



Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the **Ordinary Meeting** of the **Whitsunday Regional Council** will be held at the Council Chambers, 83-85 Main Street Proserpine on **Wednesday 8 September 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, 83-85 Main Street, Proserpine
on Wednesday 8 September 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, 83-85 Main Street, Proserpine
on Wednesday 8 September 2021 commencing at **9:00am**

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1. Apologies

No Agenda items for this section.

2. Condolences

2.1 CONDOLENCES REPORT

AUTHOR: Tailah Jensen – Governance Administration Officer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Rod Ferguson – Chief Executive Officer

RECOMMENDATION

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

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Council Meeting to be held 8 September 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

No Agenda items for this section.

4.1 Mayoral Minute

No Agenda items for this section.

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: Rod Ferguson – Chief Executive Officer

RECOMMENDATION

That Council confirms the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on 25 August 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Council Meeting to be held 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

Council is required to confirm the minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting Minutes held on 25 August 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 25 August 2021 are provided for Council's review and confirmation.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with s272 of the Local Government Regulation 2012, minutes were taken at Council's Ordinary meeting held on 25 August 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 25 August 2021, the following interests were declared and recorded in the minutes:

Councillor	Declarable or Prescribed	Report No.	Particulars of the interest
			<i>Mayor Willcox advised the meeting of that Cr Brunker and himself are Council appointed board members on the Don River Trust Committee as a Council Representatives and therefore do not have a conflict of interest and remained in the meeting to participate in the discussion and voting on this item. It was also noted that Cr Collins and Cr Simpson were similarly representatives on the Whitsunday River Trust Committee. Item 13.1</i>
			<i>Cr Clifford advised the meeting of her position on the Whitsunday Neighbourhood Centre committee as a Council Representative who does not have a conflict of interest and therefore remained in the meeting to participate in the discussion and voting on this item. Item 15.5</i>

*Cr Clifford advised the meeting of her position on the committee as a Council Representative who does not have a conflict of interest and therefore remained in the meeting to participate in the discussion and voting on this item. **Item 15.6***

Jan Clifford	Declarable COI	17.2	<i>Cr Clifford advised the meeting of a declarable conflict of interest (as per section 150EQ) of the Local Government Act 2009, as a consequence of her position on the Whitsunday Housing Company as chairperson. This may be perceived as creating a conflict between the personal interests of a related party and the public interest.</i> <i>Cr Clifford had considered her position in the matter and advised the meeting that she will leave the room while this matter is discussed and voted on.</i> <i>Cr Clifford left the meeting at 11.53am.</i>
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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 25 August 2021, the following orders were made:

Councillor	Order Made
No Orders made for this meeting.	

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 25 August 2021

If Council is satisfied that the unconfirmed minutes are an accurate representation of what occurred at the meeting held on 25 August 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 25 August 2021 with amendments

If Council is not satisfied that the unconfirmed minutes are an accurate representation of what occurred at the meeting held on 25 August 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 was briefed on the 21st July 2021. The Director of Infrastructure Services is organising a meeting with the landowner and a report is to come back before the end of September 2021.
11/08/2021	20210294 - Development Application For Material Change Of Use - Short-Term Accommodation - 13 Woodward Crescent Cannonvale - G & F Turner C/- Whitsunday Holiday Rentals 2021/08/11.08	That item 14.1 lay on the table pending further discussions regarding the existing planning scheme and policies around Short-Term Accommodation.	To be considered at the 22 September 2021 Council Meeting.

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 25 August 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 25 August 2021

Attached separately

6. Business Arising

Public questions received at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 25 August 2021, were not yet responded to at the time of the Agenda compilation. Responses will be noted at the next Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda.

7. Deputations

No agenda items for this section.

8. Petitions

No agenda items for this section.

9. Notice of Motion

No agenda items for this section.

10. Questions on Notice

No agenda items for this section.

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

No agenda items for this section.

13. Corporate Services

13.1 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2020/21 AND CLOSING AUDIT REPORT

AUTHOR: Julie Moller – Manager Strategic Finance

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Audited Financial Statements for the 2020/21 Financial Year and the Closing Audit Report from the Queensland Audit Office.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Council Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

The Report presents the Audited Financial Statements for the 2020/21 Financial Year and the closing report from the external auditors that forms an unmodified audit opinion on the annual financial statements.

PURPOSE

To present the Audited Financial Statements for the 2020/21 Financial Year and to present the closing audit report and opinion from the Queensland Audit Office.

BACKGROUND

The Local Government Act 2009 and Local Government Regulation 2012 requires Council to compile annual financial statements in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and have them audited by the Queensland Audit Office (QAO) and signed off by the Auditor-General of Queensland.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 (LGA)

Local Government Regulation 2012 (LGR)

Auditor-General Act 2009

Australian Accounting Standards (AAS).

ANALYSIS

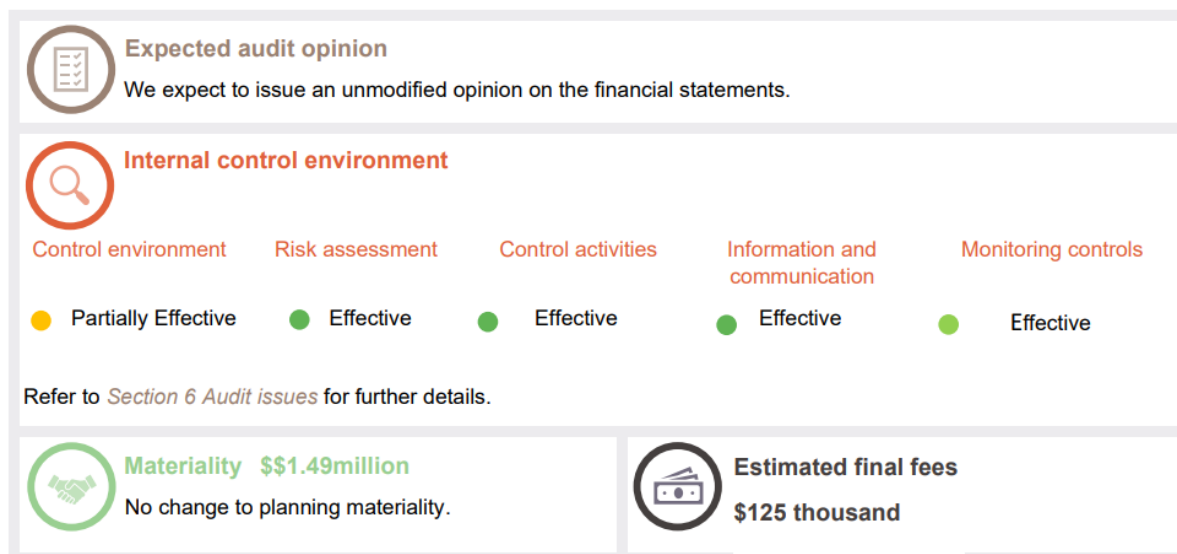
The 2020/21 financial statements and the analysis and comments of the Auditor-General are contained in the attachments to this report.

Council has received an Unmodified Audit Opinion for the Annual Financial Statements and although there were changes to the unaudited financial statements, these were not significant changes, accepting that there were new accounting standards and new notes requiring consideration by the Queensland Audit Office given the timeliness of the statements and the deadlines that have been adhered to this year.

There remain opportunities to improve the internal control environment and the change in accounting software has highlighted the need for additional checks and balances with further

reporting required to ensure greater oversight of changes and amendments to key processes such as payroll and accounts payable.

In summary, the financial year 2020/21 audit is shown below:



While two internal control issues were identified within the audit, one has been already resolved and one is pending audit review by the 31/10/2021. The traffic light summary of one amber and four green lights is an improvement over last year. Council has been timely in the completion of audit this year and is one of the early finishers, a credit to the Finance team here at Council.

Council continues to work on improvements to the control environment, with further work scheduled through internal audit to seek additional independent review and to allow for oversight to assist in identifying supplementary and system controls not currently in place.

All audit timeframes have been met and the final statements will be published into the Annual Report. The financial statements were endorsed by the Audit and Risk Committee on the 17th August and signed off by the Queensland Audit Office on 20 August 2021.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

The finalisation of the audited financial statements for the 2020/21 financial year will ensure that Council complies with the requirements of the local government legislation and the relevant accounting and auditing standards.

The financial sustainability assessment that is referenced in section four of the Closing Report rates Council's sustainability risk as low with all key financial ratios within the accepted guidelines.

Alignment to Corporate Plan

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

Financial Implications

The financial sustainability is addressed through the audit report and the financial performance of Council is visible in the financial reports that have been audited against accounting standards. There are no further financial impacts.

Risk Management Implications

This Audit Report references Council's financial sustainability as a low risk indicating that Council will continue to operate and manage any unforeseen financial impacts at this time.

CONSULTATION

Katie Coates – Management Accountant
Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services
Queensland Audit Office through contract Auditors - William Buck – Matthew Monaghan
WRC Audit and Risk Committee

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

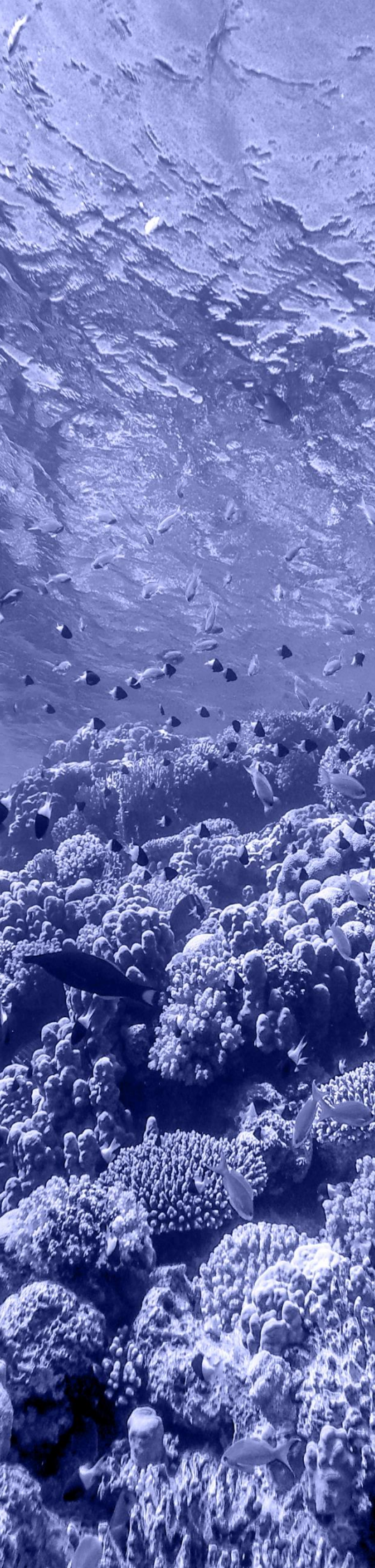
No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

Based on the report and audit opinion of the Queensland Audit Office, Council is requested to receive the 2020/21 Financial Statements and note the Closing Audit Report for the 2020/21.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Queensland Audit Office 2021 Closing Report
Attachment 2 – Whitsunday Regional Council Audited Financial Statements for the 2020/21 Financial Year
Attachment 3 – Letter to CEO – Queensland Audit Office



Whitsunday Regional Council

2021 Closing Report

13 August 2021

JAL:MJM:WRCAA88

SENSITIVE

13 August 2021

Mr R Ferguson
Chief Executive Officer
Whitsunday Regional Council
PO Box 104
PROSERPINE QLD 4800

Dear Mr Ferguson

2021 Closing report

We present to you our closing report for Whitsunday Regional Council ("Council") for the financial year ended 30 June 2021. It includes the results of our audit, identified audit misstatements, and other matters.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with our external audit plan issued 5 February 2021. We confirm that up to the date of this report we have maintained our independence obligations in relation to our conduct of this audit.

Based on the information that has been assessed as part of our audit, we expect to issue an unmodified audit opinion.

The results of our audit of Council's financial statements will be included in our report to parliament on the Local Government sector. This report will also include comments on performance and sustainability matters, significant internal control issues, major transactions and events and the overall results of the Local Government sector. This report is prepared in accordance with the *Auditor-General Act 2009*.

QAO is keen to hear your views about the audit services we provide and will seek your feedback via an online survey. This survey will help us understand what is working well and where there are opportunities for us to improve our engagement with you.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss the audit report, please contact myself or Matthew Monaghan on 3229 5100.

Yours sincerely



Junaide Latif
Contract Audit Director

Enc.

cc.

Councillor A Willcox, Mayor
Mr G Webb, Chair, Audit & Risk Committee

1. Summary

This closing report summarises the results our audit of Whitsunday Regional Council's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021, including how we responded to significant financial reporting risks.

Our final audit opinion is subject to completion of the financial statement audit process. Key aspects to be finalised are included below. An update on these matters will be communicated at the Audit and Risk Committee meeting.

Highlights



Expected audit opinion

We expect to issue an unmodified opinion on the financial statements.



Internal control environment

Control environment

● Partially Effective

Risk assessment

● Effective

Control activities

● Effective

Information and communication

● Effective

Monitoring controls

● Effective

Refer to *Section 6 Audit issues* for further details.



Materiality \$1.49million

No change to planning materiality.



Estimated final fees

\$125 thousand

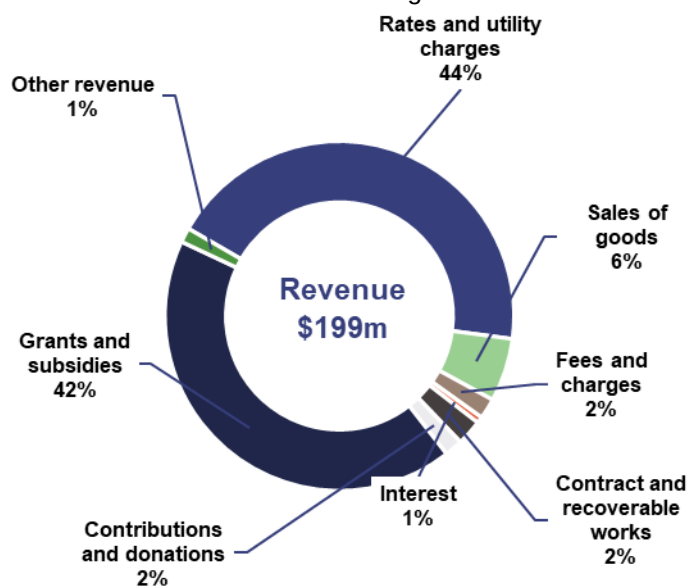
Outstanding audit matters

Item	Responsibility
Financial statements review—quality check over final signed version	Audit
Subsequent events update—review of transactions to date of signing	Management and Audit
Management representation letter—to be signed with the financial statements	Management
Financial report certification—signing of the financial statements by management following adoption by the Audit & Risk Committee	Management and Audit
Any additional matters to be discussed by and amendments arising from the forthcoming Audit and Risk Committee meeting	Management and Audit

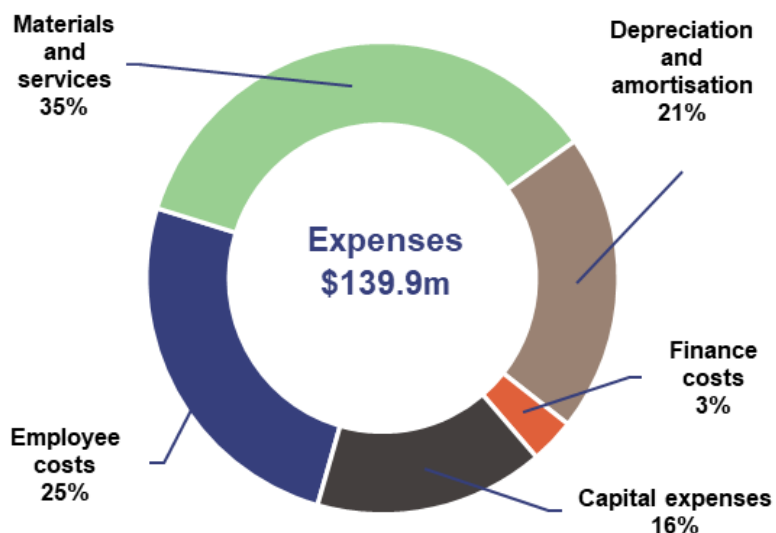


2. Key insights

The composition of Whitsunday Regional Council's income statement is highlighted below. These charts were also provided at 30 June 2020. The changes from 30 June 2020 to 30 June 2021 are noted below:



- Grants and subsidies increased from 37% to 42%, due to the large volume of grants received. Grants have been received for operating activities, flood damage works, capital infrastructure projects and COVID stimulus
- Other revenue decreased from 4% to 1% with the large insurance proceeds in the prior year.
- All other categories remained unchanged or decreased by 1-2% due to the rise in grants largely.



- While total expenses has decreased by nearly \$10m, the composition of expenses in percentage terms remains unchanged from 2020.

3. Financial statements overview

Statement of comprehensive income

Classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures	Change	Key drivers
Rates and levies \$87.1m	 \$2.2m 3%	Increase as a result of budgetary increases applied on charges.
Sales of goods and major services \$11.7m	 \$0.7m 6%	Decrease in revenue at the Airport, impacted by Covid restrictions.
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations \$87.8m	 \$16.7m 23%	Large number of capital projects funded by grants for re-construction, flood damage recovery works for Shute Harbour and Covid stimulus funding.
Employee benefits \$35.4m	 \$1.4m 4%	Decrease largely as a result of a reduction in staff numbers.
Materials and services \$49.5m	 \$5.1m 9%	Reduced contractors and operational disaster recovery clean-up work required in 2020 financial year
Depreciation \$28.6m	 \$0.6m 3%	Decreased depreciation with the impacts of re-assessments of useful lives and valuations during the year.

Statement of financial position

Cash and cash equivalents \$78.6m	 \$9.8m 14%	Increase reflecting surplus and operating inflows for the year.
Trade and other receivables \$13.5m	 \$1.6m 13%	Increase reflecting Airport being open in the last quarter of FY21 as well as invoice receivable from the Department for PEC milestone.
Property, plant and equipment \$1.166b	 \$33m 3%	Large capital works for new and re-construction projects for Council as well as impacts of valuations during the year.
Trade and other payables \$22.1m	 \$4.2m 16%	Reduced accounts payable for large progress claims at 30 June compared to the prior year.
Borrowings \$79.7m	 \$4.9m 5%	Decrease reflecting repayments made with no new borrowings taken out during the year.



4. Financial sustainability assessment

The table below details our assessment of your financial sustainability and is based on the three ratios that council is required to report under the *Local Government Regulations*. Our assessment of council's overall financial sustainability risk is **Low risk**.

