across all storm tide inundation events, some of which include council buildings, roads, and storm water mains etc. Under a 1% AEP storm tide inundation scenario, there are four assets in Cannonvale which recorded a 'high' level of risk and the exposure of those assets is as follows:

- 3.7% of sewer mains
- 42.9% of sewer pump stations
- 1 cultural site
- \$2,274,433 in replacement costs for sandy beaches

Also, there are five asset subclasses which recorded a 'high' risk under both a 0.5% AEP storm and 0.2% AEP storm tide inundation event, which are considered to have a 'tolerable' risk and require immediate to short-term action to reduce the risk to acceptable levels. Under a 2100 planning horizon, there were no 'extreme' risks identified for storm tide inundation in Cannonvale.

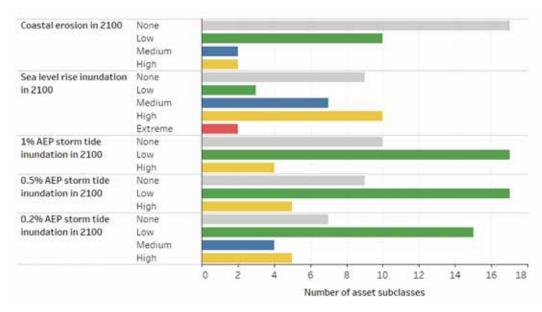


Figure 36: Number of asset subclasses at risk of coastal hazards in Cannonvale

Community Insights

Two community Airlie / Cannonvale-based workshops were facilitated throughout the project. This was supported by individual interviews, an online survey and engagement over social media (Faceboook).

The community views focused on the environmental and amenity value of the area. The community indicated that they wanted adaptation responses to include awareness raising, improved land use planning, climate-resilient design and riparian corridors, revegetation and the planting of mangroves. Some residents also stated that they would like to see beach nourishment and groynes as adaptation actions.

Relevant Adaptation Options for Cannonvale

Cannonvale

- Water mains in the area will be impacted.
- The Cannonvale school was not identified as being at high risk.
- There may be 8 residential properties potentially impacted along Coral Esplanade western
 end of Cannonvale beach. It is unlikely or financially feasible that engineered protection for
 these residential buildings could be implemented. A long term action may include accommodate
 at first then transition away from the risk.
- The Cannonvale waste facility and Council depot maybe inundated around 2050. The preference here is to relocate these services, not defend.
- The Cannonvale foreshore park will eventually be inundated accommodate naturally as required – there is a buffer of mangroves along this section now. Allow mangroves to naturally colonise when required.
- It should be recognised that if the Cannonvale beach area is turned to mangroves in the long term, then there will be no beach, which will affect the social utilisation of the area.

7.4 CONWAY BEACH

Vulnerability assessment findings

Conway Beach's relatively higher income is potentially available to aid residents adapt to changing conditions. This is potential is hindered by a relative concentration of jobs in those regional industries most vulnerable to coastal hazards: tourism and agriculture. In combination, this could well represent an AOI with relatively lower capacity to change jobs and hence derive income should agricultural and tourism employment decrease. In addition, whilst the AOI contains one of the most stable and physically mobile of populations, its relative attraction to visitors represents the presence of a demographic segment typically sensitive to hazards due to their ignorance about local conditions and characteristics.

Summary of Risks

In Conway Beach, there are 21 asset subclasses (68%) with no immediate risk of coastal erosion under a 2100 planning horizon (see Table 20). Also, there are seven assets with a 'low' risk level and three assets (residential properties, electricity substation and sandy beaches) with a 'high' risk.

Of the assets potentially exposed to sea level rise inundation in 2100, two have a 'low' risk level, one asset recorded a 'medium' risk, and another received a 'high' level of risk. However, the asset with the greatest risk to sea level rise in Conway Beach is sandy beaches which scored 'extreme'. In Conway Beach, it is estimated that the present value of expected losses of sandy beaches from sea level rise inundation in 2100 will exceed \$16 million. This is deemed to be an 'intolerable' risk which requires immediate action to reduce the risk to acceptable levels.

For storm tide inundation in Conway Beach, there are 22 asset subclasses (71%) which show no immediate risk for all AEP scenarios. Also, there are six assets which received a 'low' risk level across all storm tide inundation events, some of which include council buildings, roads, and heritage places etc. Under a 1% AEP storm tide inundation scenario, there are three assets in Conway Beach which recorded a 'high' level of risk and the exposure of those assets is as follows:

- 1 electricity substation
- 62.2% of parks
- \$16,367,363 in replacement costs for sandy beaches

Also, there are three asset subclasses which recorded a 'high' risk under both a 0.5% AEP storm and 0.2% AEP storm tide inundation event which include electricity substations, parks and sandy beaches. Under a 2100 planning horizon, there were no 'extreme' risks identified for storm tide inundation in Conway Beach.

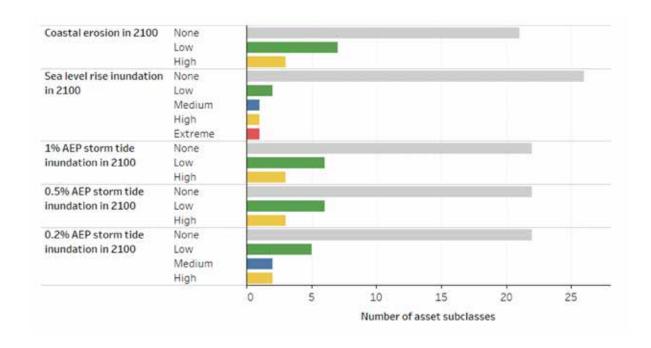


Figure 37: Number of asset subclasses at risk of coastal hazards in Conway Beach

Relevant Adaptation Options for Conway Beach

- The sea wall already protects Conway, the wall was designed to 2050, as such a review closer to 2050 will be warranted
- Investigate the cost of raising Conway Road to enable access from 2050 and review all of Conway's road to identify low points and future threats for transport and access.
- Monitor sand and rates of erosion at Conway over-time.

7.5 DINGO BEACH

In Dingo Beach there are 19 asset subclasses (61%) with no immediate risk of coastal erosion under a 2100 planning horizon (see Table 21). Also, there are six assets with a 'low' risk level and another six recorded a 'high' risk. These 'high' risks include community properties, residential properties, storm water mains, parks, cultural sites, and sandy beaches.

Of the assets potentially exposed to sea level rise inundation in 2100, five have a 'low' risk level and two assets received a 'high' risk. Since cultural sites have an 'extreme' level of risk it has also been categorised as an 'intolerable' risk which requires immediate action to reduce the risk to sea level rise inundation in 2100.

For storm tide inundation in Dingo Beach, 18 assets (58%) show no immediate risk for all AEP scenarios. There are six assets which received a 'low' risk level across all storm tide inundation events, some of which include roads, electricity cables, heritage places etc. Under a 1% AEP storm tide inundation scenario, there are six assets in Dingo Beach which recorded a 'high' level of risk and the exposure of those assets is as follows:

- 2 residential buildings exposed to a water depth 1.2m or higher
- 8.2% of storm water mains
- 47.2% of parks
- 1 cultural site
- 1 endangered (EPBC Act) species and 2 vulnerable (EPBC Act) species
- \$1,896,529 in replacement costs for sandy beaches

Also, there are seven asset subclasses which recorded a 'high' risk under a 0.5% AEP storm tide inundation event, and five assets for the 0.2% AEP scenario. For strategic planning, the 'high' risk assets are considered to have a 'tolerable' risk which means they still require immediate to short-term action to reduce the risk to acceptable levels. Under a 2100 planning horizon, there were no 'extreme' risks identified for storm tide inundation in Dingo Beach.

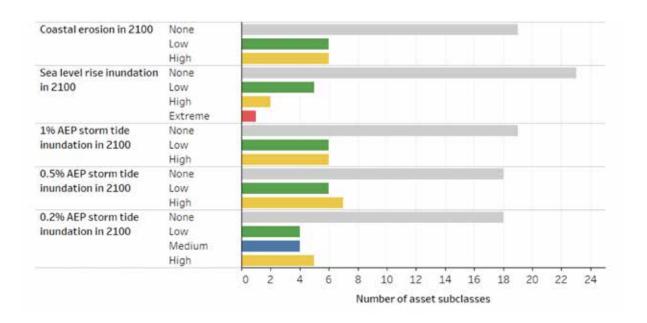


Figure 38: Number of asset subclasses at risk of coastal hazards in Dingo Beach

Community Insights



Two community-based workshops were facilitated at Dingo beach throughout the project. This was supported by individual interviews, an online survey and engagement over social media (Faceboook).

The community views focused on the recreational, environmental and amenity value of the area. The community indicated that they wanted adaptation responses to include awareness raising, dune reconstruction and regeneration, revegetation and beach nourishment. Some residents also stated that they would like to see hazard mapping and climate resilient design.

Figure 38a: Dingo Beach Community meeting (November 2019)

Relevant Adaptation Options for Dingo Beach

- Explore cost-benefit of beach nourishment. Include longevity, cost, effectiveness for coastal defence.
- Review functioning of sceptic system and determine when they may become human health / environmental nuisance.

7.6 HYDFAWAY BAY

In Hydeaway Bay, there are 23 asset subclasses (74%) with no immediate risk of coastal erosion under a 2100 planning horizon (see Table 22). Also, there are five assets with a 'low' risk level, two assets which recorded a 'medium' risk, and one asset (residential properties) with a 'high' risk.

Of the assets potentially exposed to sea level rise inundation in 2100, three have a 'low' risk level and one asset received a 'medium' risk, which suggests that the overall risk to this hazard in Hydeaway Bay is 'tolerable' acceptable'.

For storm tide inundation in Hydeaway Bay, there are 21 asset subclasses (68%) which show no immediate risk for all AEP scenarios. Also, there are five assets which received a 'low' risk level across all storm tide inundation events, some of which include storm water mains, parks, and coastal forests etc. Only residential properties received a 'high' level of risk, with one building exposed (to a water depth 1.2m or higher) for a 0.5% storm tide inundation event and two buildings inundated under a 0.2% AEP scenario. Under a 2100 planning horizon, there were no 'extreme' risks identified for storm tide inundation in Hydeaway Bay.

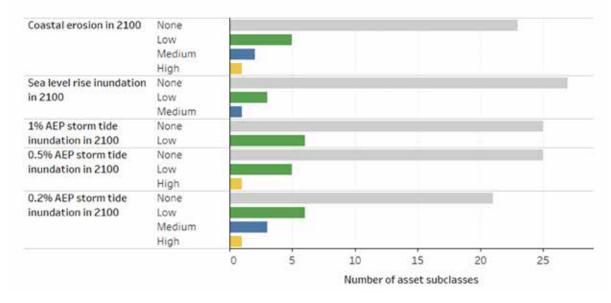


Figure 39: Number of asset subclasses at risk of coastal hazards in Hydeaway Bay



Figure 39b: Role of vegetation to stabilise dune system at Wilson's Beach

Community Insights



Figure 39c: Hydeaway Bay community meeting

One community-based workshop was facilitated at Dingo beach during the project. This was supported by individual interviews, an online survey and engagement over social media (Faceboook).

The community views focused on the recreational, and visual amenity value of the area. The community indicated that they wanted adaptation responses to include awareness raising, dune reconstruction and regeneration, revegetation and beach nourishment.

7.7 SHUTE HARBOUR

There is no immediate risk to any assets in Shute Harbour under a 2100 coastal erosion event (see Table 23).

Of the assets potentially exposed to sea level rise inundation in 2100, five have a 'low' risk level, one asset recorded a 'moderate' risk and three assets have a 'high' level of risk. However, the two assets with the greatest risk to sea level rise in Shute Harbour are sewer manholes and water mains, both of which scored 'extreme'. Therefore, these assets are an 'unacceptable/ intolerable' risk which requires immediate action to reduce the risk to sea level rise inundation in 2100.

For storm tide inundation in Shute Harbour, 19 asset subclasses (61%) show no immediate risk for all AEP scenarios. In addition, there are seven assets which received a 'low' risk level across all storm tide inundation events, some of which include parks, heritage places, and mangroves and saltmarshes etc. Under a 1% AEP storm tide inundation scenario, there are five assets in Shute Harbour which recorded a 'high' level of risk and the exposure of those assets is as follows:

- 1 community building exposed to a water depth 1.2m or higher
- 1 council building
- 19.1% of roads
- 8.8% of sewer mains
- 22.2% of sewer manholes

In addition, there are two asset subclasses which recorded a 'high' risk under a 0.5% AEP storm tide inundation event, and one asset for the 0.2% AEP scenario. Under a 2100 planning horizon, there were no 'extreme' risks identified for storm tide inundation in Shute Harbour

7.8 WILSON BEACH

In Wilson Beach there are 21 asset subclasses (68%) with no immediate risk of coastal erosion under a 2100 planning horizon (see Table 24). In addition, there are seven assets with a 'low' risk level, one asset which recorded a 'moderate' risk, and two assets (residential properties and sandy beaches) with a 'high' level of risk.

Of the assets potentially exposed to sea level rise inundation in 2100, three have a 'low' risk level, one asset recorded a 'moderate' risk, and five received a 'high' level of risk. However, the assets with the greatest risk to sea level rise in Wilson Beach are residential properties and sandy beaches, both of which scored 'extreme'. There are 19 residential buildings in Wilson exposed to sea level rise inundation in 2100. Furthermore, it is estimated that the present value of expected losses of sandy beaches from sea level rise inundation in 2100 will exceed \$16



Figure 39d: Wilson's Beach foreshore

million in Wilson Beach. These are deemed to be an 'unacceptable' intolerable' risk and require immediate action to reduce the risk to acceptable levels.

For storm tide inundation in Wilson Beach, there are 19 asset subclasses (61%) which show no immediate risk for all AEP scenarios. In addition, there are five assets which received a 'low' risk level across all storm tide inundation events, some of which include council buildings, sea walls, coastal forests etc. Under a 1% AEP storm tide inundation scenario, there are seven assets in Wilson Beach which recorded a 'high' level of risk and the exposure of those assets is as follows:

- 25 residential buildings exposed to a water depth of 50cm 1.2m
- 51.0% of roads
- 64.0% of electricity cables
- 1 electricity substation
- 66.9% of parks
- \$1,166,523 in replacement costs for mangroves and saltmarshes
- \$9,521,823 in replacement costs for sandy beaches

In addition, there are seven asset subclasses which recorded a 'high' risk under a 0.5% AEP storm tide inundation event, and four assets for the 0.2% AEP scenario. Under a 2100 planning horizon, there were no 'extreme' risks identified for storm tide inundation in Wilson Beach.

Community Insights

One community-based workshop was facilitated at Wilsons Beach during the project. This was supported by individual interviews, an online survey and engagement over social media (Faceboook).

The community views focused on the recreational, and visual amenity value of the area. The community indicated that they wanted adaptation responses to include awareness raising, dune reconstruction and regeneration, revegetation and beach nourishment.

Adaptation Actions for Wilsons Beach

- The cost of protecting the Wilsons Beach community from coastal hazards is estimated to be in excess of \$33 million, over \$1 million per property.
- Explore cost-benefit of beach nourishment. Include longevity, cost, effectiveness for coastal defence.
- Review functioning of sceptic system and determine when they may become human health / environmental nuisance.

8 GENERAL ADAPTATION ACTIONS AND WAY FORWARD

The effects of climate change combined with natural processes mean coastal hazards will become an ongoing issue for Whitsunday. This will especially become more apparent in the coming decades as sea level rise projections show a non-linear increase after 2050 if global greenhouse gas emissions cannot be contained.

The findings of this project have identified a number of pressing and longer-term coastal risks. The actions identified in this strategy are more than likely to change over time, in response to changing regulatory requirements, market expectations and community needs.

The most fundamental element of this Strategy is for Whitsunday Regional Council to maintain a focus on the coastal environment.

This means that Council will likely be incorporating management of coastal hazards (and climate change) in its key governance mechanisms.

The community will be informed throughout the journey. The community have indicated through this project that the top three considerations when adaptation to climate change are impact on the natural environment, impact on homes and businesses, and effectiveness over time. Council will use these community preferences to help guide its decisions.

What are the most important considerations when adapting to climate change



Figure 40: Whitsunday community indications of the most important considerations when adapting to climate change (Griffith University)

There are a number of difficult decisions that the community will face in the coming years and these include identifying what to do if a location is no longer able to be protected. At present Whitsunday Regional Council is developing an implementation strategy that it can resource and focus on over the next few years.

The key principals on the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy Implementation Plan will include:

- Council is committed to facilitating a resilient community and economy.
- Council recognises that coastal hazards require a dynamic and ongoing response.
- · Council will only implement actions that are financially viable.
- It is assumed that Whitsunday ratepayers will be primarily required to financially support any
 future works to protect or modify the urban coastline. It is assumed that there will be limited
 State and Federal funding available in the future for urban coast protection work.
- Council commits that all ratepayers will share an equal burden of risk management, regardless
 of location or risk type. However, how the future protection measures will be funded will need
 further investigation.
- Council will continue to lobby the State and Commonwealth Government for relevant support.
- Council will only plan for coastal hazards and sea level rise options for land zoned urban.
- Council recognises that some parts of the local government area are more at risk than others
 and it will not approve any development that results in a long-term increased burden on the
 ratepayers.
- Beach nourishment will be a preferred interim action to provide protection for community assets in urban areas which require interim protection against storm surge.
- That this Strategy will be reviewed and revised in five years time using more current scientific data and community views.

As responding to coastal hazards require a dynamic approach the following triggers will result in a review of the CHAS:

- Any increase in sea level rise projections or planning allowances
- · If a tropical cyclone crosses the Whitsunday coast more than two times in a decade
- · If banks change loan-to-asset ratios or indicate other restrictions in response to coastal hazards
- If Council identifies that some locations may not be serviceable (e.g. water, sewerage, vehicle access)
- If Queensland regulations associated with coastal hazards change

Council will develop key metrics and key performance indicators to monitor over time to help identify triggers for change. Key metrics include:

- Number of homes that are exposed to coastal hazards
- Number of extreme coastal events each year
- Annual expenditure in defending against coastal hazards
- · Cost of Council's insurance
- Number (and value) of council assets exposed to coastal hazards
- Changes to coastal property values
- Number and expense of coastal hazard-related litigation (including planning challenges)
- In 2021/22 the urban coastline will be mapped to determine a bench mark for future coastal erosion.

Refer to Appendix I for the detailed 2021-2025 Implementation and Action Plan.

9 REFERENCES

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10 APPENDICES

APPENDEX I

Whitsunday Regional Council Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS) Implementation and Change Management Plan

17 April 2021 v1.0

ABOUT

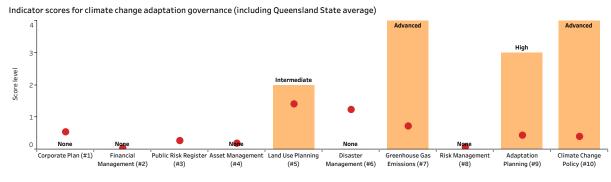
This document is the implementation and change management plan for the implementation of actions associated with Whitsunday Regional Council's Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS) and supporting information. The CHAS was funded by a partnership of Queensland Government and LGAQ. An implementation plan is are requirement under the project's minimum standards and guidelines, which Council.

The implementation plan is a dynamic plan that can will be updated on an annual basis – or in response to a range of triggers (see Section 2. This implementation plan covers the following themes:

- Governance
- Adaptation response by locality
- Five year action plan (2021-2025)
- · Triggers for change

GOVERNANCE

Over time Council will improve the consideration of coastal hazards and climate change into its core governance mechanisms. It will draw on the findings from the climate change governance assessment carried out as part of the LGAQ Queensland Climate Resilient Councils (Q CRC) initiative. Council's will build on from the most recent assessment results (Figure 1) – with the initial focus being on the Corporate Plan and Financial Management Plan. During any review of core governance mechanisms Council will identify opportunities to incorporate coastal hazard management in line with the CHAS.



INFORMED.CITYTM VISUALISATION

Climate Change Adaptation - Desktop Governance Assessment: Analysis of Queensland's Local Government Areas 2019

2019 Climate Change Adaptation Governance for Local Governments - Analysis of Disaster Management (#6) for Whitsunday Regional Counce

Climate Disaster Analysis of Disaster Management (#6) for Whitsunday Regional Counce

Climate Disaster Management (#6) for Whitsunday Regional

Figure 1: Whitsunday Regional Council Q CRC climate change governance assessment (2019)

2. SUMMARY OF ADAPTATION RESPONSE BY LOCALITY

Council will align its planning and activities to the broad adaptation responses listed below. These will be adjusted as new information or relevant triggers emerge (see Section 3).

Council recognises that each area of interest is unique and has differing risk profiles. These include:

- The nature of the hazard type (e.g. permanent inundation, storm surge and coastal erosion)
- The number of assets and/or properties exposed
- The technical and financial viability of adaptation options
- The timing of risk (some face risks now other areas after 2050)

Due to the differing risk profile Council has developed a first-pass response to guide the direction of its adaptation response. These are presented in the following pages.

Table 1 General short-long term direction for adaptation in each location

		Adaptation Response					
	Current day	2030	2050	2100			
Airlie Beach	Monitor	Mitigate (Soft)*	Mitigate (Hard)	TBC			
Bowen (Queens Beach)	Monitor	Mitigate (Soft)*	Transition*	Transition*			
Bowen (Rose Bay)	Monitor	Mitigate (Soft)*	Transition	Transition*			
Bowen (Bowen South)	Monitor	Mitigate*	Mitigate*	Transition			
Cannonvale	Monitor	Mitigate (Soft)*	Transition	Transition*			
Conway Beach	Monitor	Monitor	Mitigate*	Transition			
Dingo Beach	Monitor	Monitor	Transition	Transition			
Hydeaway Bay	Monitor	Monitor	Transition	Transition			
Shute Harbour	Monitor	Monitor	Monitor	Mitigate			
Wilsons Beach	Monitor	Mitigate (Soft)	Transition	Transition			

^{*} A transition response may be appropriate for limited areas within the locality

Tables 2 to table 5 summarise the tasks and their priority for each location over the next 5 years to 2026.

Planning and Governance

Table 2 Planning and governance responses

PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE						
	Land use planning	Mainstreaming climate change into Council decisions Mainstreaming climate change into Council decisions	Monitoring of climate change adaptation governance	Transition research		
Airlie Beach	•	•	•	0		
Bowen (Queens Beach)	•	•	•	•		
Bowen (Rose Bay)	•	•	•	•		
Bowen (Bowen Beach and CBD)	•	•	•	•		
Cannonvale	•	•	•	•		
Conway Beach	•	•	•	•		
Dingo Beach	•	•	•	•		
Hydeaway Bay	•	•	•	•		
Shute Harbour	•	•	•	•		
Wilsons Beach	•	•	•	•		

Legend ● Relevant/feasable ● Priority ○ Not applicable

Region-Wide Resilience Initiatives

Table 3 Region-wide resilience initiatives

	PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE						
	Raising community awareness	Knowledge sharing	Community stewardship	Monitoring	Exploring financial options		
Airlie Beach	•	•	•	•	•		
Bowen (Queens Beach)	•	•	•	•	•		
Bowen (Rose Bay)	•	•	•	•	•		
Bowen (Bowen Beach and CBD)	•	•	•	•	•		
Cannonvale	•	•	•	•	•		
Conway Beach	•	•	•	•	•		
Dingo Beach	•	•	•	•	•		
Hydeaway Bay	•	•	•	•	•		
Shute Harbour	•	•	•	•	•		
Wilsons Beach	•	•	•	•	•		

Legend	Relevant/feasable	Priority	0	Not applicable

^{*} If accommodate is preferred

Coastal Infrastructure Design

Table 4 Coastal infrastructure design for each location

COASTAL INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGN							
	Climate resilient design	Elevated buildings	Raising land levels	Modifying critical infrastructure			
Airlie Beach	•	•	•	•			
Bowen (Queens Beach)	•	•	•	•			
Bowen (Rose Bay)	•	•	•	•			
Bowen (Bowen Beach and CBD)	•	•	•	•			
Cannonvale	•	•	•	•			
Conway Beach	0	0	0	•			
Dingo Beach	0	•	•	•			
Hydeaway Bay	0	0	0	•			
Shute Harbour	•	•	0	•			
Wilsons Beach	•	•	•	•			

Legend Relevant/feasable Priority O Not applicable

Coastal Management and Engineering

Table 5 Coastal management and engineering for each location

	COASTAL	. MANAGEMENT	AND ENGINEE	RING	
	Beach nourishment	Dune protection and maintenance	Coastal revegetation	Structures to protect against coastal erosion	Structures to minimise storm tide inundation
Airlie Beach	•	0	0	•	0
Bowen (Queens Beach)	•	•	•	•	•
Bowen (Rose Bay)	0	•	•	•	•
Bowen (Bowen Beach and CBD)	0	•	•	•	0
Cannonvale	•	0	0	•	0
Conway Beach	•	0	0	•	•
Dingo Beach	•	•	0	•	•
Hydeaway Bay	•	•	0	•	0
Shute Harbour	0	0	0	0	0
Wilsons Beach	•	•	0	•	•

Legend	Relevant/feasable	Priority	0	Not applicable

Location	Timeframe	Action	Responsibility	Financial Ramifications	Priority*
	2021-2022	Review key governance documents, such as the Council Planning Scheme to identify where and how the consideration of coastal hazards should be incorporated. Consider the extension of Council's climate change policy to incorporate relevant aspects of the CHAS.	Corporate Services and Community	Likely to achieve in existing budget	Very High
	2021-2022	Review actions in this plan to quantify line- item budget allocations.	Corporate Services and Community	Likely to achieve in existing budget	Very High
	2021-2023	Identify key metrics and key performance indicators to enable ongoing assessment of risk exposure and risk management performance.	Corporate Services and Community	May require additional budget (~\$10k)	Very High
Council Wide	2021- 2022 then ongoing	Create a platform for internal reporting and external disclosure of climate change risk for assets.	Corporate Services and Community	Likely to require additional budget (~\$30- \$40k)	High-Very High
	2021-2025	Work with the Hub to identify project synergies and research / collaboration priorities.	Hub Corporate Services and Community	Likely to achieve in existing budget	High-Very High
	2021-2023	Review old Beach Protection Authority coastal surveys to determine old coast line to develop a rate of dune erosion at various coastal locations where this data exists.	Corporate Services and Community	Likely to achieve in existing budget	High-Very High
	2021-2023	Identify capacity and capability needs to implement the CHAS.	Corporate Services and Community	Likely to achieve in existing budget	Very High
	2021-2022	Survey coastline at each of the 9 sites to establish a 2021 coast line as a bench mark to monitor coastal erosion. Lidar may be used to define the coastline for this task.	Corporate Services and Community	Likely to achieve in existing budget	Very High
Airlie Beach	2021-2022	Review critical infrastructure for coastal risk to identify adaptation needs. Quantify adaptation cost differential and report each cost to CFO (for audit trail).	Infrastructure Services Corporate Services	Likely to achieve in existing budget	Very High
	2021-2023	Explore cost-benefit of beach nourishment. Include longevity, cost, effectiveness for coastal defence.	Community	May require additional budget	High-Very High

Bowen (Queens Beach)	2021-2023	Explore the creation of a "limited development zone" at Thomas Street and other high risk locations to define the limitations of land use within at risk locations. Explore cost-benefit of beach nourishment. Include longevity, cost, effectiveness for	Development Services	May require additional budget May require additional budget	Med - High High-Very High
	2021-2022	coastal defence. Review critical infrastructure for coastal risk to identify adaptation needs. Quantify adaptation cost differential and report each cost to CFO (for audit trail).	Infrastructure Services Corporate Services	Likely to achieve in existing budget	Med-High
	2021-2023	Investigate off-shore options (e.g. artificial reefs) for the management of erosion.	Hub	Additional funding required. Identify grant funding / co-funding / university outreach opportunities	Med-High
	2011-2025	Increase foreshore planting to stabilise dune systems. Explore environmental solutions for coastal defenses.	Community	Likely to achieve in existing budget	High-Very High
		Explore the creation of a "limited development zone" to define the limitations of land use within at risk locations.	Development Services	May require additional budget	
	2021-2023	Explore cost-benefit of beach nourishment. Include longevity, cost, effectiveness for coastal defence.	Infrastructure Services	May require additional budget	High-Very High
Bowen (Rose Bay)	2025	Model the potential need to re-route Horseshoe Bay Road in long-term planning.	Infrastructure Services Corporate Services	May require additional budget	Med
2021-2022	2021-2022	Review critical infrastructure for coastal risk to identify adaptation needs. Quantify adaptation cost differential and report each cost to CFO (for audit trail).	Infrastructure Services Corporate Services	Likely to achieve in existing budget	High-Very High
	2021-2022	Explore the creation of a "limited development zone" to define the limitations of land use within at risk locations.	Development Services	May require additional budget	High
Bowen (Front Beach and	2021-2025	Investigate off-shore options (e.g. artificial reefs) for the management of erosion.	Hub	Additional funding required. Identify grant funding / co-funding / university outreach opportunities	High-Very High
	2021-2023	Explore CBA of beach nourishment. Include longevity, cost, effectiveness for coastal defence.	Community (NRM)	May require additional budget	High-Very High
	2021-2022	Review critical infrastructure for coastal risk to identify adaptation needs. Quantify adaptation cost differential and report each cost to CFO (for audit trail).	Infrastructure Services Corporate Services	Likely to achieve in existing budget	High-Very High

	2021-2025	Investigate artificial reef pilot to explore viability of shoreline protection.	Community (NRM)	May require additional budget	High
Cannonvale	2021-2022	Explore the creation of a "limited development zone" to define the limitations of land use within at risk locations.	Development and Planning	May require additional budget	High-Very High
Conway Beach	2021-2023	Monitor and review beach nourishment projects.	Community (NRM)	May require additional budget	High-Very High
Dingo	2021-2023	Explore CBA of beach nourishment. Include longevity, cost, effectiveness for coastal defence.	Community (NRM)	May require additional budget	High-Very High
Beach	2021-2023	Review functioning of sceptic system and determine when they may become human health / env nuisance.	Community (NRM)	May require additional budget	High-Very High
Hideaway	2021-2023	Explore CBA of beach nourishment. Include longevity, cost, effectiveness for coastal defence.	Community (NRM)	May require additional budget	High-Very High
Bay	Bay 2021-2023	Review functioning of sceptic system and determine when they may become human health / env nuisance.	Community (NRM)	May require additional budget	High-Very High
Shute Harbour	2021-2025	Monitor coastal damage after events to ensure current design specs are on par with what is materialising.	Community (NRM)	Likely to achieve in existing budget	Low
Wilsons	2021-2023	Explore CBA of beach nourishment. Include longevity, cost, effectiveness for coastal defence.	Community (NRM)	May require additional budget	High-Very High
Beach		Review functioning of sceptic system and determine when they may become human health / environmental nuisance.	Community (NRM)	May require additional budget	High-Very High
Council Wide	2021-2025	Carry out a yearly review of actions to determine if any triggers have been reached and urgency / timeframe changes are required.	Community (NRM)	Likely to achieve in existing budget	Very High

* Priority

Very high – Key task: A range of actions are depended on this activity being complete.

High – Key task: To inform body of work likely to require additional allocation of expenses and/or an important decision.

Medium – Not time dependent. Would be good to know – but not required within 5+ years. However, would help advanced resilient planning and identify grant funding.

Low – Can be pushed out beyond ten years. Useful now if additional resourcing becomes available.

4. TRIGGERS FOR CHANGE

As responding to coastal hazards require a dynamic approach the following triggers will result in a review of the CHAS:

Threshold	Current status	Action if changes
Regulatory: SPP	SPP states that climate change must be considered	Ensure Strategic Plan considers climate change to at least minimum extent
Regulatory: SLR height	Currently 0.8m	Update WRC Climate Policy
Funding: Grants available	Awarded \$500k for CHAS	Have project outlines / key focus areas already prepared if more funding becomes available
Extreme Events: Tropical cyclone	Currently exposed to 1-2 TC per year in the LG area	Consider bringing options forward if TC intensity or frequency increases
Market: changes to insurability	Currently no insurance available for coastal risks	N/A – review if other insurance for other events is hard to obtain (e.g. TC risk)
Market: changes to lending	Signal from CBA. Review each top four bank annual reports for climate change.	Consider bringing options forward if this materializes into property value impacts
Governance: Q CRC Review	Q CRC Review identified governance gaps	Action recommendations from QCRC report
Services	Council servicing is becoming expensive in some areas or risk is increasing	Consider bringing options forward if this continues (e.g. service charges, change to service levels, retreat options)
Science: IPCC, QLD modelling	IPCC AR6 due 2020	Review upper bounds SLR presented in AR report and determine if SLR considerations should go beyond minimum SPP
3 meter deviation or 100m3 of sand lost	Boundary at 2021 (from survey)	Nourish beaches to maintain 2021 level



APPENDIX II

Appendix: Draft CHAS Community Consultation

INTRODUCTION

Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) consulted with residents across the region to have their say on the draft Coastal Hazards Adaptation Strategy (CHAS). One of the key activities under the CHAS is to engage the community, raising the awareness of climate change impacts and describing the range of climate change adaptation options. Consultation on the draft CHAS was open for a period of 4 weeks online at Your Say Whitsunday between Friday 30 April and 5pm, Friday 28 May 2021.

METHODS OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

The consultation period was advertised online on the corporate website, Facebook page, newspaper public notices and by email to key stakeholders. A series of maps and fact sheets were developed for each coastal community and made available on the website.

Six public displays were held across several coastal communities, with council officers visiting parks and community halls in each area over two weekends with copies of maps, fact sheets, surveys and feedback forms. The six public displays were held across the Region in coastal communities who had previously been engaged in the CHAS. The displays were held at the following locations and times:

- Bowen on Saturday 8 May
 - o 8am to 10am at Queens Beach / Gideon Pott Park
 - o 11am to 1pm at Rose Bay beach carpark
 - o 2pm to 4pm at Front Beach near the Catalina carpark
- Conway Beach / Wilsons Beach on Sunday 9 May
 - o 10am to 12pm at Wilsons Beach picnic shelter
- Dingo Beach / Hydeaway Bay on Sunday 9 May
 - o 2pm to 4pm at Gloucester Sport and Recreation Facility
- Cannonvale / Airlie Beach on Saturday 15 May
 - o 10am to 12pm at Cannonvale Beach foreshore







Queens Beach, Bowen

Rose Bay, Bowen

Front Beach, Bowen



Wilsons Beach / Conway Beach



Cape Gloucester

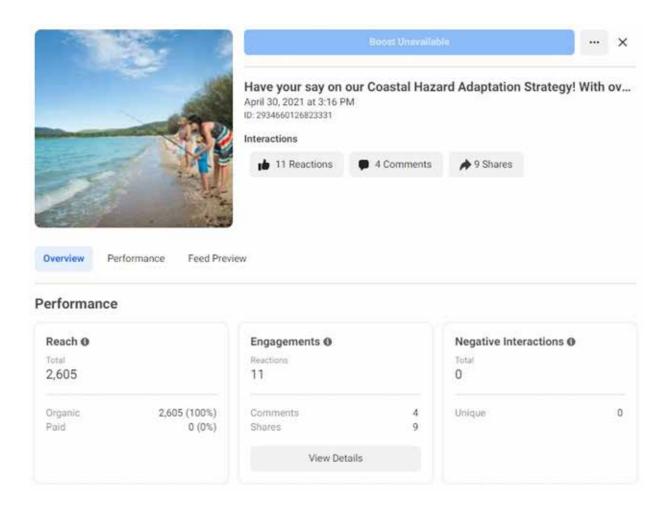


Airlie Beach / Cannonvale

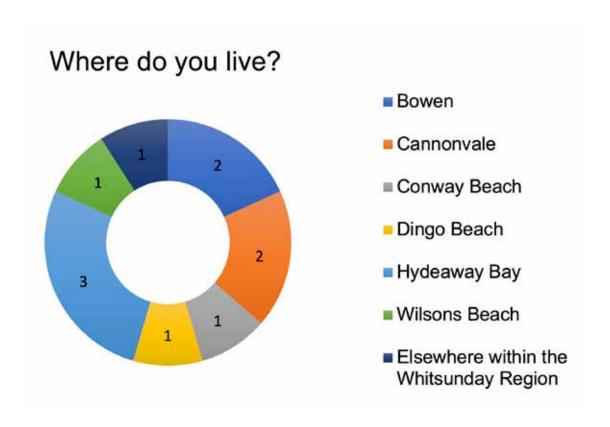
The consultation was promoted with a Facebook post at the beginning of the consultation period on 30 April. This post had a reach of 2,605 people, with 24 likes/shares/comments and 91 link clicks through to the Your Say Whitsunday website.

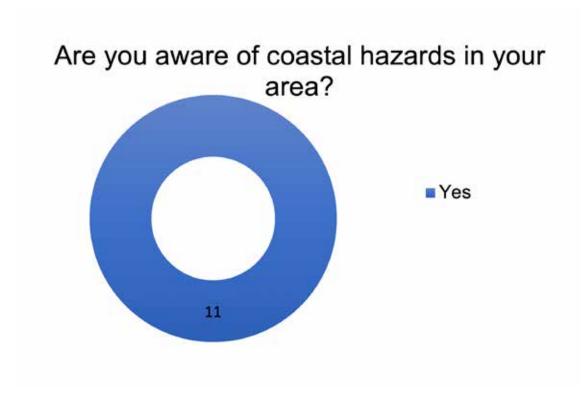
A total of 16 submissions were received during the consultation period and a range of general feedback during the public displays. While there was general support for the intentions and goals of the CHAS in protecting communities for the future, there is a clear divide in public opinion. Several residents queried the scientific evidence provided in the CHAS regarding projections for future sea level rise. Other residents want WRC to act more quickly than outlined in the CHAS by introducing limited development zones and coastal plans now. While expected, this divide in support for the scientific basis of the CHAS means further education and awareness campaigns should be developed to inform residents.

There were 54 residents who visited the six information stalls during the consultation period.

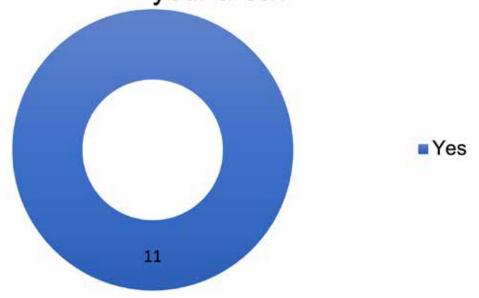


A total of 11 individuals completed the online survey during the consultation period, and the results from the survey questions are outlined below.

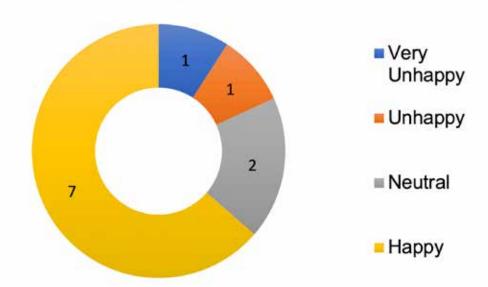




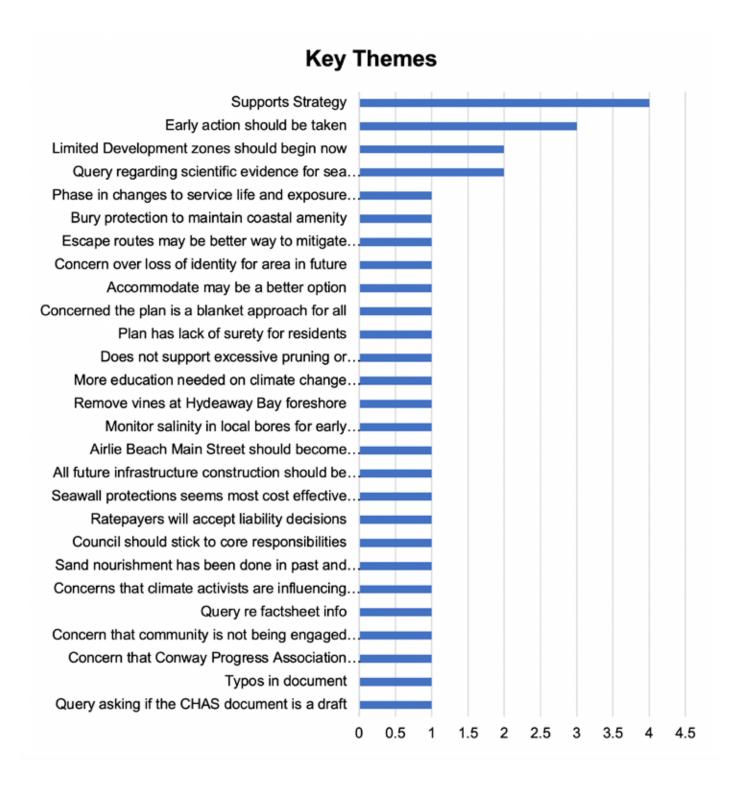
Are you concerned about coastal hazards in your area?



Are you happy with the CHAS document and the actions outlined for your area?



All submissions have been collated and analysed into 'Key Themes' from the written feedback received during the consultation process.



CONCLUSION

It is recommended the feedback submitted during the consultation process is considered by WRC during the finalisation of the CHAS.

While opinions vary on the future impact of permanent sea level rise and coastal hazards, all participants expressed concern over the predicted outcomes. It is recommended that ongoing education and awareness of coastal hazards continues, and WRC continues to engage and inform residents in coastal communities.

The most popular suggestions in all feedback, with more than one mention, include:

- Support for the Strategy;
- Early action should be taken;
- · Limited development zones should begin now; and
- · Query regarding scientific evidence for sea level rise.

This feedback demonstrates the divide in public opinion, with some residents demanding action sooner and others questioning the science behind the strategy. While expected, this divide needs to be addressed in future communications, with more education around the scientific process and modelling.

Future communications to the public will outline the key results of the consultation and address any changes required in the Plan. The final version of the CHAS document will be made available on WRC's website and promoted to the wider community.

Ongoing communication and engagement about the project will keep the community informed of any updates and demonstrate that WRC has listened to the feedback provided in this report.

11 SUPPLEMENTS

The following supplements to this plan are available from Whitsunday Regional Council.

- Supplement A: Fact Sheets
- Supplement B: Whitsunday coastal story
- · Supplement C: Coastal hazard mapping
- · Supplement D: Adaption actions summary sheets

12 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Council would like to acknowledge and thank all members of the Stakeholder Advisory Group for their input into the Strategy development, including:

- · Climate Planning
- Progress Associations
- · Community Natural Resource Management Groups





Permanent Inundation

Airlie Beach Cannonvale 2100



Legend:

Permanent Inundation

2100

Created By:

Julie Giguere

Date created :

08/10/20

This data set is an extract from Queensland's Digital Cadastral Database. Use of this data set may be approved with the written permission of the Director General, Department of Natural Ressources and Mines.

(c) The State of Queensland (Dept. of Natural Resources and Mines). No liability accepted for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this data.

NOTE: For further information regarding risk, please refer to the Whitsunday Regional Council " Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy Risk Assessment" Report (May 2019) by Climate Planning.









Permanent Inundation Bowen 2100



This data set is an extract from Queensland's Digital Cadastral Database. Use of this data set may be approved with the written permission of the Director General. Department of Natural Resecurces and Mines. (c) The State of Queensland (Dept. of Natural Resources and Mines). No liability accepted for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this data.

NOTE: For further information regarding risk, please refer to the Whitsunday Regional Council **Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy Risk Assessment** Report May 2019)
by Climate Planning.









Legend:

Permanent Inundation Bowen 2100

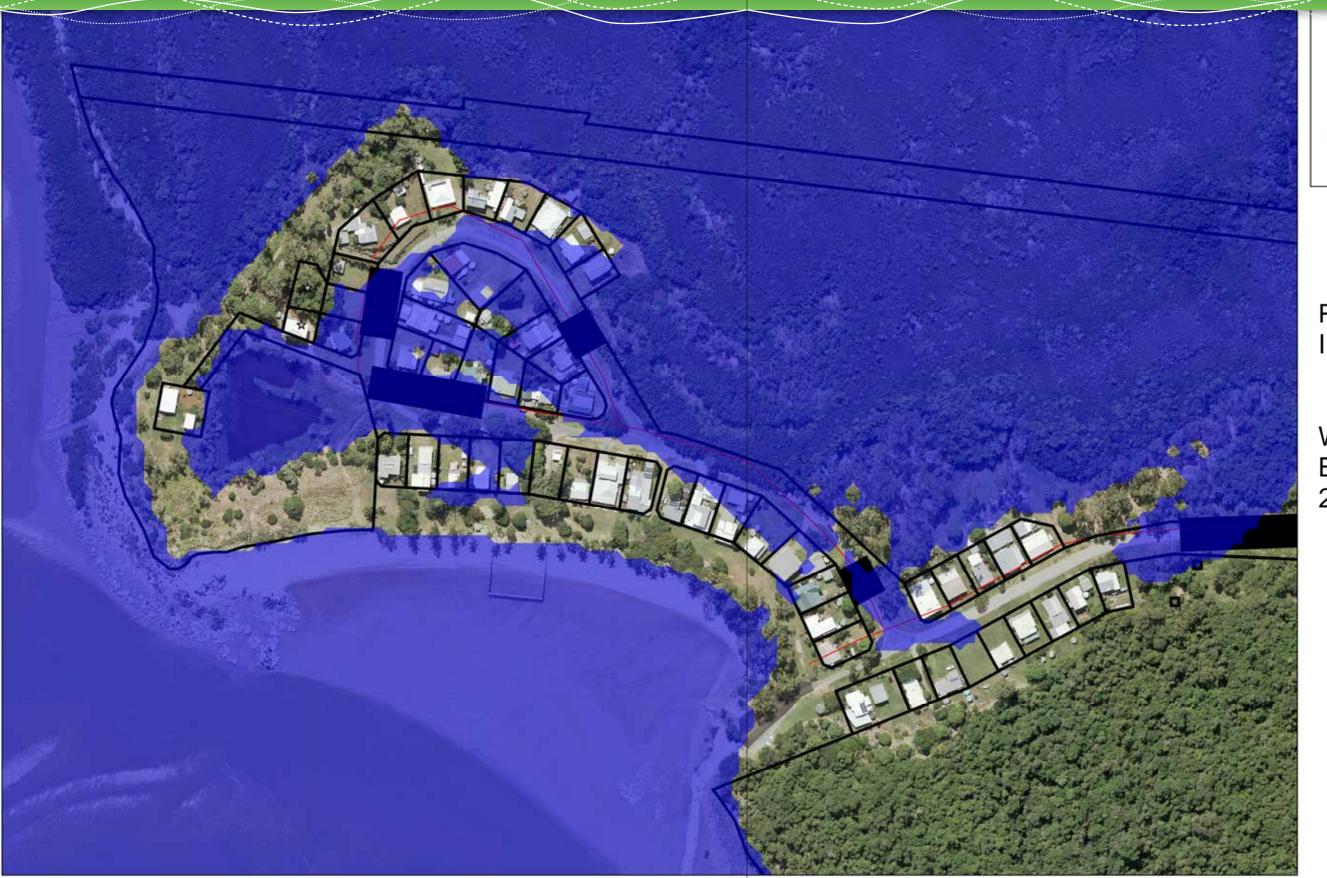


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NOTE: For further information regarding risk, please refer to the Whitsunday Regional Council *Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy Risk Assessment* Report (May 2019) by Climate Planning.









Permanent Inundation

Wilsons Beach 2100



Legend:

Permanent Inundation

2100

Created By:

Julie Giguere

Date created :

08/10/20

This data set is an extract from Queensland's Digital Cadastral Database. Use of this data set may be approved with the written permission of the Director General, Department of Natural Ressources and Mines.

(c) The State of Queensland (Dept. of Natural Resources and Mines). No liability accepted for any loss or damage that may arise from the use of or reliance on this data.

NOTE: For further information regarding risk, please refer to the Whitsunday Regional Council " Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy Risk Assessment" Report (May 2019) by Climate Planning.





15. Community Services

15.3 REQUEST FOR SPONSORSHIP - 2021 XTREME BRONCS AND BULLS AUSTRALIA RODEO - BOWEN PASTORAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION INC.

AUTHOR: Elizabeth Youd – Events and Community Sponsorship Officer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council endorse a Gold Sponsorship of \$5,000.00 from budget code JC: 2967.10249 – Community Donations (2967) / Sponsorship (10249), for the Bowen Pastoral Agricultural Association Inc. for hosting the 'Xtreme Broncs and Bulls Australia' Rodeo which was held on Friday, 23 July 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Council is approached from time to time to support events or activities via sponsorship and occasionally events have occurred prior to a report being presented and approved at a Council meeting.

PURPOSE

Council to endorse a request for sponsorship from the Bowen Pastoral Agricultural Association Inc. for the 2021 Xtreme Broncs and Bulls Australia Rodeo which was held on Friday, 23 July 2021.

BACKGROUND

Bowen Pastoral Agricultural Show Society - Bowen Rodeo Sub Committee hosted its first inaugural Xtreme Broncs and Bulls Australia Rodeo on Friday, 23 July 2021.

The event consisted of Xtreme Bronc Riding, but also the incorporation of "Ragin' Riggin Rally's "(bareback bronc riding), the Dave Worsfold Hot 6 Invitational at Tamworth, as well as Steer Wrestling Mania at Rockhampton Capricornia Classic Xtreme Broncs event. These are the most entertaining events in Australian Rodeo, the organisers were excited to hold an event in the Whitsunday region.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 Local Government Regulation 2012 LSP C&ENV 11 Sponsorship Agreement Policy

ANALYSIS

Council has received a request for sponsorship on Friday, 16 July 2021 from the Bowen Pastoral Agricultural Show Association Inc.

Regional Council

In return for the \$5,000.00 gold sponsorship, Council was recognised as follows:

- Social media on all Xtreme Broncs Facebook posts,
- Arena signage on all 6 chutes at event,
- Media via print and announcements throughout event,
- Naming rights to Xtreme Broncs and name on winner's buckle,
- Announcements through evet results in article in Performance Horse magazine post event, and
- VIP passes for the event.

Council has the following options:

Option 1 – That Council endorse the gold sponsorship request of \$5,000.00.

Option 2 – That Council does not endorse the sponsorship request.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan

Outcome 2.2 – Our region is inclusive and motivated by range of social, cultural, and recreational opportunities.

Strategy 2.2.6 – Support community groups in facilitating a variety of cultural, community sporting and recreation activities, events and programs.

Operational Plan

Action 2.2.6.1 – Support the Whitsunday community through the facilitation of the community grants and donation programs.

<u>Financial Implications</u> – The funds were taken from JC: 2967.10249 – Community Donations (2967) / Sponsorship (10249).

Description	Amount
2021/22 Budget	\$150,000.00
Actual + Commitment Spend	\$0.00
YTD Remaining Budget	\$150,000.00

<u>Risk Management Implications</u> – Reputational Risk - Providing funding support to events post the COVID-19 events will provide an incentive that will increase tourism and assist local business.

CONSULTATION

Rod Cousins – Manager Community Development & Libraries

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.



CONCLUSION

That Council endorse a Gold Sponsorship of \$5,000.00 from budget code JC: 2967.10249 – Community Donations (2967) / Sponsorship (10249), for the Bowen Pastoral Agricultural Association Inc. for hosting the 'Xtreme Broncs and Bulls Australia' Rodeo which was held on Friday, 23 July 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Sponsorship Categories for Bowen Xtreme Broncs and Bulls



Attachment 1 - Sponsorship Categories for Bowen Xtreme Broncs and Bulls



Sponsorship for Bowen Xtreme Broncs and Bulls

Xtreme Broncs Australia is the most exciting concept to hit Australian rodeo in many years; Saddle Bronc Riding is the foundation event of Rodeo, so it was a given that this concept would be a hit with fans of the great sport that is Rodeo.

Xtreme broncs is matching Australia's best bronc riders with the best bucking horses in the country. This in turn makes for high energy events with great rides and even greater buck offs that has the Xtreme Broncs fan screaming for more.

Our first event has seen wonderful support from event organisers, sponsors, and fans alike. Our events not only consist of Xtreme Bronc Riding, but also the incorporation of "Ragin' Riggin Rally's "(bareback bronc riding), the Dave Worsfold Hot 6 Invitational at Tamworth, as well as Steer Wrestling Mania at Rockhampton Capricornia Classic Xtreme Broncs event. These are the most entertaining events in Australian Rodeo, hence the huge success we are having producing them.

Xtreme Broncs Australia would like to thank you for allowing us to present you our sponsorship options for the upcoming Bowen River Xtreme event being held in conjunction with the Bowen Agricultural Show Society on the 22nd July 2021

Option 1 Gold Sponsor:

\$5,000 Major Event Sponsorship Deal

- Social media on all Xtreme Broncs Facebook posts
- · Arena signage on all 6 chutes at event
- · Media via print and announcements throughout event
- · Naming rights to Xtreme Broncs and name on winner's buckle
- Announcements through evet results in article in Performance Horse magazine post event.
- · VIP passes for the event

Option 2 Silver:

\$3,000 Event Sponsorship Deal

- Social media on all Xtreme Broncs Facebook posts
- Arena signage Above all 6 chutes
- Media via print
- · Regular event sponsor announcement throughout each event
- Event sponsor to Bareback Bronc Ride or Bull Ride (please indicate preference)
- VIP passes for the event





Option 3 Bronze:

\$1,000 Event Sponsorship Deal

- Social media on all Xtreme Broncs Facebook posts
- Arena Banner at event
- Media via print announcements
- · Regular event tour sponsor announcement throughout each event
- · VIP passes for 4 to event

We are aiming to make this a major event on the Bowen calendar and any sponsorship would be greatly appreciated.

We look forward to your reply

Yours sincerely

On behalf of Xtreme Broncs Australia,

Bowen Agricultural Show Society,

Bowen Rodeo Sub Committee



15. Community Services

15.4 DONATION REQUEST - PROVIDE FREE WI-FI TO THE COLLINSVILLE & SCOTTVILLE COMMUNITIES - COLLINSVILLE CONNECT TELECENTRE

AUTHOR: Emily Hart – Community Development Officer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Development

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council approves a donation of \$3,000.00 from budget code JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074) to allow the Collinsville Connect Telecentre to provide free Wi-Fi to the Collinsville and Scottville communities for the 2021/22 financial year.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Council is approached by community groups for donations and attempts to assist where possible and funding is available.

PURPOSE

For Council to consider a request from the Collinsville Connect Telecentre for financial assistance to support the provision of free Wi-Fi to the community.

BACKGROUND

The Collinsville Connect Telecentre is a not for profit organisation that provides a number of services to the Collinsville and Scottville communities.

Council has previously provided donations of \$3,000.00 in 2019 and in 2020 to the Collinsville Connect Telecentre to provide free Wi-Fi for the local community.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 Local Government Regulation 2012

ANALYSIS

The Collinsville Connect Telecentre has requested that Council consider providing a donation of \$3,000.00 to provide free Wi-Fi to the Collinsville and Scottville communities for the 2021/22 financial year.

The Telecentre currently houses ten computers that are used daily by residents, providing them with access to sites including Medicare, Centrelink and job search webpages as well as facilitating the Whitsunday Regional Council Tech Savvy Seniors Program. Providing free Wi-Fi allows residents to bring their own devices with them, freeing up computer terminals for those who don't have their own.

Council has the following options:

Option 1 – That Council approve the donation of \$3,000.00 as requested by the Collinsville Connect Telecentre.

Option 2 – That Council declines the application for a donation on this occasion.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan

Outcome 2.2 – Our region is inclusive and motivated by a range of social, cultural and recreation services.

Strategy 2.2.6 – Support community groups in facilitating a variety of cultural, community, sporting and recreation activities, events and programs.

Operational Plan

Action 2.2.6.1 – Support the Whitsunday community through the facilitation of the community grants and donations program.

<u>Risk Management Implications</u> – The financial assistance of organisations will ensure Council is portrayed in a positive manner.

<u>Financial Implications</u> – The funds will be taken from JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074).

Description	Amount
2021/22 Budget	\$100,000.00
Actual + Commitment Spend	\$1,462.50
YTD Remaining Budget	\$98,537.50

CONSULTATION

Rod Cousins – Manager Community Development & Libraries

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

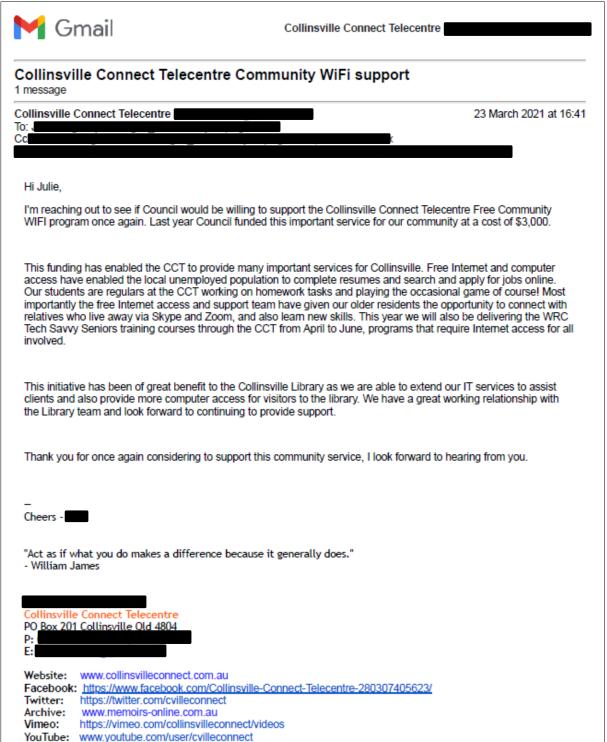
That Council approve a donation of \$3,000.00, from budget code JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074), to the Collinsville Connect Telecentre for the provision of free Wi-Fi for the 2021/22 financial year.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Donation Request - Collinsville Connect Telecentre



Attachment 1 - Donation Request - Collinsville Connect Telecentre





15. Community Services

15.5 DONATION AND IN-KIND REQUESTS UP TO \$2,000.00 - JUNE & JULY 2021

AUTHOR: Emily Hart – Community Development Officer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council endorse the Donations and In-Kind support provided for the months of June & July 2021, from budget code JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074), to the following recipients:

- a) Wes Bau Youth Night Initiative In-Kind (\$96.90);
- b) Bowen Childcare & Early Education Line Marking for Car Park In-Kind (\$1,500.00);
- c) Bowen State School Plants from Bowen Work Camp Nursery In-Kind (\$200.00); and
- d) Don River Improvement Trust State Council of River Trusts Annual Conference \$2,000.00

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Council is approached by Community groups for donations and in-kind support. Assistance is provided where possible and given that funds are available.

PURPOSE

To advise Council of the Donations and In-Kind support up to \$2,000.00 provided for the months of June & July 2021.

BACKGROUND

13.2 2020/05/13.13 DONATION ON COUNCIL FEES - APRIL 2020

Moved by: CR J CLIFFORD Seconded by: CR M WRIGHT

That Council:

- a) donate the value of the fees, from budget code JC: 2967.11074 Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074), to the Proserpine Lions Club for Waste Disposal Fees of \$63.75;
- b) Furthermore, authorise the Chief Executive Officer to approve:
 - Request for Donation on Council Fee applications, and
 - Request for Donations, Sponsorships and In-Kind Support applications up to the value of \$2,000.00, and
- c) approve the submission of a monthly report listing the applications processed.