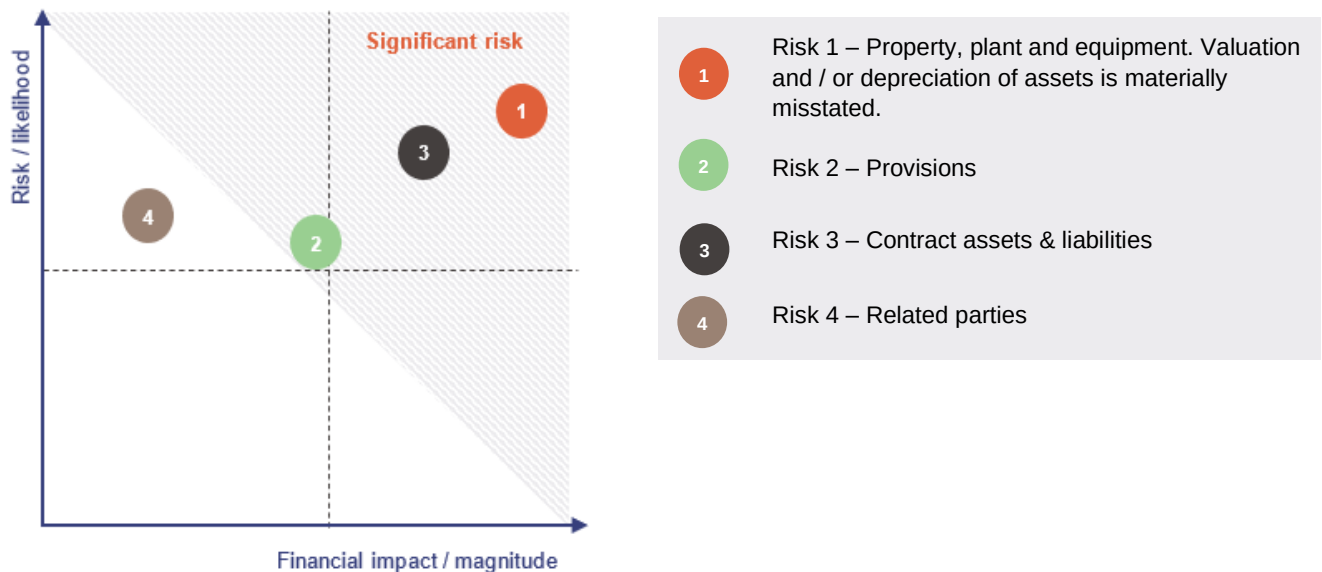
Refer to Appendix D for guidance on how these ratios are calculated and our financial sustainability risk rating definitions.

Operating surplus ratio	Commentary																		
Operating surplus ratio - Council compared to the average for the segment <table><thead><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Council (%)</th><th>Segment Average (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>FY17</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>FY18</td><td>7</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>FY19</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>FY20</td><td>3</td><td>-2</td></tr><tr><td>FY21</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr></tbody></table>	Fiscal Year	Council (%)	Segment Average (%)	FY17	1	3	FY18	7	2	FY19	2	1	FY20	3	-2	FY21	5	1	Council's five-year average operating ratio is 3.29%. This is within the target range Council has a healthy operating surplus ratio and can generate reasonable levels of funding from its own source revenue that it can fund ongoing operations as well as capital projects with some level of debt funding.
Fiscal Year	Council (%)	Segment Average (%)																	
FY17	1	3																	
FY18	7	2																	
FY19	2	1																	
FY20	3	-2																	
FY21	5	1																	
Net financial liabilities ratio	Commentary																		
Net financial liabilities ratio - Council compared to the average for the segment <table><thead><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Council (%)</th><th>Segment Average (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>FY17</td><td>2</td><td>-5</td></tr><tr><td>FY18</td><td>1</td><td>-2</td></tr><tr><td>FY19</td><td>28</td><td>-2</td></tr><tr><td>FY20</td><td>28</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>FY21</td><td>10</td><td>12</td></tr></tbody></table>	Fiscal Year	Council (%)	Segment Average (%)	FY17	2	-5	FY18	1	-2	FY19	28	-2	FY20	28	8	FY21	10	12	Council's net financial liabilities ratio as at 30 June 2021 is 11.10%. This is within the target range. Council's capital structure is very strong. This, combined with an average operating surplus ratio of 3.29%, allows council to service any borrowings that it may need for any future capital projects.
Fiscal Year	Council (%)	Segment Average (%)																	
FY17	2	-5																	
FY18	1	-2																	
FY19	28	-2																	
FY20	28	8																	
FY21	10	12																	
Asset sustainability ratio	Commentary																		
Asset sustainability ratio - Council compared to the average for the segment <table><thead><tr><th>Fiscal Year</th><th>Council (%)</th><th>Segment Average (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>FY17</td><td>80</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>FY18</td><td>170</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>FY19</td><td>250</td><td>85</td></tr><tr><td>FY20</td><td>140</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>FY21</td><td>100</td><td>90</td></tr></tbody></table>	Fiscal Year	Council (%)	Segment Average (%)	FY17	80	80	FY18	170	90	FY19	250	85	FY20	140	90	FY21	100	90	Council's average asset sustainability ratio is 97.78%. This is within the target range with continued renewals for flood damaged assets assisting in meeting the target.
Fiscal Year	Council (%)	Segment Average (%)																	
FY17	80	80																	
FY18	170	90																	
FY19	250	85																	
FY20	140	90																	
FY21	100	90																	

5. Audit conclusions

Areas of audit focus

Our external audit plan identified the areas of your financial report that we considered to be at greatest risk of material error. These areas of focus are reflected in the map below.



Our overall conclusions on these areas of audit focus are outlined in the table below.

Risk	Description	Audit conclusion
1	Property, plant and equipment. Valuation and/or depreciation of infrastructure assets is materially misstated.	Testing performed: - We have performed procedures over additions, disposals, depreciation, revaluation and work in progress. - We obtained explanations from management and made enquiries of the valuers who performed the assessment including testing of unit rates and other key assumptions. Results and conclusion: Based on the results of the procedures performed, we have not identified evidence of any material misstatements.
2	Provisions - Judgement required by management to determine provision amounts - Appropriateness of methodology used to calculate provision with regard to accounting standards	Testing performed: - We have performed procedures over restoration and employee provisions, including tests of the completeness and accuracy of the calculations and testing the key assumptions to supporting evidence. - We obtained explanations from management over key assumptions used in the provision calculations. Results and conclusion: Based on the results of the procedures performed, one immaterial adjustment was made however we have not identified evidence of any material misstatements.



5. Audit conclusions

Risk	Description	Audit conclusion
3	Contract assets and liabilities	Testing performed: We have performed procedures over contract balances including: • Reviewing to grant agreements to ensure appropriateness of revenue recognition treatment • Tracing revenue received to funding agreements, bank statements and other supporting evidence • Checking calculation of contract balances with reference to the percentage of work completed including capital work in progress as a proportion of total work expected • Checking adjustment of revenue at year end for individual and total contract balances Results and conclusion: Based on the results of the procedures performed, we obtained sufficient appropriate evidence to obtain reasonable evidence to conclude that the balance is not materially misstated.
4	Related Parties	Testing performed: • Review of declarations completed by key management personnel for accuracy and completeness, including with reference to other public information • Review of Council data for completeness of transactions and balances with related parties captured by Council • Review of key management personnel (KMP) remuneration disclosures for completeness and accuracy. Results and conclusion: Based on the results of the procedures performed, we have not identified evidence of any material misstatements.



5. Audit conclusions

Other audit opinions

Work on the Roads to Recovery acquittal will be performed following completion of the 2021 financial statements audit.

Materiality

Our audit materiality thresholds were reassessed based on your year-end financial statement balances and **were not changed** since we communicated them in the external audit plan.

We used these thresholds in assessing misstatements.

			
Overall materiality	Performance materiality	Clearly trivial threshold	Specific—property, plant & equipment
\$1.49m	\$1.12m	\$149k	\$56.7m

Evaluation of misstatements

At the date of this report, we have identified misstatements of \$1.305million. These misstatements were corrected by management resulting in a decrease in net assets and a decrease in the operating result.

At the date of this report, we have identified misstatements of \$3.119million that remain uncorrected by management. If corrected these would result in an increase in net assets and an increase in total comprehensive income. These related to property, plant and equipment with the specific materiality above.

Details of these corrected and uncorrected misstatements are included in Appendix B to this closing report.

Evaluation of disclosure misstatements

At the date of this report, we have identified misstatements in disclosures that required correction to the financial statements.

Details of these corrected disclosure misstatements are included in Appendix B to this closing report.



6. Audit issues

Internal controls

This table summarises our reporting on significant deficiencies/deficiencies in internal controls. See Appendix A for details.

	Number of significant deficiencies		Number of deficiencies		Rating
	Current year	Prior year unresolved	Current year	Prior year unresolved	
 Control environment <i>Structures, policies, attitudes and values that influence daily operations</i>	-	1	-	-	
 Risk assessment <i>Processes for identifying, assessing and managing risk</i>	-	-	-	-	
 Control activities <i>Implementation of policies and procedures to prevent or detect errors and safeguard assets</i>	-	-	2	2	
 Information and communication <i>Systems to capture and communicate information to achieve reliable financial reporting</i>	-	-	-	-	
 Monitoring activities <i>Oversight of internal controls for existence and effectiveness</i>	-	-	-	-	



Effective

No significant deficiencies identified



Partially effective

One significant deficiency



Ineffective

More than one significant deficiency

Financial reporting issues and other matters

This table summarises our financial reporting and other issues raised in the current year and those carried forward from prior years. See Appendix A for details.

	Financial reporting issues—risk ratings			Other matters*
	High	Medium	Low	
Current year				
Unresolved	-	-	1	-
Resolved	-	1	-	-
Prior year				
Unresolved	-	1	-	-
Resolved	-	-	-	-

* We only track resolution of other matters where management has committed to address the item raised.

7. Other required information

We are required to report certain matters to those charged with governance. The table below provides a summary of the matters usually communicated at the end of our audit.

Matters for QAO to consider	How these were addressed
Disagreements with management	During our audit, we received full co-operation from management and had no unresolved disagreements over the application of accounting principles and the scope of our audit.
Significant difficulties	We did not encounter any significant difficulties during the audit.
Compliance with laws and regulations	We did not identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations having a material effect on the financial report.
Matters significant to related parties	We did not identify any significant matters in relation to related parties during the audit.
Changes to accounting policies	We confirm there were no significant changes to accounting policies during the period, except for those changes arising from the adoption of the new accounting standards.
Other matters significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process	We did not identify any significant matters in relation to the financial reporting process during the audit.
Fraud and illegal acts	We enquired of management regarding: • knowledge of any fraud or suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity involving management, employees who have significant roles in internal control, or others where fraud could have a material effect on the financial report • knowledge of any allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the financial information. We are not aware of any fraud or illegal acts during our audit.
Other information in the entity's annual report	We have not yet undertaken audit procedures to verify other information in the entity's annual report as required by Australian Auditing Standard ASA 720 The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information. The draft of the annual report is expected to be provided in August.
Controlled entities	Whitsunday Coast Airport and Infrastructure Pty Ltd remains dormant.



Appendix A1—Financial reporting issues



The following table outlines financial reporting issues identified through our audit since our last interim report dated 4 May 2021. It includes a response from management.

Our risk ratings are as follows—refer to Financial reporting issues rating definitions for more detail.



High



Medium



Low



Medium risk issue

21CR-1 Restoration provision inconsistencies with waste capital budget

Observation

We noted that Council did not include capping costs for the Bowen landfill site in the 2021 calculation, even though it was included in the waste capital budget for 22/23. We further noted that no costs were included in the calculation for the Jubilee site. These were subsequently corrected following questions from audit (refer Appendix B).

Implication

The landfill restoration provision may be misstated in the financial statements.

QAO recommendation

We recommend that Council ensures that the provision for landfill is checked for internal consistency with other supporting sources and that it appropriately reflects the future restoration obligations.

Management response

Following consultation with Auditors, and a review of the information supplied by the business, adjustments were made to accounting treatments and the financial statements for 2020/21 amended to reflect these changes. A process change will be introduced where projects in the capital and operational programs will be checked against the remediation provision calculations through the budget process. As part of this process change, capital and operational expenditure on projects identified in the remediation provision calculation, will be costed against the provision account, prior to recalculating the provision for the following year.

Responsible officer: Julie Moller, Manager Strategic Finance

Status: Resolved

Action date: 10 August 2021



SENSITIVE



Low risk issues

21CR-2 Related parties data capture

Observation

We noted that Council were required to manually search for transactions with related parties and did not have a dedicated report or flagging system within Council's finance software. Our understanding is that all supplier and customer accounts within Council's system are able to be marked as related parties and a report generated for all the transactions each year. Based on audit testing we did not identify any material transactions that were not disclosed in the financial statements.

Implication

Related party transactions may not be complete for the purposes of the financial statements.

QAO recommendation

We recommend that Council creates a master list of all related parties and their customer/supplier numbers and ensures it is kept up to date. We further recommend it flags all the relevant supplier and customer accounts in the accounting software to enable all transactions to ensure completeness and to be more easily captured for disclosure in the financial statements.

Management response

While the system automated report is not fully effective a number of manual interventions have been implemented to review data to ensure that all transactions can be captured.

A process improvement will be implemented for the next year where a selection code will be allocated to each creditor account and a report automated from the financial system.

A related party section code will be added to all suppliers/customers identified as related parties. This will be identified as an action item in the onboarding process. Events that could potentially change the status of a third party will be identified and a related party checklist will be inserted into those processes (e.g., Change of Councillors, Resignation/Onboarding of a new Director or Senior Staff).

Management does not believe such a change will significantly alter the risk profile associated with this activity. A process that is currently undertaken as a once-a-year event will be replaced with a process that will occur multiple times over the year

Responsible officer:	Julie Moller, Manager Strategic Finance
Status:	Work in progress
Action date:	31 December 2021



Appendix A2—Matters previously reported



The following table summarises previously reported control deficiencies, financial reporting issues and other matters that we reported this year in our interim management letter and unresolved issues raised in in prior years.

Reference	Issue	Status/Comment action date
Internal control issues		
 Significant deficiencies		
20IR-3	Employee access to the payroll system	Resolved System security has been reviewed and improved but the software vendor is still to provide system improvements. There is a separation of duties and additional security levels have been implemented. No further controls can be configured within the current environment. Only HR Operations employees now have access to the payroll system. This was previously across the entire HR Team. More controls have been implemented in order to review the maintenance undertaken by payroll staff, including the introduction of the Masterfile changes report and a maintenance check form. Additional access reviews will occur as the remainder of the HRP modules are configured and implemented.
 Deficiencies		
21IR-1	Infrequent review of supplier masterfile data changes	Resolved
21IR-2	Finalisation of disaster recovery plan not complete	Resolved
20IR-2	Payroll Masterfile changes and exception reporting	Resolved
FY18-IT2	Council policies out of date – appropriate procedures need to be put in place to ensure policies are regularly reviewed and updated	Resolved. Review process has been implemented to ensure ongoing policy completeness.

Appendix A2—Matters previously reported



Financial reporting issues		
		Medium risk
20CR-1	Monitoring of loans to community organisations	Work in progress. Action date: 30/06/2021 Revised Action date: 31/10/2021 Council met with the Whitsunday Sports Park Board throughout the year. The intention remains to repay the funds through upon receipt of other government grants and an extension of time has been agreed. Council has made application to the Queensland Treasurer through the Department of Local Government under Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982, and the Local Government Act 2009 and Regulation 2012, for an extension of the loan term to 30 June 2022. A response from the Treasury is pending.



Appendix A3—Our rating definitions



Internal controls rating definitions

	Definition	Prioritisation of remedial action
Significant deficiency 	A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that requires immediate remedial action. Also, we increase the rating from a deficiency to a significant deficiency based on: - the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements - the risk to reputation - the significance of non-compliance with policies and applicable laws and regulations - the potential to cause financial loss including fraud, or - where management has not taken appropriate timely action to resolve the deficiency.	This requires immediate management action to resolve.
Deficiency 	A deficiency arises when internal controls are ineffective or missing, and are unable to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements in the financial statements. A deficiency may also result in non-compliance with policies and applicable laws and regulations and/or inappropriate use of public resources.	We expect management action will be taken in a timely manner to resolve deficiencies.
Other matter 	An other matter is expected to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness of internal controls, but does not constitute a deficiency in internal controls. If an other matter is not resolved, we do not consider that it will result in a misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with legislative requirements.	Our recommendation may be implemented at management's discretion.

Financial reporting issues rating definitions

	Potential effect on the financial statements	Prioritisation of remedial action
High 	We assess that there is a high likelihood of this causing a material misstatement in one or more components (transactions, balances and disclosures) of the financial statements, or there is the potential for financial loss including fraud.	This requires immediate management action to resolve.
Medium 	We assess that there is a medium likelihood of this causing a material misstatement in one or more components of the financial statements.	We expect management action will be taken in a timely manner.
Low 	We assess that there is a low likelihood of this causing a material misstatement in one or more components of the financial statements.	We recommend management action to resolve; however, a decision on whether any action is taken is at management's discretion.



Appendix B—Misstatements



In total, corrected misstatements decreased net profit and decreased net assets by \$1.305million in the financial statements.

Summary of corrected misstatements

We identified the following misstatements during the audit. They were subsequently corrected by management in the financial statements.

#	Details	Profit or loss Dr/(Cr)	Asset Dr/(Cr)	Liabilities Dr/(Cr)	Equity Dr/(Cr)
		\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
1	Water Consumption Revenue	388	-	-	-
	Accrued water revenue	-	(388)	-	-
	<i>Decrease for over-accrual of water revenue based on initial estimate for January – June 2021.</i>				
2	Capital expenses	917	-	-	-
	Provision for landfill	-	-	(917)	-
	<i>Increase in provision to account for Bowen capping and Jubilee site costs as per Appendix A2</i>				
	Total	1,305	(388)	(917)	-

Summary of uncorrected misstatements

Our audit identified the following misstatements which we reported to management. These misstatements have been assessed by management as not material (either to the financial statements as a whole or to individual line item presentations). We concur with management's assessment.

#	Details	Profit or loss Dr/(Cr)	Asset Dr/(Cr)	Liabilities Dr/(Cr)	Equity Dr/(Cr)
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1	Land	-	(1,345)	-	-
	Buildings	-	4,464	-	-
	Asset revaluation surplus	-	-	-	(3,119)
	<i>Being indexation of property plant and equipment not booked due to immaterial change in value</i>				
	Total	-	3,119	-	(3,119)

Summary of corrected disclosure misstatements

- Correction to note 3 for adjustment 1 noted above
- A small number of dates, note references and spelling errors.



Appendix C—Next year planning considerations

We identified the following financial reporting matters during the current year audit for consideration in planning next year’s audit.

Next year audit planning considerations	Potential effect on financial statements	Potential effect on audit
Implementation of IFRIC agenda decision for intangibles. Finalise assessment of accounting treatment for the Technology One implementation costs capitalised.	Potential adjustment for intangible assets to be written off or treated as prepayment.	Assessment required on the nature of the costs against the agenda decision and accounting standards. Potential for prior period restatement of financial statements.



Appendix D—Assessment of financial sustainability



Assessment of financial sustainability

Section 169(5) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* outlines the following relevant measures of financial sustainability for all Queensland local governments must report on:

Sustainability measure	Purpose	How is it measured?	Target
Operating surplus ratio	The Operating Surplus Ratio indicates the extent to which operating revenues raised cover operating expenses.	<i>Net operating result/Total operating revenue (excluding capital items)</i>	Between 0% and 10% per annum
Net financial liabilities ratio	The Net Financial Liabilities Ratio indicates the extent to which operating revenues (including grants and subsidies) can cover net financial liabilities (usually loans and leases).	<i>(Total Liabilities—current assets)/Total operating revenue</i>	< 60% per annum
Asset sustainability ratio	The Asset Sustainability Ratio indicates the extent to which assets are being replaced as they reach the end of their useful lives.	<i>Capital Expenditure on replacement of assets (renewals)/Depreciation</i>	> 90% per annum

We assigned a risk rating to each measure using the below criteria.

Risk rating measure for Individual Ratios	Operating surplus ratio	Net financial liabilities ratio	Asset sustainability ratio
Higher	Less than negative 10% (i.e. losses) Insufficient revenue is being generated to fund operations and asset renewal	More than 80% Potential long term concern over ability to repay debt levels from operating revenue	Less than 50% Insufficient spending on asset replacement or renewal resulting in reduced service levels and increased burden on future ratepayers
Moderate	Negative 10% to zero A risk of long term reduction in cash reserves and inability to fund asset renewals	60% to 80% Some concerns over the ability to repay debt from operating revenue	50% to 90% Irregular spending or insufficient asset management practices creating a backlog of maintenance/renewal work
Lower	More than zero (i.e. surpluses) Well positioned to fund operations and asset renewals	Less than 60% No concern over the ability to repay debt from operating revenue	More than 90% Likely to be sufficiently replacing or renewing assets as they reach the end of their useful lives



Appendix D—Assessment of financial sustainability (cont.)



Our assessment of financial sustainability risk factors does not take into account council's long-term forecasts or credit assessments undertaken by Queensland Treasury Corporation. We calculate the overall financial sustainability risk assessment using the ratings determined for each measure using the criteria in the table below.

Risk level	Detail of risk
Higher risk 	Higher risk of sustainability issues arising in the short to medium term if current operating income and expenditure policies continue, as indicated by average operating deficits (losses) of more than 10 per cent of operating revenue.
Moderate risk 	Moderate risk of sustainability issues over the longer term if current debt financing and capital investment policies continue, as indicated by: • current net financial liabilities more than 80 per cent of operating revenue or • average asset sustainability ratio over the last 5 years is less than 50 per cent or • average operating deficits (losses) over the last five years of between two and 10 per cent of operating revenue or • realising two or more of the individual ratios for moderate risk assessments (per the table opposite).
Lower risk 	Lower risk of financial sustainability concerns based on current income, expenditure, asset investment and debt financing policies.



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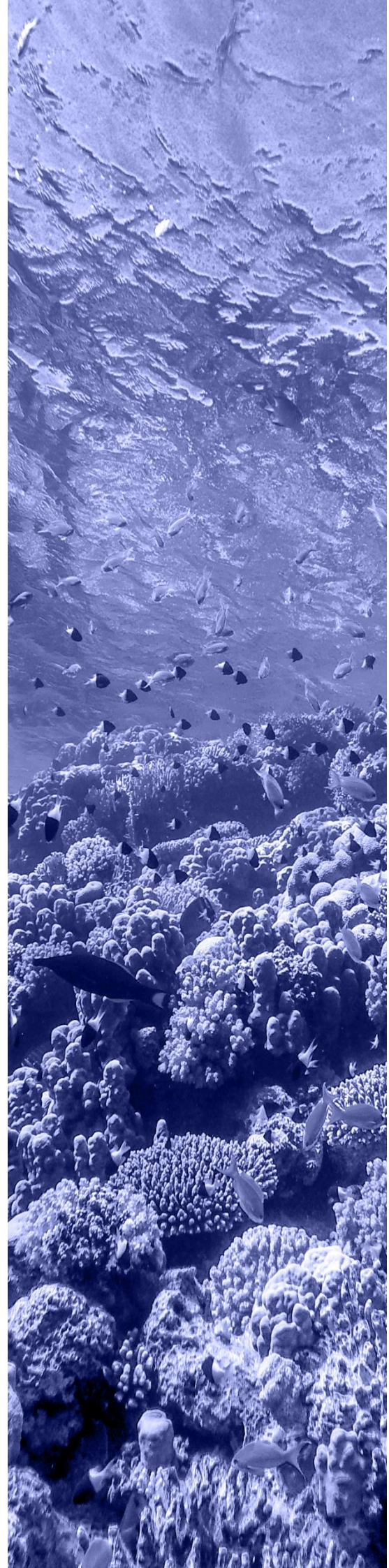
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Whitsunday Regional Council

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021



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Whitsunday Regional Council

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Income			
Revenue			
Recurrent revenue			
Rates and levies	3 (a)	87,138,236	84,913,237
Sale of goods and major services	3 (b)	11,674,873	12,367,742
Fees and charges	3 (c)	3,787,654	3,232,050
Interest received		1,163,865	1,660,666
Sales of contract and recoverable works		4,715,834	4,915,902
Rental income		357,555	428,889
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	3 (d) (i)	12,728,063	10,632,787
Other recurrent income	3 (e)	2,319,937	7,689,236
Total recurrent revenue		123,886,017	125,830,489
Capital revenue			
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations	3 (d) (ii)	75,076,789	80,449,475
Other capital income	4	142,027	63,764
Total capital revenue		75,218,816	80,513,239
Total income	2 (b)	199,104,833	186,343,728
Expenses			
Recurrent expenses			
Employee benefits	5	(35,450,186)	(36,876,686)
Materials and services	6	(49,479,806)	(52,881,261)
Finance costs	7	(4,309,478)	(4,066,083)
Depreciation and amortisation			
Property, plant and equipment	14	(28,018,151)	(28,988,187)
Intangible assets		(153,423)	-
Right of use assets	16	(456,065)	(193,084)
Total recurrent expenses		(117,867,109)	(123,005,301)
Capital expenses	8	(22,042,319)	(26,416,518)
Total expenses	2 (b)	(139,909,428)	(149,421,819)
Net result		59,195,405	36,921,909
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result			
Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation surplus	20	(3,030,028)	683
Total other comprehensive income for the year		(3,030,028)	683
Total comprehensive income for the year		56,165,377	36,922,592

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and Significant Accounting Policies.

Whitsunday Regional Council

Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	78,617,084	68,775,501
Trade and other receivables	10 (a)	13,517,398	11,900,757
Inventories	11	1,620,636	1,330,586
Contract assets	15	9,547,416	9,492,762
Other assets	12	4,982,283	6,374,837
		108,284,797	97,874,443
Non-current assets held for sale		2,696,400	315,000
Total current assets		110,981,197	98,189,443
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10 (b)	37,000	21,000
Investment property	13	1,930,000	1,800,000
Property, plant and equipment	14	1,165,473,363	1,133,494,548
Right of use assets	16	2,024,299	1,833,351
Intangible assets		2,891,816	-
Total non-current assets		1,172,356,478	1,137,148,897
Total assets	2 (b)	1,283,337,675	1,235,338,340
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	22,075,303	26,338,220
Contract liabilities	15	7,008,824	7,042,906
Provisions	18	4,886,482	5,740,066
Borrowings	19	5,328,316	5,114,670
Lease liabilities	16	289,821	257,462
Total current liabilities		39,588,746	44,493,324
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	18	9,085,820	7,931,719
Borrowings	19	74,338,715	79,540,469
Lease liabilities	16	1,719,866	1,594,616
Total non-current liabilities		85,144,401	89,066,804
Total liabilities		124,733,147	133,560,128
Net community assets		1,158,604,528	1,101,778,212
Community equity			
Asset revaluation surplus	20	357,433,193	360,463,221
Retained surplus		801,171,335	741,314,991
Total community equity		1,158,604,528	1,101,778,212

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and Significant Accounting Policies.

Whitsunday Regional Council

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	Total		Retained surplus		Asset revaluation surplus Note 18	
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at beginning of year		1,101,778,212	1,054,256,016	741,314,991	693,795,478	360,463,221	360,462,538
Adjustment on initial application of AASB 15 / AASB 1058		-	7,819,074	-	7,819,074	-	-
Assets not previously recognised	14	660,939	2,778,530	660,939	2,778,530	-	-
Restated opening balances		1,102,439,151	1,064,855,620	741,975,930	704,393,082	360,463,221	360,462,538
Net result		59,195,405	36,921,909	59,195,405	36,921,909	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year							
Revaluations:							
Property, plant & equipment	14	(3,046,287)	-	-	-	(3,046,287)	-
Change in value of future rehabilitation costs	20	16,259	683	-	-	16,259	683
Total comprehensive income for year		56,165,377	36,922,592	59,195,405	36,921,909	(3,030,028)	683
Balance at end of year		1,158,604,528	1,101,778,212	801,171,335	741,314,991	357,433,193	360,463,221

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and Significant Accounting Policies.

Whitsunday Regional Council

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		122,398,604	129,970,591
Payments to suppliers and employees		(103,412,942)	(110,396,357)
Interest received		1,163,865	1,650,666
Rental income		357,555	428,889
Non capital grants and contributions		10,329,201	12,359,972
Borrowing costs		(3,176,818)	(3,249,524)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	25	27,659,465	30,764,237
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangibles		(90,658,204)	(95,288,067)
Payments for investment property	13	(176,926)	(135,576)
Net movement in loans to community organisations		(22,000)	(25,281)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,063,772	702,227
Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations		77,386,915	65,375,323
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(12,408,443)	(29,371,374)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from borrowings	19	-	8,165,636
Repayment of borrowings	19	(4,988,108)	(4,228,926)
Repayments made on leases (principal only)	16	(421,351)	(174,357)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(5,409,459)	3,764,353
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held		9,841,563	5,157,216
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		68,775,501	63,618,285
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	9	78,617,064	68,775,501

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and Significant Accounting Policies.

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

1 Information about these financial statements

1.1 Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements are for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2009* and the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

These financial statements comply with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). Council is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes and complies with Australian Accounting Standards as applicable to not-for-profit entities.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the revaluation of certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property.

1.2 Constitution

The Whitsunday Regional Council (Council) is constituted under the *Queensland Local Government Act 2009* and is domiciled in Australia.

1.3 New and revised Accounting Standards adopted during the year

Council adopted all standards which became mandatorily effective for annual reporting period beginning on 1 July 2020, none of the standards had a material impact on reported positions, performance and cash flows.

1.4 Standards issued by the AASB not yet effective

The AASB has issued Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations which are not effective at 30 June 2021, these standards have not been adopted by Council and will be included in the financial statements on their effective date. The International Accounting Standards Board's IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) published an agenda decision in April 2021 outlining how costs of configuring or customising a supplier's software in a Software-as-a Service (SaaS) environment, more commonly known as cloud computing, should be accounted for. As outlined in the agenda decision, an agency will often not control the software being configured or customised under a SaaS arrangement and therefore should not capitalise the related costs as an intangible asset. Council has capitalised \$3.045 million in customisation and implementation costs related to its ERP project which may be impacted by this agenda decision. Costs deemed ineligible for capitalisation will either be expensed or treated as a prepayment depending on the nature of the costs incurred. Any change in accounting policy will be applied retrospectively in the next financial year to enable Council to determine the appropriate accounting treatment for the costs capitalised.

1.5 Estimates and Judgements

In the application of Council's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and ongoing assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods as relevant.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a potential significant effect are outlined in the following financial statement notes:

- Valuation of Investment Property - note 13
- Valuation and depreciation of property, plant and equipment - note 14
- Provisions - note 18
- Contingent liabilities - note 23
- Revenue recognition - note 3
- Leases - note 16

1.6 Rounding and comparatives

The financial statements have been rounded to the nearest \$1.

Comparative information has been restated where necessary to be consistent with disclosures in the current reporting period.

1.7 Volunteer services

The Council is in receipt of volunteer services provided by Townsville Correctional Centre's Bowen Women's Work Camp. The Work Camp team supports the performance of tasks such as maintenance of fences, cemeteries, playgrounds & showground and participates in restoration & general maintenance projects. Although the fair value of these volunteer services can be reliably measured, as these services would not be purchased if they were not donated, they have not been recognised as per AASB 1058. The Council partners with Queensland Corrective Services to provide beneficial works projects for the community, and rehabilitate offenders to assist with their return to society.

1.8 Taxation

Income of local authorities and public authorities is exempt from Commonwealth taxation except for Fringe Benefits Tax and Goods and Services Tax ('GST'). The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO or payable to the ATO is shown as an asset or liability respectively.

The Council pays payroll tax to the Queensland Government on certain activities.

1.9 COVID-19

Council's operation for the year ended 30 June 2021 have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The following steps were taken by Council in response to the pandemic during the year.

- Working from home policy
- Additional cleaning at Council's public facilities
- Revised operational procedures implemented at Whitsunday Coast Airport
- Reduction in revenue collection at Commercial Waste Facilities due to reduction from local business activity
- Fee relief to local businesses associated with hospitality and tourism
- Amending supplier terms for payment as needed for local businesses
- Tourism incentives for airline industry to encourage the early return of visitors to the region
- Extensions to rate payment arrangements without penalty on a hardship policy basis
- Closure of libraries, aquatic facilities and public parks as needed during COVID-19 lockdowns

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

2 Analysis of Results by Function

(a) Components of council functions

The activities relating to the Council's components reported on in Note 2 (b) are as follows :

Office of the Chief Executive

Incorporates the offices of the Mayor, Councillors and the Chief Executive Officer to set and achieve Council's goals and objectives for the citizens of the Whitsunday region by providing direction, support, co-ordination, sound resource management policy and achieve effective and efficient management of Council's assets and resources.

Corporate Services

Corporate Services is responsible for the provision of efficient, effective and accountable financial and administrative services to Council and the community it serves. The core branches include Governance, Asset Management, Financial Services, Procurement, Property & Fleet, and Information Services.

Planning & Development Services

Planning and Development Services caters for Council's aim to achieve sustainable development in the region's communities through Planning Strategies, Development Assessment, Building Certification, and Plumbing Certification.

Community and Environmental Services

Community and Environmental Services caters for Council's aim to achieve sustainability by maintaining a healthy economy, vibrant communities and a thriving biophysical environment. This includes Libraries, Civic Centres, Museums and Art Galleries. This area also manages Council's customer contact centres.

Infrastructure Services

To provide well constructed, safe & efficient transport infrastructure networks, engineering services, cemetery and public open space management to meet the community's current and future needs.

Waste Management

To protect public health, safety and the environment by the provision of an efficient system for safe collection, transportation, recycling and disposal of waste products.

Airport and Port Operations

To maintain fully operational airports and ports as commercial business enterprises as well as to meet the community and tourism needs within the Whitsunday region

Water Services

To meet the community needs for potable water by the efficient purchase, treatment, storage and distribution of water to consumers.

Sewerage Services

To protect public health, safety and the environment by the provision of an efficient system for safe collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of sewage waste.

Quarry Operations

To operate the Foxdale Quarry for internal use as well as on a commercial basis.

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

2 Analysis of results by function

(b) Revenue, expenses and assets have been attributed to the following functions :

Revenue, expenses and assets have been attributed to the following functions :													
Programs	Gross program income				Elimination of inter-function transactions	Total income	Gross program expenses		Elimination of inter-function transactions	Total expenses	Operating surplus/(deficit) from recurrent operations	Net result for year	Assets as at 30/6/21
	Recurrent revenue		Capital revenue				Recurrent	Capital					
	Grants	Other	Grants	Other									
	2021 \$	2021 \$	2021 \$	2021 \$									
Office of the Chief Executive	135,150	129,705	-	-	-	264,855	(3,941,231)	-	423,302	(3,517,929)	(3,676,377)	(3,253,074)	-
Corporate Services	4,695,871	78,743,048	10,025,617	-	(28,542,458)	64,922,076	2,966,351	(816,695)	752,400	2,901,766	80,405,300	67,823,864	195,836,841
Planning & Development Services	155,284	1,632,967	(91,519)	-	-	1,696,712	(7,402,079)	-	1,781,039	(5,621,041)	(5,913,848)	(3,924,320)	-
Community and Environmental Services	495,651	3,024,729	532,117	72,711	-	4,125,408	(21,998,064)	(59,818)	5,155,906	(16,901,970)	(18,477,485)	(12,776,568)	12,587,983
Infrastructure Services	8,291,671	5,637,350	29,475,691	-	(432)	39,604,580	(55,059,501)	(20,245,176)	12,271,487	(63,024,160)	(44,921,480)	(23,419,611)	602,570,177
Waste Management	218,054	6,921,697	124,565	-	(691,782)	6,582,533	(9,026,769)	(216,665)	944,813	(8,298,521)	112,982	284,012	10,105,852
Airport and Port Operations	714,000	4,935,433	28,659,446	-	-	34,308,879	(8,340,693)	-	1,037,051	(7,303,552)	(2,691,170)	27,005,327	123,239,720
Water Services	1,102	21,820,445	5,991,025	-	(2,000,643)	25,781,929	(23,691,678)	(170,228)	4,166,336	(19,695,770)	(1,870,331)	0,086,159	170,320,343
Sewerage Services	21,102	15,931,539	379,547	-	(1,810)	16,330,377	(18,152,601)	(533,437)	4,055,101	(14,630,937)	(2,199,960)	1,699,440	174,948,064
Quarry Operations	-	3,496,676	-	69,316	(78,709)	3,487,483	(4,545,600)	-	728,301	(3,817,299)	(1,048,723)	(329,816)	3,748,695
Total	12,728,063	142,473,789	75,076,789	142,027	(31,315,835)	199,104,833	(149,182,944)	(22,042,319)	31,315,835	(139,909,428)	6,016,908	59,195,405	1,283,337,675

Programs	Gross program income				Elimination of inter-function transactions	Total income	Gross program expenses		Elimination of inter-function transactions	Total expenses	Operating surplus/(deficit) from recurrent operations	Net result for year	Assets
	Recurrent revenue		Capital revenue				Recurrent	Capital					
	Grants	Other	Grants	Other									
	2020 \$	2020 \$	2020 \$	2020 \$									
Office of the Chief Executive	206,136	126,511	-	-	-	332,647	(3,099,280)	-	342,622	(2,766,638)	(2,766,333)	(2,423,711)	-
Corporate Services	4,378,873	84,919,976	12,069,931	-	(28,968,950)	72,397,630	3,478,433	(2,710,632)	895,328	1,662,029	92,775,062	74,060,559	168,817,827
Planning & Development Services	185,166	1,857,114	(42,802)	-	-	1,999,476	(9,520,721)	-	2,030,415	(7,490,306)	(7,478,441)	(5,490,626)	-
Community and Environmental Services	568,828	2,397,336	200,712	63,764	-	3,250,640	(20,555,510)	(63,039)	4,625,721	(18,582,828)	(17,569,346)	(13,332,168)	12,657,840
Infrastructure Services	5,275,983	4,273,930	25,087,826	-	-	34,637,519	(62,205,993)	(13,619,685)	14,262,372	(61,563,306)	(62,856,100)	(26,925,787)	583,222,064
Waste Management	-	6,633,056	137,185	-	(634,390)	8,135,855	(8,598,028)	(3,375,487)	897,812	(11,076,303)	34,430	(2,940,450)	10,551,466
Airport and Port Operations	-	5,264,048	17,340,915	-	-	22,604,961	(8,980,455)	(4,871,782)	934,589	(12,597,656)	(3,396,409)	10,007,303	105,014,460
Water Services	-	19,845,075	1,000,474	-	(1,551,914)	19,393,635	(23,103,467)	(486,867)	3,806,736	(19,783,598)	(3,158,362)	(389,953)	198,867,888
Sewerage Services	-	15,676,895	4,855,434	-	(83,903)	20,238,426	(17,669,597)	(1,316,895)	3,340,823	(15,047,469)	(1,992,702)	4,590,957	194,543,711
Quarry Operations	-	3,483,758	-	-	(131,119)	3,352,639	(4,450,359)	-	19,879	(3,586,622)	(960,601)	(233,983)	3,983,094
Total	10,832,788	146,577,999	60,449,475	63,764	(31,380,276)	186,343,728	(164,385,577)	(29,410,516)	31,380,276	(149,421,619)	2,825,188	36,921,909	1,235,338,340