CARRIED

Whitsunday Regional Council

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 Local Government Regulation 2012

ANALYSIS

Council receives requests for assistance from community and sporting groups with most requests for amounts not exceeding \$2,000.00. In the months of June & July 2021, the following donations were provided:

Organisation Name	Description	Donation Amount	In-Kind Support
Wes Bau	Youth Night Initiative	ı	\$96.90
Bowen Childcare & Early Education	Line Marking for Car Park	-	\$1,500.00
Bowen State School	Plants for the School from the Bowen Work Camp Nursery	ı	\$200.00
Don River Improvement Trust	State Council of River Trusts Annual Conference	\$2,000.00	
	Total for June & July 2021	\$2,000.00	\$1,796.90

Council has the following options:

Option 1 – That Council endorse the donations and/or in-kind support up to \$2,000.00 for June & July 2021.

Option 2 – That Council does not endorse the donations and/or in-kind support for June & July 2021.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan

Outcome 2.2 – Our region is inclusive and motivated by a range of social, cultural and recreation opportunities.

Strategy 2.2.6 – Support community groups in facilitating a variety of cultural, community, sporting and recreation activities, events, and programs.

Operational Plan

Action 2.2.6.1 – Support the Whitsunday community through the facilitation of the community grants and donations programs.

<u>Risk Management Implications</u> – There is a financial cost to Council, however the assistance provided will support the activities of community and sporting groups in the Whitsunday Region.

<u>Financial Implications</u> – The funds were taken from JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074).

Description	Amount
2021/22 Budget	\$100,000.00
Actual + Commitment Spend	\$1,462.50
YTD Remaining Budget	\$98,537.50

CONSULTATION

Rod Cousins - Manager Community Development & Libraries

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

That Council endorse the Donations and In-Kind support provided, from budget code JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074), for the months of June & July 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Request for Assistance - Wes Bau

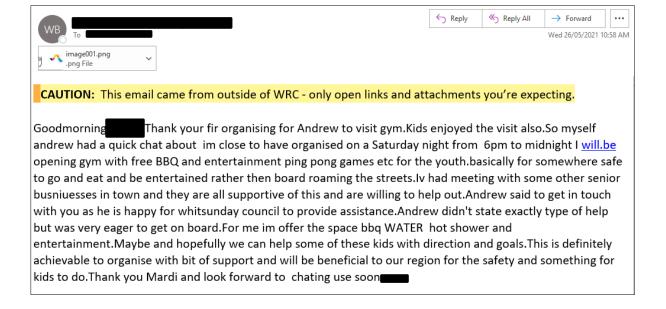
Attachment 2 – Request for Assistance - Bowen Childcare & Early Education

Attachment 3 – Request for Assistance - Bowen State School

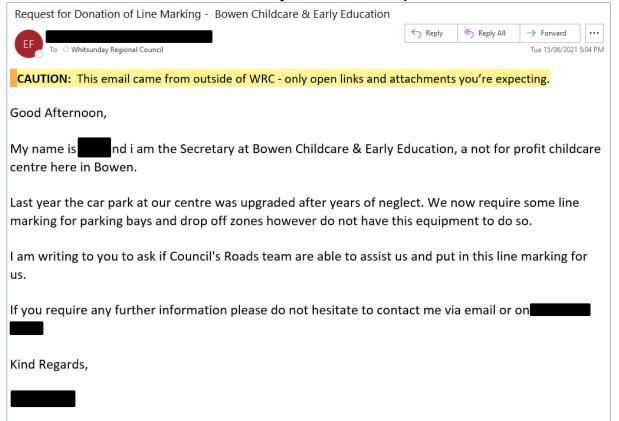
Attachment 4 – Request for Donation - Don River Improvement Trust



Attachment 1 - Wes Bau - Request for Assistance



Attachment 2 - Bowen Childcare & Early Education - Request for Assistance





Attachment 3 - Bowen State School - Request for Assistance



12th July 2021,

Bowen, Q, 4805

Dear

Bowen State School has a long and proud history in our town. Over the years, we have planted and maintained many of the trees and plants on our campus grounds, and therefore many of them are coming to the end of their life or being removed as they are too big or to make space for school improvements. At this stage we are looking to the future, to establish a new and cared for landscape in which our students will play and flourish.

I am writing to you to request your support in a donation of plants (crotons, etc), for the beautification of our school grounds. Any donation number would be greatly appreciated, as I am sure you will be aware, this is going to be a long term project.

We thank you sincerely for considering our request.

Member of Bowen State School P&C



Attachment 4 - Don River Improvement Trust - Request for Donation



Chairperson

All correspondence to: The Secretary P O Box 1481 PROSERPINE Q 4800 email:

The Chief Executive Officer Whitsunday Regional Council P O Box 104 PROSERPINE Q 4800

Dear Sir,

Re: <u>State Council of River Trusts Annual Conference- hosted by Don River Improvement Trust</u> 27-29Th October 2021

Bowen

The Don River Improvement Trust is hosting the annual conference of the State Council of River Trusts. The event attracts approximately 40-50 people to the area for the two days.

During the Conference, we will be showcasing the Bowen and Whitsunday areas. The delegates will be taken around Bowen showcasing the works the Trust has undertaken and is preparing to undertake in the future. Further we are planning a trip to Proserpine and Airlie Beach for the delegates partners.

The Trust would like to invite Mayor Willcox to open the conference on the Wednesday night from 6pm with the venue to be still confirmed.

Further the Trust would like to inquire if Council would sponsor the opening night up to an amount of \$2,000.00.

If you require any further information please contact our Secretary,

on

Yours Faithfully Don River Improvement Trust



15. Community Services

15.6 FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR A JUNIOR ELITE ATHLETE

AUTHOR: Emily Hart – Community Development Officer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve financial support for a Junior Elite Athlete from budget code JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074), to the following recipients:

- a) Trixie-Grace Prior Representing North Queensland in 10-12 years Softball State Championships Brisbane \$100.00; and
- b) Tysen Jensen Representing North Queensland in 11-12 years Rugby Union State Championships Brisbane \$100.00

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

In accordance with Council's Community Grants Policy for Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete, financial support is available for athletes aged 18 years or younger who are participating in a representative competition at regional, state or national level. The grant is provided by Council to assist in meeting the costs associated with participating in a representative sports program.

PURPOSE

For Council to consider the approval of the submitted applications for Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete.

BACKGROUND

At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 11 July 2018, Council resolved to adopt a policy to provide Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete. The level of funding available to individual Junior Elite Athletes is calculated on a progressive scale, the higher the level of representation the greater the financial support, as outlined below:

Level of Representation	Allocation (\$)
Representing North Queensland in State level competition	\$100.00
Representing Queensland within Queensland	\$500.00
Representing Queensland Interstate	\$1,000.00
Representing Australia Overseas	up to \$2,000.00

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulation 2012
LSP_C&ENV_07 – Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy



ANALYSIS

Name	Age	Competition	Competition Level	Sport	Amount
Trixie-Grace Prior	12	10-12 years State Championships	Representing North Queensland	Softball	\$100.00
Tysen Jensen	12	11-12 years State Championships	Representing North Queensland	Rugby Union	\$100.00
				Total	\$200.00

- Trixie-Grace Prior was selected by Northern Regional School Sport to represent North Queensland in the 10 to 12 years Softball State Championships to be held in Brisbane from 26-27 August 2021.
 - Trixie-Grace has not previously received funding through a Junior Elite Athlete grant.
- Tysen Jensen was selected by Northern Regional School Sport to represent North Queensland in the 11 to 12 years Rugby Union State Championships to be held in Brisbane from 22-25 July 2021.
 - Tysen has not previously received funding through a Junior Elite Athlete grant.

Council has the following options:

<u>Option 1</u> – That Council approve the Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete applications for the athletes outlined above.

<u>Option 2</u> – That Council decline the Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete applications for the athletes outlined above.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan

Outcome 2.2 – Our region is inclusive and motivated by a range of social, cultural and recreation opportunities.

Strategy 2.2.6 – Support community groups in facilitating a variety of cultural, community, sporting and recreation activities, events, and programs.

Operational Plan

Action 2.2.6.1 – Support the Whitsunday community through the facilitation of the community grants and donations programs.

<u>Risk Management Implications</u> – The financial assistance given shows Council's commitment to providing support to local junior elite athletes chosen to compete in a regional, state or national level competition.

<u>Financial Implications</u> – The funds will be taken from JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074).



Description	Amount
2021/22 Budget	\$100,000.00
Actual + Commitment Spend	\$1,462.50
YTD Remaining Budget	\$98,537.50

CONSULTATION

Rod Cousins - Manager Community Development & Libraries

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended that Council approve financial support for a Junior Elite Athlete from budget code JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074).

ATTACHMENTS

The applications for the athletes are not included in this report as they contain personal information relating to a minor.



15. Community Services

15.7 DONATION ON COUNCIL FEES - JUNE 2021

AUTHOR: Meredith Davis – Administration Officer Community Development

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the donation on Council fees, from budget code JC: 2967.11074. Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074), for the following applicants:

- a) Burdekin Offroaders Inc. Class 1 Event Application Fee \$927.00;
- b) PCYC Bowen Class 3 Event Application Fee \$399.00; and
- c) Whitsunday Counselling and Support Class 3 Event Application Fee \$399.00

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Community groups are invited to apply for a Donation on Council Fees when submitting applications to Council prior to the event or works commencing.

PURPOSE

Council to consider providing financial support for Not for Profit organisations to enable their events and facilities to continue to be an invaluable resource to our local communities.

BACKGROUND

Donations on Council Fees are only available for Not-for-Profit organisations and only apply to:

- Planning, Building and Event Applications,
- Local Law Licence Applications,
- Local Law Licence Annual Renewals, and
- Green Waste Disposal Fees.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 Local Government Regulation 2012

ANALYSIS

Organisation	Event/Description	Application Type	Amount
Burdekin Offroaders Inc.	Don River Dash Don River/Bowen Showgrounds	Class 1 Event Application Fee	\$927.00
	10-12 September 2021		



PCYC Bowen	Skateboard Workshops Queens Beach Bowen 3-4 July 2021	Class 3 Event Application Fee	\$399.00
Whitsunday Counselling and Support Inc.	Colour Run Child Protection Week Whitsunday Lakes Estate Pond 10 September 2021	Class 3 Event Application Fee	\$399.00
		Total	\$1,725.00

Council has the following options:

Option 1 – That Council approve the payment of fee donations for June 2021.

Option 2 – That Council decline the request for fee donations.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan

Outcome 2.2 – Our region is inclusive and motivated by a range of social, cultural and recreation opportunities.

Strategy 2.2.6 – Support community groups in facilitating a variety of cultural, community, sporting and recreation activities, events and programs.

Operational Plan

Action 2.2.6.1 – Support the Whitsunday community through the facilitation of the community grants and donations programs.

<u>Financial Implications</u> – The funds will be taken from JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074).

Description	Amount
2021/22 Budget	\$100,000.00
Actual + Commitment Spend	\$1,462.50
YTD Remaining Budget	\$98,537.50

<u>Risk Management Implications</u> – The donation of Council fees for activities undertaken by community groups shows Council is committed to investing in the community, while recognising the work done by our local, Not for Profit community groups.

CONSULTATION

Rod Cousins - Manager Community Development & Libraries

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

That Council approves the donation on fees requests, from budget code JC: 2967.11074 Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074), received in the month of June 2021.

Regional Council

ATTACHMENTS

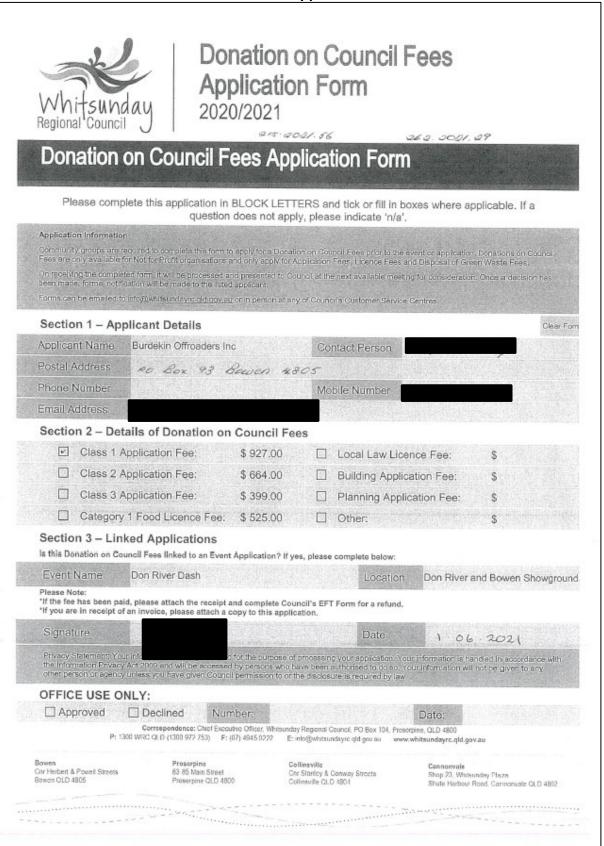
Attachment 1 – Donation on Council Fees Application - Burdekin Offroaders Inc.

Attachment 2 – Donation on Council Fees Application - PCYC Bowen

Attachment 3 – Donation on Council Fees Application - Whitsunday Counselling and Support Inc.



Attachment 1 - Donation on Council Fees Application - Burdekin Offroaders Inc.





Attachment 2 - Donation on Council Fees Application - PCYC Bowen



Bowen Cer Herbert & Powell Streets Bowen QLD 4805

Donation on Council Fees Application Form 2020/2021

Donation on Council Fees Application Form

Please complete this application in BLOCK LETTERS and tick or fill in boxes where applicable. If a question does not apply, please indicate 'n/a'. Application Information Community groups are required to complete this form to apply for a Donation on Council Fees prior to the event or application. Donations on Council Fees are only available for Not for Profit organisations and only apply for Application Fees, Licence Fees and Disposal of Green Waste Fees. On receiving the completed form, it will be processed and presented to Council at the next available meeting for consideration. Once a decision has been made, formal notification will be made to the listed applicant. Forms can be emailed to info@whitsundayrc.gld.gov.au or in person at any of Council's Customer Service Centres. Section 1 - Applicant Details Clear Form Applicant Name PCYC Bowen Contact Person Postal Address Corner Hay Street & Queens Road, Bowen 4805 Phone Number Mobile Number Email Address Section 2 - Details of Donation on Council Fees ☐ Class 1 Application Fee: \$ 927.00 ☐ Local Law Licence Fee: ☐ Class 2 Application Fee: \$ 664.00 □ Building Application Fee: ☐ Class 3 Application Fee: ☐ Planning Application Fee: \$ 399.00 \$ ☐ Category 1 Food Licence Fee: \$ 525.00 ☐ Other: Section 3 - Linked Applications Is this Donation on Council Fees linked to an Event Application? If yes, please complete below: **Event Name** Skateboard Workshop Location Gideon Potts Park, Queens Beach If the fee has been paid, mplete Council's EFT Form for a refund. o this application. "If you are in receipt of an 14/6/2021 Signature Privacy Statement; Your information is being collected for the purpose of processing your application. Your information is handled in accordance with the information Privacy Act 2009 and will be accessed by persons who have been authorised to do so. Your information with not be given to any other person or agency unless you have given Council Permission to or the disclosure is required by law. OFFICE USE ONLY: □ Approved ☐ Declined Number: Date: Correspondence: Chief Executive Officer, Whitsunday Regional Council, PO Box 104 Proscipine, QLO 4800 Pt 1300 WRIT QLO (1300 972 753) Ft (07) 4945 0222 Et allogswhitsundayic old goz au www.whitsundayic.cl



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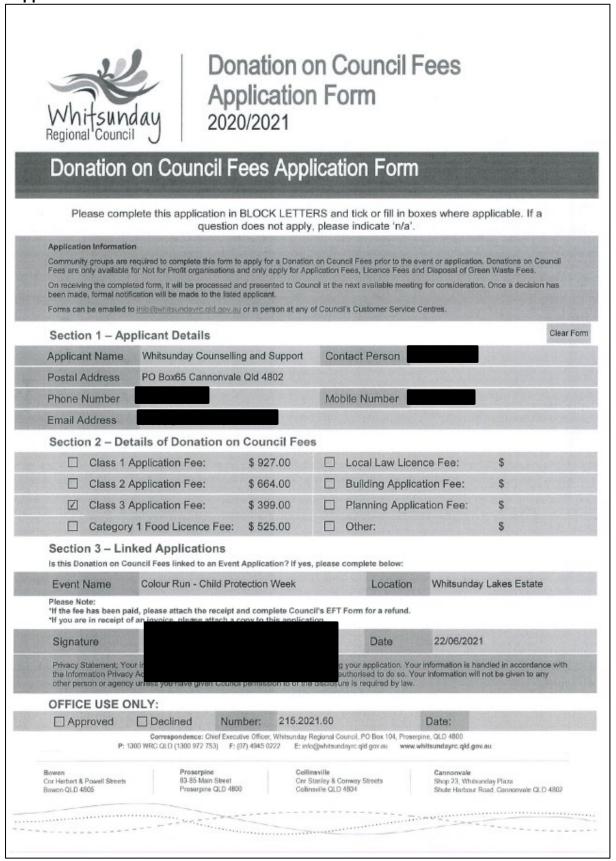
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Crir Stanley & Conway Streets Culinsville QLD 4804

Ship 23, Whosunday Haza Shife Harbour Road, Caniforwale QLD 4809

Attachment 3 – Donation on Council Fees Application - Whitsunday Counselling and Support Inc.



15. Community Services

15.8 POLICY REVIEW - FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR A JUNIOR ELITE ATHLETE

AUTHOR: Rod Cousins – Manager Community Development & Libraries

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1. Revoke the Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy LSP_C&ENV_07 adopted 11 July 2018; and
- 2. Adopt the Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Council is required to review and update policies in order to meet the relevant obligations in accordance with State and Federal legislation and Whitsunday Regional Council Local Laws.

PURPOSE

Council to consider revoking and adopting policies, due for review, based on the recommendations of Council Officers.

BACKGROUND

The Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy was adopted as per resolution 2018/07/11.11 and is due for review.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 Local Government Regulation 2012

ANALYSIS

Under the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council is obliged to establish and facilitate policies relevant to the management of local government. As part of this process, Council reviews policies to meet its legislative requirements and to ensure the currency of policies. In July 2018, Council adopted the Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy.

The only major proposed changes to the previous policy are:

1 The funding amount for representing North Queensland to increase from \$100.00 to \$250.00.

While COVID-19 had a significant impact on representative sport, the total amount allocated from the 2020/21 Junior Athlete Grant program was \$1,200.00. Even allowing for an increase in participation in representative sport, the proposed change will cause



minimal impact on the overall grants budget, but it would provide greater support to the families of the athletes.

2 Applicants who have successfully received funding under this program, and are chosen to represent at a higher level, may be eligible for further funding, but this will be at the discretion of Council.

To clearly articulate that further funding could be available if an athlete is chosen to represent at a higher level. This has been a relatively rare occurrence to date and would cause minimal impact on the overall grants budget, but it would provide greater support to the families and be a 'good news' opportunity for Council.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan

Outcome 1.1 – Our leadership engages with the community and provides open, accountable and transparent local government.

Outcome 1.1.2 – Maintain and enhance Council's Governance Framework to ensure the provision of best practice, accountable and transparent decision making, which supports Council in meeting its legislative responsibilities.

Operational Plan

Action 1.1.2.1 – Ensure Council's policy register is current and policy reviews are undertaken in accordance with required timeframes.

<u>Financial Implications</u> – There is a potential increase in the spend from budget code JC: Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074).

<u>Risk Management Implications</u> – The attached Policy will enable Council to meet the relevant obligations in accordance with State and Federal legislation and Whitsunday Regional Council Local Laws.

CONSULTATION

James Ngoroyemoto – Manager Governance & Administration Services

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

That Council revoke the Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy LSP_C&ENV_07 adopted 11 July 2018 and adopt the Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Draft Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy



Attachment 1 - Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy



Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy

Community Services
[Policy Number]

COUNCIL POLICY					
Date Adopted by Council		Council Resolution			
Effective Date	July 2021	Next Review Date	July 2024		
Responsible Officer(s)	Manager Community Development & Libraries	Revokes	LSP_C&ENV_07		

Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework for Council to financially assist junior elite athletes living in the Whitsunday Regional Council area. The support will be specific to alleviating the costs of representing North Queensland in elite sporting competitions within Queensland, representing Queensland in National competitions or representing Australia at International events.

Scope

2.1 This policy applies to Councillors, employees and contractors of the Whitsunday Regional Council fithe Whitsunday Regional Council gives, or proposes to give, financial support to an individual junior elite athlete.

Applicable Legislation

- 3.1 Local Government Act 2009
- 3.2 Local Government Regulation 2012, Chapter 5, Part 5

Policy Statement

Financial Support for an Individual Junior Elite Athlete

- 4.1 Council may give financial support to an individual junior elite athlete only under this policy and may be for any of the following
 - (a) Representing North Queensland in State level competition \$250.00
 - (b) Representing Queensland at a National competition held in Queensland \$500.00
 - (c) Representing Queensland at a National competition held Interstate \$1,000.00
 - (d) Representing Australia in an International event up to \$2,000.00

Guidelines

- 5.1 Council may make guidelines about
 - (a) the criteria for an individual elite athlete to be eligible for financial support from Council; and
 - (b) the form in which documents may be given under this policy; and
 - (c) other matters Council considers appropriate for the administration of this policy.
- 5.2 If a guideline is made, Council must:
 - (a) publish the guideline on Council's website; and
 - (b) notify the making of the guideline in a conspicuous place in Council's public offices.

Page 1 - Draft for consultation





Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy

Community Services
[Policy Number]

Eligibility

- 5.3 The applicant must be:
 - (a) 18 years or younger at the time of competition.
 - (b) a permanent resident of the Whitsunday Regional Council local government area for at least 12 months prior to application.
 - (c) representing North Queensland, Queensland or Australia (or equivalent as assessed by Council's nominated Officer) in an officially recognised State, National or International event.
 - (d) be amateur in status.
- 5.4 Applicants who have successfully received funding under this program, and are chosen to represent at a higher level, may be eligible for further funding, but this will be at the discretion of Council.
- 5.5 Funding is not provided for applicant (s) representing religious organisations or government departments.

Applying for a grant

- 6.1 An eligible individual junior elite athlete, or their representative, may make an application to Council for financial support.
- 6.2 Financial support applications must be-
 - (a) made on the approved form to Council; and
 - (b) accompanied by any documents required under the form to be attached to, or given with, the application including written verification of selection from the relevant organisation, evidence of associated costs and a statutory declaration of the applicant's financial contribution.
- 6.3 Council must accept an application that complies with subsections (a) and (b).

Assessing an application for a grant

- 7.1 The Council may give financial support only if:
 - (a) The grant is appropriate having regard to other priorities and available resources.
 - (b) The receiving individual meets the eligibility criteria set out in this policy and in the supporting guidelines for the specific funding program.
 - (c) The grant will be used for a purpose that is in the public interest.
 - (d) The grant will provide opportunities for local junior elite athletes to excel in their chosen sport.

Conflict of interest

8.1 To ensure an accountable and transparent assessment process is maintained, Councillors, and Council Officers assessing grant applications are required to declare any declarable and prescribed conflict of interests prior to the assessment process commencing. This may include a personal connection with any applicant or personal involvement with any organisation. Anyone having a conflict of interest should not debate, be involved in any discussions, or vote on any matter relating to the application.

Deciding an application for a grant

- 9.1 Council must give written notice of the decision to the applicant.
- 9.2 The decision notice must be given within 5 business days after the day the decision is made.

Definitions

Council refers to the Whitsunday Regional Council

Page 2 – Draft for consultation





Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy

Community Services [Policy Number]

Employee refers to any employee, contractor, volunteer etc. of Council.

Application period refers to the period in which the financial support program is available. This will be at the discretion of Council. Eligible individual refers to an individual that:

- (a) is 18 years of age or younger at the time of competition.
- (b) a permanent resident of the Whitsunday Regional Council local government area for at least 12 months prior to application.
- (c) is representing North Queensland, Queensland or Australia (or equivalent as assessed by Council's nominated Officer) in an officially recognised State, National or International event.
- (d) has no outstanding debt to Council.
- (e) is not:
 - representing a government entity, including its subsidiary under the Government Owned Corporations Act 1993: or
 - (ii) representing a political party under the Electoral Act 1992; or
 - (iii) a religious body or religious organisation declared by the Governor-General by proclamation pursuant to the Marriage Act 1961 (Cwlth) to be a recognised denomination for the purposes of the Commonwealth Act.

Related Documents

N/A

Human Rights Compatibility Statement

This policy has been assessed as compatible with the Human Rights protected under the Human Rights Act 2019.

Page 3 – Draft for consultation



16. Infrastructure Services

16.1 DONATION REQUEST - BOWEN DELTA RURAL FIRE BRIGADE

AUTHOR: Adam Hagy – Director Infrastructure Services

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Adam Hagy – Director Infrastructure Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council decline the request for assistance at this time and advise the Bowen Delta Rural Fire Brigade to apply for a Community Special Projects Grant to undertake the proposed driveway widening works.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

On 29 March 2021, Council received a request for assistance from the Bowen Delta Rural Fire Brigade to supply drain culverts, landfill, and undertake works to widen the driveway into the fire station. Council officers costed the requested works, which are estimated in the region of \$25,000.

PURPOSE

To inform Council of the request from the Bowen Delta Rural Fire Brigade on 29 March 2021 so that an informed and considered decision can be made regarding the request for assistance to widen the driveway.

BACKGROUND

Correspondence received from Bowen Delta Rural Fire Brigade via email on 29 March 2021. Refer Attachment 1.

Resolution 2021/04/14.21 – That a report be brought back regarding the Bowen Delta Rural Fire Brigade's request for assistance with the driveway access.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

N/A

ANALYSIS

The Bowen Delta Rural Fire Brigade (BDRFB) have requested assistance from Council to widen the driveway access to the fire station from Linley Street / Albeitz Road. The request is for Council to provide drain culverts and landfill, and to perform the actual works. Refer Attachment 1.

The estimated cost, including new pipes and headwalls, gravel, and labour, is approximately \$25,000. The proposed works would enable vehicles to reverse from Linley Street / Albeitz Road straight back into the bay doors of the fire station. Refer Attachment 2. Currently, the vehicles have to make a slight turn to reverse into each of the bay doors.



The same outcome is achievable at a much lower cost, by extending the pad in front of the fire station and installing new headwalls on the existing drainage pipes. This approach would cost approximately \$5,000 and vehicles would be able to drive in off the road, pull to the side of the fire station, and then reverse into the shed. This option also negates the need for vehicles to reverse across Linley Street / Albeitz Road, causing a traffic hazard. Refer Attachment 3.

Despite vehicles still needing to reverse across the road into the fire station, Option 1 is BDRFB's preferred option. As a more trafficable solution is available at a lower cost point, and as neither of the proposed upgrade options to the driveway will impact BDRFB's ability to deliver services in the area, it is recommended that BDRFB's request for assistance is denied. Should BDRFB still wish to pursue a driveway upgrade, they are encouraged to apply for a Community Special Projects Grant.

Each financial year, Council runs a Special Projects Grant program which is open to all incorporated not for profit clubs wanting to undertake a one-off project or event which falls outside of the normal operations of the club. The maximum amount payable through the program is \$20,000. If the BDRFB are successful in their grant application, this would fund up to 75% of the estimated Option 1 driveway widening costs. Financial Year 2021/2022 Round 1 Special Projects Grants opened on 12 July 2021.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Alignment to Corporate Plans:

- Outcome 1.1, Strategy 1.1.3
- Outcome 1.2, Strategy 1.2.1
- Outcome 2.1, Strategies 2.1.1 and 2.1.2
- Outcome 3.4, Strategy 3.4.1

CONSULTATION

Michael Downing - Coordinator Capital Project Delivery

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

The widening of the driveway at the Bowen Delta Rural Fire Brigade does not have a direct correlation to the delivery of firefighting capabilities in the area. Given the high cost of works versus the low community return, this project is better funded through a Community Special Project Grant than through Council's Capital Projects budget. At the time of the request, no budget allocation has been allowed for the construction of the driveway to the value of \$25,000.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Request for Assistance from Bowen Delta Rural Fire Brigade

Attachment 2 - Driveway Option 1

Attachment 3 - Driveway Option 2



Attachment 1 - Request for Assistance from Bowen Delta Rural Fire Brigade

Dear Michelle

Thankyou for attending our meeting the other week. It was greatly appreciated by all brigade members and we are hoping we can make this an annual visit.

We are requesting some help from the council to fix the front entrance to our fire station at 1 Linley Street Merinda.

We are asking for our driveway to be extended for ease of parking the fire trucks as currently we have to reverse in from Linley street which at time can block traffic. It would be great if council can supply the drain culverts, landfill & complete the works to help our non for profit brigade voluntary Brigade.

Please see below image.



If there are any problems don't hesitate to contact me.