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
3 Revenue			
(a) Rates, levies and charges			
Rates and annual charges are recognised as revenue when the council obtains control over the assets comprising these receipts which is the beginning of the rating period to which they relate. Prepaid rates are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period.			
General rates		51,157,752	50,181,420
Water		8,775,045	8,674,904
Water consumption, rental and sundries		8,158,301	7,743,833
Sewerage		17,179,128	16,586,925
Waste management		5,973,172	5,469,534
Rates and utility charge revenue		91,243,398	88,656,616
Less: Discounts		(3,415,919)	(3,074,746)
Less: Pensioner remissions		(689,243)	(668,633)
Net rates, levies and charges		87,138,236	84,913,237
(b) Sale of goods and major services			
Sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the performance obligation is completed, generally when the customer has taken undisputed delivery of the goods.			
Council generates revenues from a number of services. The performance obligation relates to the specific services which are provided to the customers and generally the payment terms are within 30 days of the provision of the service or in some cases, the customer is required to pay on arrival, for example caravan parks. There is no material obligation for Council in relation to refunds or returns. Contract revenue and associated costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity based on costs incurred at the reporting date. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable in relation to that activity. Where consideration is received for the service in advance it is included in other liabilities and is recognised as revenue in the period when the service is performed.			
Parking and other ranger services		1,065,369	1,083,561
Refuse tips and transfer station charges		2,044,612	2,098,997
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		1,104,269	1,060,363
Other services		-	145,426
		11,674,873	12,367,742
(c) Fees and charges			
Revenue arising from fees and charges is recognised at the point or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the benefit of the goods / services being provided.			
Licences granted by Council are all either short-term or low value and all revenue from licences is recognised at the time that the licence is granted rather than the term of the licence.			
Revenue from infringements is recognised on issue of infringement notice after applying the expected credit loss model relating to impairment of receivables for initial recognition of statutory receivables.			
Lodgement fees		1,412,678	1,176,419
Dog registrations		244,265	249,490
Inspection fees		87,857	501,496
Licences and permits		605,412	374,312
Fines and infringements		754,736	371,148
Search Fees		262,372	140,215
Other statutory fees		65,206	59,112
User fees and charges		355,128	359,858
		3,787,654	3,232,060

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

	Nota	2021 \$	2020 \$
3 Revenue (continued)			
(d) Grants, subsidies, contributions and donations			
Grant income under AASB 15			
Where grant income arises from an agreement which is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations, then the revenue is recognised when conformance to each performance obligations is satisfied.			
The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement but include delivery of services and events. Payment terms vary depending on the terms of the grant, cash is received upfront for some grants and on the achievement of certain milestones for others.			
Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control. Within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract.			
Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs incurred or time elapsed are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.			
Grant income under AASB 1058			
Assets arising from grants in the scope of AASB 1058 are recognised at the assets fair value when the asset is received. Council considers whether there are any related liability or equity items associated with the assets which are recognised.			
Once the assets and liabilities have been recognised, then income is recognised for any remaining asset value at the time that the asset is received.			
Capital grants			
Capital grants received to enable Council to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment to identified specifications, which will be under Council's control and which is enforceable, are recognised as revenue as and when the obligation to construct or purchase is completed. For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred, since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project as there is no profit margin.			
Where assets are donated or purchased for significantly below fair value, the revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by Council.			
(i) Operating			
General purpose grants		5,915,106	5,549,328
State Government subsidies & grants		2,049,605	2,314,811
State Government grant for flood damage		4,686,684	2,663,696
Contributions		76,668	104,932
Total recurrent revenue		12,728,063	10,632,767
Council has not spent all recurrent grants in the year received and therefore Council has established an internal reserve for this purpose.			
Developers pay infrastructure charges for trunk infrastructure, such as pump stations, treatment works, water & sewer mains, and water pollution control works. These infrastructure charges are not within the scope of AASB 1058 because there is no performance obligation associated with them. Consequently, the infrastructure charges are recognised as income when received.			
(ii) Capital			
(a) Monetary revenue designated for capital funding purposes:			
Commonwealth government grants		1,790,616	5,481,533
State Government subsidies & grants		19,775,238	19,917,532
NDRRA flood damage grants for capitalised repairs		50,257,410	29,553,310
Infrastructure charges		3,253,525	1,557,252
Insurance claim		-	2,616,000
		75,076,789	59,125,627

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
3 Revenue (continued)			
Physical assets contributed to Council by developers in the form of road works, stormwater, water & wastewater infrastructure, and park equipment are recognised as revenue when the development becomes "off maintenance" (i.e. the Council obtains control of the assets and becomes liable for any ongoing maintenance) and there is sufficient data in the form of drawings and plans to determine the approximate specifications and values of such assets. All non-cash contributions are recognised at the fair value of the contribution received on the date of acquisition.			
(b) Non-monetary revenue received is analysed as follows:			
Developer assets contributed by developers at fair value	14	-	1,323,848
Total capital revenue		75,076,789	60,449,476
Total grants, subsidies, contributions and donations		87,804,852	71,082,242
(iii) Timing of revenue recognition for grants, subsidies, contributions and donations			
Grants and subsidies			
Revenue recognised at a point in time		7,174,053	6,811,437
Revenue recognised over time		77,300,606	58,668,773
Contributions			
Revenue recognised at a point in time		3,330,193	4,185,556
Revenue recognised over time		-	92,628
		87,804,852	69,758,394
(e) Other recurrent income			
Insurance claims		51,955	5,651,000
State Government reimbursements		1,184,670	981,298
Other recurrent		1,083,312	1,056,938
		2,319,937	7,689,236
4 Other capital income			
Revaluation of investment property	13	72,711	63,764
Changes arising from revisions of future restoration expenditure - Quarry rehabilitation	18	19,412	-
Reduction in rehabilitation provision on land not controlled by Council	18	49,904	-
		142,027	63,764
5 Employee benefits			
Total staff wages and salaries		27,057,721	29,010,793
Councillors' remuneration		570,200	559,059
Annual, sick and long service leave entitlements		4,992,569	5,577,686
Superannuation	24	3,441,786	3,554,302
		36,062,276	38,701,840
Other employee related expenses		1,392,961	1,392,730
		37,455,237	40,094,570
Less: Capitalised employee expenses		(2,005,051)	(3,217,884)
		35,450,186	36,876,686
Councillor remuneration represents salary paid as per the Local Government Remuneration Commission report 2019.			
Total Council employees at the reporting date:		2021 Number	2020 Number
Elected members		7	7
Administration staff		193	203
Depot and outdoors staff		177	178
Total full time equivalent employees		377	388

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
6 Materials and services			
Audit of annual financial statements by the Auditor-General of Queensland		125,000	125,928
Community donations, grants, subsidies & contributions		2,334,216	2,320,844
Legal services		638,899	987,123
Insurance		2,084,612	1,946,722
Consultants & services		1,120,007	1,310,765
Contractors		19,665,871	16,923,508
Plant & equipment		4,331,389	3,873,676
Advertising & marketing		1,021,925	324,425
Cost of inventories		379,334	400,997
Communications & IT		3,213,601	4,188,212
Repairs & maintenance & utility charges		3,619,570	4,131,399
Raw materials & consumables		5,313,394	10,570,097
Registrations & subscriptions		287,830	278,073
Safety		826,016	948,914
Purchase of water		2,501,387	2,417,403
Short-term leases	16	79,402	276,796
Low-value leases	16	124,861	119,684
Other material and services		1,337,131	1,344,564
Direct expenses in investment properties		475,361	392,131
		49,479,806	52,881,261
7 Finance costs			
Finance costs charged by the Queensland Treasury Corporation		3,136,149	3,211,095
Bank charges		324,783	368,039
Impairment of receivables and bad debts written off		797,631	435,623
Quarry rehabilitation - change in present value	18	10,246	11,439
Interest on leases	16	40,669	39,887
		4,309,478	4,066,083
8 Capital expenses			
Loss on sale of capital assets		19,906	319,509
Loss on write-off of capital assets	14	21,697,518	22,743,372
Loss on write-off of investment properties	13	121,638	48,366
Increase in rehabilitation provision for future costs, on land not controlled by council, due to a change in discount rate - Quarry rehabilitation	18	-	22,968
Increase in rehabilitation provision for future costs, on land not controlled by council, due to a change in discount rate - Landfill remediation	18	-	44,657
Increase in the rehabilitation provision, due to recognition of new sites or a change in the estimated future cost - Landfill remediation	18	203,257	3,283,523
Change in future cost for the Quarry rehabilitation	18	-	(25,877)
Total capital expenses		22,042,319	26,416,518
9 Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows includes cash at bank and on hand, all cash and cheques receipted but not banked at the year end and deposits held at call with the Queensland Treasury Corporation.			
Cash at bank and on hand		212,356	975,280
Deposits at call		78,404,708	67,800,221
Balance per Statement of Cash Flows		78,617,064	68,775,501
Councils cash and cash equivalents are subject to a number of internal and external restrictions that limit amounts available for discretionary or future use.			
(a) Externally imposed expenditure restrictions at the reporting date relate to the following cash assets:			
Restricted government grants and subsidies		7,008,824	7,042,906
Restricted developer contributions		9,994,662	9,147,163

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
9 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)			
(b) Internally imposed expenditure restrictions at the reporting date:			
Internal allocation of cash may be lifted by Council with a resolution			
Future capital works		43,273,886	32,064,186
Future recurrent expenditure		3,069,547	3,124,896
Future rehabilitation provisions		3,961,032	2,136,361
Total internally allocated cash		67,307,952	53,515,512
Unrestricted cash		11,309,113	15,259,989
Cash and deposits at call are held in the National Australia Bank (NAB) and Queensland Treasury Corporation in normal term deposits and business cheque accounts.			
Trust funds held for outside parties			
Funds held in the trust account on behalf of outside parties include those funds from the sale of land for arrears in rates, deposits for the contracted sale of land, security deposits lodged to guarantee performance and unclaimed monies (e.g. wages) paid into the trust account by Council. Council performs only a custodian role in respect of these monies and because the monies cannot be used for Council purposes, they are not considered revenue nor brought to account in the financial statements since Council has no control over the assets.			
Trust funds held for outside parties			
Monies collected or held on behalf of other entities yet to be paid out to or on behalf of those entities		33,572	33,572
Security deposits		1,992,435	1,394,196
		2,026,007	1,427,768
10 Trade and other receivables			
Trade receivables are recognised at the amounts due at the time of sale or service delivery i.e. the agreed purchase price or contract price. Settlement of these amounts is required within 30 days from invoice date.			
Council applies normal business credit protection procedures prior to providing goods or services to minimise credit risk.			
Council has undertaken a comprehensive review of past records to determine an appropriate level of provision for debts that may be potentially uncollectible in the future. Based on this analysis, Council has determined the following as an appropriate basis for calculating the provision for doubtful debts.			
• Rates & Utility Charges Debtors - 0.025% of amounts outstanding past the due date • Infringement Debtors - 30% of amounts outstanding past the due date • Other General Debtors - 7.5% of amounts outstanding past the due date			
The collectability of receivables is assessed periodically and if there is objective evidence that Council will not be able to collect all amounts due, the carrying amount is impaired for potentially unrecoverable amounts, prior to the calculation of the provision.			
The provision for Rates & Utility Charges is low because Council is empowered under the provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> to sell an owner's property to recover outstanding rates and utility charges.			
Loans and advances are recognised at the amount due at the time of the advance. Terms are usually a maximum of five years with interest charged at negotiated rates. Security is not normally obtained.			
(a) Current			
Rateable revenue		7,721,441	7,847,983
Other debtors		6,191,928	3,657,187
Less: Impairment		(1,407,971)	(610,413)
		12,505,398	10,894,757
Loans and advances to community organisations		1,012,000	1,006,000
		13,517,398	11,900,757
(b) Non-current			
Loans and advances to community organisations		37,000	21,000

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
10 Trade and other receivables (continued)			
Interest is charged on outstanding rates and levies at a rate of 8.53% per annum, compounded daily. No interest is charged on other debtors. There is no concentration of credit risk for rates and utility charges, fees and other debtors receivable.			
Loans relate to advances made to various sporting bodies. These loans arise from time to time and are subject to negotiated interest rates. The credit risk on these loans is considered low.			
Movement in accumulated impairment losses (trade and other receivables) is as follows:			
Opening balance		610,413	288,606
Impairment adjustment in period		797,558	321,807
Closing balance		1,407,971	610,413
Ageing of past due receivables and the amount of any impairment is disclosed in the following table:			
Not past due		6,309,437	2,330,411
Past due 31-60 days		533,492	240,886
Past due 61-90 days		96,215	59,241
More than 90 days		8,023,225	9,901,632
Impaired		(1,407,971)	(610,413)
Total		13,554,398	11,921,757
11 Inventories			
Stores, raw materials and quarry inventory held are valued at cost and include where applicable direct material, direct labour and other indirect costs.			
Inventories held for distribution (internal consumption) are:			
• goods to be supplied at no, or nominal charge, and			
• goods to be used for the provision of services at no or nominal charge.			
Inventory held for distribution is valued at cost, adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential.			
Inventories for internal use			
Quarry and road materials		1,026,085	772,465
Stores and materials		594,551	558,121
Closing Balance		1,620,636	1,330,586
12 Other assets			
Water charges not yet levied		3,511,209	3,400,000
GST recoverable		-	1,683,384
Prepayments		1,471,074	1,291,453
		4,982,283	6,374,837
13 Investment property			
Investment properties are properties held for the primary purpose of earning rentals and/or capital appreciation.			
Investment properties are measured using the fair value model. This means all investment properties are initially recognised at cost (including transaction costs) and then subsequently revalued annually at the balance date by a registered valuer. Where investment property is acquired at no or nominal cost it is recognised at fair value on initial recognition.			
Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are recognised as income or expenses respectively for the period in which they arise. Investment property is not depreciated and is not tested for impairment.			
Owned investment property			
Fair value at beginning of financial year		1,800,000	1,650,000
Fair value of assets transferred to other asset category	14	-	(974)
Revaluation adjustment to income statement	4	72,711	63,764
Acquisitions	14	178,926	135,576
Assets written-off in the period	8	(121,637)	(48,366)
Fair value at end of financial year		1,930,000	1,800,000

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
13 Investment property (continued)			
Investment properties comprises of:			
Proserpine Caravan Park			
Wangaratta Caravan Park			
Investment properties were valued at fair value by Gregory Williams API No: 66044, QVRB No: 2004 from Herron Todd White, an independent professionally qualified valuation firm, as at 30 June 2021. Herron Todd White valuers have extensive experience in valuing properties of this nature in the Whitsunday Regional Council and surrounding areas.			
Further information about the valuation techniques used to derive fair value are included in note 14.			
Income from the investment properties are shown in note 3(b).			
Operating expenses in respect of investment properties are shown in note 6.			

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

14 Property, plant and equipment

Basis of measurement

Asset Values

Opening gross value as at 1 July 2020	45,618,541	120,405,779	55,968,798	714,241,838	277,885,047	229,060,073	118,665,929	1,581,846,103
Minor correction to opening balance	-	-	259,800	251,920	-	192,056	-	703,578
Additions at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,837,130	90,837,130
Internal transfers from work in progress	40,955	10,676,229	6,262,382	33,573,030	1,056,983	3,162,482	(54,772,021)	-
Transfer to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,045,239)	(3,045,239)
Disposals	(40,000)	(345,818)	(2,104,950)	-	-	-	-	(2,490,766)
Write-offs	-	(1,395,220)	(112,161)	(25,788,467)	(430,185)	(1,305,410)	(612,927)	(29,644,379)
Transfers to right of use assets	-	(68,053)	-	-	-	-	-	(68,053)
Revaluation adjustment to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(35,726,482)	19,713,054	(28,579,307)	-	(44,592,715)
Transfer to Non-current assets held for sale	(2,381,400)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,381,400)
Transfer to investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	(178,926)	(178,926)
Closing gross value as at 30 June 2021	43,238,096	129,272,919	60,273,649	686,551,957	298,224,679	202,629,887	150,893,946	1,570,985,333

Note

	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Other Structures	Plant and Equipment	Transport Infrastructure	Water Infrastructure	Sewerage Infrastructure	Works in progress	Total
	Fair Value 2021	Fair Value 2021	Cost 2021	Fair Value 2021	Fair Value 2021	Fair Value 2021	Cost 2021	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	45,618,541	120,405,779	55,968,798	714,241,838	277,885,047	229,060,073	118,665,929	1,581,846,103
	-	-	259,800	251,920	-	192,056	-	703,578
	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,837,130	90,837,130
	40,955	10,676,229	6,262,382	33,573,030	1,056,983	3,162,482	(54,772,021)	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,045,239)	(3,045,239)
	(40,000)	(345,818)	(2,104,950)	-	-	-	-	(2,490,766)
	-	(1,395,220)	(112,161)	(25,788,467)	(430,185)	(1,305,410)	(612,927)	(29,644,379)
	-	(68,053)	-	-	-	-	-	(68,053)
	-	-	-	(35,726,482)	19,713,054	(28,579,307)	-	(44,592,715)
	(2,381,400)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,381,400)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	(178,926)	(178,926)
	43,238,096	129,272,919	60,273,649	686,551,957	298,224,679	202,629,887	150,893,946	1,570,985,333

Accumulated depreciation and impairment

Opening balance as at 1 July 2020	23,664	39,971,389	28,423,183	140,474,885	148,230,294	73,228,162	-	428,351,557
Minor correction to opening balance	-	-	6,000	36,083	-	556	-	42,639
Depreciation provided in period	1,245	3,893,833	3,663,170	10,332,671	5,868,802	4,258,430	-	28,018,151
Depreciation on disposals	-	(27,814)	(1,379,175)	-	-	-	-	(1,407,089)
Depreciation on write-offs	-	(602,812)	(78,732)	(6,237,198)	(259,957)	(768,163)	-	(7,946,860)
Revaluation adjustment to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(37,824,682)	10,538,792	(14,480,538)	-	(41,546,428)
Accumulated depreciation as at 30 June 2021	24,909	43,234,496	30,634,446	108,981,741	162,377,931	62,258,447	-	405,511,970

	23,664	39,971,389	28,423,183	140,474,885	148,230,294	73,228,162	-	428,351,557
	-	-	6,000	36,083	-	556	-	42,639
	1,245	3,893,833	3,663,170	10,332,671	5,868,802	4,258,430	-	28,018,151
	-	(27,814)	(1,379,175)	-	-	-	-	(1,407,089)
	-	(602,812)	(78,732)	(6,237,198)	(259,957)	(768,163)	-	(7,946,860)
	-	-	-	(37,824,682)	10,538,792	(14,480,538)	-	(41,546,428)
	24,909	43,234,496	30,634,446	108,981,741	162,377,931	62,258,447	-	405,511,970

Total written down value as at 30 June 2021

	43,213,187	86,038,423	29,639,203	579,570,216	135,846,948	140,271,440	150,893,946	1,165,473,363
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Range of estimated useful life in years

Land: Not depreciated. Improvements: 0 - 50	0 - 120	0 - 60	0 - 400	0 - 240	5 - 240	n/a	n/a
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Addition of renewal assets

Addition of other assets

Total additions in period

-	-	-	-	-	-	27,396,516	27,396,516
-	-	-	-	-	-	63,440,614	63,440,614
-	-	-	-	-	-	90,837,130	90,837,130

* ARS denotes - Asset Revaluation Surplus

Whitsunday Regional Council

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2021

14 Property, plant and equipment

Basis of measurement

Asset Values

Opening gross value as at 1 July 2019
Minor correction to opening balance
Additions at cost
Contributed assets at valuation
Internal transfers from work in progress
Disposals
Write-offs
Internal transfers between asset classes
Transfer to Non-current assets held for sale
Transfer to investment properties
Closing gross value as at 30 June 2020

Note	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Other Structures	Plant and Equipment	Transport Infrastructure	Water Infrastructure	Sewerage Infrastructure	Works in progress	Total
	Fair Value 2020	Fair Value 2020	Cost 2020	Fair Value 2020	Fair Value 2020	Fair Value 2020	Cost 2020	2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	45,782,080	130,595,921	35,186,256	878,632,782	278,451,050	219,960,213	117,280,426	1,508,188,708
	-	35,000	312,123	2,331,001	550,831	148,880	-	3,375,835
	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,423,643	95,423,643
	-	9,040	-	888,167	180,336	146,303	-	1,323,848
3 (d)	128,481	25,862,803	9,121,423	45,114,928	2,373,200	11,303,748	(93,902,564)	-
	-	-	(3,215,105)	-	-	-	-	(3,215,105)
8	-	(16,101,800)	(617,769)	(20,360,020)	(1,186,979)	(2,868,277)	-	(40,834,845)
	(290,000)	(20,004,980)	15,081,870	7,235,087	(2,483,193)	171,206	-	(290,000)
13	-	9,795	-	-	-	-	(135,576)	(125,781)
	45,618,541	120,405,779	55,968,798	714,241,936	277,885,047	229,060,073	118,665,929	1,561,846,103

Accumulated depreciation and impairment

Opening balance as at 1 July 2019
Minor correction to opening balance
Depreciation provided in period
Depreciation on disposals
Depreciation on write-offs
Internal transfers between asset classes
Transfer from investment properties
Accumulated depreciation as at 30 June 2020

	22,419	52,750,923	20,758,481	132,738,558	142,753,536	70,018,389	-	419,042,286
	-	2,266	19,494	415,402	103,841	56,102	-	597,105
	1,245	3,555,630	3,278,110	12,039,848	5,678,783	4,434,571	-	28,988,187
	-	-	(2,193,366)	-	-	-	-	(2,193,366)
8	-	(9,007,227)	(271,862)	(6,782,891)	(700,111)	(1,349,582)	-	(18,091,473)
	-	(7,339,024)	6,892,329	2,043,746	(1,605,755)	88,702	-	-
13	-	8,821	-	-	-	-	-	8,821
	23,664	39,971,389	28,423,183	140,474,865	146,230,294	73,228,162	-	428,361,657

Total written down value as at 30 June 2020

45,594,877	80,434,390	27,545,615	573,767,071	131,654,783	156,831,911	118,665,929	1,133,494,546
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Range of estimated useful life in years

Land: Not depreciated	3 - 80	2 - 70	10 - 500	3 - 500	5 - 500	n/a	n/a
Improvements: 0 - 50							

Addition of renewal assets

Addition of other assets

Total additions in period

* ARS denotes - Asset Revaluation Surplus

-	-	-	-	-	-	40,156,333	40,156,333
-	-	-	-	-	-	55,267,310	55,267,310
-	-	-	-	-	-	85,423,643	85,423,643

14 Property, plant and equipment

(a) Recognition

Each class of property, plant and equipment is stated at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Individual items of plant and equipment with a value of less than \$7,500 are treated as an expense in the year of acquisition. All other items of property, plant and equipment (including assets which are treated as network assets) are capitalised.