Bowen Delta Rural Fire Brigade

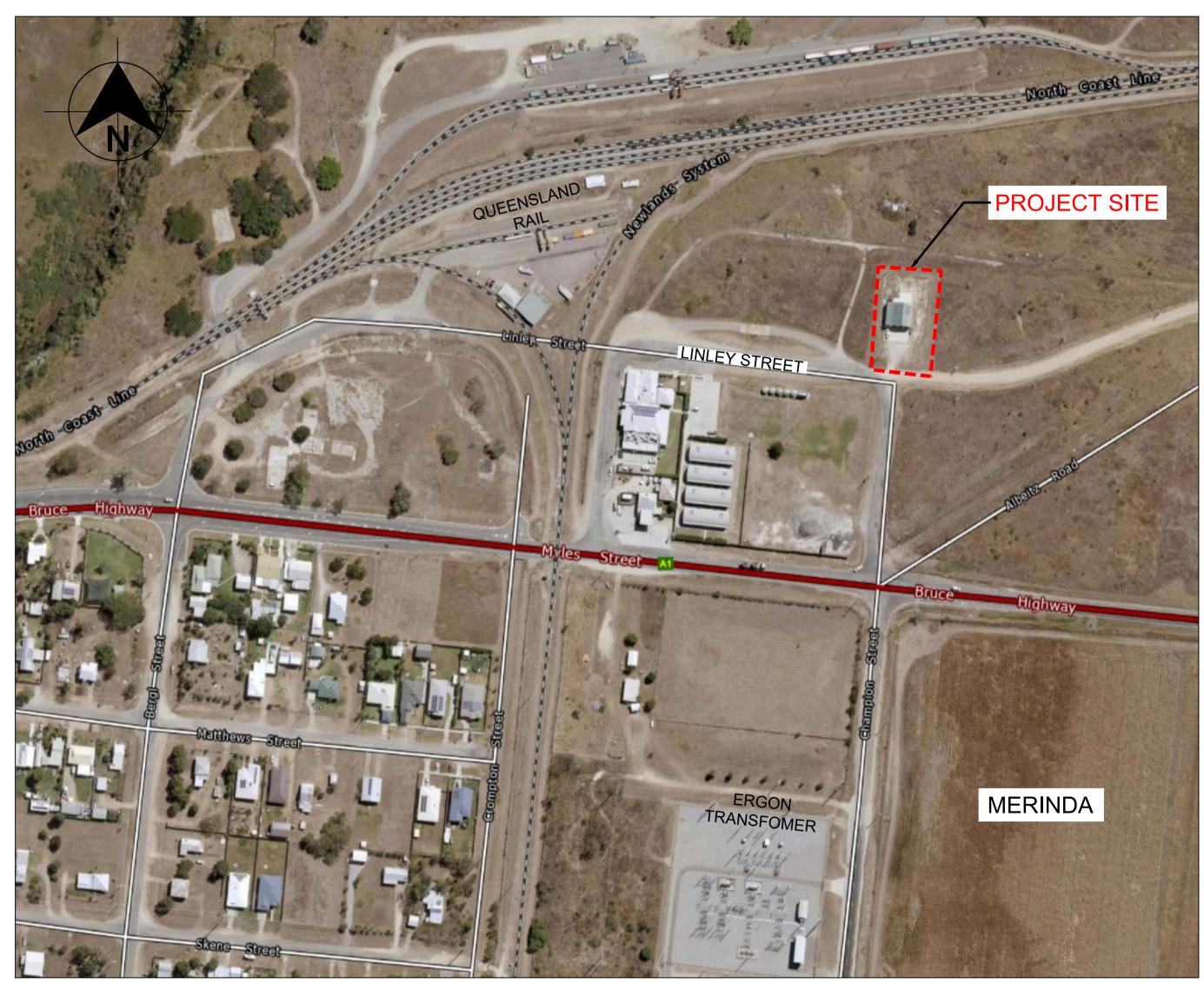


RURAL FIRE BRIGADE ACCESS DRIVWAY

LINLEY STREET MERINDA BOWEN QLD

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DRAWING NO.	TITLE		
210008-C001	DRAWING INDEX AND LOCALITY PLAN		
210008-C002	LAYOUT PLAN		
210008-C003	VEHICLE TURNING PATH LAYOUT PLAN		

STANDARD DRAWINGS			
DRAWING NO.	TITLE		
DTMR SD-1304	WING WALLS, HEAD WALLS AND APRON FOR PIPE CULVERT		
DTMR SD-1359	INSTALLATION, BEDDING, FILING AND BACKFILLING		
DTMR SD-1243	HEAD WALL CONNECTIONS FOR CULVERTS		
IPWEAQ RS-050	VEHICLE CROSSINGS RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAYS		
IPWEAQ RS-056	VEHICLE CROSSINGS RURAL DRIVEWAY		



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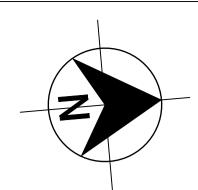


RURAL FIRE BRIGADE DRIVEWAY
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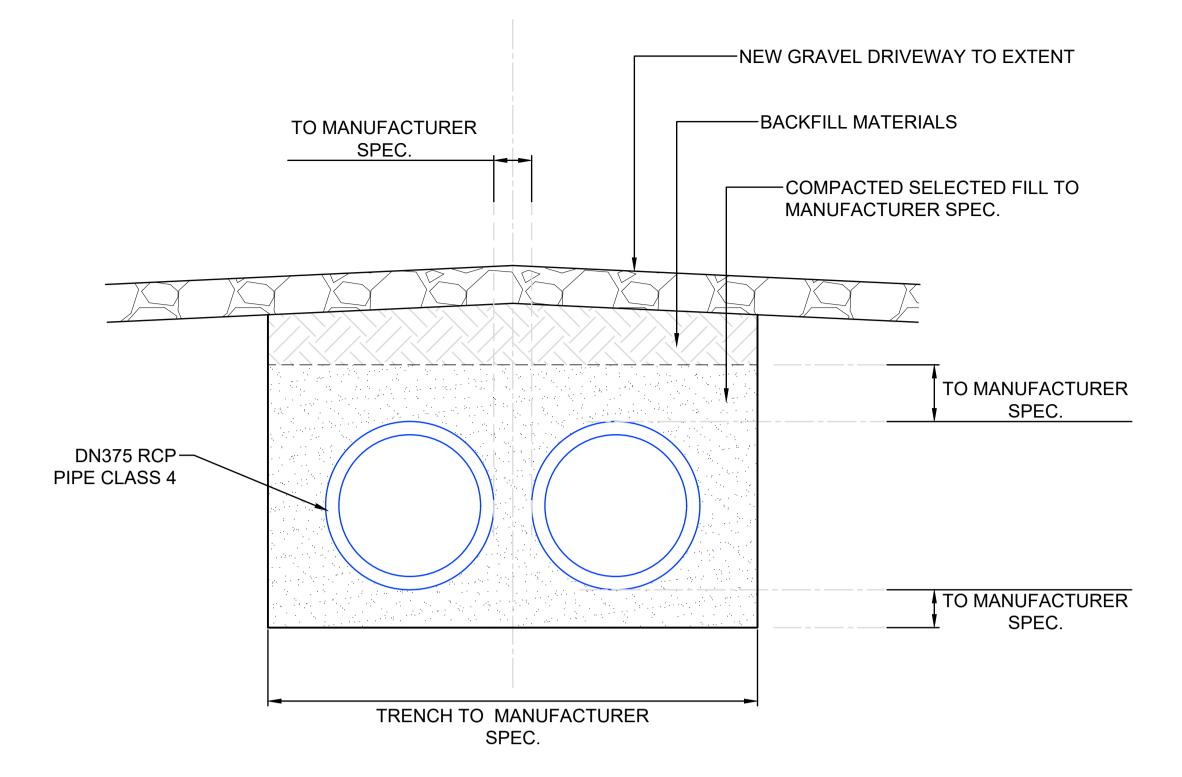


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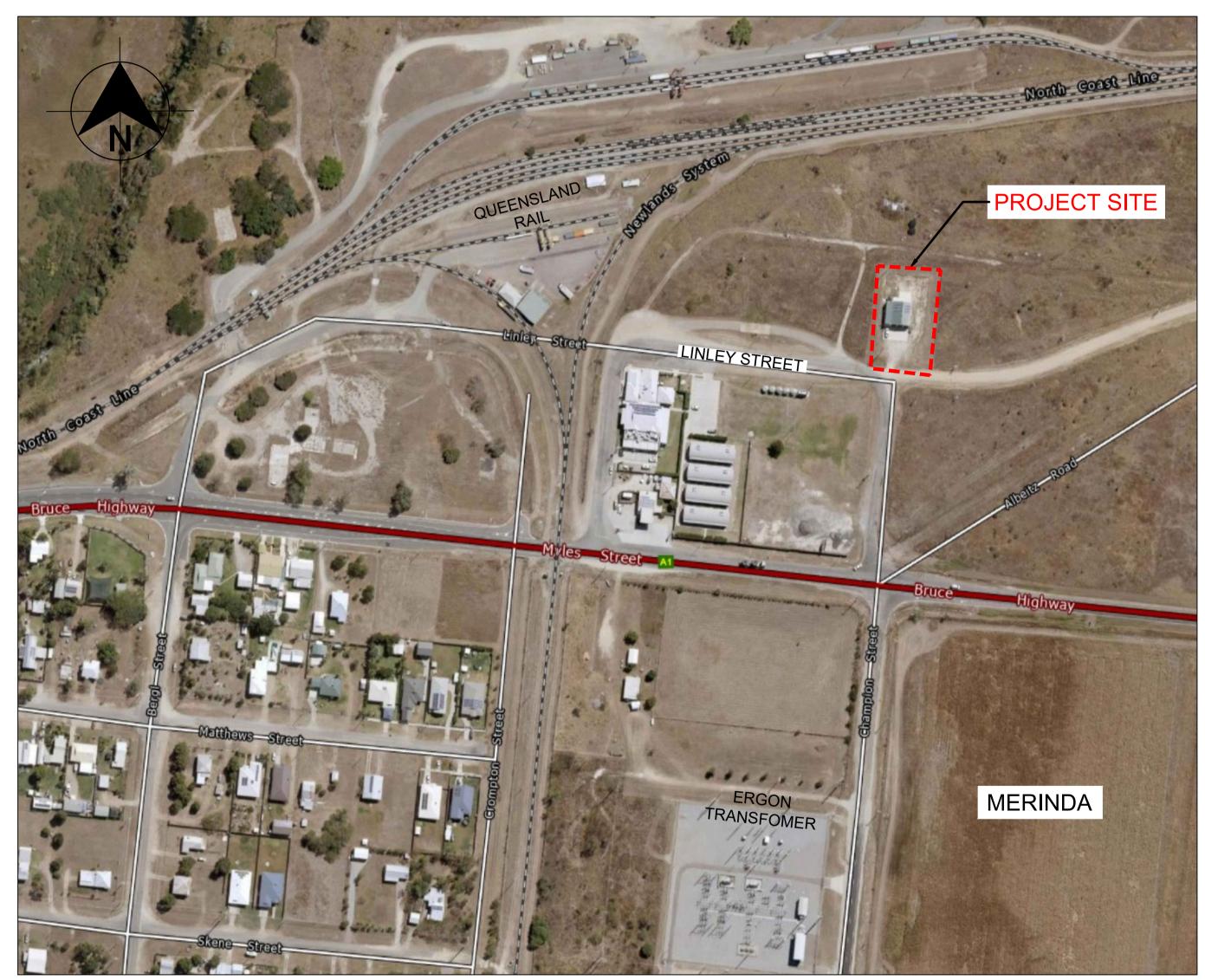
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LINLEY STREET MERINDA BOWEN QLD

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210008-C002	LAYOUT PLAN			
210008-C003	VEHICLE TURNING PATH LAYOUT PLAN			

STANDARD DRAWINGS			
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DTMR SD-1304	WING WALLS, HEAD WALLS AND APRON FOR PIPE CULVERT		
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DTMR SD-1243	HEAD WALL CONNECTIONS FOR CULVERTS		
IPWEAQ RS-050	VEHICLE CROSSINGS RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAYS		
IPWEAQ RS-056	VEHICLE CROSSINGS RURAL DRIVEWAY		



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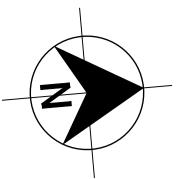
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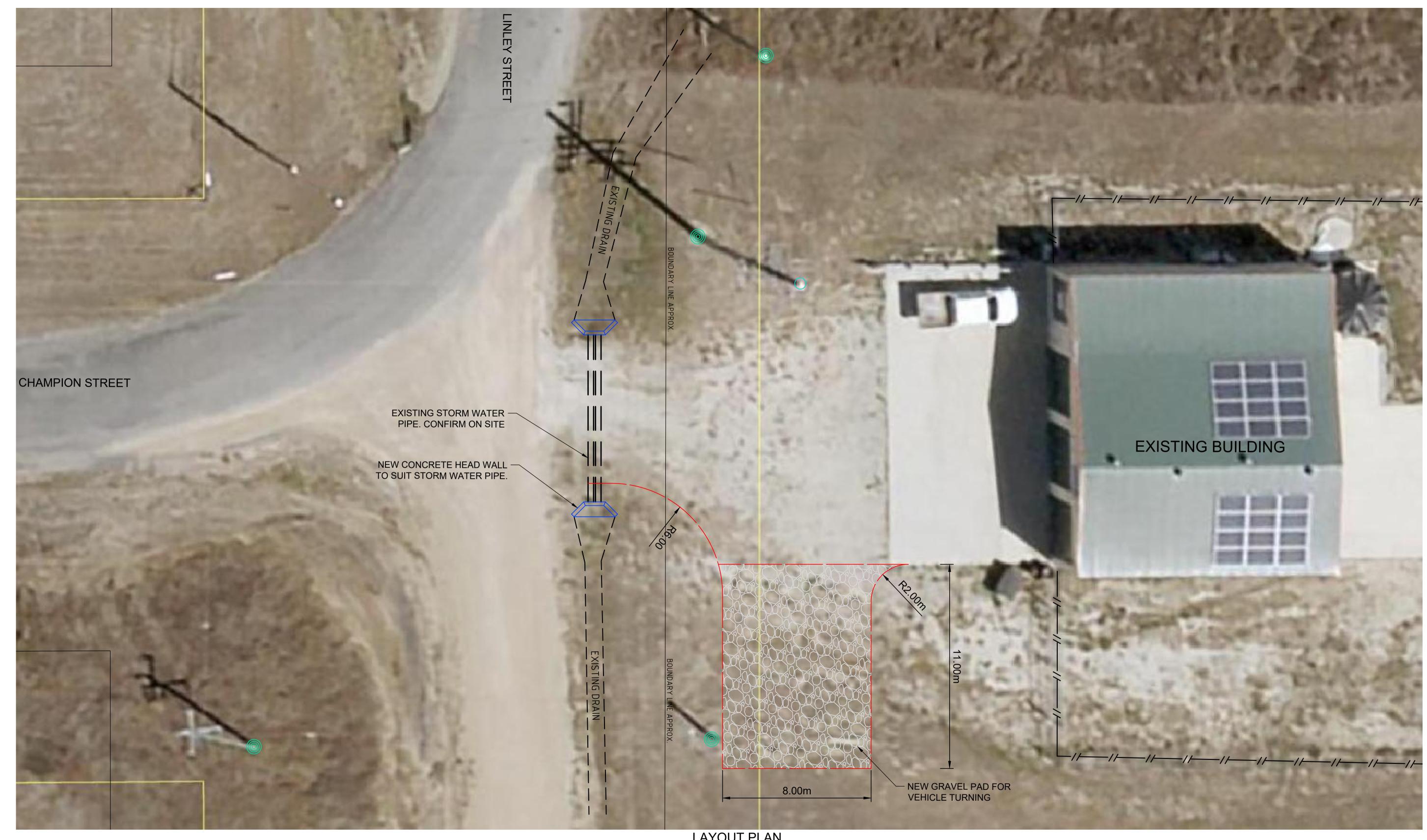
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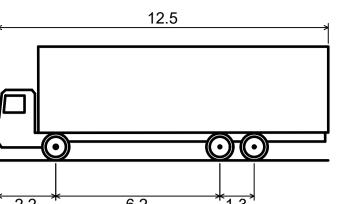
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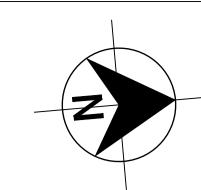


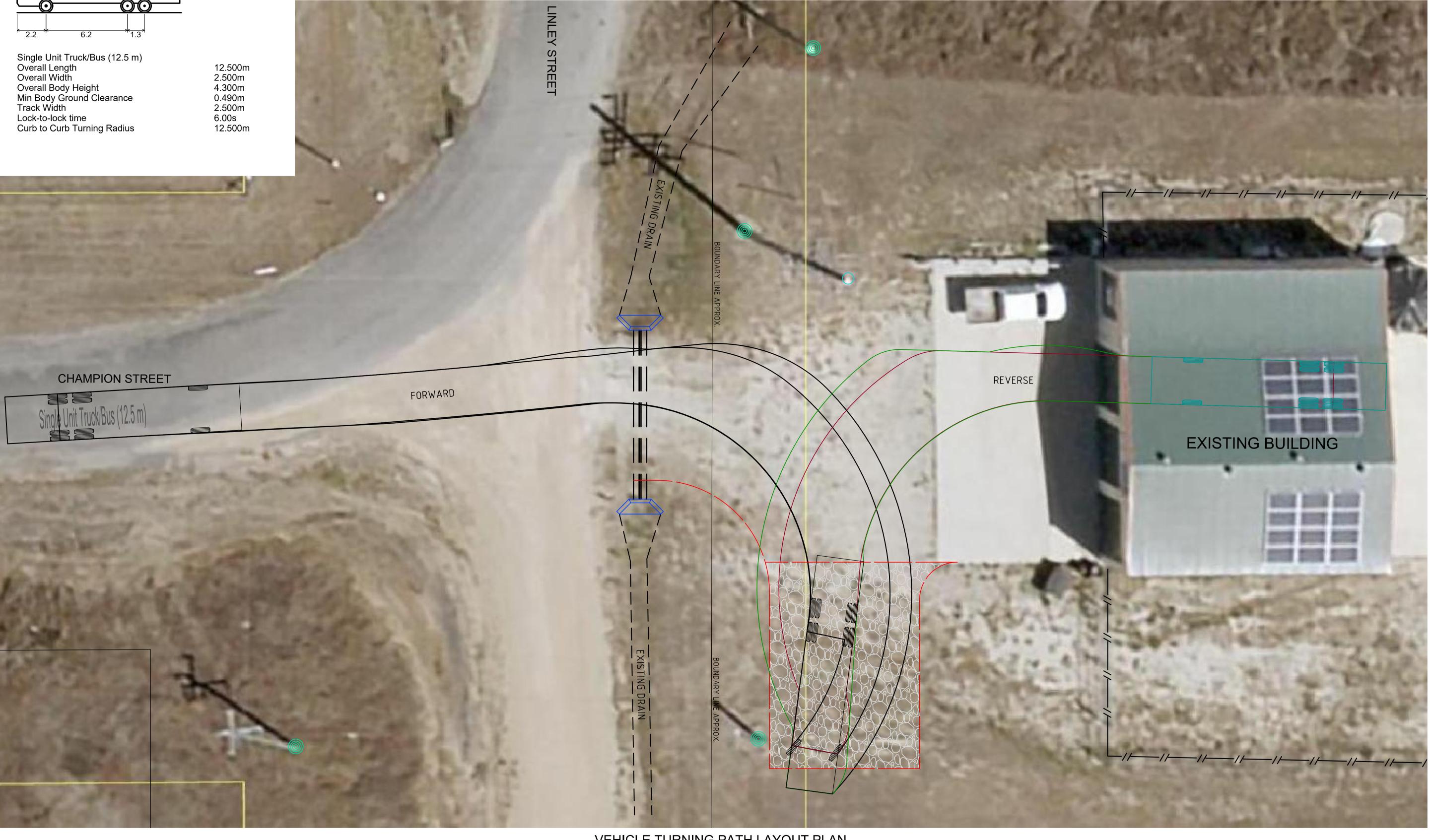
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RURAL FIRE BRIGADE DRIVEWAY
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16. Infrastructure Services

16.2 TENDER EVALUATION - 500.2021.0028 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF CANNON VALLEY RESERVOIR

AUTHOR: Malcolm Briody - Planning & Design Engineer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Adam Hagy – Director Infrastructure Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council award contract 500.2021.0028 Design and Construction of Cannon Valley Reservoir to Leed Engineering and Construction Pty Ltd for the amount of \$5,057,980.86 (excluding GST).

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Whitsunday Regional Council (Council) sought a suitably experienced and qualified Contractor for the detailed design, supply, delivery, installation, testing and commissioning of a new Reservoir Facility and associated ancillary infrastructure in Cannon Valley Reservoir Complex located on Lot 9 SP218209 Cannon Valley Qld 4800.

PURPOSE

To present to Council for consideration the Evaluation Committee's Recommendation to award the contract for 500.2021.0028 Design and Construction of Cannon Valley Reservoir.

BACKGROUND

Whitsunday Regional Council (Council) was seeking proposals from experienced Contractors for the detailed design, supply, delivery, installation and testing, and commissioning of a new reservoir facility and associated ancillary infrastructure in Cannon Valley, Queensland. The facility will be known as the Cannon Valley Reservoir Complex.

The proposed reservoir complex will be located on Lot 9 SP218209 in Cannon Valley Qld 4800.

- a) Key outcomes from this project are a bulk potable water storage reservoir complex that:
- b) Is safe to operate, and where required, provides appropriate walkways, guards, double isolation, and signage;
- c) Meets the requirements for Building Code of Australia Level 4 Importance infrastructure;
- d) Minimises ongoing maintenance requirements, including metallic corrosion of key structural components such as roof structure, roof cladding and post tensioning tendons as well as security requirements;
- e) Minimises capital costs;
- f) Minimises operational costs;
- g) Includes an underfloor leak detection system;



- h) Provides operational flexibility;
- i) Caters for future expansion of capacity (if Separable Portion 1 is not exercised);
- j) Eliminates, where possible, the requirement to enter confined spaces, or hazardous gas areas for any anticipated operations or maintenance activities;
- k) Limits any environmental impact, including odour, noise, and spillages;
- I) Complies with all relevant design standards, licence conditions and legislative requirements, including State and Australian Standards;
- m) Is easily serviceable, with sufficient maintenance access and commonly available equipment with readily available spares;
- n) Provides an appropriate level of redundancy on all equipment to allow the plant to be maintained without loss of capacity;
- o) Can be monitored remotely in line with the Principal's standard of SCADA Pack and Trio radio systems; and
- p) Meets the designed asset life by using quality products made of robust materials and specifically considers corrosion traps and the coastal environment.

The Cannon Valley Reservoir Complex will consist of the following major components:

- a) 1 x 40m diameter concrete reservoir (Tank 1) with a top water level of RL 102m AHD, including access for maintenance. The design and construction of the common tank access should allow for a simple extension of the access to connect to Tank 2 (if Separable Portion 1 is not delivered);
- b) Provision of stormwater drainage infrastructure to accommodate rainfall run off from Tanks 1 and 2 roofs', as well as scour, overflow and site surface runoff. Stormwater drainage design will need to include appropriate soil erosion and sediment control measures; Centrally located reinforced concrete valve pit, for Tank 1 and Tank 2, containing 4 x isolation gate valves and internal pipework. Works will also include the extrusion and termination (blank flange or approved equivalent) of Tanks 2's inlet and outlet pipes through the pit wall. Pipework should extend far enough from the valve pit such that future connection to the pipework (If not delivered as part of Separable Portion 1) will not undermine or disturb the pit and pipework;
- c) DN500 pipework connecting the valve pit to Tank 1 and the site boundary;
- d) Level sensing instrumentation, remote telemetry unit and supporting equipment to integrate level monitoring into the Principal's SCADA system for Tank 1. All equipment and instruments must be compatible with the Principal's standard equipment list.

Separable Portion 1

- a) 1 x 40m diameter concrete reservoir (Tank 2) with a top water level of RL 102m AHD (Separable Portion 1) including roof water drainage infrastructure, scour and overflow requirements;
- b) DN500 pipework connecting Tank 2 to the valve pit; and
- c) Level sensing instrumentation, remote telemetry unit and supporting equipment to integrate level monitoring into the Principal's SCADA system for Tank 2 (Separable Portion 1). All equipment and instruments must be compatible with the Principal's standard equipment list.

As this project is being funded by "Building Better Regions Fund" and a contribution by Council, the 2nd Tank was included in the Tender as a Separable Portion as a precautionary measure should the entire project come in over the budget/funding allocation of \$6,300,000.00

and it was stated in the Tender Documents that Council reserves the right to not award Separable Portion.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 S227 & S228 Local Government Regulation 2012 Work Health and Safety Act 2011 Safe Drinking water Act 2011 Safe Drinking Water Regulations 2012

No Development Approval is required for these works as they are exempt under the *Queensland Planning Act 2016*.

The procurement process has been conducted in accordance with Council's policy, Procurement Plan and legislative obligations.

Council is to comply with the requirements/milestones of the Building Better Regions Fund (BBRF) Agreement between the Australian Government and Whitsunday Regional Council.

ANALYSIS

A Request for Tender (RFT) was released on 7 April 2021 and as advertised as follows:

- a) LG Tenderbox;
- b) Newspapers:
 - i. Whitsunday News; and
 - ii. Townsville Bulletin.
- c) Council's Website.

The following seven (7) submissions were received by the closing date of Wednesday 26 May 2021 at 2.00 pm (AEST:

- a) Advanced Concrete Engineering Pty Ltd;
- b) Concept Environmental Services Pty Ltd;
- c) Hornick Constructions Pty Ltd;
- d) The Kay Associates Trust T/As Kay Associates;
- e) Leed Engineering and Construction Pty Ltd;
- f) Novel Group Pty Ltd; and
- g) Pensar Structures Pty Ltd.

The Evaluation Committee comprised of:

- a) Planning & Design Engineer Whitsunday Water Infrastructure Services;
- b) Director Allen Dickson Services (Superintendent on this Project); and
- c) Contracts Coordinator Council's Corporate Services

The following team of technical experts were involved in the Technical and Probity during the Evaluation on behalf of Council.

a) Project Manager • Whitsunday Water – Infrastructure Services; and

b) Senior Probity Specialist - Local Buy.

An initial compliance check was conducted on the tender submissions on 16 May 2021 to identify if the responses were non-conforming with the requirements of the RFT. This included compliance with contractual requirements and provision of requested information.

All Tenderers were marked as conforming at this stage and progressed to the qualitative criteria assessment on the basis that all the terms, conditions and mandatory requirements of the RFT had been met.

The Evaluation Criteria was broken down into the following categories and subcategories and each submission was assessed with the following weightings applied to these categories:

	Experience and Key Personnel	20.0%	Evaluation Section
1		% of Section	% of Evaluation
1.1	Relevant Experience	40%	8%
1.1.1	Reservoir Design Experience	20%	4%
1.1.2	Reservoir Construction Experience	20%	4%
1.2	Key Personnel		
1.2.1	Design Project Team	25%	5%
1.2.1.1	Design Manager	15%	3%
1.2.1.2	Design Team	10%	2%
1.2.2	Construction Project Team	30%	6%
1.2.2.1	Project Manager	15%	3%
1.2.2.2	Site Manager	10%	2%
1.2.2.3	Contracts/Admin	3%	0.5%
1.2.2.4	WHS/Quality	3%	0.5%
1.2.3	Backup Project Team Staff	5%	1.0%
1.2.3.1	Design Manager	1.5%	0.3%
1.2.3.2	Design Team	1.0%	0.2%
1.2.3.3	Project Manager	1.5%	0.3%
1.2.3.4	Site Manager	1.0%	0.2%
Total of 1	Experience and Key Personnel	100.0%	20.0%
•	Danie a stanta di Hada ante a dia a	30.0%	Evaluation Section
<u>2</u>	<u>Demonstrated Understanding</u>	% of Section	% of Evaluation
2.1	Methodology	37.5%	7.5%
2.2	Reservoir Design	37.5%	7.5%
2.3	Program	25%	5%
2.3.1	Scheduling and Gantt Chart	12.5%	2.5%
2.3.2	Procurement Plan	12.5%	2.5%
Total of 2	Demonstrated Understanding	100%	30%
	Tenderers Resources and	10%	Evaluation Section
<u>3</u>	<u>Availability</u>	% of Section	% of Evaluation

1	Tenderer's Resources (Personnel and Equipment)	50%	5%
2	Concurrent Project Commitments	20%	2%
3	Local Subcontractors	30%	3%
Total of 3 Tenderer's Resources and Availability		100%	10%

	Local Supplier	10.0%	Evaluation Section
<u>4</u>		% of Section	% of Evaluation
1	Local Supplier as per WRC Procurement Policy	100%	10%
	Total of 4 Local Supplier	100%	10%
	<u>Price</u>	30.0%	Evaluation Section
<u>5</u>		% of Section	% of Evaluation
1	Price	100%	30%
	Total of 5 Price	100%	30%
	Total Evaluation	100.0%	

Table 1 – Evaluation Criteria

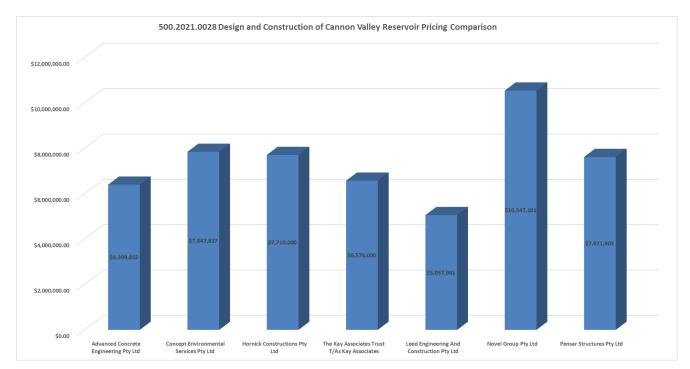
Below is a summary of the final assessment:

Respondents	Evaluation panel averaged Score	Total rank
Advanced Concrete Engineering Pty Ltd	55.8%	5
Concept Environmental Services Pty Ltd	56.7%	4
Hornick Constructions Pty Ltd	50.4%	7
The Kay Associates Trust T/As Kay Associates	52.0%	6
Leed Engineering And Construction Pty Ltd	78.0%	1
Novel Group Pty Ltd	63.1%	2
Pensar Structures Pty Ltd	61.6%	3

Table 2 - Final Assessment Results

The following graphs show the pricing comparison based on the above:





Graph 1 - Pricing Comparison

Based on the scores from the evaluation, Leed Engineering and Construction Pty Ltd scored the highest percentage overall with 78% and have demonstrated they:

- a) Have successfully completed many design and construction reservoir projects;
- b) Have the relevant qualified and experienced key personnel including Design Manager, Project Manager, Site Managers/Foreman, Contract Administrator and WHSQE Officer as well as adequate backup key personnel should they be required;
- c) Will be engaging experienced consultant and subcontractors;
- d) Have demonstrated understanding of the requirements set out in the Tender Documents which was evident in their methodology;
- e) They are accredited to ISO9001:2015 & AS/NZS 4801:2001;
- f) Provided the most competitive price of \$5,057,980.86 (excluding GST) which is within the allocated budget and funding for this project. As referenced in Background above, the 2nd Tank was included as a Separable Portion as a precautionary measure should the entire project come in over the budget/funding allocation, based on their pricing submission Council will be able to award the full scope of works including the Separable Portion 1 2nd Tank, as it is within the budget/funding allocation; and
- g) Proposed no departures to the General Conditions of Contracts (amended AS4300) included in the Tender Documents.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Financial Implications:

The Tender includes the delivery of a 12.3ML concrete reservoir with the potential for a second identical tank as a separable portion, subject to available budget.