Expenditure necessarily incurred in either maintaining the operational capacity of assets or ensuring that their original life estimates are achieved, is considered maintenance and is treated as an expense as incurred. Pre-feasibility project costs (which may involve research and development) are also treated as an expense in the year they are incurred.

Expenditure incurred in accordance with Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery arrangements, on road assets is analysed to determine whether the expenditure is capital in nature or not. The analysis of the expenditure involves Council engineers reviewing the nature and extent of expenditure on a given asset. For example, expenditure that patches a road is generally maintenance in nature, whereas a kerb to kerb rebuild is treated as capital. Material expenditure that extends the useful life or renews the service potential of the asset is capitalised.

(b) Measurement

Acquisitions of assets are initially recorded at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition, including freight in, architect's fees and engineering design fees and all other establishment costs.

Property, plant and equipment received in the form of contributions, are recognised as assets and revenues at fair value.

Direct labour and materials and an appropriate proportion of overheads expenditure incurred in the purchase or construction of assets is treated as capital expenditure and is included in capital work in progress. Assets under construction are not depreciated until they are completed and commissioned, at which time they are capitalised to the appropriate property, plant and equipment asset class.

(c) Capital work in progress

The cost of property, plant and equipment being constructed by the Council includes the cost of purchased services, materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of labour on-costs.

(d) Depreciation

Land is not depreciated as they have an unlimited useful life. Depreciation on other property, plant and equipment assets is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write-off the net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, progressively over its estimated useful life to the Council. Management believes+ that the straight-line basis appropriately reflects the pattern of consumption of all Council assets.

Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and commissioned ready for use.

Where assets have separately identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned useful lives distinct from the asset to which they relate. Any expenditure that increases the originally assessed capacity or service potential of an asset is capitalised and the new depreciable amount is depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

The depreciable amount of improvements to or on leasehold land is allocated progressively over the estimated useful lives of the improvements to the Council or the unexpired period of the lease, whichever is the shorter.

Depreciation methods and estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted where necessary to reflect any changes in the pattern of consumption, physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence, or management intentions. The condition assessments performed as part of the annual valuation process for assets measured at current replacement cost are used to estimate the useful lives of these assets at each reporting date.

(e) Land under roads

Land under the road network within the Council area that has been dedicated and opened for public use under the *Land Act 1994* or the *Land Title Act 1994* is not controlled by Council but is controlled by the state pursuant to the relevant legislation. Therefore this land is not recognised in these financial statements.

(f) Impairment of non current assets

Each non-current physical and intangible asset and group of assets is assessed for indicators of impairment annually.

(g) Valuation

(i) Valuation Processes

Council's valuation policies and procedures are set by the Council, based on advice of the Executive Management Team which comprises the Chief Executive Officer, Director of Corporate Services, Chief Financial Officer, Director of Infrastructure, Manager Strategic Finance and Asset Custodians. They are reviewed annually taking into consideration an analysis of movements in fair value and other relevant information.

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

14 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Land and improvements, buildings and all infrastructure assets are measured on the revaluation basis, at fair value, in accordance with AASB 116 *Property, Plant & Equipment* and AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. Other plant and equipment and work in progress are measured at cost.

Non-current physical assets measured at fair value are revalued, where required, so that the carrying amount of each class of asset does not materially differ from its fair value at the reporting date. This is achieved by engaging independent, professionally qualified condition assessors and valuers to determine the condition of the assets and the fair value (with the assets condition being one input) for each class of property, plant and equipment assets at least once every 4 years. This comprehensive valuation process involves the condition assessor/valuer making their own assessments of the condition of the assets at the date of inspection by either physically sighting a representative sample of Council assets across all asset classes or by referring to condition inspection information provided by another independent party.

In the intervening years between comprehensive valuations, Council uses independent valuers or internal engineers to assess the condition and cost assumptions associated with all infrastructure assets, the results of which are considered in combination with an appropriate cost index for the region. Together these are used to form the basis of a management valuation for infrastructure asset classes in each of the intervening years. With respect to the valuation of the land and improvements and buildings classes in the intervening years, management engage independent, professionally qualified valuers to perform a "desktop" valuation. A desktop valuation involves management providing updated information to the valuer regarding additions, deletions and changes in assumptions such as useful life and condition rating. The valuer then determines suitable indices which are applied to each of these asset classes.

An analysis performed by management has indicated that, on average, the variance between an indexed asset value and the valuation by an independent valuer when performed is not significant and the indices used by Council are appropriate.

Any revaluation increment arising on the revaluation of an asset is credited to the appropriate class of the asset revaluation surplus, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrement for the class previously recognised as an expense. A decrease in the carrying amount on revaluation is charged as an expense to the extent it exceeds the balance, if any, in the revaluation surplus of that asset class.

On revaluation, accumulated depreciation is restated with the change in the carrying amount of the asset and any change in the estimate of remaining useful life.

Separately identified components of assets are measured on the same basis as the assets to which they relate.

Recognised fair value measurements

Council measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis:

Investment properties

Property, plant and equipment

- Land and Improvements
- Buildings and Other Structures
- Transport Infrastructure
- Water Infrastructure
- Sewer Infrastructure

In accordance with AASB 13 fair value measurements are categorised on the following basis:

- Fair value based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1)
- Fair value based on inputs that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability (level 2)
- Fair value based on unobservable inputs for the asset and liability (level 3)

The following table categorises fair value measurements as either level 2 or level 3 in accordance with AASB 13. Council does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value which meet the criteria for categorisation as level 1.

The fair values of the assets are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable data, where it is available, and minimise the use of entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value of an asset are observable, the asset is included in level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset is included in level 3. This is the case for Council infrastructure assets, which are of a specialist nature for which there is no active market for similar or identical assets. These assets are valued using a combination of observable and unobservable inputs.

The table presents the Council's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2021.

	Note	Level 2 (Significant other observable inputs)	Level 2 (Significant other observable inputs)	Level 3 (Significant unobservable inputs)	Level 3 (Significant unobservable inputs)	Total	Total
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recurring fair value measurements							
Investment Property	13						
- Investment property - Land and Buildings		1,930,000	1,800,000	-	-	1,930,000	1,800,000
Property, plant and equipment	14						
- Land and Improvements		43,213,187	45,594,877	-	-	43,213,187	45,594,877
- Buildings and Other Structures		-	-	86,038,423	80,434,390	86,038,423	80,434,390
- Transport Infrastructure		-	-	579,570,216	573,767,071	579,570,216	573,767,071
- Water		-	-	135,846,948	131,654,753	135,846,948	131,654,753
- Sewerage		-	-	140,271,440	155,831,911	140,271,440	155,831,911
		45,143,187	47,394,877	941,727,027	941,688,125	986,870,214	989,083,002
Non-recurring fair value measurements							
Non-current assets held for sale		2,696,400	315,000	-	-	2,696,400	315,000

14 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

There were no transfers between levels of the hierarchy during the year.

Council's policy is to recognise transfers in and out of the fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Specific valuation techniques used to value Council assets comprise:

Investment Property

Investment property - Land and Buildings (level 2)

Council obtains independent valuations every year for all investment properties. The last valuation was undertaken as at 30 June 2021.

Council's investment properties are caravan parks in areas with regular sales of comparable properties. Therefore they were valued using the sales comparison approach. Sales prices of comparable properties in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size (level 2).

Land and Improvements (level 2)

In 2018 a valuation of Land was undertaken in accordance with the prescribed requirements on a market value basis. In 2021, a qualified land valuer was engaged to undertake a desktop valuation of Council land. Market values have been derived from Direct Comparison Method with local market trends. Investigations through multiple data sources have provided sufficient recent sales evidence to enable the majority of the subject properties to be assessed. In some cases, however, such as commercial sites and isolated properties, no recent sales evidence is available. In those instances, the valuer has had regard to the best available evidence and adopted a value that reflects parity between similar properties in other locations as well as considering the level of demand and the market direction for that type of property and location.

Valuation

The valuation indicated an overall decrease in land values of around 2.94% from 2018, which is under the $\pm 10\%$ threshold for adjusting asset values. When assessed against the Asset Accounting Policy for materiality, the approach was not to apply indexation as the movement was within Council's threshold.

Buildings and Other Structures (level 3) and Residential Buildings (Level 2)

A comprehensive revaluation of fair value of buildings was determined by an independent third party valuer (Valuer) effective 30 June 2018 using the independent condition inspections performed by an independent third party with the exception of Parks assets, which were still being assessed under the NDRRA claims at that time.

Inputs to the valuation include the design and construction, average cost of construction, condition and consumption score for each component.

Assets were classified as Level 3 valuation inputs or unobservable inputs and being used for their highest and best use under Fair Value Disclosures

In the year ending 30th June 2019, Park assets were valued in the financial class of Building and Others Structures. In 2018/19, Park & Garden assets were condition rated by a Valuer and valued at Fair Value measurement. Building and Other Structures valued in 2018 were indexed at 2.0%, the increase in the Local Government Association of Queensland Council Cost Index (LGAQ CCI) for the year. Inputs to the Park & Garden assets valuation include the design and construction, average cost of construction, condition of the assets, and consumption score for each component. These assets were valued at Fair Value at a Level 3 input and are used at their highest and best use.

Valuation

In the year ending 30th June, 2021 the class of Building and Other Structures was reviewed as a desk top valuation for material changes in fair value of $\pm 10\%$ since the last comprehensive valuation in 2018. The Valuer applied the LGAQ CCI. Aggregation of the CCI +2.00% (2019), +1.88% (2020) + 1.46% 2021 indicated that the change in value of 5.34% was not material, and therefore indexation has not been applied.

Infrastructure Assets (Level 3)

Infrastructure assets are valued using written down current replacement cost (CRC). This valuation comprises the asset's current replacement cost less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset. Council first determined the gross cost of replacing the full service potential of the asset and then adjusted this amount to take account of the expired service potential of the asset.

CRC was measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits of the asset could currently be obtained in the normal course of business. Where existing assets were over designed, had excess capacity, or were redundant an adjustment was made so that the resulting valuation reflected the cost of replacing the existing economic benefits based on an efficient set of modern equivalent assets to achieve the required level of service output within the Council's planning horizon.

The unit rates (labour and materials) and quantities applied to determine the CRC of an asset or asset component were based on a "Greenfield" assumption meaning that the CRC was determined as the full cost of replacement with a new asset including components that may not need to be replaced, such as earthworks. The CRC was determined using methods relevant to the asset class as described under individual asset categories below.

Site improvements are depreciated over their useful life to the council. The useful life of landfill cells and some other improvements extends until the site becomes available for another use, as they continue to provide benefits over this period (including the monitoring period) by facilitating the safe disposal of waste.

Roads, (including Kerb & Channel, Footpaths, Carparks, Retaining Walls and Fences)

Current replacement cost

Council categorises its road infrastructure into sealed and unsealed roads. Sealed roads and unsealed roads are managed in segments. Unsealed Road components were reviewed and componentised into pavement base and formation, disposing the pavement subbase under advice from RPEQ Engineers and the Valuer G7 Asset Management. Sealed Roads retained original components of formation, pavement base, pavement sub-base and surface. Council assumes that environmental factors such as soil type, climate and topography are consistent across each segment. Council also assumes a segment is designed and constructed to the same standard and uses a consistent amount of labour and materials.

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

14 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

In the 2020/2021 financial year Transport Infrastructure was conditioned assessed and valued using the CRC approach to determine fair value. Observable inputs such as condition, useful and remaining service potential index (SPI) were examined. The Gross Current Value of assets were assessed on the basis of determining the Replacement Cost of the modern equivalent (or cost of reproduction where relevant) and then adjusting for the level of consumed future economic benefit and impairment. For internal construction estimates, material and services prices were based on existing supplier contract rates or supplier price lists and labour rates were based on Council's Enterprise Agreement (EA). All direct costs were allocated to assets at standard usage quantities according to recently completed similar projects. Remaining useful lives were determined by the Valuer taking into consideration the visual condition, construction date, evidence of recent repairs or capital works, and the surrounding environmental factors.

Council roads are inspected annually with higher order roads inspected more frequently. Council has a rolling road maintenance and renewal program to ensure road assets are maintained at a useable condition.

Accumulated depreciation

In determining the level of physical obsolescence, roads were disaggregated into significant components which exhibited different useful lives, that are applicable as observed for roads in this region of Queensland.

Remaining useful lives were determined by the valuer taking into consideration the visual condition, construction date, evidence of recent repairs or capital works and the surrounding environmental factors.

Valuation

In 2020/2021 Road infrastructure was comprehensively revalued due to significant restoration works from Cyclone Debbie NDRRA and DRFA works including higher than expected market rates. The resulting valuation as at 31/12/2020 reviewed unit rates, current useful lives and components of both sealed and unsealed road classes at 'greenfield' or current replacement costs (CRC) using current modern equivalents and current construction data. Re-componentisation of unsealed roads saw the components reduced to a pavement base and formation. Runways were revalued at 'Greenfield' or CRC with no change in components. Other asset categories including footpaths, kerb and channel, retaining walls, and fences were in line with current construction costs. The valuer applied an aggregate indexation from the last valuation of 3.13% (1.88% (2019) plus Rawlinson's calculation indexation of 1.25% as at 31/12/2020) to the remaining assets classes. These were applied in the 2021 financial year.

Bridges

Current replacement cost

In 2018/19 as part of the Transport Infrastructure valuation, Bridges were assessed for condition and subjected to valuation by the Valuers. CRC was calculated by reference to the linear and area specifications, estimated labour and material inputs, services costs, and overhead allocations. For internal construction estimates, material and services prices were based on existing supplier contract rates or supplier price lists and labour rates were based on Council's EA. All direct costs were allocated to assets at standard usage quantities according to recently completed similar projects. Where construction is outsourced, CRC was based on the average of completed similar projects over the last few years.

Accumulated depreciation

In determining the level of physical obsolescence, remaining useful lives were determined based on condition assessments. The condition assessments were made using an eleven point scale with zero being the lowest and ten the highest. A zero condition assessment indicates an asset with an extremely high level of remaining service potential and ten represents an asset at the end of life.

Remaining useful lives were determined by the Valuer taking into consideration the visual condition, construction date, evidence of recent repairs or capital works and the surrounding environmental factors.

Valuation

As at 31 December, 2020 the class of Bridges was reviewed as a part of the Transport Infrastructure review. The valuer applied an aggregate indexation from the last valuation of 3.13% (1.88% (2019) plus Rawlinson's calculation indexation of 1.25% as at 31/12/2020) to the remaining assets classes. This was applied in the 2021 financial year.

Drainage

Current replacement cost (CRC)

In 2020/2021 as part of the Transport Infrastructure valuation, Stormwater Drainage assets were assessed for condition and subjected to valuation by the Valuers. CRC was calculated by reference to asset linear and area specifications, estimated labour and material inputs, services costs, and overhead allocations. For internal construction estimates, material and services prices were based on existing supplier contract rates or supplier price lists and labour wage rates were based on Council's EA. All direct costs were allocated to assets at standard usage quantities according to recently completed similar projects. Where construction is outsourced, CRC was based on the average of completed similar projects over the last few years.

Consistent with roads, Council assumes that environmental factors such as soil type, climate and topography are consistent across each segment and that a segment is designed and constructed to the same standard and uses a consistent amount of labour and materials. Where drainage assets are located underground and physical inspection is not possible, the age, size and type of construction material, together with current and planned maintenance records are used to determine the fair value at reporting date. Construction estimates were determined on a similar basis to roads.

Accumulated depreciation

In determining the level of physical obsolescence, drainage assets were disaggregated into significant components which exhibited different useful lives.

Valuation

Estimates of expired service potential and remaining useful lives were determined on a straight line basis based on industry standard practices and past experience, supported by maintenance programs.

As at 31 December, 2020 the class of Stormwater Pits and Drains were reviewed as a part of the Transport Infrastructure review. The valuer applied an aggregate indexation from the last valuation of 3.13% (1.88% (2019) plus Rawlinson's calculation indexation of 1.25% as at 31/12/2020) to the remaining assets classes. This was applied in the 2021 financial year.

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

14 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Current replacement cost (CRC)

In 2020/2021 Water and Sewer Infrastructure were reviewed under the Infrastructure valuation review. Each of the classes of both financial categories were reviewed. CRC was calculated by reference to asset linear and area specifications, estimated labour and material inputs, services costs, and overhead allocations. For internal construction estimates, material and services prices were based on existing supplier contract rates or supplier price lists and labour wage rates were based on Council's EA. All direct costs were allocated to assets at standard usage quantities according to recently completed similar projects. Where construction is outsourced, CRC was based on the average of completed similar projects over the last few years.

The asset inventory and condition data was independently assessed by the Valuer via onsite visual assessments. The condition data was assigned using Council's Water and Sewerage Conditions Assessment Manual.

As per Council policy, the Valuer was engaged to provide Valuation Indices to determine if a revaluation is required in the interim period between comprehensive valuations and whether the cumulative indices are material for recognition of a change in Fair Value.

Accumulated depreciation

In determining the estimated rate of depreciation and the estimate of depreciation expense for each component, consideration was given to useful life pattern of consumption and current stage of the asset lifecycle (being age based).

For sewerage gravity mains the assumption adopted is that the pipes will be replaced at end of useful life by trench excavation.

Valuation

As at 31 December, 2020, Sewer Assets specification were reviewed and revalued. Sewer Mains and Nodes were the only asset categories to be revalued. Remaining sewer assets such as treatment plants, pumps and storage facilities were indexed by an aggregated indexed calculation from the last Valuation of 7.13%. The valuer applied an aggregate indexation from the last valuation of 7.13% (LGAQ CCI 5.88% (2018-2020) plus Rawlinson's calculation indexation of 1.25% as at 31/12/2020) to the remaining assets classes. This was applied in the 2021 financial year. Water Infrastructure was reviewed and was found to be within construction equivalents. The valuer applied the aggregate of 7.13% to the Water Infrastructure category. This was applied in this financial year.