The award of the base Contract is well within the accepted Budget for Job Cost 5549. Whitsunday Water was also able to significantly de-risk the site by undertaking Bulk Earthworks prior to award of this Contract. The value of the Contract as well as the significant cost savings as a result of the Bulk Earthworks allows Council to Construct the second tank, whilst maintaining a minimum of 15% Project Contingency over the remainder of the project life.

As such, the project has sufficient budget to deliver the Contract Works.

Risk Management Implications:

Council has significantly reduced the potential risk on the site by undertaking the Bulk Earthworks prior to the award of this Tender. This means the site is effectively ready for Contractor to commence works at the approximate finished surface level with limited earthworks.

There still remains a number of risks, however, have been mitigated as per the following:

- a) Site access being appropriately constructed this is covered under the general conditions of Contract for the Contractor to conduct their own assessments of the conditions of site and include in their pricing submissions.
- b) Inclement weather there is sufficient lead time within the program and Leed Engineering and Construction Pty Ltd's proposed methodology allows some flexibility to work around inclement weather depending on the stage of Construction.
- c) This project is partially funded by the Building Better Regions Fund (BBRF) and must be completed by 30 April 2022 in accordance with the Grant Agreement. The program provided by Leed Engineering and Construction Pty Ltd indicates an early March 2022 completion date which is within this timeframe.

Alignment to Corporate Plan:

- Outcome 3.2, Strategy 3.2.2
- Outcome 3.4, Strategies 3.4.2, 3.4.3, 3.4.4, 3.4.5, and 3.4.7

CONSULTATION

Troy Pettiford – Chief Operating Officer Whitsunday Water, Infrastructure Services
Allen Dickson – Director Allen Dickson Services (Superintendent)
Brenda Tengbom – Contracts Coordinator, Corporate Services
James Groom – Project Manager Whitsunday Water, Infrastructure Services
John Lee – Senior Probity Specialist, Local Buy
Peter Shuttlewood – Executive Manager Procurement Property & Fleet, Corporate Services

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

The Evaluation Committee recommends that Leed Engineering and Construction Pty Ltd be awarded 500.2021.0028 – Design and Construction of Cannon Valley Reservoir Contract for the amount of \$5,057,980.86(excluding GST) as per their tender submission and all clarifications discussed in this report as it represents the most advantageous outcome to Whitsunday Regional Council.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



16. Infrastructure Services

16.3 TENDER EVALUATION - 500.2021.0027 STORMWATER NETWORK CCTV SURVEY AND CONDITION ASSESSMENT

AUTHOR: Jessica Cristaudo - Coordinator Transport Planning and Assets

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Adam Hagy – Director Infrastructure Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council award contract 500.2021.0027 Stormwater Network CCTV Survey and Condition Assessment to Total Drain Cleaning Services Pty Ltd for the amount of \$850,733.52 (excluding GST).

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

Council is seeking a suitably qualified consultant to partner with to undertake Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) survey data collection and Condition rating assessments for Council's Stormwater Assets within the Proserpine, Airlie Beach, Bowen, Hydeaway Bay, Dingo Beach and Collinsville residential areas.

PURPOSE

To present to Council for consideration the Evaluation Panel's Recommendation to award the contract for 500.2021.0027 Stormwater Network CCTV Survey and Condition Assessment.

BACKGROUND

Whitsunday Regional Council (Council) is working towards the development of a Stormwater Management Strategy which will guide the future infrastructure decisions of Council, along with identifying future challenges and opportunities relating to stormwater management. Stormwater management is a term used to describe the planning, policy making and setting infrastructure actions for the development and management of the stormwater network. A critical aspect of the Strategy will also be gaining a better understanding of the urban stormwater flood risk and being able to communicate this to the community.

The Strategy be carried out in alignment with Council's Corporate Plan and Industry Standards for best practice.

The overall Stormwater Management Strategy will be completed in the following three stages:

- a) Stage 1 Data Collection; CCTV survey and condition assessment of Council's underground stormwater assets within the identified urban areas (this contract).
 - GPS Survey of Councils stormwater assets will be undertaken internally by Council and provided to the consultant to generate a 3D representation of the stormwater network to undertake hydraulic modelling in Stage 2.
- b) Stage 2 Hydraulic modelling of key catchment areas to develop a fundamental understanding of the issues (not included in this contract); and



c) Stage 3 - Development of the strategic Stormwater Management Plan (not included in this contract).

Data collected in the CCTV survey, condition assessment and GPS survey of the stormwater network will be used to update Councils Asset Management system with assets that are currently not listed in the register. The information from this contract will be used for future valuations and renewal program development.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

The Local Government Act 2009 and Local Government Regulation 2012 will apply as will Australian Accounting and Auditing Standards. Council has an obligation to maintain an internal audit function in accordance with the above standards.

The procurement process has been conducted in accordance with Council's policy and legislative obligations.

ANALYSIS

A Request for Tender (RFT) was released on 31 March 2021 and as advertised as follows:

- a) LG Tenderbox;
- b) Newspapers:
 - i. Whitsunday News; and
 - ii. Townsville Bulletin.

The Evaluation Panel for this tender comprised of:

- a) Civil Engineer Transport Planning and Assets Infrastructure Services
- b) Coordinator Transport Planning and Assets Infrastructure Services
- c) Contracts Officer Corporate Services

There were eight (8) submissions received by 2:00 pm on Thursday 20 May 2021 as follows:

- a) AGIS Trading Pty Ltd;
- b) The Trustee For Morrison Family Trust T/As Morrison Civil Works Pty Ltd;
- c) Neilly Davies & Partners Pty Limited;
- d) Pipe Management Australia Pty Ltd;
- e) Proterra Group Pty Ltd;
- f) Relining Solutions Pty Ltd;
- g) Subsurface Mapping Solutions Pty Ltd; and
- h) Total Drain Cleaning Services Pty Ltd.

An initial compliance check was conducted on the tender submissions to identify if the responses were non-conforming with the requirements of the RFT. This included compliance with contractual requirements and provision of requested information.

All tenderers were marked as conforming and progressed to the qualitative criteria assessment on the basis that all the terms, conditions and mandatory requirements of the RFT had been met.

Regional Council

The Qualitative Criteria of each submission was assessed with the following weightings applied:

a)	Relevant Company and Key Personnel Experience	20%
b)	Pricing	40%
c)	Demonstrated Understanding	20%
d)	Tenderers Resources & Availability	10%
e)	Local Supplier	10%

Below is a summary of the final assessment:

Respondents	Evaluation panel averaged Score	Total rank
AGIS Trading Pty Ltd	27.2%	8
The Trustee For Morrison Family Trust T/As Morrison Civil Works Pty Ltd	63.6%	3
Neilly Davies & Partners Pty Limited	51.5%	6
Pipe Management Australia Pty Ltd	66.5%	2
Proterra Group Pty Ltd	57.3%	4
Relining Solutions Pty Ltd	54.1%	5
Subsurface Mapping Solutions Pty Ltd	45.2%	7
Total Drain Cleaning Services Pty Ltd	80.0%	1

Table 2 - Final Results

The below graph shows the pricing difference between the eight tenderers:



Graph 1 – Pricing Comparison

Based on the results from the evaluation, Total Drain Cleaning Services Pty Ltd scored the highest percentage overall with 80% and have demonstrated they have the required resources, experience and understanding to complete this project within Council's timeframe.



STRATEGIC IMPACTS

The data gained from this contract will be used for both the development of the Stormwater Management Strategy and Asset Management planning.

Alignment to Corporate Plan:

- Outcome 3.2, Strategy 3.2.2
- Outcome 3.4, Strategies 3.4.1, 3.4.2 and 3.4.3

CONSULTATION

Yasmin Proctor – Civil Engineer, Transport Planning and Assets, Infrastructure Services Kalinda Fitch – Contracts Officer – Corporate Services

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

The Evaluation Panel recommends that Total Drain Cleaning Services Pty Ltd be awarded Contract 500.2021.0027 Stormwater Network CCTV Survey and Condition Assessment for the amount of \$850,733.52 (excluding GST), as it represents the most advantageous outcome to Whitsunday Regional Council.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



16. Infrastructure Services

16.4 BUSINESS ACTIVITY REPORT - FOXDALE QUARRY - JUNE 2021

AUTHOR: Quentin Prince, Quarry Manager

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Adam Hagy - Director Infrastructure Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Business Activity Report for the Foxdale Quarry for the month of June 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

The Business Unit Activity Reports are provided to Council detailing the Quarry's operational performance over a one-month period. This report focuses on the month ending 30 June 2021.

PURPOSE

These reports are for Council's perusal to ensure that thorough understanding of financial and operational performance is relayed in a comprehensive and informative manner.

BACKGROUND

Reports have been prepared for each of the business activities of Council. Included in these reports are:

- 1. A financial report including Actuals and Original Budget in an Income & Expenditure Statement and a Statement of Financial Position format.
- 2. Performance data based on the activity of the business.

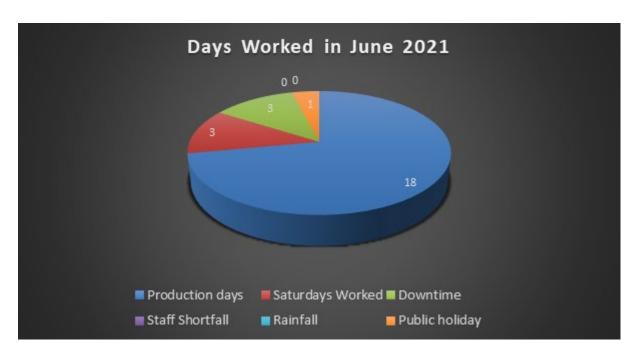
STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Regulation Section 204

ANALYSIS

- 1 to 2 June Undertook major crusher maintenance.
- 3 to 5 June Production of 20mm concrete aggregate.
- 7 to 12 June Production of cane road gravel.
- 14 to 17 June Production of 40mm ballat.
- 18 Proserpine Show Day
- 21 to 26 June Production of cane road gravel.
- 28 to 30 June Production of Type 2.1 Road base





The month of June contained one public holiday. The crushing plant performed very well during the month with no breakdowns recorded and two days of scheduled preventative maintenance undertaken.

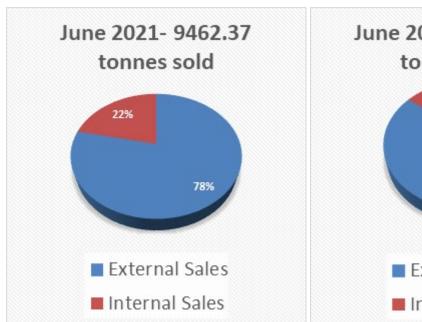
Quarry Production Summary – June 2021

Material Description	Quantity in Tonnes
Aggregates	5283.84
Road Bases	12798.30
Overburden Fill Materials	146.22
Armour Rock and Shot Rock	954.10
Total	19182.46

Quarry Sales Summary - June 2021

Material Description	Quantity in Tonnes
Aggregates	4703.28
Road Bases	3575.59
Armour Rock and Shot Rock	1006.58
Overburden Fill Materials	146.22
Total	9462.37





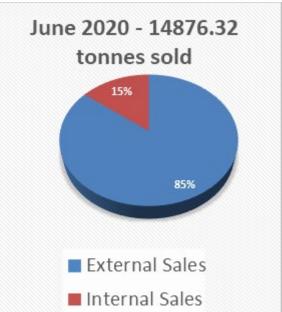


Fig 1. Overall Quarry sales for the month of June 2021 in Comparison to June 2020.

In comparison to this time last year, quarry sales overall were lower. A higher percentage of sales to council was recorded in comparison to last year. The quarry has provided quotations for multiple projects on the Bruce Highway North of Proserpine but is waiting for the awarded contractor to nominate their material supplier.

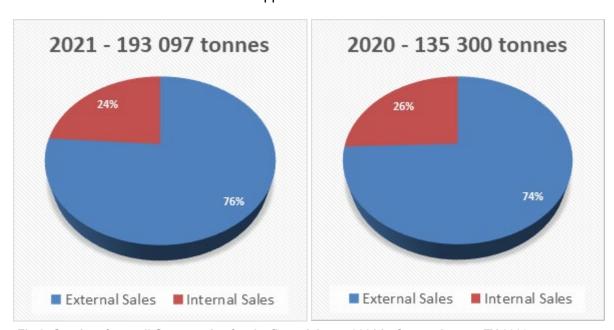


Fig 2. Graphs of overall Quarry sales for the financial year 2021 in Comparison to FY 2020

The quarry has sold 193097 tonnes of material sales in this financial year which is significantly higher than sales this time in last financial year. The distribution of sales material between internal and external sales is proportionally quite similar.

Plant and Machinery Performance

Crusher

The crushing plant performed very well during the month of June with no major break downs recorded. Scheduled maintenance took place during three days of the month and good

reliability was achieved. The month of June was a wetter month than usual and through put was hampered a little due to wet feed material during the third and fourth week.

Mobile Plant

The quarry is now operating with a core fleet of caterpillar machinery supplied by Hastings Deering Ltd. The quarry received two new 972 loaders and a new dump truck and excavator.





Capital Works Project

A tender has been awarded for the purchase of a quarry pugmill. The supplier has indicated delivery of the pugmill during the week of 14/08/2021.



STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Financial Implications – see attached performance report year to 30 June 2021 and the Balance Sheet as of 30 June 2021.

As at the end of June the financial performance of the Foxdale Quarry shows an operating surplus of \$158,223 before deduction of corporate overheads and \$399,132 deficit after deduction of corporate overheads.

Risk Management Implications - N/A

CONSULTATION

Julie Moller – Manager Strategic Finance Katie Coates – Management Accountant

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

The information within this report indicates the status the Quarry has achieved within the month of June 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Attachment 1 - Foxdale Quarry's Performance Report year to 30 June 2021 and the Balance Sheet as of 30 June 2021.



Foxdale Quarry



(Un Audited) Monthly performance report year to 30th June 2021 Whitsunday

88	2020	0/21	2019/20
Operating revenue	Actual	Current Budget	Actua
Rates and utility charges	(2,874)	(1,730)	-
Statutory fees and charges, rental and levies &	-	-	-
Sale of goods and major services	3,376,287	3,270,516	3,324,035
Other operating revenue	44,753	40,000	28,604
Total operating revenue	3,418,167	3,308,786	3,352,639
Operating Expenses			
Employee benefits	(1,014,723)	(998,711)	(998,028
Materials and services	(1,955,573)	(1,866,259)	(1,647,488
Internal service provider expenditure (Exl.Overheads)	(168,072)	(142,463)	(312,117
Depreciation	(114,672)	(113,427)	(109,138
External Finance Costs	(6,904)	(15,000)	(10,227
Total operating costs	(3,259,944)	(3,135,860)	(3,076,998
Surplus (deficit) from operations Exl.Overheads	158,223	172,926	275,641
Internal Corporate Overheads	(557,355)	(557,355)	(529,503
Surplus (deficit) from operations	(399,132)	(384,429)	(253,862
Other capital income/(expenses)	69,316	-	-
Net result for the period	(329,816)	(384,429)	(233,983
Retained surplus (deficit) brought fwd from prior year	(164,469)	(164,470)	-
Net result from above	(329,816)	(384,429)	(233,983
Transfer from capital for unfunded depreciation	114,672	113,427	109,138
From (to) capital - items of capital income & expense	(69,316)	-	(19,879
Adj From (to) capital to adjust working capital cash	-	-	4,837
Transfer (to) capital general revenue expended	-	-	(24,582
Internal Program Contributions	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) available for transfer to reserves	-	-	-
Net transfers from (to) capital reserves	(330,684)	(400,000)	-
Retained surplus (deficit) funds at period end	(848,929)	(835,472)	(164,469
Capital Funding Sources			
General revenue used (excess funds provided)	-	-	24,582
Government Grants and Subsidies	-	-	-
Disposal proceeds of capital assets	-	-	36,364
Funded depreciation & amortisation expended	-	-	-
Total capital funding sources	100	400,000	60,945
Capital Funding Applications			
Non-current assets	100	400,000	60,946
Total capital asset acquisitions	100	-	60,946
Loan redemptions	-	-	-
Total capital applications	100	-	60,946
Reserve balances held at beginning of period			
Capital reserve balances	-	-	-
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-	-
Recurrent reserve balances			<u>-</u>
Total reserve cash held at beginning of the period	-	-	-
Reserve balances held at the end of period	-	-	-
Capital reserve balances	399,900	-	-
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-	-
Retained Surplus (Deficit)	(848,929)	(835,472)	-
Total reserve cash held at the end of the period	(449,028)	(835,472)	



Foxdale Quarry



(Un Audited) Balance Sheet as at 30th June 2021

	2020/21	2019/20
Current Assets	Actual	Actua
Cash and cash equivalents	(450,273)	(164,469)
Trade and other receivables	253,115	306,096
Inventory	1,026,085	772,465
Prepayments	-	-
Total Current Assets	828,926	914,092
Non-current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2,634,240	2,748,912
Closing WIP Balance	100	-
Total Non-current Assets	2,634,340	2,748,912
TOTAL ASSETS	3,463,265	3,663,004
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	186,645	306,440
Total Current Liabilities	186,645	306,440
Non-current Liabilities		
Other Provisions	561,032	636,361
Total Non-current Liabilities	561,032	636,361
TOTAL LIABILITIES	747,677	942,801
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS	2,715,588	2,720,203
Community Equity		
Capital	3,114,600	2,850,352
Asset revaluation surplus	51,262	34,320
Capital reserve balances	398,655	-
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-
Retained surplus (deficiency)	(848,929)	(164,469
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY	2,715,588	2,720,203



16. Infrastructure Services

16.5 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES CAPITAL PROGRESS REPORT - JUNE 2021

AUTHOR: Michael Downing – Coordinator Capital Project Delivery

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Adam Hagy – Director Infrastructure Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Infrastructure Services Capital Progress Report for the month of June 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

The report provides a summary of key Capital projects underway during the 2020/2021 financial year. The report also includes multi-year projects that remain active and carry over to the 2020/2021 financial year.

Current Financial Progress of Major Projects, W4Q programs, Infrastructure Capital Delivery is \$16.9 million actual out of a \$23.2 million overall budget.

Other Capital Projects such as Shute Harbour, DRFA works, and Water & Wastewater are the subject of separate reports.

PURPOSE

To inform Council on progress of Capital Projects being undertaken during the 2020/2021 Financial Year up to the end of June 2021.

BACKGROUND

Resolution 2020/07/15.23 Budget for Financial Year 2020/21 (including a two year forward estimate).

Resolution 2021/03/24.28 WRC Delivery of Works Shute Harbour Road to Tropic Road.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

N/A

ANALYSIS

Project Delivery Status:

By request of the Chief Executive Officer the report has been revised to include a review of time and budget against original forecasts for each project.



MAJOR PROJECTS

Projects Completed to Date:

Proserpine Main Street Upgrade

Budget - \$3,800,000. Projected spend - \$2,900,766

Completion expected – June 2020. Completion actual – Sept 2020

Proserpine Administration Building

Budget - \$12,116,888. Projected spend - \$12,345,816

Completion expected – Dec 2020. Completion actual – Sept 2020 ✓

Projects Currently Underway:

Proserpine Entertainment Centre (PEC):

Budget - \$18,813,687.20 Projected spend - \$18,013,745

Completion expected – Dec 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing

Works are currently progressing with an expected completion date in early December 2021, the works are being completed to an acceptable standard and is reflective of the contracted design.



Lake Proserpine:

Budget - \$3,153,007. Projected spend - \$3,153,000

Completion expected – June 2020. Completion actual – Ongoing

√ ×

> Whitsunday Regional Council

The variation to extend the date for completion of the works has been granted, ERA has been submitted. The Department has a few weeks now to accept the application and confirm whether there will be an information request.

Fit out of the Kiosk joinery has been completed. Replacement fire pits are in the process of being sourced. Once confirmation has been received the new Sewerage treatment plant will be installed and remaining funding used to improve the area in line with the funding agreement.

PAB - 7 Chapman Street - Carpark:

Budget - \$1,050,538. Projected spend - \$958,728

Completion expected – Feb 2021. Completion actual - Ongoing

Due to issues engaging a contractor to install security measures this has been included within a larger tender including other sites. An extension to the funding has been requested to allow for the spend beyond June 2021. Once procured, the security measures are planned to be installed by November.

Flagstaff Hill:

Budget - \$4,000,000. Projected spend - \$4,000,000

Completion expected - Oct 2021. Completion actual - Ongoing



Works are progressing in accordance with the contract program with the completion of the project and subsequent handover to council programmed for the 10th September.



WORKS FOR QUEENSLAND PROJECTS 2019/2020 to 2020/2021 FY \$3.61 million

Projects Completed to Date:

Fairy Tree Park Swing Installation (Airlie Beach)

Budget - \$70,784. Projected spend - \$49,678

V

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Sept 2020

 \checkmark

Bicentennial Park Lighting Improvement (Cannonvale)

Budget - \$70,784. Projected spend - \$67,000

 \checkmark

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Sept 2020





Bicentennial Park Fencing and Softfall (Cannonvale)	×
Budget - \$47,190. Projected spend - \$50,414 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Sept 2020	✓
Gloucester Sports Park Water Tanks (Hydeaway Bay) Budget - \$47,190. Projected spend - \$60,966 Completion expected - June 2021. Completion actual - Mar 2021	×
Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Mar 2021 Dingo Beach Footpath (Dingo Beach)	•
Budget - \$64,886. Projected spend - \$51,109 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – July 2020	✓
Thomas Street Footpath (Bowen) Budget - \$235,948. Projected spend - \$226,258 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – July 2020	√
Hansen Park Sound System (Bowen) Budget - \$35,392. Projected spend - \$57,087 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Sept 2020	x ✓
Gideon Pott Park Stage 2 (Bowen) Budget - \$212,353. Projected spend - \$213,471 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Aug 2020	x ✓
Keith Johns Park Stage 2 (Proserpine) Budget - \$64,886. Projected spend - \$38,692 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Aug 2020	√
Rotary Park Upgrade (Proserpine) Budget - \$53,088. Projected spend - \$53,088 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Sept 2020	√
Cannonvale Lakes Stage 2 (Boardwalk) Budget - \$276,656. Projected spend - \$332,056	×
Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Feb 2021	✓
Halpannel Park Upgrade (Proserpine) Budget - \$336,226. Projected spend - \$359,042 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Dec 2020	x ✓
Whitsunday Gardens Park Upgrade (Proserpine) Budget - \$136,849. Projected spend - \$101,284 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Dec 2020	√
Bridge Upgrade Bicentennial Boardwalk (Airlie Beach) Budget - \$70,784. Projected spend - \$94,842 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Feb 2021	x ✓



Projects Currently Underway:

Airlie Beach Movie Screen (Airlie Beach):

Budget - \$353,922. Projected spend - \$325,000

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing



The movie screen is expected to be delivered in August, although this is subject to international shipping following the current program. Installation of the electrical connection and alterations to lighting circuitry is progressing with the slab to follow close to delivery. There will be a short period after delivery where the container will have a mural added and commissioning will be carried out. The opening event is being planned by the Community team.

Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (Cannonvale):

Budget - \$312,630. Projected spend - \$380,000

X

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing

x

The contract was awarded in June for the installation of a bridge across the current floodway, pathways and other fixtures. Works are expected to complete in September.

Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 (Bowen):

Budget - \$377,517. Projected spend - \$384,538

×

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – July 2021

X

All works were completed in June except for installation of the exercise equipment which will be installed early in July.

Collinsville Tennis Court Upgrade:

Budget - \$116,000. Projected spend - \$116,564

X

Completion expected – June 2020. Completion actual – Aug 2021

x

Works commenced late in June following contract award with the existing shelter demolished. High-spec lighting is on order with new fencing and sealing of cracks planned for court 1 to have it to a useable standard. Further courts will be refurbished in future years if court 1 proves to be successful.

Darcy Munro Park Upgrade:

Budget - \$186,000. Projected spend - \$186,360

x

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – June 2021

✓

Works were completed in June with new play equipment and shelters installed.





Scottville Lions Park Upgrade:

Budget - \$146,000. Projected spend - \$150,653 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – June 2021



Works were completed in June with new play equipment and shade structures installed.



Bowen Lions Park:

Budget - \$353,922 Projected spend - \$316,770 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – June 2021



Works completed in June with a new shelter and pathways completed following the car park earlier in the year.



COVID WORKS FOR QUEENSLAND PROJECTS 2020/2021 FY \$2.72 million

Projects Completed to Date:

Cannonvale Foreshore Hall (PCYC) Roof Renewal Budget - \$42,000. Projected spend - \$51,759 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Nov 2020 Proserpine Water and Sewer Admin Roof Renewal Budget - \$80,000. Projected spend - \$55,123 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Dec 2020 Cannonvale Depot Office Roof Replacement Budget - \$119,000. Projected spend - \$113,791 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Dec 2020 Cannonvale Foreshore Hall (PCYC) New Playground Budget - \$41,000. Projected spend - \$30,421 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Dec 2020 ✓

Bowen Aerodrome Sewerage Treatment Renewal:

Budget - \$35,000. Projected spend - \$22,255	\checkmark
Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Mar 2020	\checkmark

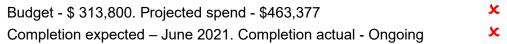
Projects Currently Underway:

Wangaratta Caravan Park Pool Refurbishment:

Budget - \$75,600. Projected spend - \$92,314	x
Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – June 21	\checkmark

Replacement of the Pool tiles, Coping, Bond Beam and pool Plumbing and filtration systems as well as landscaping have been completed. Additional works to resurface the pool with a Pebble finish have been brought forward and have also been completed while the pool Closure was in place.

Proserpine Aquatic Facility Residence Demolition and Kiosk Renewal:



The contractor has been awarded possession of site and has mobilised to site to prepare for demolition works, issues have been identified with the current electrical installation on site not meeting standards and requirements, currently an investigation is under way to determine the extent and a report is to be provided on proposed rectification to be reviewed by the design. Minimal RFIs have been submitted and the Contractor has been working well with WRC Representatives to ensure program is kept. Request for pricing for temporary facilities underway to potentially allow for an earlier reopening of the facility in line with community requests. Costs for this will need to be covered by the relevant department as project budgets do not have the ability to cover these unforeseen costs.



Bowen Aquatic Facility Town Pool Amenity Upgrade:

Budget - \$367,235. Projected spend - \$630,939

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing

The contractor has been awarded possession of site and has mobilised to site. Demolition works have started with the bulk of the old facility removed, however the Contractor has encountered Asbestos on site and not taken this into account although expressly stated within the specification and documentation. Currently working through a significant amount of RFIs and aligning the contractor with the expectations of appropriate submissions.

Les Stagg Oval Grandstand Renewal:

Budget - \$70,000. Projected spend - \$139,486 Completion expected − June 2021. Completion actual − June 2021

Works to replace the existing timber and block grandstand with a modular Aluminium Structure have been completed.



Collinsville Youth Coalition Amenities Renewal:

Budget - \$99,000. Projected spend - \$104,071

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – June 2021

Works to demolish and replace the existing amenities at the Collinsville Youth Coalition have been completed.

Bowen Water Park Renewal:

Budget - \$100,000. Projected spend - \$100,000 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing

Tender was released to market, nil responses received, exploring options to provide design component and tender only for the Concrete and Hydraulic works.

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Whitsunday Coast Airport Roof Renewal:

Budget - \$1,038,890. Projected spend - \$658,653



Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – June 2021

The roof repairs and solar panel installation has been completed except for the final connection and sign off by Ergon



Continuation of Pedestrian Path Lighting Airlie Foreshore:

Budget - \$100,000. Projected spend - \$113,816

X

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing

X

Progress with this project has halted as the contractor is uncontactable. Options regarding the contract and completing the work through other alternatives are being looked into. An extension of time has been requested with the funding body due to these unexpected circumstances.

Bowen Aerodrome Work Camp Superstructure Renewal:

Budget - \$95,865. Projected spend - \$67,922

 \checkmark

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing

x

Works have begun on the replacement of wall cladding and windows to the Bowen Aerodrome Workcamp building. Works are expected to finish early August with the Work Camp Staff Remaining in Townsville until works have been completed.

Collinsville Pool Amenities and Kiosk Upgrade:

Budget - \$142,610. Projected spend - \$200,567

x

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing

X

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The contractor has been awarded possession of site and has mobilised to site. Demolition works have started.

INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES CAPITAL DELIVERY PROGRAM 2020/2021

Projects Completed to Date: Armada Crescent Drainage Upgrade (Jubilee Pocket) Pudget \$200,000 Projected append \$18,333	√
Budget - \$200,000. Projected spend - \$18,233 Completion expected – Oct 2020. Completion actual – Oct 2020	√
Reynolds Street Drain (Bowen)	
Budget - \$25,000. Projected spend - \$20,912	\checkmark
Completion expected – Sept 2020. Completion actual – Sept 2020	\checkmark
Argyle Street Kerb and Channel (Bowen)	
Budget - \$400,000. Projected spend - \$174,494	\checkmark
Completion expected – Oct 2020. Completion actual – Oct 2020	√
Flagstaff Hill roadworks (Bowen)	
Budget - \$200,000. Projected spend - \$175,967	√
Completion expected – Dec 2020. Completion actual – Dec 2020	•
St Mary's School safer transport upgrade (Bowen)	
Budget - \$114,000. Projected spend - \$77,824 Completion expected – Jan 2021. Completion actual – Feb 2021	×
Wangaratta Caravan Park Road Entry Widening (Bowen) Budget - \$82,942. Projected spend - \$29,825	✓
Completion expected – Feb 2021. Completion actual – Feb 2021	√
Edgecumbe Heights Walking Tracks Upgrade (Design only): Budget - \$50,000. Projected spend - \$35,461	\checkmark
Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Mar 2021	\checkmark
Bowen State High School safer transport upgrade	
Budget - \$186,000. Projected spend - \$137,562	\checkmark
Completion expected – Mar 2021. Completion actual – Mar 2021	\checkmark
Wilson Beach Rockwall	
Budget - \$217,000. Projected spend - \$263,970	*
Completion expected – Mar 2021. Completion actual – Apr 2021	x
Collinsville State High School safer transport upgrade	
Budget - \$130,000. Projected spend - \$122,380	V
Completion expected – Apr 2021. Completion actual – Apr 2021	V
Dodd Street Shared Footpath (Proserpine)	
Budget - \$225,000. Projected spend - \$157,936	∀
Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – May 2021	¥



Moonlight Drive Kerb and Channel (Jubilee Pocket)

Budget - \$38,000. Projected spend - \$43,796

Completion expected – Apr 2021. Completion actual – Apr 2021

Projects Currently Underway:

Bowen Aerodrome Runway Repairs:

Budget - \$500,000. Projected spend - \$500,000 ✓
Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing

The Bowen runway was resealed and re-linemarked in June after patches and drop offs were corrected late in May. Local pilots were quick to provide positive feedback including photos from above. With sufficient funding remaining the scope has been extended to include animal proof fencing to portions of the site, reducing risk to users of the runway. An extension of time has been granted for these additional works.



New Bowen Cemetery Columbarium Wall:

Budget - \$30,000. Projected spend - \$32,566 Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – June 2021
✓

Works were completed in June.

Assets Renewal Parks and Gardens:

Budget - \$126,785. Projected spend - \$126,785 ✓ Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing

Various RFQ's were sent to market with little interest and no quotes received for some. The renewal packages are to be combined with the 21/22 budget item to put together more attractive packages to quote on.

Construction of Lagoon Deck and Shared Cycle Path:

Budget - \$500,000. Projected spend - \$750,000*

Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing



The contract for this project was awarded at the Ordinary Council Meeting on June 30th. The design will be finalised over the coming weeks while trenching for the Ergon conduits commences. * Ergon have agreed to fund \$500,000 towards the installation of the Ergon infrastructure.

Unsealed Roads Re-sheeting Program:

Budget - \$1,300,000. Projected spend - \$1,388,000

x

Completion expected – June 2020. Completion actual – Ongoing

x

Incorporating with un-funded sections of roads on which DRFA work is being completed. Currently this is being used to fund infill works on Strathalbyn Road and Tondara Road with Myuna Road and Strathmore Road completed.

Ted Cunningham Bridge Upgrade:

Budget - \$4,400,000. Projected spend - \$4,400,000



Completion expected – June 2022. Completion actual – Ongoing

✓

The contract for this project was awarded at the Ordinary Council Meeting on June 30th. Davbridge have commenced with the design portion of the works and will mobilise to site later in August.

Reseal Program:

Budget - \$789,603. Projected spend - \$550,000



Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing

×

Reseals progressed throughout the region despite some issues with weather slowing works. The contractor was picked up on some issues with quality and communication to the public. Final road segments and fixes to defective works are to be concluded in July.

Hillview Road Kerb and Channel:

Budget - \$250,000. Projected spend - \$136,485



Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – June 2021

√

Works were completed in June in excellent time and well within the budget.

Jasinique Drive stormwater repairs:

Budget - \$130,000. Projected spend - \$126,668



Completion expected – June 2021. Completion actual – June 2021



Works finished at Jasinique Drive early in June. Council utilised a relatively new product to stabilise the banks around the headwall, reducing future maintenance costs.





Collinsville Water Park:

Budget - \$1,200,000. Projected spend - \$1,200,000 Completion expected – Dec 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing



The contract for this project was awarded at the Ordinary Council Meeting on June 30th. Beau Corp were quick to confirm the play equipment order to allow manufacture to commence, being the biggest lead time. Design will continue for the next 6 weeks with mobilisation to site expected early in August.

Cannonvale Skate Bowl reconstruction:

Budget - \$300,000. Projected spend - \$300,000 Completion expected – Dec 2021. Completion actual – Ongoing



Assessment of the tenders were closed out with award expected early in July. The skate bowl is proposed to complete early in 2022 with community consultation occurring during the design process to keep the local skaters involved in the process.

TMR early works:

Budget - \$5,000,000. Projected spend - \$10,000,000+

Completion expected − Nov 2021. Completion actual − Ongoing
✓

The expected spend on this project has increased significantly due to the increase in water and sewer assets requiring replacement. It is currently planned to put this portion out to tender in August. Little work happened on the ground in June as the project been impacted by numerous re-design issues and many changes of scope. Stormwater works are planned to commence near Waite Creek late in July if design details are provided and materials can be ordered. The time and budget risks are shown as positive as Council are carrying out the works on a cost-plus basis for TMR.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Alignment to Corporate Plan:



- Strategy 3.2.2: Develop water and wastewater services and systems that ensure the integrity of the Whitsundays natural environment.
- Strategy 3.4.1: Develop and maintain effective roads and drainage infrastructure, networks and facilities.
- Strategy 3.4.2: Develop and maintain effective water and waste water infrastructure, networks and facilities.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Refer Attachment 1 for summary project expenditure report.

CONSULTATION

Infrastructure Services Project Control Group

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

That Council receives the Capital Progress report for the month of June 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Capital Delivery Financials up to July 2021



Attachment 1 - Capital Delivery Financials up to July 2021

Capital Projects as at 30th June 2021		23,229,088	16,943,147	6,285,941
Grouping	Description	Total Annual Current Budget	Actuals to Date	Remaining Budget \$
Major Projects : Flagstaff Hill	Flagstaff Hill Cultural and Conference Centre - JC#5617	1,435,848	807,556	628,292
Major Projects : Flagstaff Hill Total		1,435,848	807,556	628,292
Major Projects : Lake Proserpine	Lake Proserpine Recreation Hub - Stage 1 - CW 18-19	1,366,270	929,886	436,384
Major Projects : Lake Proserpine Total		1,366,270	929,886	436,384
Major Projects : Proserpine Administration	Proserpine Administration Building Replacement - JC 5640	3,548,742	3,544,295	4,447
Major Projects : Proserpine Administration	Intal	3,548,742	3,544,295	4,447
Major Projects . Proserpine Auministration		0,0 10,7 12	0,011,200	.,
W4Q 2019.20	Improving Beach Communities - Region Wide - W4Q 19- 20	486	487	(1)
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Bicentennial Boardwalk Lighting Improvement - CW 1920	-	-	-
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Bicentennial Park Fencing - CW 1920	-	(19,190)	19,190
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920	4,486	80,853	(76,367)
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Boardwalk Upgrade - CW 1920	102,702	102,701	1
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 - CW 1920	-	(1,329)	1,329
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Cannonvale Playground Upgrade - CW 1920	-	-	-
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Dingo Beach Footpath-Walkways - CW 1920	-	-	-
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Gideon Pott Park Stage 2 - CW 1920	-	-	-
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank & Retaining Wall - CW 1920	13,794	25,222	(11,428)
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Halpannel Park Upgrade - CW 1920	352,478	341,790	10,688
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920	65,000	52,931	12,069
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920	371,334	152,399	218,935
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Keith Johns Drive Park Stage 2 - CW 1920	28,910	28,912	(2)
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920	278,858	213,304	65,554
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Movie Screen - CW 1920	349,422	63,951	285,471
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Park (Tree) Lighting - CW 1920	-	-	-
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920	3,360	3,361	(1)
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Rotary Park, Proserpine - CW 1920	48,118	41,728	6,390
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920	137,426	127,737	9,689
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Whitsunday Gardens Park - CW 1920	91,438	86,556	4,882
W4Q 2019.20	W4Q - Fairy Tree Park CW 1920	-	-	-
W4Q 2019.20 Total		1,847,812	1,301,410	546,402
W4Q COVID19	Bowen Aerodrome Amenities - Sewerage Treatment Plant Renewal	35,000	22,255	12,745
W4Q COVID19	Bowen Aerodrome Work Camp Dwelling - Superstructure Renewal	5,336	3,623	1,713
W4Q COVID19	Bowen Aquatic Facility - town pool amenity upgrade	51,604	45,133	6,471
W4Q COVID19	Bowen Water Park renewal	85	186	(101)
W4Q COVID19	Cannonvale Depot Office Roof Replacement	119,000	113,791	5,209
W4Q COVID19	Cannonvale Foreshore Hall - New Playground	30,421	30,421	0
W4Q COVID19	Cannonvale Foreshore Hall - Roof Renewal	51,759	51,759	0
W4Q COVID19	Collinsville Aquatic Facility - town pool amenity and kiosk upgrade	15,242	29,840	(14,598)
W4Q COVID19	Collinsville Youth Coalition - Amenities Renewal	98,999	102,221	(3,222)



W4Q COVID19	Continuation of Pedestrian Path Lighting Airlie Foreshore	116,701	3,165	113,536
W4Q COVID19	Les Stag Oval - Grandstand Renewal	70,000	139,662	(69,662)
W4Q COVID19	Proserpine Aquatic Facility - residence demolition and kiosk renewal	47,274	43,277	3,997
W4Q COVID19	Proserpine Water & Sewer Admin Reroof	55,121	55,123	(2)
W4Q COVID19	Wangaratta Caravan Park Swimming Pool refurbishment	86,179	93,559	(7,380)
W4Q COVID19	Whitsunday Coast Airport - Roof rectification Works	334,566	388,560	(53,994)
W4Q COVID19 Total		1,117,287	1,122,573	(5,286)
Infrastructure Services	Argyle Street kerb and channel	200,005	174,494	25,511
Infrastructure Services	Armada Cresent Drainage Upgrade	18,233	18,233	0
Infrastructure Services	Assets Renewal Parks and Gardens	126,785	20,063	106,722
Infrastructure Services	Brisbane Street and Powell Street Blackspot Upgrade	392	391	1
Infrastructure Services	Construction of Lagoon Deck and Shared Cycle Path	33,995	58,981	(24,986)
Infrastructure Services	Conway Road Overlay Pavement - Ch 6.92 km to 8.76 km - CW 18-19	5,292	5,005	287
Infrastructure Services	Cycleway funding - CW 18-19	3,342	(48,427)	51,769
Infrastructure Services	Dodd Street Shared Footpath	225,001	157,936	67,065
Infrastructure Services	Edgecumbe Heights Walking Tracks Upgrade	33,048	35,461	(2,413)
Infrastructure Services	Forestry Road	24,032	71,199	(47,167)
Infrastructure Services	Hillview Road Kerb and Channel	250,000	127,522	122,478
Infrastructure Services	Moonlight Drive Kerb and Channel	37,999	43,796	(5,797)
Infrastructure Services	New Bowen Cemetery Columbarium Wall	30,000	5,714	24,286
Infrastructure Services	Nielson Road - ID 22420 - CH 0 - 1252	-	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Port of Airlie Transit Terminal Upgrade	3,388	3,389	(1)
Infrastructure Services	Pretty Bend Road - Cattle road resheeting	18,212	18,213	(1)
Infrastructure Services	Proserpine RV Park - CW 18-19	25,298	-	25,298
Infrastructure Services	Reflect Application Redesign and Reimplementation	-	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Reseal Program	789,605	148,466	641,139
Infrastructure Services	Reynolds Street Drain	20,914	20,912	2
Infrastructure Services	Ted Cunningham Bridge Upgrade	22,836	12,147	10,689
Infrastructure Services	Tondarra Road, Bowen - Road ID 31060 - Repair Culvert	970	970	-
Infrastructure Services	Unsealed Roads Creek Crossing Upgrade Program	4,960	4,958	2
Infrastructure Services	Unsealed Roads Resheeting Program	750,004	108,755	641,249
Infrastructure Services	Wilson Beach Swimming Enclosure Refurbishment	-	-	-
Infrastructure Services	Wilsons Beach Rockwall	267,000	263,970	3,030
Infrastructure Services	Chapman Street Car park (Proserpine Admin)	1,050,538	958,728	91,810
Infrastructure Services	Bowen Aerodrome Runway Reseal Project	-	15,169	(15,169)
Infrastructure Services	Flagstaff Hill Roadworks	199,999	175,967	24,032
Infrastructure Services	Betterment Reshaping table drains	147,000	765	146,235
Infrastructure Services	Heavy Formation Grading Program 2020.21	500,000	-	500,000
Infrastructure Services	Gloucester Avenue Floodways	149,999	5,749	144,250
Infrastructure Services	Thurso Road culvert replacement	60,000	13,164	46,836
Infrastructure Services	St Mary's School parking	114,000	77,824	36,176
Infrastructure Services	Roma Peak Road floodways	-	21,021	(21,021)
Infrastructure Services	Bowen State High School parking	186,000	137,562	48,438
Infrastructure Services	Collinsville State High School parking	130,000	122,851	7,149
Infrastructure Services	Airlie Beach Parking Strategy	200,000	90,846	109,154
Infrastructure Services	Jasinique Drive Culvert Remedial Works	130,000	126,668	3,332
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Infrastructure Services Total		5,758,847	2,998,462	2,760,385



Major Projects : Proserpine Entertainment				
Centre	Proserpine Entertainment Centre (PEC) - JC#4926	8,154,282	6,238,964	1,915,318
Major Projects : Proserpine Entertainment Centre Total				
Major Projects : Proserpine Entertainment Ce	ntre Total	8,154,282	6,238,964	1,915,318
Major Projects : Proserpine Entertainment Ce	ntre Total	8,154,282	6,238,964	1,915,318

16. Infrastructure Services

16.6 DRFA SHUTE HARBOUR PROJECT CAPITAL PROGRESS REPORT – JUNE 2021

AUTHOR: Trevor Williams – Project Director Disaster Recovery

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Adam Hagy – Director Infrastructure Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the DRFA & Shute Harbour Project capital progress report for the month of June 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Council Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

The report provides a summary of key Capital projects underway during the 19/20, 20/21 & 21/22 financial years. The attachments include multi-year projects that remain active or have been completed during this financial year. This month's report lists the DRFA Flood Event 2019, the Shute Harbour Project, the Qld Monsoonal Event 2020 and the 2021 Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon Event.

Current Financial Progress:

<u>DRFA – Flood Event 2019</u> – Expenditure of \$38,821,919 to date with forecast of a further \$4,687,481 budgeted by the end of 20/21 Financial Year. Ten submissions have been closed and reimbursed 100% with 10 now acquitted, waiting for final 10% payment from QRA. 3 submissions still in progress, due for completion in June 2021.

<u>Shute Harbour</u> – Expenditure to 30 June 2021 is \$43,228,932 with a forecast of a further \$20,752,816 budgeted for completion of the project. This result is a total project expenditure of 63.98M.

The project has a current funding deficit based on the QRA budget of \$48.7M, of approximately \$5.9M as detailed in the May 2021 briefing Report.

	Million (\$)
Forecast Total	63.98
- QRA Approved	48.75
- Council Insurance	2.84
-Additional category	6.5
Extra Funding Required	5.9

<u>Qld Monsoonal Flood Event 2020</u> – Expenditure of \$3,736,486 to date with a forecast of a further \$15,235,038 budgeted by the end of 21/22 Financial Year. submission has completed. All submissions have been awarded, with work proceeding on three packages.

<u>2021 Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon Event</u> – The Trigger Point for this event is \$357,788. There has been \$233,303 emergency works expenditure, of which \$15,356 is not eligible for claim. Emergency works claim of \$222,486 was lodged to QRA in June.

Whitsunday

Regional Council

PURPOSE

To inform Council on Progress of Capital Projects being undertaken during the 2020-2021 Financial Year up to 30th June 2021.

BACKGROUND

This report describes works on the restoration of essential public assets for four distinct declared natural disaster events being:

In March 2017 our region was impacted by <u>TC Debbie</u>, the only remaining project being the Shute Harbour Redevelopment is currently underway, current programmed for completion by 23 September 2021.

January 2019 saw our region affected by <u>Flood Event 2019</u>, which we have picked up the damage on roads, culverts and airstrip. Submissions have now been approved by the QRA and awarded to Contractors, works underway and nearing completion.

In February 2020, the Whitsunday region experienced a tropical low **Qld Monsoonal Flood Event 2020** which was also declared.

In January 2021, the Whitsunday region experienced a tropical low for the declared event <u>2021 – Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon</u>. Emergency works are complete for this event. The first submission to be lodged mid-May.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Financial Reporting is provided to WRC in Dashboards provided monthly to PLT – Disaster Recovery, PCG – Shute Harbour Project & PCG – DRFA. Progress Reporting due end of each month to the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA).

ANALYSIS

DRFA - Flood Event 2019 / 2020

Below tables relate to the current monthly Dashboard for DRFA and the status of submissions.

Key Pro	Key Project Milestones 2019						
Status	Activity	% Complete Last period	% Complete This Period	Original Due Date	Act/F'cast Due Date	Comment	
0	Road Package Y2 - Collinsville West	90%	10%	03-Mar-21	17-Jun-21	Works completed 08/06/2021.	
0	Road Package R2 - Proserpine Sealed Rds	75%	10%	29-Mar-21	28-Jun-21	Collinsville work commenced 31/05/2021.	



The Following <u>2019 Packages</u> are presently being assessed and <u>Programme</u>				
Recommendation Lette				
The following packages are	The following packages have been Completed:-	All 2019 February Flood		
under construction:-	Road Package C2 - Collinsville	Event works programmed to		
	Road Package V2 - Bowen / Gumlu	be finalised by 30th June		
	Road Package G2 - Gloucester Ave	2021.		
 Sealed Roads Package R2 	Road Package Q2 - Strathalbyn Rd			
- Proserpine	Road Package K2 - Collinsville Gravel / Collinsville Airport			
	Road Package X2 - Proserpine Gravel Roads			
	Road Package F2 - Rutherford Rd			
	Road Package W2 - Bowen Central			
	Road Package U2 - Bowen			
	Road Package Z2 - Collinsville			
	Sealed Road Package S2 - Regional and Sealed - North			
	Culverts Package O2, P2 - North / South			
	Road Package H2 - Proserpine Gravel			
	Road Package A2 - Collinsville			
	Forestry Road Landslip			
	Road Package Y2 - Collinsville West			

DRFA - Flood Event 2019	
Project Commencement Date	31-July-2019
Project Budget	\$45,798,179.09
Project Contingency	\$ 2,528,183.95
Variations to Date	\$ 715,471.50
Contingency Remaining	\$ 1,812,712.45
Total Expenditure to: 12-Jul-21	\$ 42,662,455.60
Expenditure for June 21	\$ 2,438,817.87
Project forecast completion date	Jun-2021

Qld Monsoonal Flooding Event 2020

All submissions have been approved by the QRA and tenders awarded for all works. The Proserpine gravel works packages are all complete.

DJ Brazil and Co finishing up on Myuna and Glendoo Roads, they then move to Tondarra Road. Searles Transport have commenced on Strathalbyn Road. Hillery Group to commence on Weetalaba Road.

The three Bowen packages were awarded in December with works to commence in June 2021. The Trigger Point for this event is \$349,118.00.

Key Pro	Key Project Milestones 2020						
Status	Activity	% Complete Last period	% Complete This Period	Original Due Date	Act/F'cast Due Date	Comment	
	Road Package N3 - Collinsville Gravel Roads - Myuna Rd	70%	10%	23-Apr-21	21-Jun-21	Work commenced 27/01/2021	
0	Road Package B3 - Bowen Gravel Roads - Thurso Rd	35%	65%	30-Jun-21	30-Jun-21	Works completed 23/06/2021	

The Following <u>2020 Packages</u> are p	<u>Programme</u>	
Recommendation Letters complete	ed, awaiting signing: - Nil	
The following packages are under construction:-	The following packages have been Completed: Road Package J3 - WRC	All 2020 February Flood Event works programmed to be finalised by 30th June 2022.
Road Package N3 - DJ Brazil Pty Ltd Road Package D3 - Hillery Group	 Road Package H3 - Copp & Co Road Package X3 - Copp & 	
The following packages have been awarded:-	Co • Road Package B3 - WRC	
Bowen Packages x 3Collinsville Package x 2Strathalbyn Road		

DRFA - Qld Monsoonal Event 20	
Project Commencement Date	31-January-2020
Project Budget	\$ 19,202,632.10
Project Contingency	\$ 1,142,695.92
Variations to Date	\$ 66,254.74
Contingency Remaining	\$ 1,076,441.18
Total Expenditure to: 12-Jul-21	\$ 4,245,337.04
Expenditure for Jun 21	\$ 849,714.71
Project forecast completion date	Mar-2022

2021 - Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon Event

DRFA - 2021 Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon Eve	nt	
Project Commencement Date	12	2-January-2021
Project Budget	\$	-
Project Contingency	\$	-
Variations to Date	\$	-
Contingency Remaining	\$	-
Total Expenditure to: 12-Jul-21	\$	222,486.59
Expenditure for June 21	\$	17,722.51
Project forecast completion date		Jun-2023

Shute Harbour Project

The rock seawall is 100% complete. Terminal building concrete slab is complete, upper level slab has been poured and roof has been installed.

Finger 1 pontoons have been installed however are still not open to the public. Finger Pontoon 3 has been re-installed at Shute Harbour in the past few weeks. The final refurbished Finger Pontoon 2 is expected to arrive in mid-July and will be installed soon afterwards.

The new car park is under construction and will provide spaces for 198 vehicles once the facility opens to the public.



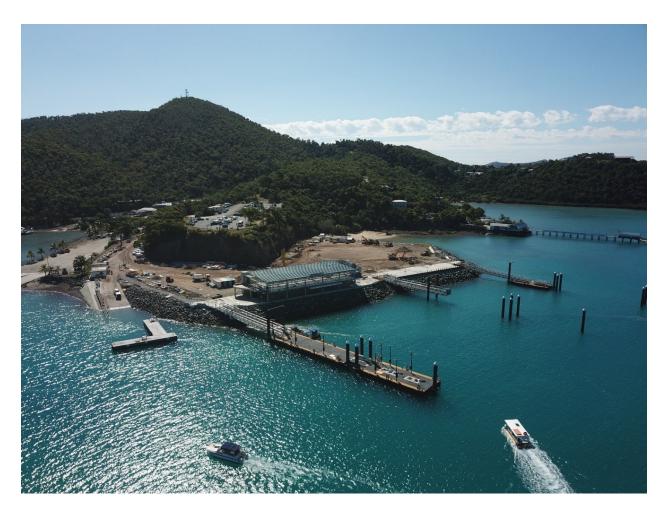
The Small Tourism Building design is 60% complete. Vassallo Construction Pty Ltd provided a quotation of \$1.9M and a forecast completion date of early December 2021. Due to this price being significantly higher than estimates it has been decided to put the works out to tender.

	KEY PROJECT MILESTONES					
Status	Activity	% Complete at end of last Period	% Complete To Date	Original Due Date	Act/F'cast Due Date	Comment
•	Temporary Pontoon Refurbishment	100%	100%	31/12/2018	22/07/2020	Temporary pontoon has now been decommissioned and is currently being refurbished
•	Seawall and Carpark Reconstruction	89%	91%	30/09/2018	23/09/2021	Forecast site possession: 23/01/2020 Target Practical Completion Date: 23/09/2021 Seawall is complete and under monitoring phase for settlement. All piling complete. Carpark construction is ongoing.
•	Terminal and Pontoon Reconstruction Works	33%	42%	30/06/2019	23/09/2021	Finger 1 pontoons have been installed. Terminal Building suspended slab has been poured.









Below table relates to Shute Harbour current Dashboard Report on the status of the Shute Harbour Project.

The Project Directore is working with the QRA to secure additional funding to complete inscope items allocation for this project as these funds will be required for the completion of the project.

Shute Harbour	
	20 March 2010
Project Commencement Date	30-March-2018
Project Budget	\$ 63,731,680.00
Project Contingency	\$ 4,366,500.58
Variations to Date	\$ 5,964,206.93
Contingency Remaining	-\$ 1,597,706.35
Total Expenditure to: 12-Jul-21	\$ 52,782,534.59
Expenditure May 21	\$ 2,018,586.69
Project forecast completion date	Sep-2021
Revised Forecast to Completion	\$ 10,369,589.72

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Strategy 3.4.1: Develop and maintain effective roads and drainage infrastructure, networks and facilities

Whitsunday Regional Council

FINANCIAL IMPACTS

DRFA - Flood Event 2019		
Total Project Budget		\$45,798,179.09
Total Project Expenditure		\$42,662,455.60
Total Payments received		\$ 32,878,098.72
Total Claims outstanding		\$ 9,784,356.88
Costs not recovered		\$ 352,416.39
Trigger Point		\$ 334,088.00
Council Contributions		\$ 16,677.00
neligible emergency works expenditure		\$ 1,651.39
Shute Harbour Redevelopment		
Total Project Budget		\$ 63,152,124.31
Total Project Expenditure		\$ 52,782,534.59
Total Payments received		\$ 33,129,739.81
Total Claims outstanding		\$ 19,652,794.78
DRFA - Qld Monsoonal Event 2020		
Total Project Budget	\$	19,202,632.10
Total Project Expenditure	\$	4,245,337.04
Total Payments received	\$	5,676,088.54
Total Claims outstanding	-\$	1,430,751.50
Costs not recovered	\$	362,445.62
Trigger Point	\$	349,118.00
Council Contributions	\$	-
Ineligible emergency works expenditure	\$	13,327.62
DRFA - 2021 Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon Event		
Total Project Budget	\$	-
Total Project Expenditure	\$	222,486.59
Total Payments received	-\$	357,788.00
Total Claims outstanding	\$	580,274.59
		555,2. 1155
Costs not recovered	\$	357,788.00
		055 500 00
Trigger Point	\$	357,788.00

CONSULTATION

Adam Hagy – Director of Infrastructure Services
Trevor Williams – Project Director Disaster Recovery
Kim Choo – Financial Officer Disaster Recovery
Jolene Napier – Disaster Recovery Project Officer
Peter Ahern – PDM Project Manager DRFA
Mitchell Petersen – PDM Project Manager Shute Harbour



OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

Council receive and note the progress in Capital Projects up to 30th June 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – DRFA – Flood Event 2019 (Disaster Recovery Financial Reporting)
Attachment 2 – DRFA – Qld Monsoonal Event 2020 (Disaster Recovery Financial Reporting)
Attachment 3 – DRFA – 2021 Ex TC Imogen & Monsson Event (Disaster Recovery Financial Reporting)

Attachment 4 – DRFA – 2020 – Proserpine Gravel Roads Packages

Attachment 5 – DRFA – 2020 – Bowen Gravel Roads Packages

Attachment 6 - DRFA - 2020 - Collinsville Gravel Roads Packages

Attachment 7 – Shute Harbour Project (Disaster Recovery Financial Reporting)