Cannonvale Reservoir

The Cannonvale Reservoir (Asset) suffered potential damage from Cyclone Debbie. The exact extent of the damage (or if there has been any damage) can only be determined after the reservoir has been taken off line. The reservoir will only be taken off-line once the new Cannon Valley reservoir has been brought on line to ensure continuity of services. While the Asset is insured whether any damages would be covered and to what extent cannot be determined until the existence and extent of the damage has been ascertained. The Asset written down value as at 30 June 2018 was \$1,165,816. As a result of the uncertainty the condition of the asset has been downgraded and as at 30 June 2021 it's written down value is \$518,895.

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

15 Contract balances

Where the amounts billed to customers are based on the achievement of various milestones established in the contract, the amounts recognised as revenue in a given period do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer.

When a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to the customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, Council presents the work in progress as a contract asset, unless the rights to that amount of consideration are unconditional, in which case Council recognises a receivable.

When an amount of consideration is received from a customer / fund provider prior to Council transferring a good or service to the customer, Council presents the funds which exceed revenue recognised as a contract liability.

(a) Contract assets

2021	2020
\$	\$
9,547,416	9,492,762

(b) Contract liabilities

Funds received upfront to construct Council controlled assets

Deposits received in advance of services provided

6,340,715	4,636,750
668,109	2,406,156
7,008,824	7,042,906

Current contract liabilities

Non-current contract liabilities

7,008,824	7,042,906
-	-
7,008,824	7,042,906

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year

Funds to construct Council controlled assets

Deposits received in advance of services provided

3,730,509	4,199,263
2,320,518	143,134
6,051,027	4,342,397

16 Leases

Council as a lessee

Council has leases in place over land and buildings. Council has applied the exception to lease accounting for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases.

Where Council assesses that an agreement contains a lease, a right of use asset and lease liability is recognised on inception of the lease. Council does not separate lease and non-lease components for any class of assets and has accounted for lease payments as a single component.

The right-of-use asset is measured using the cost model where cost on initial recognition comprises: the lease liability, initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, estimated cost of removal and restoration, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use is depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and assessed for impairment in accordance with the impairment of asset accounting policy.

The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement of the lease. The discount rate is the rate implicit in the lease, however where this cannot be readily determined then the Council's incremental borrowing rate for a similar term with similar security is used.

Exceptions to lease accounting

Council has applied the exceptions to lease accounting for both short-term leases (i.e. leases with a term of less than or equal to 12 months) and leases of low-value assets. Council recognises the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases at significantly below market value / Concessionary leases.

Council has elected to measure the right of use asset arising from the concessionary leases at cost which is based on the associated lease liability at initial recognition.

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

16 Leases (continued)

Terms and conditions of leases

Buildings

Council has two building leases for the Cannonvale Library and the Cannonvale Customer Service Centre. These leases are each for 2 years and both leases include a fixed increase after the first year.

Equipment

Council leases numerous IT hardware assets from Telstra. 2 of these leases are for high value items, the remaining 180 leases are for low value assets. The leases are generally for a term of 3 years.

Land

Council leases ten land assets from the Department of Natural Resources, Mining and Energy. Five of these land leases have terms of between 20 and 100 years, while five have no term i.e. can be cancelled with reasonable notice.

Right of use assets

	Buildings	Equipment	Land	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020	304,839	3,676	1,524,836	1,833,351
Additions to right-of-use assets	-	503,317	143,696	647,013
Depreciation charge	(228,629)	(143,486)	(83,950)	(456,065)
Balance at 30 June 2021	76,210	363,507	1,584,582	2,024,299

	Buildings	Equipment	Land	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adoption of AASB 16 at 1 July 2019	-	8,290	1,549,566	1,557,856
Additions to right-of-use assets	457,258	-	11,321	468,579
Depreciation charge	(152,419)	(4,614)	(38,051)	(193,084)
Balance at 30 June 2020	304,839	3,676	1,524,836	1,833,351

Lease liabilities

The movement in lease liabilities during the year is as per the table below.

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Balance at start of the year	1,852,078	1,557,856
New finance leases in year	578,960	468,579
Payments made in the year	(421,352)	(174,357)
Balance at end of the year	2,009,686	1,852,078

Classified as:

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Current	289,821	257,462
Non-Current	1,719,866	1,594,616
	2,009,686	1,852,078

The table below shows the maturity analysis of the lease liabilities based on contractual cashflows and therefore the amounts will not be the same as the recognised lease liability in the statement of financial position.

	< 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total	Total per Statement of Financial Position
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2021	326,621	435,022	2,757,531	3,519,173	2,009,686
2020	295,926	291,318	2,810,582	3,397,827	1,852,078

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

16 Leases (continued)

Liabilities not recognised - extension options

For building leases, Council includes extension options which can be exercised at Council's discretion, at each reporting date Council assesses whether it is reasonably certain that the extension options will be exercised based on current operations and Council strategy.

There are \$79,402 in potential future lease payments which are not included in the lease liability as the exercise of the option has been assessed as not reasonably certain.

Amounts included in the statement of comprehensive income related to leases

The following amounts have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for leases where Council is the lessee

Consolidated and Council	2021 \$	2020 \$
Interest on lease liabilities	40,669	39,887
Depreciation of right to use assets	456,065	193,084
Expenses relating to short-term leases	79,402	276,796
Expenses relating to low-value assets	124,861	119,684
	700,997	629,451
Total cash outflows for leases	462,020	215,026

Leases at significantly below market value - Concessionary / peppercorn leases

Council has a number of leases at significantly below market for land and buildings which are used for:

- Euri Creek Cattle Yards
- Bowen Tourist Information Centre (Big Mango)
- Dingo Beach Transfer Station
- Mt Rooper Reservoir
- Dingo Beach Telecommunication Facility
- Llyod Robert Jetty
- High Tide Area
- Water Licence No 577241
- Shute Harbour Road, Hamilton Plains (Water Supply)
- Black Street Riordanvale (Telecommunications)

The leases are generally between 20 and 100 years and require payments between \$100 and \$31,000 per annum. The use of the right-to-use asset is restricted by the lessors to specified community services which Council must provide, these services are detailed in the leases.

Council does not believe that any of the leases in place are individually material.

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
17 Trade and other payables			
Trade creditors are recognised upon receipt of the goods or satisfactory performance of the services ordered and are measured at the agreed purchase/contract price net of applicable discounts other than contingent discounts. Amounts owing are unsecured and are generally settled on 30 day terms.			
A liability for salaries and wages is recognised and measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees' services up to that date.			
A liability for annual leave is recognised. Amounts expected to be settled within 12 months are calculated on current wage and salary levels and includes related employee on-costs. Amounts not expected to be settled within 12 months are calculated on projected future wage and salary levels and related employee on-costs, and are discounted to present values.			
As Council does not have an unconditional right to defer this liability beyond 12 months, annual leave is classified as a current liability.			
Current			
Creditors and accruals		14,049,944	19,354,868
Prepaid rates		3,319,676	2,591,430
Accrued wages and salaries		428,558	243,415
Annual leave		4,088,081	3,931,696
Other entitlements		189,044	216,811
		22,075,303	26,338,220
18 Provisions			
Long Service Leave			
A liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. The value of the liability is calculated using current pay rates and projected future increases in those rates and includes related employee on-costs. The estimates are adjusted for the probability of the employee remaining in the Council's employment or other associated employment which would result in the Council being required to meet the liability. Adjustments are then made to allow for the proportion of the benefit earned to date, and the result is discounted to present value. The interest rates attaching to Commonwealth Government guaranteed securities at the reporting date are used to discount the estimated future cash outflows to their present value. The provision is discounted using the Commonwealth Bond yield rates published on the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning website.			
Where employees have met the prerequisite length of service and council does not have an unconditional right to defer this liability beyond 12 months long service leave is classified as a current liability. Otherwise it is classified as non-current.			
Details of movements in provision:			
Balance at the beginning of financial year		6,147,342	5,922,330
Amount provided for in the period		591,221	739,255
Amount paid in the period		(418,632)	(514,243)
Balance at end of financial year		6,319,931	6,147,342
Quarry rehabilitation			
A provision is made for the cost of restoration in respect of the quarry where it is probable the Council will be liable, or required, to incur such a cost on the cessation of use of this facility. The provision is measured at the expected cost of the work required, discounted to current day values using the interest rates attaching to Commonwealth Government guaranteed securities with a maturity date corresponding to the anticipated date of the restoration.			
The provision represents the present value of the anticipated future costs associated with the closure of the quarry, reclamation and rehabilitation of these sites. The calculation of this provision requires assumptions such as application of environmental legislation, site closure dates, available technologies and engineering cost estimates. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from amounts currently provided. Because of the long-term nature of the liability, the most significant uncertainty in estimating the provision is the costs that will be incurred. The provision recognised is reviewed annually and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time.			
Management estimates that the restoration will occur in 2042.			

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
18 Provisions (continued)			
The provision is the present value of the estimated cost of restoring the Foxdale Quarry site to a usable state at the end of its useful life. The projected cost is \$935,562 and this cost is expected to be incurred in 2042.			
Details of movements in provision:			
Balance at the beginning of financial year		636,361	628,514
Increase in provision - due to change in time	7	10,245	11,439
Increase/(decrease) in provision on Council held land - change in discount rate		(11,706)	5,387
Increase/(decrease) in provision on Council controlled land - change in discount rate	4 & 8	(49,904)	22,958
Increase/(decrease) in estimate of future cost on Council held land		(4,553)	(6,070)
Increase/(decrease) in estimate of future cost Council controlled land	4 & 8	(19,412)	(25,877)
Balance at end of financial year		561,032	636,361
Landfill remediation			
A provision is made for the monitoring and future remediation activities at currently operating as well as closed landfill sites, where it is probable that Council will be liable for undertaking such activities and incurring such costs at a future date. The provision is measured at the expected cost of the work required, discounted to current day values using an appropriate cost of capital figure.			
The provision represents the present value of the anticipated future costs associated with the monitoring and remediating the landfill sites within the region. The calculation of this provision requires assumptions such as application of environmental legislation, site closure dates, available technologies and engineering cost estimates. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from amounts currently provided. Because of the long-term nature of the liability, the most significant uncertainty in estimating the provision is the costs that will be incurred in the future. Management estimates that costs will be incurred annually over future years between 2022 and 2031. The provision will be reviewed annually and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time.			
Details of movements in provision:			
Balance at the beginning of financial year		6,888,082	3,579,902
Increase/(decrease) due to recognition of future obligations at landfill sites	8	203,257	3,263,523
Increase/(decrease) due to change in discount rate	8	-	44,657
Balance at end of financial year		7,091,339	6,888,082
Breakdown of provisions between current and non-current:			
Current			
Landfill remediation		392,445	1,704,675
Long service leave		4,494,037	4,035,391
		4,886,482	5,740,066
Non-Current			
Landfill remediation		6,698,894	5,183,407
Long service leave		1,825,894	2,111,951
Quarry rehabilitation		561,032	636,361
		9,085,820	7,931,719
19 Borrowings			
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these liabilities are measured at amortised cost.			
In accordance with the <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i> council adopts an annual debt policy that sets out council's planned borrowings for the next nine years. Council's current policy is to only borrow for capital projects and for a term no longer than the expected life of the asset. Council also aims to comply with the Queensland Treasury Corporation's borrowing guidelines and ensure that sustainability indicators remain within acceptable levels at all times. All borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.			
Current			
Queensland Treasury Corporation		5,328,316	5,114,670
Non Current			
Queensland Treasury Corporation		74,338,715	79,540,469
Total Borrowings		79,667,031	84,655,139
Movements in borrowings	25		
Queensland Treasury Corporation			
Balance at the beginning of financial year		84,655,139	80,714,972
Principal repayments		(4,988,108)	(4,226,926)
New loans borrowed		-	8,165,636
Interest payable on new borrowings		-	1,457
Balance at end of financial year	25	79,667,031	84,655,139

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
21 Commitments for expenditure			
Contractual commitments			
Contractual commitments at balance sheet date but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:			
Management of Bowen and Kelsey Creek Landfill Services - expires January 2023		1,908,318	3,109,242
Provision of Waste and Recyclable Collection Services - expires February 2023		12,576,960	2,855,790
Provision of Airport Screening Services - expires June 2022		674,071	698,761
Provision of Lifeguard Services for Airie Beach Lagoon - expires August 2021		214,304	661,023
Provision of Maintenance for the Whitsunday Coast Airport Aquarium- expires July 2022		129,562	258,416
Provision for Cleaning Services - expires 31/10/2021		451,207	1,790,154
Provision for Security Services - expires 15/01/2022		483,975	1,371,669
Provision for Legal Services - expires 31/08/2021		101,918	701,918
Provision of Project Management Services for Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangement - expires June 2023		9,749,776	-
Waste Facility Supervision Services for Collinsville Transfer Station - expires June 2024		3,400,697	-
Provision of Quarry Plant Hire - Foxdale Quarry - expires April 2023		2,694,133	-
Other contractual commitments - expiring between 2021 and 2027		2,999,220	3,493,623
		35,384,141	15,140,496
Capital commitments			
Commitment for the construction of the following assets, contracted for at the reporting date, but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:			
New Bowen Sewerage Treatment Plant and Upgrade Project		-	955,499
Design and Construct - Flagstaff Hill Cultural and Conference Centre		2,310,494	-
Design and Construction of Ted Cunningham Bridge		3,924,526	-
Proserpine Entertainment Centre Project - Consultancy Services		103,334	220,241
Construction of Proserpine Entertainment Centre		8,579,292	-
Cannonvale-Airie Beach Water Security Augmentation		-	5,402,972
Design and Construct of Collinsville Water Park		1,191,684	-
Disaster Recovery DFRA		5,995,788	19,792,999
Disaster Recovery NDRRA - Shute Harbour		4,412,840	30,278,724
Other Assets		3,173,980	3,325,286
		29,691,938	59,975,721
22 Events after reporting period			
There were no material adjusting or disclosing events after the balance date.			
23 Contingent liabilities			
Details and estimates of maximum amounts of contingencies are as follows			
Local Government Workcare			
The Whitsunday Regional Council is a member of the Queensland local government workers compensation self-insurance scheme, Local Government Workcare. Under this scheme the Council has provided a bank guarantee to cover bad debts which may remain should the self insurance licence be cancelled and there was insufficient funds available to cover outstanding liabilities. Only the Queensland Government's workers compensation authority may call on any part of the guarantee should the above circumstances arise.			
The Council's maximum exposure to the bank guarantee is:		838,632	823,667
Local Government Mutual			
The Council is a member of the local government mutual liability self-insurance pool, LGM Queensland. In the event of the pool being wound up or is unable to meet its debts as they fall due, the trust deed and rules provide that any accumulated deficit will be met by the individual pool members in the same proportion as their contribution to the total pool contributions in respect to any year that a deficit arises. At 30 June 2020 the Financial Statements reported an accumulated surplus and it is not anticipated any liability will arise.			
Accumulated surplus:		74,664,079	76,992,964

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
24 Superannuation			
Council contributes to the LGIASuper Regional Defined Benefits Fund (the scheme), at the rate of 12% for each permanent employee who is a defined benefit member. This rate is set in accordance with the LGIASuper trust deed and may be varied on the advice of an actuary. The Regional Defined Benefits Fund is a complying superannuation scheme for the purpose of the Commonwealth Superannuation Industry (Supervision) legislation and is also governed by the Local Government Act 2009.			
The scheme is a pooled defined benefit plan and it is not in accordance with the deed to allocate obligations, plan assets and costs at the council level.			
Any amount by which the scheme is over or under funded may affect future benefits and result in a change to the contribution rate obligations, but has not been recognised as an asset or liability of the Council.			
Technically Whitsunday Regional Council can be liable to the scheme for a portion of another local governments' obligations should that local government be unable to meet them. However the risk of this occurring is extremely low and in accordance with the LGIASuper trust deed changes to council's obligations will only be made on the advice of an actuary.			
The last completed actuarial assessment of the scheme was undertaken as at 1 July 2018. The actuary indicated that "At the valuation date of 1 July 2018, the net assets of the scheme exceeded the vested benefits and the scheme was in a satisfactory financial position as at the valuation date." The measure of vested benefits represents the value of benefit entitlements should all participating employees voluntarily exit the scheme. The Council is not aware of anything that has happened since that time that indicates the assets of the scheme are not sufficient to meet the vested benefits, as at the reporting date.			
No changes have been made to prescribed employer contributions which remain at 12% of employee salary or wages and there are no known requirements to change the rate of contributions.			
The next triennial actuarial review is not due until 1 July 2021.			
The most significant risks that may result in LGIASuper increasing the contribution rate, on the advice of the actuary, are:			
Investment risk - The risk that the scheme's investment returns will be lower than assumed and additional contributions are needed to fund the shortfall.			
Salary growth risk - The risk that wages or salaries will rise more rapidly than assumed, increasing vested benefits to be funded.			
Superannuation contributions made to the Regional Defined Benefits Fund		156,513	162,197
Other superannuation contributions for employees		3,285,273	3,392,105
Total superannuation contributions paid by Council for employees:	5	3,441,786	3,554,302
25 Reconciliation of net result for the year to net cash inflow from operating activities			
Net result		59,195,405	36,921,909
Non-cash operating items			
Impairment of receivables and bad debts written off	7	797,631	435,623
Depreciation and amortisation		28,627,639	29,181,271
Change in restoration provisions expensed to finance costs	7	10,246	11,439
		29,435,516	29,628,333
Investing and development activities (non-cash)			
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	3 (d) (ii)	(75,076,789)	(60,449,475)
Capital income	4	(142,027)	(63,784)
Capital expenses	8	22,042,319	28,416,518
		(53,176,497)	(34,096,721)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/ decrease in receivables		(2,408,273)	1,511,446
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets		(290,832)	192,101
(Increase)/ decrease in contract assets		(660,816)	(127,432)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories (excluding land)		(290,050)	(280,456)
Increase/ (decrease) in payables		(4,074,035)	(5,928,816)
Increase/ (decrease) in contract liabilities		(1,738,046)	1,854,637
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities		1,338,119	864,225
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions		328,974	225,011
		(7,794,959)	(1,689,284)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		27,659,465	30,764,237

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

26 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

2021	As at 30 June 2020	Change in Accounting Policy	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	As at 30 June 2021
Loans	84,655,139	-	(4,988,108)	-	79,667,031
Lease liability	1,852,078	-	(421,351)	578,960	2,009,687
	86,507,217	-	(5,409,459)	578,960	81,676,718

2020	As at 30 June 2019	Change in Accounting Policy	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	As at 30 June 2020
Loans	80,714,972	-	3,938,710	1,457	84,655,139
Lease liability	-	1,557,856	(174,357)	468,579	1,852,078
	80,714,972	1,557,856	3,764,353	470,036	86,507,217

27 National competition policy

A "business activity" of a local government is any activity that involves trading in goods or services.

The code of competitive conduct (CCC) must be applied to the following business activities

(a) A building certifying activity that

- (i) involves performing building certifying functions within the meaning of the Building Act, section 8; and
- (ii) is prescribed under a regulation*.

*Section 38 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* lists the local government's whose activities are prescribed building certifying activities

(b) A roads activity, other than a roads activity for which business is conducted only through a sole supplier arrangement, that involves

- (i) the construction or maintenance of state controlled roads for which the local government submits an offer to carry out work in response to a tender invitation.
- (ii) construction or road maintenance on another local government's roads which the local government has put out to tender.

Each local government may elect to apply a Code of Competitive Conduct (CCC) to any other identified business activities. However, for any with current expenditure of \$325,000 or more, the local government must decide, by resolution each year, whether to apply the CCC to that activity.

In general, applying the competitive code of conduct means that the competitive neutrality principle is applied to the business activity.

Under the competitive neutrality principle, an entity that is conducting a business activity in competition with the private sector should not enjoy a net advantage over competitors only because the entity is in the public sector.

The competitive neutrality principle may be applied by commercialisation or full cost pricing. This includes removing any competitive advantage or disadvantage, where possible, and charging for goods and services at full cost.

In addition, the cost of performing community service obligations, less any revenue received from carrying out those obligations, must be treated as revenue for the business activity.

A community service obligation is an obligation the local government imposes on a business activity that is not in its commercial interest. For example, giving a concession to pensioners.

A local government's financial statements must contain an activity statement for each business activity to which the CCC applies.

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

27 National competition policy (continued)

The Council applies the competitive code of conduct to the following activities

Whitsunday Coast Airport
Foxdale Quarry
Shute Harbour Transit Terminal
Waste Services
Water Supply & Sewerage Services

This requires the application of full cost pricing, identifying the cost of community service obligations (CSO) and eliminating the advantages and disadvantages of public ownership within that activity.

The CSO value is determined by Council, and represents an activity's cost(s) which would not be incurred if the primary objective of the activities was to make a profit. The Council provides funding from general revenue to the business activity to cover the nett cost of providing non-commercial community services.

The following table summaries the financial results for the business activities, including competitive neutrality adjustments if applicable.

The following activity statements are for activities subject to the competitive code of conduct:

	Whitsunday Coast Airport	Foxdale Quarry	Shute Harbour Transit Terminal	Waste Services	Water Supply & Sewerage Services
	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue for services provided to external clients	5,476,099	3,418,167	173,334	8,447,968	35,771,734
Community service obligations *	-	-	-	65,602	652,488
	5,476,099	3,418,167	173,334	8,513,570	36,424,223
Less : Expenditure	6,741,631	3,817,299	264,349	8,081,857	33,623,041
Surplus (deficiency)	(1,265,533)	(399,132)	(91,015)	431,713	2,801,181

Whitsunday Coast Airport was not operational from 29 March 2020 to 16 June 2020 due to travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

	Whitsunday Coast Airport	Foxdale Quarry	Shute Harbour Transit Terminal	Waste Services	Water Supply & Sewerage Services
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue for services provided to external clients	5,558,101	3,352,639	183,263	7,998,668	33,976,152
Community service obligations *	-	-	-	59,702	617,803
	5,558,101	3,352,639	183,263	8,058,370	34,593,955
Less : Expenditure	7,217,847	3,606,590	489,200	7,700,815	33,613,308
Surplus (deficiency)	(1,659,746)	(253,951)	(305,937)	357,555	980,647

* CSO's provided to business activities during the period.

Activities	CSO description	2021 Actual	2020 Actual
Waste Services	Pensioner concessions	65,602	59,702
Water Supply & Sewerage Services	Pensioner concessions	264,795	251,692
Water Supply & Sewerage Services	Sporting/community organisation concessions	387,693	366,111
		652,488	617,803

Whitsunday Regional Council

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
28 Controlled entities that have not been consolidated			
<u>Whitsunday Coast Airport and Infrastructure Pty Ltd</u>			
On the tenth day of March 2016 Whitsunday Regional Council formed the Whitsunday Coast Airport and Infrastructure Pty Ltd (ACN 611242196) as a registered company under the Corporations Act 2001. This company, while being registered with the Australian Security and Investments Commission, is currently a dormant company. The Company's issued share capital is \$10.			
29 Transactions with Related Parties			
(a) River Improvement Trusts			
Council have councillors as representative on both the Don River Improvement Trust and the Whitsunday River Improvement Trust. They are represented in the membership of the trusts pursuant to the River Improvement Act 1940. Council pays a precept to each trust, which is determined by the Trusts, based on the amount of revenue estimated by the trust in their budget for the year.			
Don River Improvement Trust		175,565	172,461
Whitsunday River Improvement Trust		175,565	172,461
		351,130	344,922
(b) Transactions with key management personnel (KMP)			
KMP include the Mayor, Councillors, Council's Chief Executive Officer and some Executive Management. The compensation paid to KMP comprises:			
Short-term employee benefits		2,891,371	2,843,466
Post-employment benefits		317,479	305,039
Long-term benefits		73,354	34,469
Termination benefits		122,500	456,927
		3,404,704	3,639,901
Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the annual report.			
(c) Transactions with other related parties			
<i>(i) Employee expenses for close family members of key management personnel.</i>			
All close family members of key management personnel were employed through an arm's length process. They are paid in accordance with the Award and Council Enterprise Bargaining Agreement for the duties they perform.			
The council employs 370 staff of which only 4 are close family members of key management personnel. Total employee expenses applicable to these 4 employees are:-		303,756	284,868
Council have reviewed all other related party transactions and found that there were no materially relevant amounts to report.			
(d) Transactions with related parties that have not been disclosed			
Most of the entities and people that are related parties of council live and operate within the Whitsunday Regional Council. Therefore, on a regular basis ordinary citizen transactions occur between Council and its related parties. Some examples include:			
- Payment of rates			
- Dog registration			
- Borrowing books from a council library			

Whitsunday Regional Council

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2021

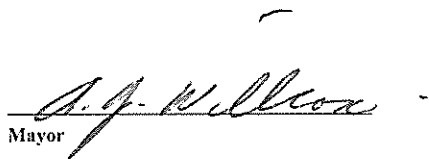
MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATE

For the year ended 30 June 2021

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared pursuant to sections 176 and 177 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (the Regulation) and other prescribed requirements.

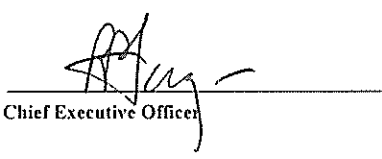
In accordance with section 212(5) of the Regulation we certify that:

- (i) the prescribed requirements of the *Local Government Act 2009* and *Local Government Regulation 2012* for the establishment and keeping of accounts have been complied with in all material respects; and
- (ii) the general purpose financial statements, as set out on pages 1 to 32, present a true and fair view, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, of the Council's transactions for the financial year and financial position at the end of the year.


Mayor

Andrew Willcox

Date: 18/08/2021


Chief Executive Officer

Rodney Ferguson

Date: 17/08/2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the councillors of Whitsunday Regional Council

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

I have audited the financial report of Whitsunday Regional Council.

In my opinion, the financial report:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the council's financial position as at 30 June 2021, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended
- b) complies with the *Local Government Act 2009*, the Local Government Regulation 2012 and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the certificate given by the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of my report.

I am independent of the council in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other information

Other information comprises financial and non-financial information (other than the audited financial report) in an entity's annual report.

At the date of this auditor's report, the available other information in Whitsunday Regional Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021 was the current year financial sustainability statement and long-term financial sustainability statement.

The councillors are responsible for the other information.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. However, as required by the Local Government Regulation 2012, I have expressed a separate opinion on the current year financial sustainability statement.

In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report and my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the councillors for the financial report

The councillors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, the Local Government Regulation 2012 and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the councillors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The councillors are also responsible for assessing the council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it is intended to abolish the council or to otherwise cease operations of the council.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the council.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the council's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the council's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. I base my conclusions on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with s.40 of the *Auditor-General Act 2009*, for the year ended 30 June 2021:

- a) I received all the information and explanations I required.
- b) I consider that, the prescribed requirements in relation to the establishment and keeping of accounts were complied with in all material respects.

Prescribed requirements scope

The prescribed requirements for the establishment and keeping of accounts are contained in the *Local Government Act 2009*, any other Act and the Local Government Regulation 2012. The applicable requirements include those for keeping financial records that correctly record and explain the council's transactions and account balances to enable the preparation of a true and fair financial report.



Sri Narasimhan
as delegate of the Auditor-General

20 August 2021
Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

Whitsunday Regional Council

CURRENT-YEAR FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Measures of Financial Sustainability

- (i) **Operating surplus ratio**
Operating surplus (Net result excluding all capital items) divided by total operating revenue (excludes capital revenue)
- (ii) **Asset sustainability ratio**
Capital expenditure on the replacement of assets (renewals) divided by depreciation expense.
- (iii) **Net financial liabilities ratio**
Total liabilities less current assets divided by total operating revenue (excluding capital items).

Council's performance at 30 June 2021 against key financial ratios:

Target

Operating surplus ratio	Asset sustainability ratio	Net financial liabilities ratio
between 0% and 10%	greater than 90%	not greater than 60%
4.86%	97.78%	11.10%

Note 1 - Basis of Preparation

The current year financial sustainability statement is a special purpose statement prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* and the *Financial Management (Sustainability) Guideline 2013*. The amounts used to calculate the three reported measures are prepared on an accrual basis and are drawn from the Council's audited general purpose financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Certificate of Accuracy For the year ended 30 June 2021

This current-year financial sustainability statement has been prepared pursuant to Section 178 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (the Regulation).

In accordance with Section 212(5) of the Regulation we certify that this current-year financial sustainability statement has been accurately calculated.

Mayor

Andrew Willcox

Date: 15/08/2021

Chief Executive Officer

Rodney Ferguson

Date: 17/08/2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Councillors of Whitsunday Regional Council

Report on the Current-Year Financial Sustainability Statement

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying current year financial sustainability statement of Whitsunday Regional Council for the year ended 30 June 2021, comprising the statement, explanatory notes, and the certificate of accuracy given by the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer.

In accordance with section 212 of the Local Government Regulation 2012, in my opinion, in all material respects, the current year financial sustainability statement of Whitsunday Regional Council for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been accurately calculated.

Basis of opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the current year financial sustainability statement* section of my report.

I am independent of the council in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the statement in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matter – basis of accounting

I draw attention to Note 1 which describes the basis of accounting. The current year financial sustainability statement has been prepared in accordance with the Financial Management (Sustainability) Guideline 2013 for the purpose of fulfilling the council's reporting responsibilities under the Local Government Regulation 2012. As a result, the statement may not be suitable for another purpose. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Other information comprises financial and non-financial information (other than the audited financial report) in an entity's annual report.

At the date of this auditor's report, the available other information in Whitsunday Regional Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021 was the general purpose financial statements and long-term financial sustainability statement.

The councillors are responsible for the other information.

My opinion on the current year financial sustainability statement does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

However, as required by the Local Government Regulation 2012, I have expressed a separate opinion on the general purpose financial report.

In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report and my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the councillors for the current year financial sustainability statement

The councillors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the current year financial sustainability statement in accordance with the Local Government Regulation 2012. The councillors responsibility also includes such internal control as the councillors determine is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the statement that is accurately calculated and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the current year financial sustainability statement

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the current year financial sustainability statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this statement.

My responsibility does not extend to forming an opinion on the appropriateness or relevance of the reported ratios, nor on the council's future sustainability.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the council.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the statement, including the disclosures, and whether the statement represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



Sri Narasimhan
as delegate of the Auditor-General

20 August 2021

Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

Whitsunday Regional Council

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

Prepared as at 30 June 2021

Measures of Financial Sustainability

- (i) **Operating surplus ratio**
Operating surplus (Net result excluding all capital items) divided by total operating revenue (excludes capital revenue)
- (ii) **Asset sustainability ratio**
Capital expenditure on the replacement of assets (renewals) divided by depreciation expense.
- (iii) **Net financial liabilities ratio**
Total liabilities less current assets divided by total operating revenue

Council's performance at 30 June 2021 against key financial ratios:

Target

Actuals at 30 June 2021

Projected for the years ended:

30 June 2022
30 June 2023
30 June 2024
30 June 2025
30 June 2026
30 June 2027
30 June 2028
30 June 2029
30 June 2030

Operating surplus ratio	Asset sustainability ratio	Net financial liabilities ratio
between 0% and 10%	greater than 90%	not greater than 60%
4.86%	97.78%	11.10%
0.4%	149.5%	26.2%
0.6%	88.3%	24.2%
0.2%	86.5%	20.5%
0.1%	76.4%	16.5%
0.4%	76.3%	11.4%
0.7%	94.2%	7.4%
0.9%	81.2%	1.3%
1.2%	81.8%	(3.02)%
1.5%	83.0%	(8.71)%

Financial Management Strategy

Council measures revenue and expenditure trends over time as a guide to future requirements and to make decisions about the efficient allocation of resources to ensure the most effective provision of services. Council ensures that its financial management strategy is prudent and that its long-term financial forecast shows a sound financial position whilst also being able to meet the community's current and future needs.

Certificate of Accuracy

For the long-term financial sustainability statement prepared as at 30 June 2021

This long-term financial sustainability statement has been prepared pursuant to Section 178 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (the Regulation).

In accordance with Section 212(5) of the Regulation we certify that this long-term financial sustainability statement has been accurately calculated.

Mayor

Andrew Willcox

Date: 18/08/2021

Chief Executive Officer

Rodney Ferguson

Date: 17/08/2021

Your ref:
Our ref: 2021-4143
Sri Narasimhan 3149 6208

20 August 2021

OFFICIAL

Mr R Ferguson
Chief Executive Officer
Whitsunday Regional Council
PO Box 104
PROSERPINE QLD 4800

Dear Mr Ferguson

General Purpose Financial Statements—2020–21
Current year Financial Sustainability Statement—2020–21

- Whitsunday Regional Council

The certified General Purpose Financial Statements are enclosed. I have issued an unmodified opinion.

Also enclosed is the Current year Financial Sustainability Statement. Consistent with prior years and with all other councils, I have included an emphasis of matter paragraph in my auditor's report to highlight the use of the special purpose basis of accounting.

A copy of the General Purpose Financial Statements and Current year Financial Sustainability Statement have also been forwarded to the Deputy Premier and Minister for State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning.

Yours sincerely



Sri Narasimhan
Director

cc: Councillor A Wilcox, Mayor, Whitsunday Regional Council

Enc.

13. Corporate Services

13.2 MOLONGLE CREEK BOAT CLUB - SPOIL DISPOSAL POND WORKS

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 formally advise the Molongle Creek Boat Club that their request for reimbursement of works, creating two spoil disposal ponds at the Molongle Creek Boat Ramp is not approved as the works were not authorised by Council and are not in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

The Molongle Creek Boat Club Inc. 'the Boat Club' created two spoil disposal ponds in preparation of dredging works that were due to commence at the mouth of Molongle Creek.

Spoil areas were identified as being required for the dredging project by the Council engaged contractor. There was no agreement for Council or the Boat Club to conduct these works. The matter was discussed verbally and no formal direction to undertake this work was given to the Club.

PURPOSE

The Boat Club have conducted works at the Molongle Creek Boat Ramp, outside the leased area of the Boat Club and on Council trustee land that were not authorised by Council and are requesting a reimbursement of those costs. The cost that the Boat Club are requesting to be reimbursed is \$13,140.00 + GST.

BACKGROUND

The Boat Club contacted Council regarding this matter in September 2020 advising that the works to create the two spoil disposal ponds had been conducted by the Boat Club. The correspondence outlined that the Boat Club was engaged to carry out the preliminary works and the cost associated. They calculated the works to be a cost of \$13,140.00. Due to the works being conducted on behalf of Council the Boat Club sought reimbursement of the costs that they had incurred.

No formal agreement or representations were made for the Boat Club to conduct those works on behalf of Council.

Correspondence was received from the Boat Club on 31 March 2021 advising that the invoice for the works remained outstanding and formally requested payment.

On 11 April 2021 further correspondence was received from the Boat Club in relation filling in the spoil disposal ponds as they were no longer required for the project and how

the Boat Club may assist Council in conducting these works from an operational and cost perspective.

Council's Director Infrastructure Services spoke to the Boat Club on the 23 April 2021 regarding this matter and formal correspondence was sent in response on the 27 April 2021 advising that the original works were not agreed upon, nor a formal agreement entered into therefore Council would not be reimbursing the Boat Club. The letter also further outlined that Council also denies the recent offer of the Boat Club to conduct the works to fill in the spoil disposal ponds as Council would be conducting its engagement of appropriately qualified contractors to conduct the work in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy.

Since that time, it has been agreed that the Department of Transport and Main Roads contractor will fill in the soil disposal ponds when they commence the dredging of Molongle Creek under the Tri-Party Agreement.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

ANALYSIS

Council's Procurement Policy provides direction and guidance in relation to the procurement of activities of Council in accordance with the *Local Government Act* 2009.

All procurement activities are to be undertaken in accordance with this Policy and other appropriate legislation with exemptions being determined by the Act and Local Government Regulations 2012.

In accordance with the Procurement Policy's purchasing threshold, the amount being requested by the Boat Club would require Council to obtain two quotes for the works.

When engaging a contractor to conduct works, Council is not also required to review the costs associated with the works but must ensure that there is value for money which incorporates many factors including but not limited too technical compliance, health and safety compliance, risk allocation and fit for purpose.

As Council did not engage the Boat Club to conduct these works, Council did not have the opportunity to ensure that the works were carried out in accordance with appropriate legislative requirements when creating soil disposal ponds, were conducted by appropriately qualified personnel, the appropriate equipment was used, the quality/suitable for use of the soil disposal ponds or address any environmental concerns that may arise from these activities.

The works conducted by the Boat Club are outside the requirements of the Procurement Policy and the costs incurred by the Boat Club are not accepted.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Financial Risks – Council's Procurement Policy requirements have not been satisfied and the works not budgeted for. The works were not agreed upon nor were the works a requirement of Council to do. Council will be conducting works to fill in the spoil disposal ponds.

Legal Risks – As engagement was not conducted, Council cannot ensure that the works were performed by appropriately qualified personnel, that the works have been done correctly or that they would be suitable for the purpose they were created. Council must ensure that works

are conducted on public land are in accordance with all relevant legislative requirements, policies and procedures.

Reputational – Council has in place policies and procedures to ensure the engagement of contractors, the use of funds and works conducted on public land are conducted in accordance with appropriate legislation. Exemptions to these policies and procedures are not acceptable unless it is an exemption that is approved under the appropriate legislation. This ensures public trust is maintained and there is fairness, openness and transparency.

CONSULTATION

Rodney Ferguson – Chief Executive Officer
Jason Bradshaw – Director Corporate Services
Adam Hagy – Director Infrastructure 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 formally advise the Molongle Creek Boat Club that their request for reimbursement for unauthorised works has not been approved.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A

13. Corporate Services

13.3 LEASE - WHITSUNDAY PLAZA - CANNONVALE CUSTOMER SERVICE CENTRE AND CANNONVALE LIBRARY

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 in accordance with Section 235 (a) Local Government Regulation 2012 authorise the Chief Executive Officer to execute:

- a) a lease with Vicinity Managers Pty Ltd over part of Lot 16 on SP177207 known as Whitsunday Plaza for the Customer Service Centre for an 18-month term commencing on the 01 November 2021; and**
 - b) a lease with Vicinity Managers Pty Ltd over part of Lot 16 on SP177207 known as Whitsunday Plaza for the Cannonvale Library for an 18-month term commencing on the 01 November 2021.**
-

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021

SUMMARY

Council currently has two leases for operational purposes at the Whitsunday Plaza for a Customer Service Centre and a Library.

The Customer Service Centre is currently on a two-year term lease and the library being a one-year term with the following cost that was entered into:

Customer Service Centre base rental amount - \$61,040.20 per annum (\$604.36/m²)
Cannonvale Library base rental amount - \$165,000.00 per annum (\$434.21/m²)

These costs do not incorporate rental increases, GST, outgoings or other associated costs.

PURPOSE

The current leases are due to expire, and new leases are required to be entered into to ensure that Council continues to provide services to the Cannonvale region without disruption.