Attachment 1 - DRFA -Flood Event 2019

	DRFA - Flood Event 2019												
	Description	Status	Amt Submitted to QRA - Benchmark	Amt Submitted to QRA - Market Rates	Variations	Contingency	Expenditure to Date	Mar 21 - Expenditure	April 21 - Expenditure	May 21 - Expenditure	June 21 - Expenditure	Start Date	End Date
	Emergent Works	Closed	\$ 176,781.94	\$ 175,131.23			\$ 176,781.94						
0004.1819	REPA - Collinsville South Roads - Package C2 - Capital	Closed	\$ 1,639,747.45	\$ 3,467,076.67		\$ 196,249.62	\$ 3,129,597.40	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	31/07/2019	30/04/2020
0005.1819	REPA - Strathalbyn Road - Package Q2 - Capital	Acquitted	\$ 1,838,404.30	\$ 3,520,949.10		\$ 199,299.00	\$ 3,168,398.13	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	19/11/2019	05/08/2020
0006.1819	REPA - Bowen Roads - Package V2 - Capital	Acquitted	\$ 1,360,613.11	\$ 2,360,326.73	\$ 37,175.72	\$ 133,603.39	\$ 2,157,179.96	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	31/07/2019	30/04/2020
0009.1819	REPA - Collinsville Roads - Package A2 - Capital	Acquitted	\$ 1,402,988.60	\$ 1,129,482.91	\$ 16,135.86	\$ 92,599.05	\$ 1,149,694.67	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	08/07/2020	25/06/2021
0010.1819	REPA - Bowen East Roads - Package U2 - Capital	Acquitted	\$ 870,576.47	\$ 1,328,172.79	\$ 4,293.00	\$ 75,179.58	\$ 1,281,521.25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	31/10/2019	06/10/2020
0011.1819	REPA - Collinsville Roads - Package Z2 - Capital	Closed	\$ 3,085,170.89	\$ 5,623,602.10	\$ 226,377.56	\$ 318,253.04	\$ 5,122,339.46	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	25/03/2020	02/11/2020
0013.1819	REPA - Bowen Central Roads - Package W2 - Capital	Acquitted	\$ 916,111.38	\$ 1,461,504.05		\$ 82,726.64	\$ 1,433,394.98	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	11/11/2019	31/08/2020
0014.1819	REPA - Bowen West Roads - Package U2 - Capital	Acquitted	\$ 261,983.56	\$ 340,273.86		\$ 19,260.78	\$ 327,941.19	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,092.98	08/11/2019	30/04/2020
0015.1819	REPA - Collinsville West Roads - Package Y2 - Capital	Closed	\$ 5,206,186.89	\$ 11,907,591.51	\$ 306,535.91	\$ 673,965.96	\$ 11,267,223.46	\$ 2,125,016.69	\$ 74,857.01	\$ 1,959,423.92	\$ 1,302,835.36	17/06/2020	25/06/2021
0016.1819	REPA - Proserpine Roads - Package X2 - Capital	Acquitted	\$ 1,659,647.25	\$ 2,460,851.75	\$ 15,728.89	\$ 139,247.55	\$ 2,278,489.69	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	22/11/2019	01/10/2020
0018.1819	REPA - Proserpine Roads - Package H2 - Capital	Acquitted	\$ 1,456,734.48	\$ 1,543,520.13	\$ 154,795.91	\$ 75,798.74	\$ 1,486,249.71	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	13/07/2020	31/10/2020
0019.1819	REPA - Bowen and Collinsville - W2 & F2 - Capital	Acquitted	\$ 1,068,740.92	\$ 2,345,516.91	\$ 19,032.90	\$ 132,765.11	\$ 2,169,250.45	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,909.87	15/11/2019	28/07/2020
0020.1819	REPA - Proserpine Roads - Package X2 - Capital	Acquitted	\$ 110,224.40	\$ 110,224.40	\$ 29,199.72	\$ 4,919.47	\$ 96,460.20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	05/03/2020	09/07/2020
0021.1819	REPA - Forestry Road Landslip - Capital	Closed	\$ 452,413.42	\$ 456,032.52	\$ 4,102.29	\$ 23,257.66	\$ 516,481.12	\$ -	\$ 2,927.48	\$ 250,978.19	\$ 187,171.88	30/11/2020	25/06/2021
0022.1819	REPA - Watts & Scartwater Roads - Capital- Pk W2 & Y	Closed	\$ 1,547,481.09	\$ 3,604,488.76		\$ 163,764.90	\$ 3,211,076.46	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	06/07/2020	02/11/2020
0025.1819	Betterment - Rutherford Road - Capital	Closed	\$ 42,683.53	\$ 40,665.99	\$ 105,857.84	\$ 2,176.86	\$ 49,775.71	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	29/06/2020	31/07/2020
0027.1819	Betterment - Exmoor Road - Capital	Closed	\$ 275,762.80	\$ 268,802.80	\$ 46,166.81	\$ 11,549.45	\$ 226,459.74	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	27/07/2020	10/09/2020
0028.1819	Betterment - Emu Plains Road - Capital	Closed	\$ 365,553.50	\$ 361,127.50	\$ 90,421.99	\$ 15,265.04	\$ 297,708.95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	20/07/2020	01/12/2020
0030.1819	REPA - Regional Culverts - Operational - Package O2 &	Acquitted	\$ 428,491.33	\$ 557,723.51		\$ 29,809.27	\$ 548,629.89	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	20/04/2020	12/11/2020
0031.1819	Betterment - Emu Plains Road (A2)	Acquitted	\$ 315,671.97	\$ 777,057.99	\$ 53,160.00	\$ 39,629.96	\$ 719,939.02	-\$ 296.76	\$ -	\$ -	-\$ 37,161.55	13/07/2020	28/10/2020
0032.1819	Betterment - Exmoor Road (A2)	Acquitted	\$ 434,169.97	\$ 534,013.94	\$ 51,500.00	\$ 26,236.74	\$ 514,445.94	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	23/04/2020	30/06/2020
0033.1819	Betterment - Rutherford Road (F2)	Acquitted	\$ 570,556.81	\$ 1,424,041.94	\$ 39,200.00	\$ 72,626.14	\$ 1,333,416.28	\$ 1,012.07	\$ 17,510.62	\$ 94,597.84	\$ 967,969.33	02/11/2020	25/06/2021
			\$ 25,309,914.12	\$ 45,798,179.09	\$ 715,471.50	\$ 2,528,183.95	\$ 42,662,455.60	\$ 2,125,732.00	\$ 95,295.11	\$ 2,304,999.95	\$ 2,438,817.87		

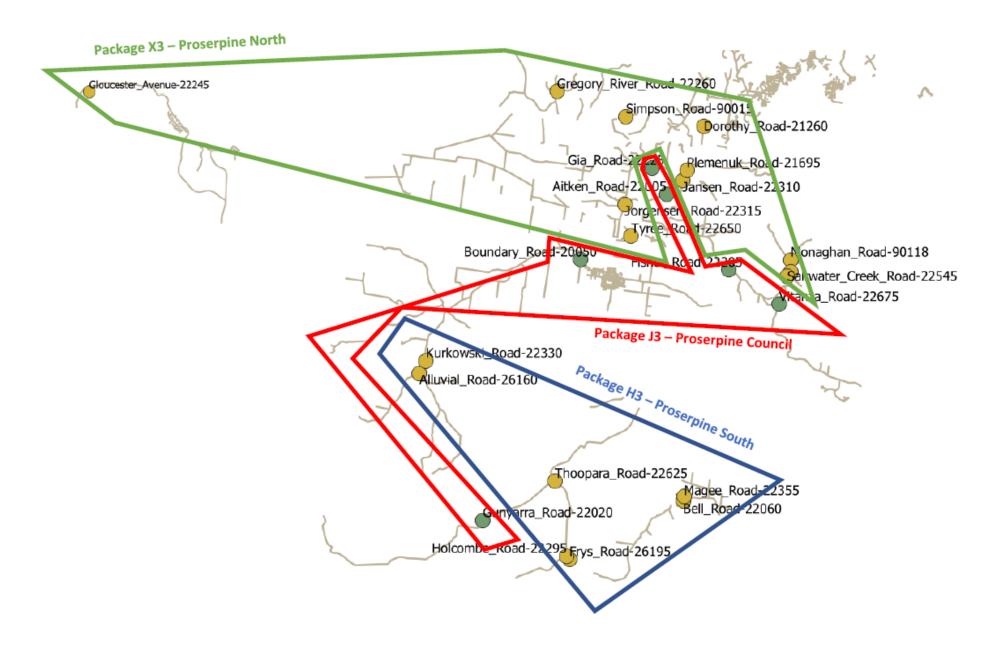
Attachment 2 – DRFA – Qld Monsoonal Event 2020 (Disaster Recovery Financial Reporting)

	DRFA - Qld Monsoonal E	vent 2020												
	Description	Status	Amt Submitted to QRA - Benchmark	Amt Submitted to QRA - Market Rates	Variations	Contingency	Expenditure to Date	Feb 21 - Expenditure	Mar 21 - Expenditure	April 21 - Expenditure	May 21 - Expenditure	June 21 - Expenditure	Start Date	End Date
0040.1920	Emergent Claim - Bowen North	Closed	\$ 58,519.10	\$ 58,519.10			\$ 58,519.10	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	31/01/2020	12/04/2021
0040.1920	Emergent Claim - Bowen South	Closed	\$ 12,997.63	\$ 12,997.63			\$ 12,997.63	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	31/01/2020	12/04/2021
0040.1920	Emergent Claim - Proserpine	Closed	\$ 58,632.47	\$ 43,804.84			\$ 58,632.47	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	31/01/2020	12/04/2021
0040.1920	Emergent Claim - Inspection Costs	Closed	\$ 170,481.19	\$ 170,481.19			\$ 170,481.19	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	31/01/2020	12/04/2021
0040.1920	Emergent Claim - Coordination	Closed	\$ 24,839.46	\$ 24,839.46			\$ 24,839.46	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	31/01/2020	12/04/2021
0040.1920	Emergent Claim - Collinsville	Closed	\$ 183,380.88	\$ 183,380.88			\$ 183,380.88	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	31/01/2020	12/04/2021
0035.1920	REPA - Proserpine Roads - Packages X3, H3 & J3	Completed	\$ 2,092,211.15	\$ 1,531,407.03		\$ 91,884.42	\$ 1,249,776.38	\$ 15,751.30	\$ 219,465.44	\$ 186,486.13	\$ 2,259.60	\$ 6,668.27	12/10/2020	
0042.1920	REPA - Collinsville Roads - Packages C3, N3, D3	In Progress	\$ 7,554,551.59	\$ 7,554,551.59	\$ 66,254.74	\$ 453,273.10	\$ 1,868,209.06	\$ 153,331.10	\$ 443,764.22	\$ 37,474.08	\$548,944.54	\$642,278.22		
0041.1920	REPA - Bowen Roads - Packages V3, T3, U3 & B	In Progress	\$ 7,380,496.56	\$ 7,380,496.56		\$ 442,829.79	\$ 572,532.75	\$ 3,584.14	\$ 149,055.99	\$ 58,227.08	\$118,066.65	\$200,072.89		
0043.1920	REPA - Strathalbyn Road - Package Q3	In Progress	\$ 2,242,153.82	\$ 2,242,153.82		\$ 154,708.61	\$ 45,968.12	\$ 1,215.00	\$ 37,374.90	\$ 2,958.70	\$ 3,319.19	\$ 695.33		
			\$ 19,778,263.85	\$ 19,202,632.10	\$ 66,254.74	\$ 1,142,695.92	\$ 4,245,337.04	\$ 173,881.54	\$ 849,660.55	\$ 285,145.99	\$672,589.98	\$849,714.71		

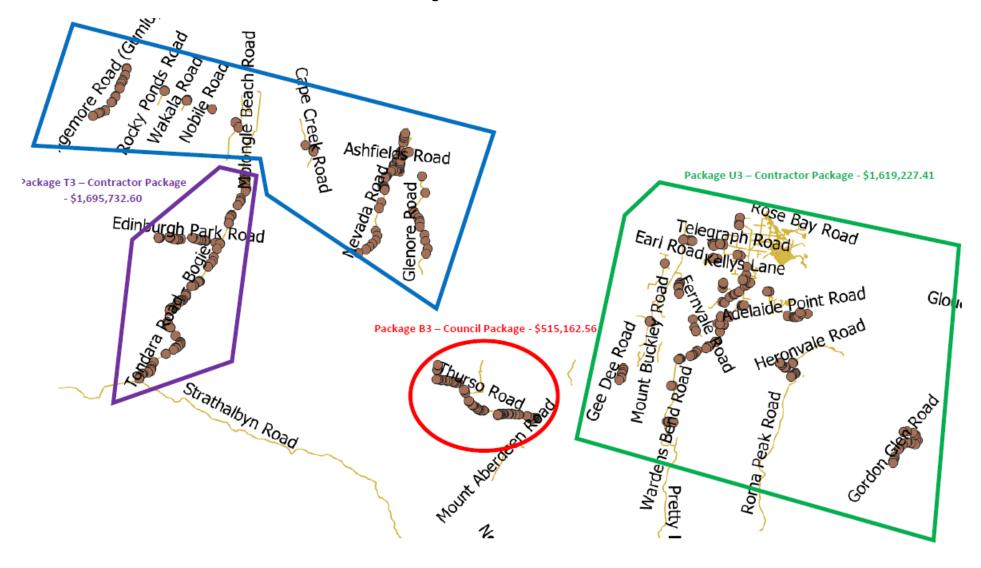
Attachment 3 – DRFA – 2021 Ex TC Imogen & Monsson Event (Disaster Recovery Financial Reporting)

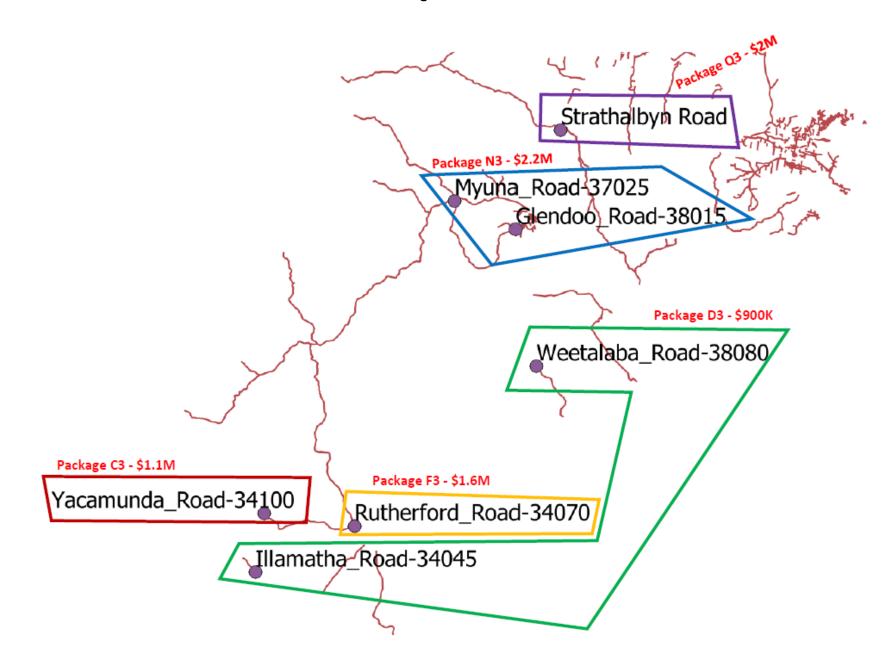
	DRFA - 2021 Ex TC Imog	en												
	Description	Status	Amt Submitted to QRA - Benchmark	Amt Submitted to QRA - Market Rates	Variations	Contingency	Expenditure to Date	Feb 21 - Expenditure	Mar 21 - Expenditure	April 21 - Expenditure	May 21 - Expenditure	June 21 - Expenditure	Start Date	End Date
0045.2021	Emergency works - Inspection Costs	Activated	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 70,673.73	\$ 31,782.07	\$ 29,358.76	\$ 9,532.90	\$ -	\$ -	02/01/2021	12/04/2021
0045.2021	Emergency works - Coordination Costs	Activated	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 12,390.56	\$ 227.17	\$ 957.89	\$ 6,666.11	\$ -	\$ 4,539.39	02/01/2021	12/04/2021
0045.2021	Emergency Works - Bowen	Activated	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 65,100.41	\$ 42,887.62	\$ 2,025.00	\$ -	-\$ 3,777.38	\$ -	02/01/2021	12/04/2021
0045.2021	Emergency works - Prosperpine	Activated	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 45,128.57	\$ 17,801.91	\$ 6,683.86	\$ 1,523.50	-\$ 11,463.72	\$ -	02/01/2021	12/04/2021
	Emergency works - Collinsville	Activated	\$ -	\$ -			\$ 29,193.32	\$ 20,485.31	\$ 2,700.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	02/01/2021	12/04/2021
0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
0	0	0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 222,486.59	\$ 113,184.08	\$ 41,725.51	\$ 17,722.51	-\$ 15,241.10	\$ 4,539.39		

Attachment 4 – DRFA – 2020 – Proserpine Gravel Roads Packages



Attachment 5 - DRFA - 2020 - Bowen Gravel Roads Package





Attachment 7 - Shute Harbour Project

	Shute Harbour												
	Description	Status		Amt Submitted to QRA - Market Rates		Contingency	Expenditure to Date	Feb 21 - Expenditure	Mar 21 - Expenditure	April 21 - Expenditure	May 21 - Expenditure	Start Date	End Date
48.17	Shute Harbour - Terminal, Structures & CAT D Seawall	In progress	\$ 15,209,000.00	\$ 33,298,741.19	\$ 3,097,272.20	\$ 3,077,169.18	\$ 33,639,100.13	\$1,198,319.59	\$1,858,407.54	\$ 1,250,438.31	\$ 2,594,583.57	30/03/2018	30/09/2021
41.17	Shute Harbour - REPA B & Betterment Seawall	In progress	\$ 1,852,000.00	\$ 15,453,792.88	\$ 2,866,934.73	\$ 1,289,331.40	\$ 19,143,434.46	\$ 541,821.42	\$ 684,705.47	\$ 768,148.38	\$ 1,078,454.22	30/03/2018	30/09/2021
			\$ 17,061,000.00	\$ 48,752,534.07	\$ 5,964,206.93	\$ 4,366,500.58	\$ 52,782,534.59	\$1,740,141.01	\$2,543,113.01	\$ 2,018,586.69	\$ 3,673,037.79		

Revised Forecast

		Expenditure (prev years)		Expenditure 20/21 to date	ı	Forecast PM Costs	Committed	F	orecast to end of project	QRA Approved
	4908	\$ 2,430,700.54	\$	16,649,784.25	\$	243,733.68	\$ 1,262,280.86	\$	20,586,499.33	\$ 15,291,000.29
41.17 - Seawall	7399		\$	62,949.67	\$	2,594.36	\$ 3,017.46	\$	68,561.49	\$ 162,792.59
	4909	\$ 4,585,870.87	\$	22,899,846.12	\$	355,837.52	\$ 3,916,612.00	\$	35,788,166.51	\$ 33,298,741.19
48.17 - Terminal & Struc	8273		\$	6,153,383.14	\$	80,561.83	\$ 474,952.00	\$	6,708,896.97	
		\$ 7,016,571.41	\$	45,765,963.18	\$	682,727.40	\$ 5,656,862.32	\$	63,152,124.31	\$ 48,752,534.07
	Project Total YTD	52,782	53	4.59						

16. Infrastructure Services

16.7 OPERATIONAL REPORT – INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES – JUNE 2021

AUTHOR: John Gwydir – Executive Manager Roads and Drainage

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Adam Hagy – Director Infrastructure Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Roads & Drainage, Mechanical Workshops, Parks & Gardens, and Disaster Management progress report for the month of June 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

This report provides Council with information regarding the performance by Council's Roads & Drainage, Mechanical Workshops, and Parks & Gardens operational teams over the month of June 2021 and proposed works for July 2021. The report also provides an update from Council's Disaster Management Co-ordinator for the calendar year to date.

PURPOSE

The report is to provide Council with information on Council's performance in relation to services supplied by Council's Roads & Drainage, Mechanical Workshops, Parks & Gardens, and Disaster Management teams.

BACKGROUND

Previous report regarding Operational performance submitted to Council 30 June 2021 which detailed the month of May 2021 (Resolution 2021/06/30.38).

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Regulations Section 204.

ANALYSIS

Roads & Drainage

The following details the accomplishments by the Roads & Drainage team for the month of June 2021 and may also include proposed works for July 2021.

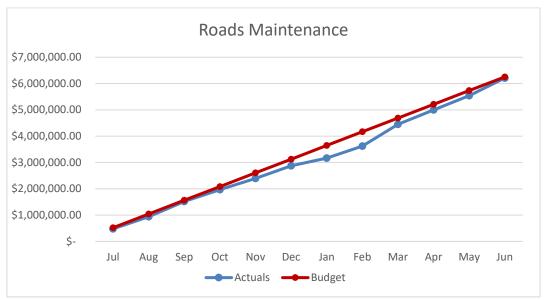
Maintenance

General maintenance activities carried out on the local road network over the course of June were largely routine in nature including road inspections, pothole patching, grading and signage repairs.

In addition to these routine activities, a program of Asphalt "Mill & Fill" works commenced in the Proserpine/Cannonvale area across both the Local and State Road networks during June.



Financial Position



Plot 1: Total expenditure against overall budget for Roads & Drainage Maintenance.

At the end of June there were 1,460 identified defects on the local road network remaining, with 454 defects being rectified (accomplished) during the month. Table 1 provides specific details of the activities undertaken during the period.

Row Labels	Number of Instances	Total Quantity Accomplished	Unit of Measure
Crack Seal Treatment	2		Each
Culvert Clear/Repair	17		Each
Edge Repair	5	60	Tonnes
Floodways Clear/Repair	1		Each
Footpath Maintenance	42		Each
Grids	9		Each
Guide Markers Repair/Replace	54	81	Each
Heavy Formation Grading	9	28.6	Km
Herbicide Spraying	23	3937	Litres
Line Marking	1		Each
Medium Formation Grading	54	91	Km
Mowing	38	87313	m2
Other Formation Work	1		Each
Pavement Repairs	5		Each
Pothole Patching	38	6	Tonnes
Resurface	2		Each
Roadside Object Removal	3		Each
Shoulder Grading	5	1.4	Km
Signs Repair/Replace	85	513	Each
Surface Correction	7	91	Tonnes
Surface Drains Clear/Repair	5		Each
Tractor Slashing	35	64	На
Vegetation Clearing	13		Each
Grand Total	454		

Table 1: Summary of road defects accomplished during June 2021.



WRC Road Network

DEFECTS MAP VIEW

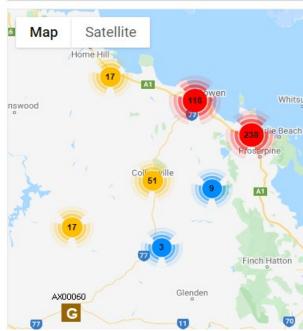
Showing 1460 items on map and 1 with no Lat/Long.



Plot 2: Current known active defects on WRC Road Network

ACCOMPLISHMENT MAP VIEW

Showing 454 items on map and 4 with no Lat/Long.

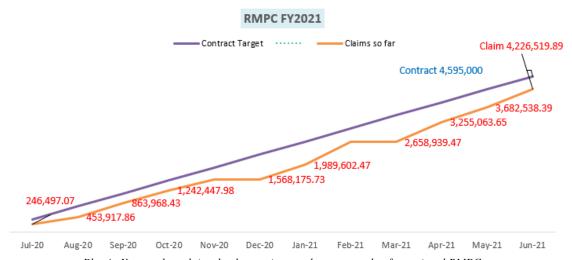


Whitsunday Regional Council

Plot 3: Defects accomplished during month of June 2021.

Road Maintenance Performance Contract (RMPC) with TMR

Council continues to undertake routine maintenance on the National & State Highways within the Whitsunday Region as well as two (2) roads in a neighbouring region. These works have a total contract value for FY20/21 of \$4,595,000.



Plot 4: Year to date claimed value against total contract value for regional RMPC.

Negotiations are currently underway for the FY21/22 RMPC Contract.

There are currently 520 outstanding defects on the network with 332 defects being rectified (accomplished) during the month of June 2021.

RMPC Road Network

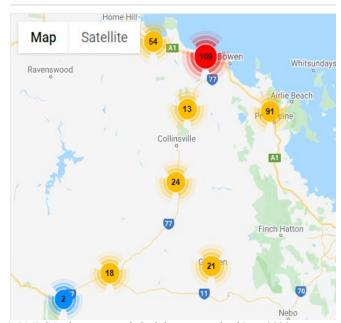
DEFECTS MAP VIEW

Showing 520 items on map and 10 with no Lat/Long.

Ravenswood Ravens

ACCOMPLISHMENT MAP VIEW

Showing 332 items on map and 45 with no Lat/Long.



Plot 5: Current RMPC Defects on network as of June 2021.

Plot 6: RMPC Defects accomplished during month of June 2021.

Customer Request Management

Throughout the month of June, Roads & Drainage received 109 requests for assistance. Of these 80 (88%) were actioned within Council's nominated service standards.

Area	New	Closed	C/F Open	Within Target	%	Outside Target	%
Call Back - Roads & Drainage	5	4	1	3	60%	0	40%
Upgrades to Roads & Drainage	8	6	2	5	60%	3	38%
General - Roads & Drainage	54	38	16	54	100%	0	0%
Routine Roads & Drainage	37	27	10	29	78%	8	22%
Urgent Roads & Drainage	5	5	0	5	100%	0	0%
Overall Total	109	80	29	96	88%	11	10%

Collinsville Works

Normanby Road – Maintenance Grading Grader crew 2, is currently working on a Medium Formation Grade for the length of Normanby Road and have completed grading the first 20k.



Mount Coolon Waste Transfer Station

WRC converted the Mount Coolon landfill site into a Transfer Station. The grader crew took 3 days to deliver the new transfer station pad, relocate the used battery storage shed and cover the old waste site with a gravel cap. Fencing contractors completed fence requirements.

New pad area before



Completed Transfer Site Pad



Proserpine Works

Valmadre Road works





Pioneer Drive Dingo Beach works







Mechanical Workshops

Routine (scheduled services):

- Scheduled and routine servicing of plant and fleet vehicles.
- Small plant repairs as requested by stores and work teams.
- General repairs to plant as requested and prioritised.
- Plant inspections on hired and contractor's machinery as requested.

Servicing, repairs, and breakdowns for June 2021 grouped by both vehicle type and nature of workshop activity:

Plant Type	Preventative Maintenance	Reactive Maintenance	Grand Total
Backhoe		1	1
Grader	1		1
Light Vehicle	3	23	26
Loader	1	2	3
Mower	6	22	28
Roller	1	2	3
Skid Steer		2	2
Small Plant	1	4	5
Street Sweeper		6	6
Tractor / Slasher		14	14
Trailer		10	10
Truck	1	31	32
Grand Total	14	117	131

Parks & Gardens

Parks & Gar	dens Operatio	nal Statistic	s		
Service	2020/2021	April	May	June	Trend
Public Parks Available as advertised	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
Park CRMs - Received	862	60	54	47	↓
Parks CRMs Closed	515	53	51	45	↓
Mowing Hours	16,782	3,219	1,554	1,580	1
Landscaping Hours	17,350	1,540	1,975	1,723	↓
Work Tickets Issued	180	5	4	6	1
Work Tickets Completed	164	4	8	26	1
Contracts Audited	2	0	0	0	-
Scheduled Inspections Completed – Parks, Playground & Exercise Equipment	508	44	44	44	-
Cemeteries - Burials	48	3	2	5	1
Cemeteries – Placement of Ashes	10	0	1	1	-

The above total figures for 2020/2021 are current as at end-June 2021.



Projects undertaken in June 2021:

- Reflect Training;
- Proserpine Highway Garden Removals;
- Pioneer Park repainting of structures;
- Wangaratta Pool Landscaping Horticulture II Certificate



Collinsville Crew – nurtured the turf at the newly refurbished Darcy Munro Park (thanks to Works for Queensland)

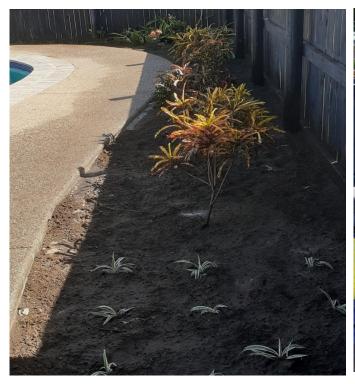


Staff at Reflect Training





Commencement of the highway garden refurbishment project.





Wangaratta Pool Landscape Horticulture II





Wangaratta Pool Landscape Horticulture II

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Alignment to Corporate Plan:

- Outcome 2.1, Strategies 2.1.1 to 2.1.4
- Outcome 2.2, Strategy 2.2.1
- Outcome 3.3, Strategy 3.3.2
- Outcome 3.4, Strategies 3.4.1 to 3.4.7
- Outcome 4.3, Strategy 4.3.2

CONSULTATION

Adam Hagy – Director Infrastructure Services Mark Callaghan – Manager Parks & Gardens Robert Winley – Manager Fleet Services Sandra Black – Disaster Management Coordinator

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

Officer's recommendation is that the report be received, and its contents noted.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A



16. Infrastructure Services

16.8 OPERATIONAL REPORT – WHITSUNDAY WATER & WASTE – JUNE 2021

AUTHOR: Troy Pettiford - Chief Operating Officer Whitsunday Water

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Adam Hagy - Director Infrastructure Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Whitsunday Water and Waste Business Activity Report for June 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 28 July 2021.

SUMMARY

This report details the monthly operational performance of the Whitsunday Water and Waste business activity.

PURPOSE

To provide Council with information on the operational performance of the Whitsunday Water and Waste business activity.

BACKGROUND

Reports are prepared for each business activity of Council. The previous report for Whitsunday Water and Waste submitted to Ordinary Council Meeting held on 30 June 2021 which detailed the month of May 2021. Resolution 2021/06/30.36.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Water Act 2000 (QLD)

Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008 (QLD)

Local Government Act 2009 (QLD)

Public Health Act 2005 (QLD)

Plumbing and Drainage Act (QLD), 2018

Plumbing and Drainage Regulation (QLD), 2019

Environmental Protection Act 1994 (QLD)

Ombudsman Act 2001 (QLD)

Waste Reduction & Recycling Act 2011

Waste Reduction and Recycling (Waste Levy) Amendment Act 2019

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental Protection Act (Waste Management) Regulation 2000

ANALYSIS

The following information provides a high-level overview of operational undertakings of the water, sewer and waste business activity for the month of June 2021.

A total of two hundred (200) requests were received in June 2021.

The tables below display the contribution of each customer request category to the total.



	Scheme								
Category Water	Bowen	Coastal	Collinsville	Proserpine					
Low water pressure	2	-	-	-					
Water planned interruption	1	-	-	-					
No water	-	1	2	1					
Fire Hydrants	1	-	-	-					
Water unplanned interruption	1	2	-	-					
Dirty Water/Quality	4	3	-	1					
Water Main Broken/Leaking	3	2	1	1					
Water other	7	10	2	3					
Water Meter Damaged/Leaking	4	3	-	2					
Water Service Broken/Leaking	17	19	4	11					
Water Connections	1	9	-	-					

		Scheme								
Category Sewer	Bowen	Coastal	Collinsville	Proserpine						
House pump alarm	-	4	-	-						
Manholes	-	-	-	-						
Pump stations	-	-	-	-						
Sewer mains	-	-	1	-						
Sewer odour	-	2	-	-						
Sewer overflows and blockages	-	-	-	4						
Sewer other	1	-	-	1						

	Scheme				
Category Waste	Bowen	Coastal	Collinsville	Proserpine	
Additional Bin Service - Recycling	1	-	-	1	
Additional Bin Service - Waste	1	1 - 1			
Missed Bin Service - Recycling	4	-	2	-	
Missed Bin Service - Waste	3	6	-	2	
New Bin Service – Waste & Recycling	2	8	-	4	
Repair Replacement Bin - Recycling	1	2	1	1	
Repair Replacement Bin – Waste	7	10	5	7	

The following **Top 3** prioritised current projects for each work section in the WW business unit is summarised below:

Asset Management

- Design of projects for 2021/22 progressed major scopes Jubilee Pocket water main and Chapman Street rising main.
- Shute Harbour Road progress service relocations TMR road upgrade
- Cannonvale Transfer Station Green Waste area site fill progress delivery of site filling

Management Accountant

- Assist the assets team with close out of capitalisations on projects.
- Complete Quarterly KPI and Benchmarking for the financial year to date. Contribute to can complete WIM Alliance benchmarking projects.
- Finalise the Business Management Plan (including Annual Performance Plan). Complete Community Service Obligations calculations for Water, Sewer and Waste. Co-write the Community Service Obligations briefing for submission to council.

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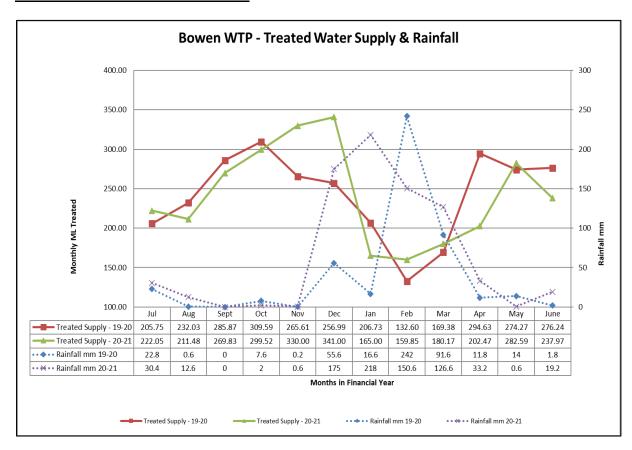
Network Operations

- Completed the June 2021 water meter reading for the Northern and Southern Regions.
- Undertaking an alteration and inspection program for all Reservoirs and Pump Stations relating to a secondary level control alarm system.
- Assisting HR with recruitment for the Networks Coordinator, Capital Works Plumber and the Southern Water and Sewerage Network Worker (Licenced Plumber) roles.

Treatment Operations

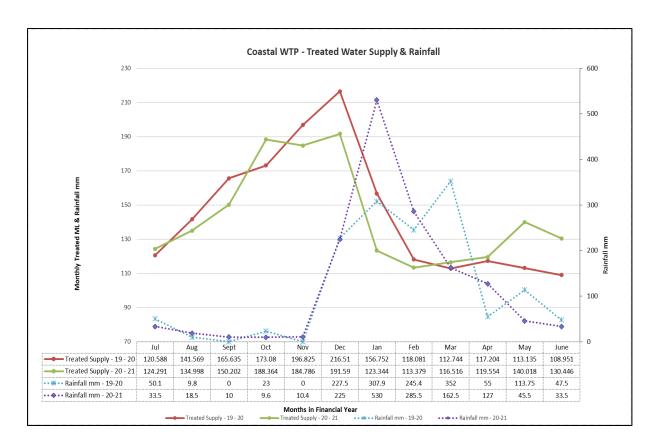
- Cannonvale and Proserpine WTPs Cannonvale pipeline, Proserpine water pump station and Mt Julian interconnection investigation underway to see how this system can be backfed from the Cannonvale Reservoir. This would make two water booster pump stations obsolete, saving council significant running and maintenance costs.
- New Treatment Plant Operator has started and is undergoing inductions and infrastructure familiarisation.
- Bowen STP operations staff working through numerous and challenging plant defects during the defects and liability period.

Water Demand Statistics June 2021

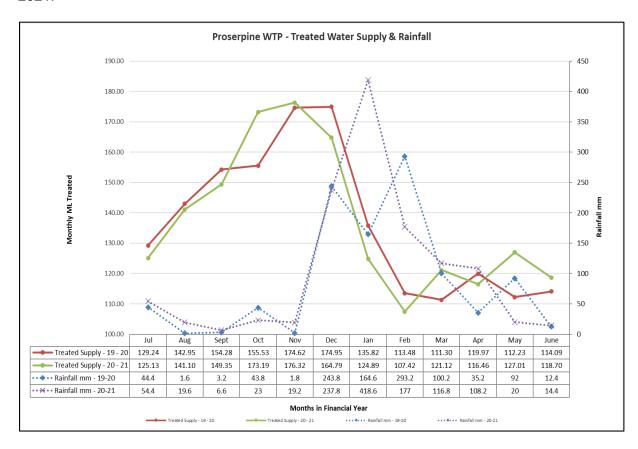


The Bowen WTP has produced an estimated average of **7.93 ML/day** of treated water during June 2021.



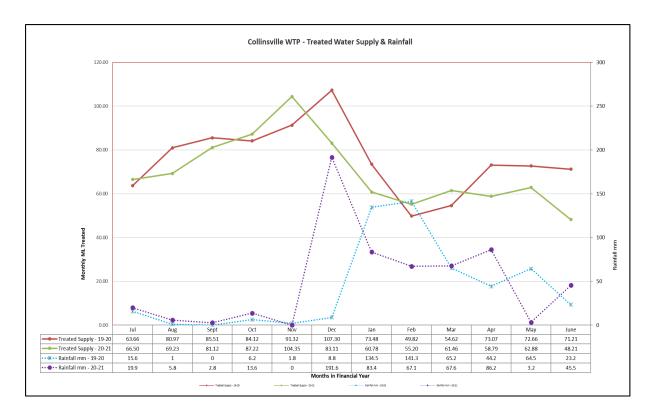


The Coastal WTP has produced an average of **4.35 ML/day** of treated water during June 2021.



The Proserpine WTP has produced an average of **4.0 ML/day** of treated water during June 2021.

Whitsunday Regional Council



The Collinsville WTP has produced an average of **1.79 ML/day** of treated water during June 2021.

Waste Management

In June 2021, total waste handled in the region was 4,331 tonnes.

- 3,141 tonnes were landfilled at Kelsey Creek & Bowen Landfills.
- **1,189** tonnes of waste were diverted from landfills (27% diversion achieved from Operational plan target of **20**%).
- 125 tonnes kerbside recycling collection (disposed at Materials Recycling Facilities -MRFs).

Waste Top 3:

 Mt Coolon Levy Ready project delivered within budget (2020-21 Local Government Levy Ready Grant Program Round 2) with Mt Coolon landfill closed to meet statutory closure requirements [Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011] by the 30 June 2021, and the establishment of a waste transfer station to service Mt Coolon residents.





Existing Landfill pre closure



Intermediate capping and closure of Mt Coolon Landfill



New Mt Coolon Waste Transfer Facility

• Tenders 500.2021.0009 - Provision of Waste Facility Operation Services for Cannonvale Transfer Station and 500.2021.00001 - Provision of Waste and Recyclables Collection

- Services; awarded to JJ Richards & Sons Pty Ltd at Ordinary Council Meeting held on 26 May 2021. Services commenced on 1 July 2021.
- Regional Recycling Transport Funding Assistance Package projects have been completed
 with 3,463.58 tonnes of concrete removed from Bowen Landfill to Mackay for processing
 into an aggregate, and 420kg of household batteries were collected and sent to Victoria
 for processing. Waste Services will continue to provide the Household Battery recycling
 service.

Capital Works Projects - WS&W

4931 Bowen Sewerage Treatment Plant Upgrade – This project has been completed and is now being prepped for capitalisation. The project was complete under budget.



Bowen Sewerage Treatment Plant

5609 Cannonvale Bulk Potable Pipeline Stage 1: This project has been completed and is now being prepped for capitalisation. The project was complete under budget.

5549 Cannon Valley Reservoir:

Bulk earthworks have been completed on site. The site was cut down from RL98 to RL91 in preparation for the reservoir D&C project.

The reservoir access track RFQ is currently being prepared and will be issued in July for an August completion.

The Design and Construct Tender evaluation has been completed and the recommendation report is to be submitted for July Council meeting. The Expected completion date of the reservoir is March 2022.

Total expenditure to date \$2,550,463.04 being 27.2% of the project budget \$9,364,217.03.





Cannon Valley Reservoir Site – early works package

Cannonvale Sewerage Pump Station 1 Renewal: The critical project path provided by the Contractor forecasts a Project Completion date has been delayed to due to additional construction defects requiring rectification. Commissioning of the pump station has occurred however Project Completion is now forecasted to first week of July 2021 following defect rectification by the contractor.

Total expenditure to date \$1,588,488.69 being 102.75% of the project budget \$1,546,001.23. The project has overrun time and now cost, due to contractor delays and defect rectification. Therefore, as per contract liquidated damages are being considered to be applied to allow for recovery of extra costs incurred by Council on this project.

7886 Insurance - Bowen Reservoir: Tender documents currently being developed. RFQs for specific Engineered technical documentation has been developed. Request for Tender (RFT) to be issued in July for August 2021 start date.

Total expenditure to date \$24,835.29 being 4.3% of the project budget \$577,766.78.

Collinsville reservoir roof renewal and Collinsville Solar Project: RFT to be issued in July with a projected December 2021 completion date. Note this project is planned to be completed over the 20/21 and 21/22 Financial years.

Total expenditure to date \$21,862.470 being 3.92% of the project budget \$557,206.12.

8081 Cannonvale Water Network Augmentation Stage 1A:

This project has been completed and is being readied for capitalisation. The project has been completed under budget.

8080 Local Government Grants and Subsidies Project (LGGSP) Water Project

All works under this project have been completed under budget and are now being readied for Capitalisation.

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5539 Sewer Pump Capacity Upgrades Combined Rising Main:

This project has been identified to be tendered out in the 20/21 Financial year and then carried over to be delivered in the 21/22 Financial year. This scheduling need is due to delays borne from COVID, and power upgrade installation schedule timeframes with Ergon required critical dates to be adjusted. The electrical and civil designs have been completed with only the Tender documentation creation task outstanding.

Total expenditure to date \$148,915.93 being 27.91% of the project budget \$533,560.90.

8598 Thomas Street Drain Sewer Replacement:

This project has been completed and is in the process of being capitalised.

Financials - Operational

In general budget expectation at the end of June 2021 equals 100%

Water and Sewerage

Operating Revenue:

- Total actual operating revenue is \$35,771,734.
- Which achieved a revenue level achievement of **101.28%**; Current Budget projection of **\$35,320,342**.
- The target for this period was **100%**; therefore, operational revenue is confirmed at **1.28% or 451,392** <u>above</u> current budget expectation to the end June 21 of the **20/21** financial year.

Operating Expenses:

- Total operating costs Year to Date (YTD) is \$33,623,041 (including corporate overhead expenditure).
- Which demonstrates an 95.55% expenditure of the Current Budget of \$35,189,091.
- The target expenditure for this period was 100%; therefore, this operational expenditure is 4.45% or (\$1,566,050) below budgeted expectations to the end of June 21 of the 20/21 financial year.



Operating Profit and Loss in Summary:

Whitsunday Regional Water and Sewerage (Un Audited) Monthly performance report year to 30th June 2021 Whitsunday Regional Council Year					
	202	0/21	2019/20		
Operating revenue	Actual	Current Budget	Actual		
Total operating revenue	35,771,734	35,320,342	33,976,153		
Operating Expenses					
Total operating costs	(27,713,398)	(29,279,448)	(28,582,308)		
Surplus (deficit) from operations Exl.Overheads	8,058,336	6,040,894	5,393,844		
Internal Corporate Overheads	(5, 909, 643)	(5, 909, 643)	(5,031,000)		
Surplus (deficit) from operations	2,148,693	131,251	362,844		
Capital cash contributions received	571,656	1,000,000	748,768		
Capital cash revenue from government sources	5,768,916	6,777,818	4,580,499		
Physical assets contributed	-	-	326,641		
Other capital income	-	-	-		
Other capital expenses	(703,665)	(1,508,464)	(1,805,562)		
Net result for the period	7,785,600	6,400,605	4,213,190		

Waste

Operating Revenue:

- Total actual operating revenue is \$8,447,968.
- Which obtained a revenue level achievement of 97.67%; against the Current Budget of \$8.649,080.
- The target for this period was **100%**; therefore, operational revenue is confirmed at a **2.33%** or (\$201,112) below revised budget expectation to the end of June 21 in the **20/21** financial year.

Operating Expenses:

- Total operating costs for the full financial year is \$8,078,605 (including corporate overhead expenditure).
- Which demonstrates **97.52**% expenditure completion of the Current 20/21 Budget of **\$8,283,891**.
- The target expenditure for this period was **100%**; therefore, operational expenditure is **2.48%** or (\$205,286) below budgeted expectations for the June 21 period of the **20/21** financial year.





(Un Audited) Monthly performance report year to 30th June 2021 Regional

	202	2019/20		
Operating revenue	Actual YTD	Current Budget	Actual	
	8,447,968	8,649,080	7,998,668	
Operating Expenses				
Total operating costs	(7,423,375)	(7,628,661)	(6,922,109)	
Surplus (deficit) from operations Exl.Overheads	1,024,593	1,020,419	1,076,559	
Internal Corporate Overheads	(655, 230)	(655, 230)	(778,706)	
Surplus (deficit) from operations	369,363	365,189	297,853	
Other capital income/(expenses)	834,557		-	
Net result for the period	1,203,919	499,754	(2,940,449)	
Retained surplus (deficit) brought fwd from prior year	263,954	263,953	-,	
Net result from above	1,203,919	499,754	(2,940,449)	
From (to) capital - items of capital income & expense	(699,992)		3,375,487	
Adj From (to) capital to adjust working capital cash			(500,000)	
Transfer (to) capital general revenue expended	214,665	97,486	2,249,459	
Net transfers from (to) capital reserves	(895,732)	(782,083)	(1,920,543)	
Retained surplus (deficit) funds at period end	86,814	79,110	263,953	

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

- 3.2.1 Develop and implement policies and strategies that protect and enhance the Whitsunday region's natural environment.
- 3.2.2 Develop water and waste services and systems that ensure the integrity of the Whitsunday region's natural environment.
- 3.4.2 Develop and maintain effective water and wastewater infrastructure, networks and facilities.
- 3.4.3 Develop integrated asset management plans to effectively manage and maintain road, water and wastewater infrastructure and ensure assets meet the demands of a growing population.
- 3.4.4 Deliver effective customer focussed water services that protect the public health.
- 3.4.5 Develop a planned approach to securing the Whitsunday region's water supply.
- 3.4.7 Engage with Federal and State Governments regarding regional and national water security issues.

CONSULTATION

Linda McEwan – Management Accountant
Shannon Lorraway – Administration Coordinator Whitsunday Water
David de Jager – Manager Waste Services
Yestin Hughes – Principal Engineer Civil & Environmental
Malcolm Briody – Capital Works Engineer
Darren Trott – Manager Network Operations



Peter Stapleton – Manager Treatment Operations

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

That Council receives and notes the information in the Whitsunday Water and Waste Operational Report for June 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Monthly Performance Report and Balance Sheet as at 30th of June 2021 Attachment 2 - Capital Delivery Financial up to 30th June 2021.



Attachment 1 - Monthly Performance Report and Balance Sheet as of 30th June 2021 (Un-Audited)

Whitsunday Regional Water and Sewerage

Whitsunday Regional Council

(Un Audited) Monthly performance report year to 30th June 2021

			Regional'Council J
	2020/21		2019/20
Operating revenue	Actual	Current Budget	Actual
Rates and utility charges	35,807,508	35,281,918	33,940,682
Less: Discounts & pensioner remissions	(1,420,203)	(1,399,320)	(1,260,166)
Statutory fees and charges, rental and levies	305,111	405,062	189,722
Sale of goods and major services	463,988	444,940	466,946
Interest	260,489	227,819	241,094
Operational Government grants and subsidies	22,203	ļ - l	-
Internal service provider revenue	- 1	ļ - l	-
Other operating revenue	332,638	342,720	397,875
Total operating revenue	35,771,734	35,320,342	33,976,153
Operating Expenses			
Employee benefits	(6,064,759)	(6,255,050)	(6,314,646)
Materials and services	(8,639,456)	1	(9,449,956)
Internal service provider expenditure (Exl.Overheads)	(960,546)	1 '1	(827,281)
Depreciation	(10,140,452)	1 '1	(10,116,554)
External finance costs	(1,908,184)	1 1	(1,873,872)
Total operating costs	(27,713,398)		(28,582,308)
Surplus (deficit) from operations Exl.Overheads	8,058,336	6,040,894	5,393,844
Internal Corporate Overheads	(5,909,643)		(5,031,000)
Surplus (deficit) from operations	2,148,693	131,251	362,844
Capital cash contributions received	571,656	1,000,000	748,768
Capital cash revenue from government sources	5,768,916	6,777,818	4,580,499
Physical assets contributed	- 1	-	326,641
Other capital income	- \	ļ - l	-
Other capital expenses	(703,665)	(1,508,464)	(1,805,562)
Net result for the period	7,785,600	6,400,605	4,213,190
Competitive Neutrality Adjustments	l	Į l	
Income Tax Equivalent (30%)	2,335,680	1,920,181	1,263,957
Return on Capital (6.57%)	9,284,805	9,284,805	9,284,805
Other NCP Adjustments	39,000	39,000	39,000
Adjusted Net Result	(3,873,885)	(4,843,382)	(6,374,572)
Retained surplus (deficit) brought fwd from prior year	461,266	461,266	-
Net result from above	7,785,600	6,400,605	4,213,190
Transfer from capital for unfunded depreciation	1,376,512	5,495,865	6,615,836
From (to) capital - items of capital income & expense	703,665	1,508,464	1,478,921
Adj From (to) capital to adjust working capital cash	- \		,
Transfer (to) capital general revenue expended	7,891,585	272,708	-
Internal Program Contributions	- \		-
Surplus/(deficit) available for transfer to reserves	- 1	(11,357,212)	-
Net transfers from (to) capital reserves	(12,575,502)		(11,846,681)
Retained surplus (deficit) funds at period end	5,643,124	807,221	461,266
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Whitsunday Regional Water and Sewerage



(Un Audited) Monthly performance report year to 30th June 2021

			riogional ocurion ()
Continued	202	0/21	2019/20
Capital Funding Sources			
General revenue used (excess funds provided)	(7,891,585)	(272,708)	-
Government Grants and Subsidies	5,768,916	5,939,966	4,700,498
Loans for capital purposes	-	-	5,665,636
Physical assets contributed	2,406,025	3,520,471	7,668,123
Disposal proceeds of capital assets	3,818	-	-
Movement in Inter-functions capital loans	-	-	-
Funds Held in Capital Reserves	2,811,155	7,685,501	7,334,909
Funded depreciation & amortisation expended	8,763,941	-	3,500,717
Total capital funding sources	11,862,270	16,873,230	28,869,883
Capital Funding Applications			
Non-current assets	9,310,889	14,331,788	26,664,585
Loan redemptions	2,551,381	2,541,442	2,205,298
Total capital applications	11,862,270	16,873,230	28,869,883
Reserve balances held at beginning of period			
Capital reserve balances	9,364,444	-	16,894,652
Total reserve cash held at beginning of the period	9,364,444	-	16,894,652
Reserve balances held at the end of period			
Capital reserve balances	10,953,851	10,145,888	9,364,444
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-	-
Retained Surplus (Deficit)	5,643,125	807,221	-
Total reserve cash held at the end of the period	16,596,976	10,953,109	9,364,444



Whitsunday Regional Water and Sewerage (Un Audited) Balance Sheet as at 30th June 2021



	2020/21	2019/20
Current Assets	Actual	Actual
Cash and cash equivalents	16,596,976	14,738,312
Trade and other receivables	2,670,877	3,945,654
Total Current Assets	19,267,853	18,683,966
Non-current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	276,294,983	287,676,478
Closing WIP Balance	45,673,635	40,582,191
Total Non-current Assets	321,968,618	328,258,669
TOTAL ASSETS	341,236,471	346,942,635
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	637,332	5,256,777
Borrowings	2,885,281	2,760,409
Inter-function Capital Loan payable	24,934,018	24,934,018
Other Liabilities	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	28,456,631	32,951,204
Non-current Liabilities		
Borrowings	40,254,378	42,927,154
Total Non-current Liabilities	40,254,378	42,927,154
TOTAL LIABILITIES	68,711,009	75,878,358
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS	272,525,464	271,064,277
Community Equity		
Capital	181,382,140	176,835,113
Asset revaluation surplus	74,546,347	79,490,853
Capital reserve balances	10,953,851	14,277,045
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-
Retained surplus (deficiency)	5,643,125	461,266
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY	272,525,463	271,064,277





(Un Audited) Monthly performance report year to 30th June 2021 Regional Council

	202	2019/20	
Operating revenue	Actual YTD	Current Budget	Actua
Rates and utility charges	5,731,053	5,775,861	5,461,729
Less: Discounts & pensioner remissions	(311,716)	(311,913)	(266,726
Statutory fees and charges, rental and levies	51,987	51,950	49,511
Sale of goods and major services	2,515,443	2,316,088	2,714,353
Interest	34,123	29,367	31,895
Operational Government grants and subsidies	218,054	322,056	-
Other operating revenue	209,024	465,671	7,906
	8,447,968	8,649,080	7,998,668
Operating Expenses			
Employee benefits	(617,632)	(616,479)	(428,620
Materials and services	(6,009,553)	(6,194,284)	(6,065,815
Internal service provider expenditure	(4,919)	-	(6,661
Depreciation	(761,922)	(761,922)	(431,520)
External finance costs	(29,350)	(55,976)	10,507
Total operating costs	(7,423,375)	(7,628,661)	(6,922,109)
Surplus (deficit) from operations Ex1.0verheads	1,024,593	1,020,419	1,076,559
Internal Corporate Overheads	(655, 230)	(655, 230)	(778, 706)
Surplus (deficit) from operations	369,363	365,189	297,853
Other capital income/(expenses)	834,557		-
Net result for the period	1,203,919	499,754	(2,940,449)
Retained surplus (deficit) brought fwd from prior year	263,954	263,953	-,
Net result from above	1,203,919	499,754	(2,940,449
From (to) capital - items of capital income & expense	(699,992)		3,375,487
Adj From (to) capital to adjust working capital cash			(500,000
Transfer (to) capital general revenue expended	214,665	97,486	2,249,459
Net transfers from (to) capital reserves	(895,732)	(782,083)	(1,920,543
Retained surplus (deficit) funds at period end	86,814	79,110	263,953





(Un Audited) Monthly performance report year to 30th June 2021 Regional Council

	202	2019/20	
Continued	Actual YTD	Current Budget	Actua
Capital Funding Sources			
General revenue used (excess funds provided)	(224,320)	(97,486)	(2,249,459
Government Grants and Subsidies	134,565	134,565	172,097
Loans for capital purposes		-	2,500,000
Physical assets contributed			-
Disposal proceeds of capital assets		-	-
Funds held in capital reserves	32,795	815,457	498,364
Funded depreciation & amortisation expended	761,922	-	431,520
Total capital funding sources	704,962	852,536	1,352,522
Capital Funding Applications			
Non-current assets	413,839	530,581	1,352,522
Total capital asset acquisitions	413,839	530,581	1,352,522
Loan redemptions	300,779	321,955	-
Total capital applications	714,617	852,536	1,352,522
Reserve balances held at beginning of period			
Capital reserve balances	1,099,563	-	(150,519)
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-,		-
Recurrent reserve balances	-	-	-
Total reserve cash held at beginning of the period	1,099,563	-	(150,519)
Reserve balances held at the end of period	-,	-,	-,
Capital reserve balances	1,827,935	1,693,546	1,099,563
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-,		-
Retained Surplus (Deficit)	86,814	79,110	-
Total reserve cash held at the end of the period	1,914,749	1,772,656	1,099,563

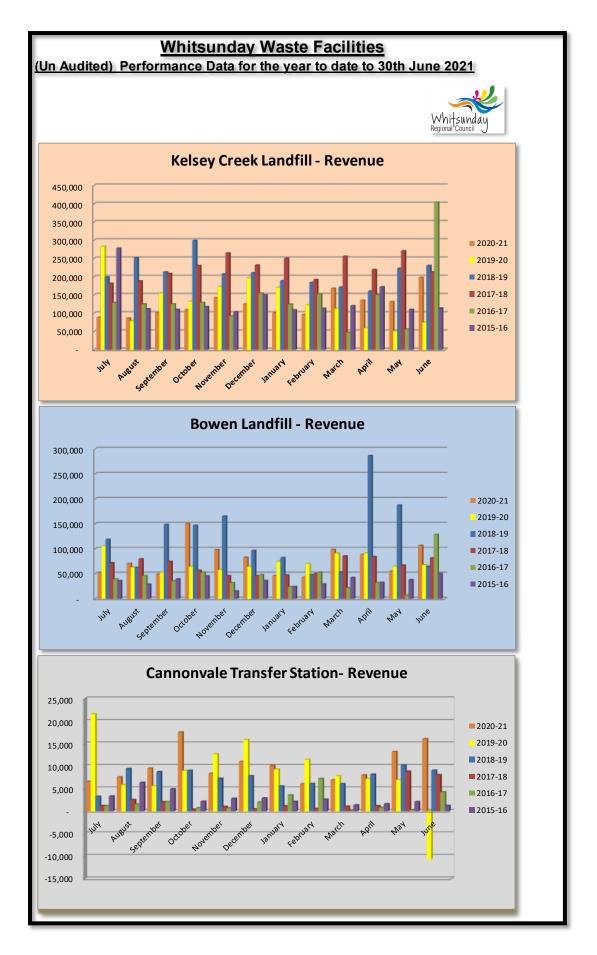




(Un Audited) Balance Sheet as at 30th June 2021

	2020/21	2019/20
Current Assets	Actual	Actual
Cash and cash equivalents	1,914,749	1,363,516
Trade and other receivables	420,813	644,945
Total Current Assets	2,335,562	2,008,462
Non-current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	7,789,450	8,543,006
Closing WIP Balance	396,193	-
Total Non-current Assets	8,185,642	8,543,006
TOTAL ASSETS	10,521,205	10,551,467
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	885,779	600,819
Borrowings	147,108	151,061
Other Liabilities	-,	-
Total Current Liabilities	1,032,887	751,880
Non-current Liabilities		
Borrowings	2,052,392	2,348,939
Other Provisions	6,174,682	6,888,082
Total Non-current Liabilities	6,174,682	6,888,082
TOTAL LIABILITIES	9,259,961	9,988,901
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS	1,261,245	562,566
Community Equity		
Capital	(703,960)	(847,277)
Asset revaluation surplus	50,455	46,327
Capital reserve balances	1,827,935	1,099,563
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-
Retained surplus (deficiency)	86,814	263,953
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY	1,261,244	562,566







Attachment 2 - Capital Delivery Financial up to June 2021

Capital Projects as at 3		5,172,585 Total Annual Current	4,337,935	834,650
Grouping	▼ Description ▼	Budget	Actuals to Date	Remaining Budget \$
Waste	Leachate and storm water management - Bowen	93,450	13,754	79,696
Waste	Leachate and storm water management - Kelsey Creek	189,032	185,393	3,639
Waste	Mt Coolon Waste Services Improvement Program [Levy Ready Grant Program]	188,100	148,978	39,122
Waste Total		470,582	348,125	122,457
Water & Waste Water	BWTP Low Lift Pump Renewals - CW 1920	(18,349)	(18,350)	1
Water & Waste Water	Cannonvale PS1 Renewal - CW 18-19	802,588	869,645	(67,057
Water & Waste Water	Cannonvale Reservoir - Renewal - Fix Leak, Install Mixer, Replace Roof Sheeting,	-	(39,389)	39,389
Water & Waste Water	Cannonvale Water Network Augmentation - Stage 1A New	641,760	627,954	13,800
Water & Waste Water	Emergent works - Sewer	220,500	1,815	218,685
Water & Waste Water	Emergent Works - STP	390,116	299,967	90,14
Water & Waste Water	Emergent Works - Water	157,001	101,306	55,69
Water & Waste Water	Insurance - Bowen Reservoir- CW 1920	944	945	(1
Water & Waste Water	Insurance - Proserpine Sewerage and Water - CW 1920	696	696	
Water & Waste Water	LGGSP Grant Project - Delivery of CWNA Stage 1B, Coyne Road	812,545	800,747	11,79
Water & Waste Water	New Bowen Sewerage Treatment Plant & Upgrades - CW 17-18-CW 18-19-CW 1	1,389,081	1,276,671	112,410
Water & Waste Water	Sewer Pump Capacity Upgrades - Combined Rising Main - CW 18-19	86,974	86,975	(:
Water & Waste Water	Sewer relining - North	(10,108)	(10,108)	(1
Water & Waste Water	Sewer relining - South	(7,025)	(7,025)	
Water & Waste Water	Thomas St Drain Sewer Replacement	57,200	8,675	48,525
Water & Waste Water	Water - Emergent Works - CW 1920	460	(5,712)	6,17
Water & Waste Water	Water - Generators-Trailers - (1) North & (1) South	7,794	(23,022)	30,81
Water & Waste Water	Water & Waste Office - Carpark sealing & Plumbers Shed & associated works CV	-	(522)	52:
Water & Waste Water	CVilleResHL_OldInsW&STPlant	169,826	18,544	151,283
Water & Waste Water Total		4,702,003	3,989,809	712,194
Grand Total		5,172,585	4.337.935	834,650



17. Matters of Importance

No agenda items for this section.