BACKGROUND

Council has received communications from Vicinity Centres regarding the future of the soon to be expiring leases at the Whitsunday Plaza Shopping Centre, operated by Vicinity Centres.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Regulation 2012

ANALYSIS

Vicinity Centres have agreed upon a 1.5-year (18 months) extension on the Customer Service Centre and the Cannonvale Library:

- Customer Service Centre base rental amount - \$65,694.55 per annum – a 2.5% increase on the current lease fee; and
- Cannonvale Library base rental amount - \$177,581.25 per annum – a 2.5% increase on the current lease fee.

These costs do not incorporate rental increases, GST, outgoings or other associated costs.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate – to ensure that Council is managing its services to the public in an efficient and effective manner.

Financial – \$370,995.60 for the term of the lease (not including GST, outgoings or other associated costs). This is managed by Council's Property & Facilities Branch and the operating budget.

Reputational – to continue providing and improving services and accessibility to the residents of Airlie Beach and Cannonvale.

Legal – the lease being entered into will be a commercial retail lease.

CONSULTATION

Council Briefing Session 01/09/2021

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

Entering into a 1.5-year lease at the current locations of the Cannonvale Customer Service and Library will ensure Council is providing a service to the public and allowing time for Council to consider future options on improving those services.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A

14. Development Services

14.1 FUNDING OPPORTUNITY: 2021-22 CELEBRATING MULTICULTURAL QUEENSLAND (CMQ) EVENTS

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

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Neil McGaffin – Director Development Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves to:

- 1) Support the submission to the Celebrating Multicultural Queensland (CMQ) Events Program 2021-22 seeking a funding amount of \$10,000 to deliver the Whitsunday Multicultural Festival at Airlie Beach: and**
 - 2) Approve the co-contribution of \$10,000 in cash from the 22/23 FY Community Program & Events budget in the event the funding application is successful.**
-

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

This report recommends submitting a project to the 2021-22 Celebrating Multicultural Queensland (CMQ) Events Program to again deliver the Whitsunday Multicultural Festival.

Funding for this project requires co-contribution.

PURPOSE

This report seeks Council support to apply for funds to again deliver a Whitsunday Multicultural Festival and engage people from culturally diverse backgrounds to contribute to building an inclusive, harmonious and united Queensland.

BACKGROUND

The Celebrating Multicultural Queensland (CMQ) Events Program provides funding towards multicultural events and projects that engage people from culturally diverse backgrounds. This includes people who arrived in Australia as migrants or refugees, people seeking asylum, members of diverse cultural groups and the wider community, to contribute to building an inclusive, harmonious and united Queensland.

Council successfully attained funds of \$10,000 in the 2019/2020 CMQ Events Round for the Whitsundays Multicultural Event in Bowen. Due to Covid-19 the event was delayed and took place on Friday 30 July 2021.

The inaugural Whitsunday Multicultural Festival along the Bowen Foreshore attracted over 500 people to celebrate the regions numerous cultural groups and performers through song, dance, and stories. The event was family friendly and included fun activities and rides, a fully licensed bar, market stall and a lantern parade with the night concluding with a fireworks display. Positive feedback has been received from the community.

The 2021-22 Celebrating Multicultural Queensland (CMQ) Events round is open and closes 12 September.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Funding submissions are due 12 September 2021 and the event must be completed by 31 December 2022.

ANALYSIS

Due to its success, it is proposed to apply for funding once again to host a similar event in the Southern end of the region at the Airlie Beach Foreshore or the newly built Proserpine Entertainment Centre.

The proposed event would be held post 1 July 2022 consistent with the funding guidelines and allow for culture and traditions of multiple cultural groups to enhance appreciation and recognition of the diverse cultures in Queensland.

If successful in obtaining funding, it is proposed Council will co-contribute \$10,000.00.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Financial Implications – The funding program specifies that applicants are expected to make a 50% financial contribution towards the eligible project costs. If funding is attained, it is recommended funding contributions of \$10,000 come from the 22/23 FY Community Program & Events budget.

Corporate Plan Alignment: Community Services.

Objectives:

1. Facilitate, foster and encourage region wide activities and programs that engage our community.
3. Provide fun, welcoming spaces that connect and engage the community through a variety of innovative resources, programs and activities

CONSULTATION

- Julie Wright - Director Community Services
- Rod Cousins - Manager Community Development and Libraries
- Elizabeth Youd - Events and Community Sponsorship Officer

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 submit this project to the Celebrating Multicultural Queensland (CMQ) Events Program to facilitate the coordination of the second Whitsunday Multicultural Festival.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A

14. Development Services

14.2 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES MONTHLY REPORT - AUGUST 2021

AUTHOR: Neil McGaffin – Director Development Services

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Neil McGaffin – Director Development Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Development Services Monthly Report for August 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

Development Services Monthly Report – August 2021.

PURPOSE

To provide an overview of Whitsunday Regional Council's Development Services Directorate for the 2021/2022 Financial Year, with focus on the month of August 2021.

BACKGROUND

The Development Services Directorate has a departmental vision of a prosperous, liveable and sustainable Whitsundays.

The Directorates purpose is to lead the delivery of economic, social and environmental outcomes for the Whitsundays through services in partnership with stakeholders.

The Directorates vision is delivered by bringing together the functions of Economic Development, Strategic Land Use and Infrastructure Planning, Development Assessment, Building and Plumbing Assessment and Compliance.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

N/A

ANALYSIS

This report represents the activity within the Directorate for the month of August 2021.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Alignment to Corporate Plan

Outcome 1.1: Out 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 N/A

Risk Management Implications Regular reporting on the Directorate's progress and achievements ensures accountability and fosters a positive culture.

CONSULTATION

Doug Mackay – Manager Development Services
Shane Neville – Manager Strategic Planning
Elouise Lamb – A/ Economic Development Coordinator
Kelvin Stephens – Team Leader Plumbing

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 Development Services Monthly Report for August 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Development Services Monthly Report – August 2021.

Development Services

Strategic Planning
Development Assessment
Building, Plumbing & Compliance
Economic Development

Monthly Report – August 2021

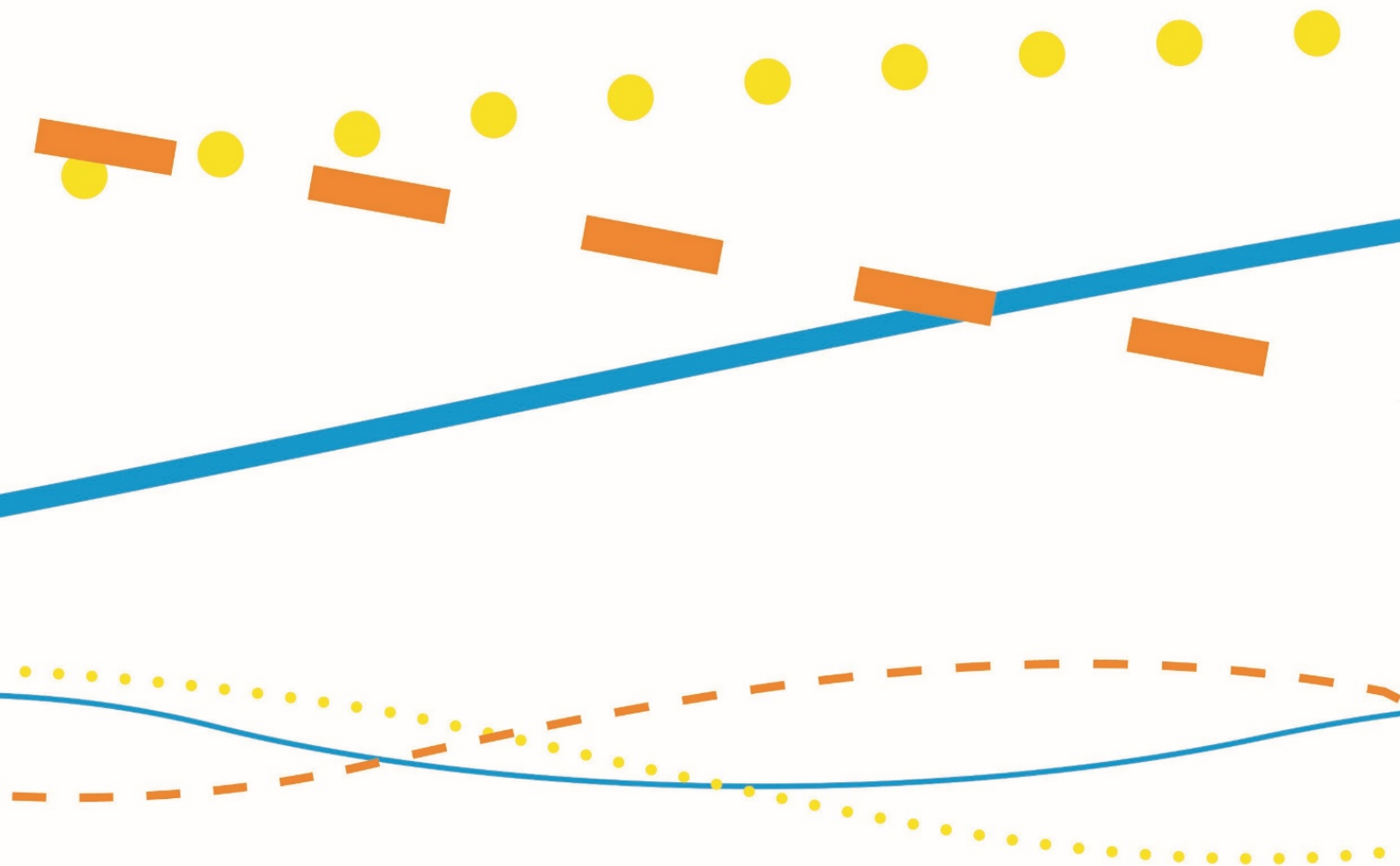


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Directors Report

STRATEGIC PLANNING

Council adopted the Collinsville Masterplan and informed submitters to close the consultation loop. State agencies provided feedback on the Planning Scheme Major Amendment (V4.0), responses have been drafted for response in early September. Comments have also been prepared for DTMR regarding part 1 of their draft Abbott Point Port Masterplan, in accordance with the Sustainable Ports Development Act 2015.

Other activities in August included Workshops/Forums/Presentations relating to Airlie Beach Foreshore Land Management Plan (Dept of Resources); Plan Making Guidance Forum (DSDILGP); Asset Management; Climate Hub Feasibility of Carbon Sequestering Projects in the Region (Greening Australia); PhD Presentation - How can tourism-dependent economies simultaneously decarbonise and manage climate risk?; and Planning & Environment Law Update (McCullough Robertson).

DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

Lodgement of new Development Applications remained steady for the month of August for both Material Change of Use and Reconfiguration of a Lot. The number of Planning & Development Certificates completed equalled a three year high, reflective of the high number of requests made in the previous month. To complete these often-complex certificates resulted in a high workload.

The assessment of major projects continued with the Port of Airlie and Shingley Beach hotels the most notable. On the ground, works to deliver subdivision approval continues with a number of estates rapidly under construction to add additional land supply to the property market.

The month of August has also seen the Development Assessment Team welcome student planner Justin Arlie onboard. Each year the Development Assessment Team works with James Cook University to provide work experience for soon to be planning graduates.

BUILDING, PLUMBING & COMPLIANCE

Building

Building Applications have reduced in comparison to the previous month of July; however Council continues to receive a large number of Final Certificates for outstanding Building Approvals. Building projects within the region remains strong with a large focus on dwellings, domestic sheds and swimming pools.

Plumbing

Application numbers remain steady. Council's major projects are progressing well with most of the plumbing and drainage nearing completion. Inspection numbers remain high and take up a considerable amount of time to complete keeping the inspectors very busy.

Compliance

Compliance matters remain high with an increased number of inspections resulting from the ongoing data clean up finding a high volume of unfinalised applications. These unfinalised application are a compliance matter so that they can be investigated and ultimately closed.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The team has been busy developing submissions for the Resources Community Infrastructure Fund grant opportunity and coordinating the new Economic Development Strategy. The team is also providing content to support advocacy activities including affordable housing, mobile blackspots and increasing the capacity at our local TAFE facilities.

Strategic Planning

The Strategic Planning Branch is responsible for developing and maintaining land use and infrastructure plans and policies, such as the Planning Scheme, as well as reviewing various planning related State planning instruments and legislation, including the Mackay, Isaac, Whitsunday Region Plan.

Operational Activities

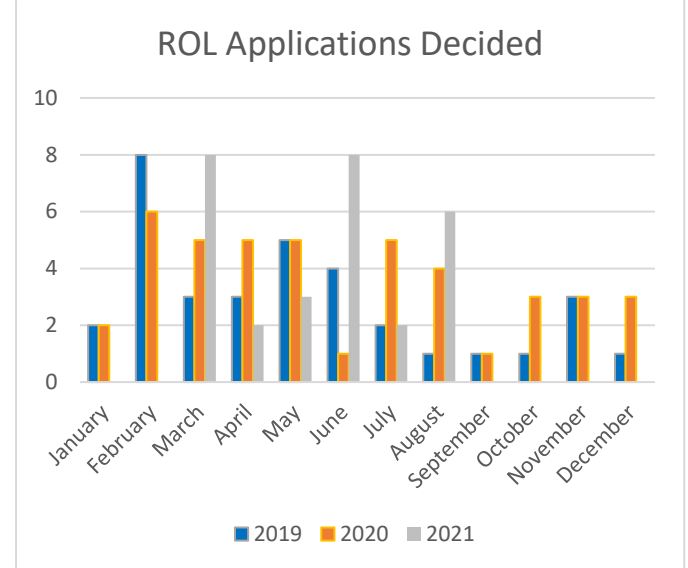
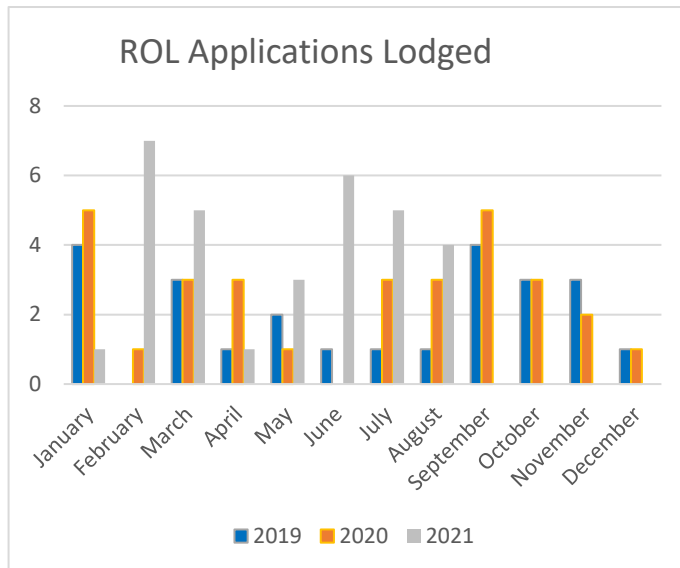
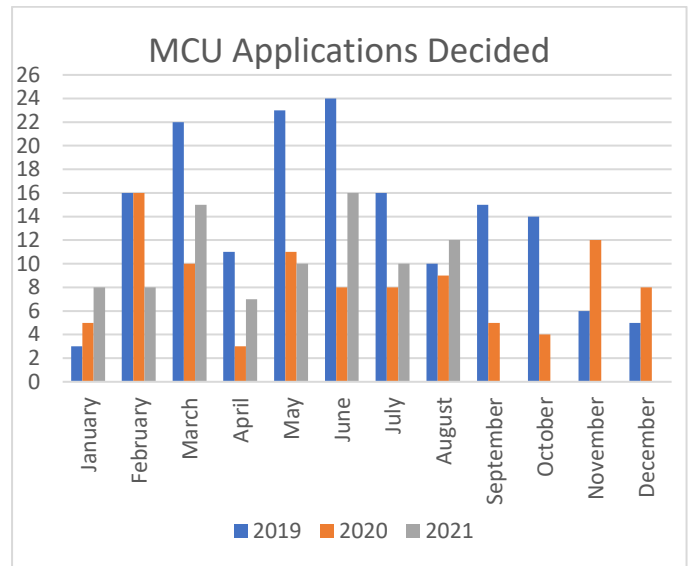
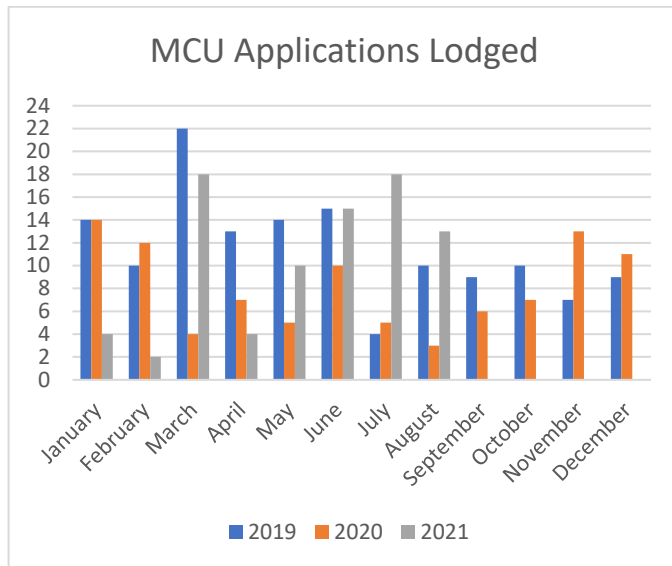
The Strategic Planning Branch is undertaking several projects, including;

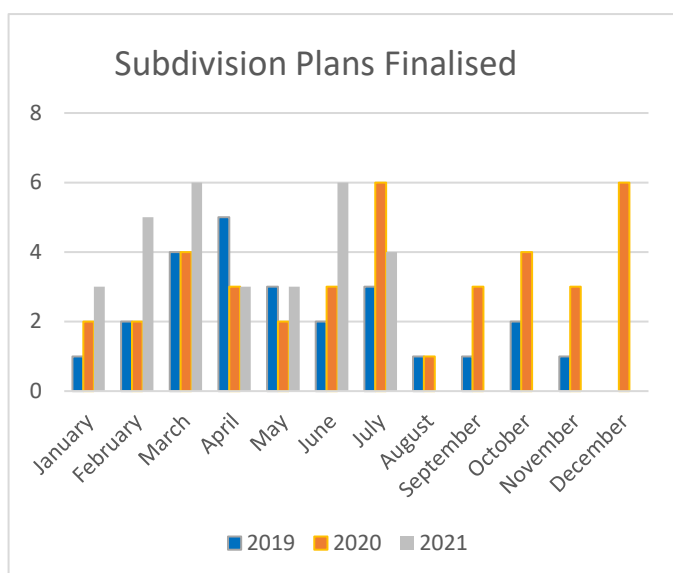
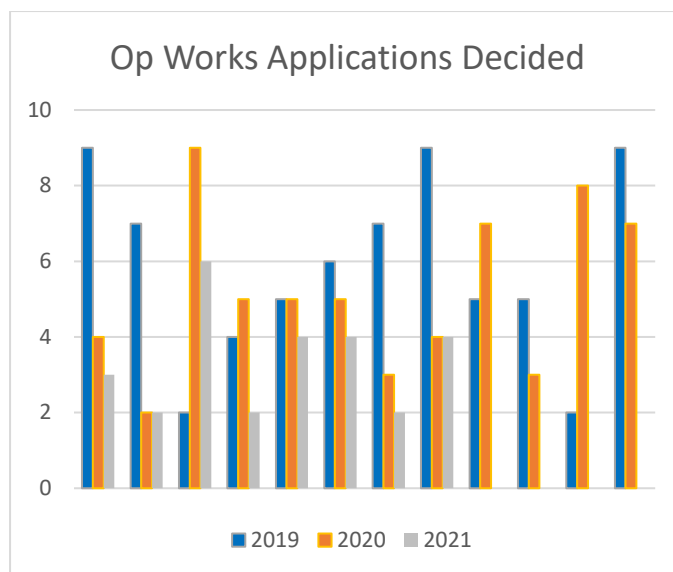
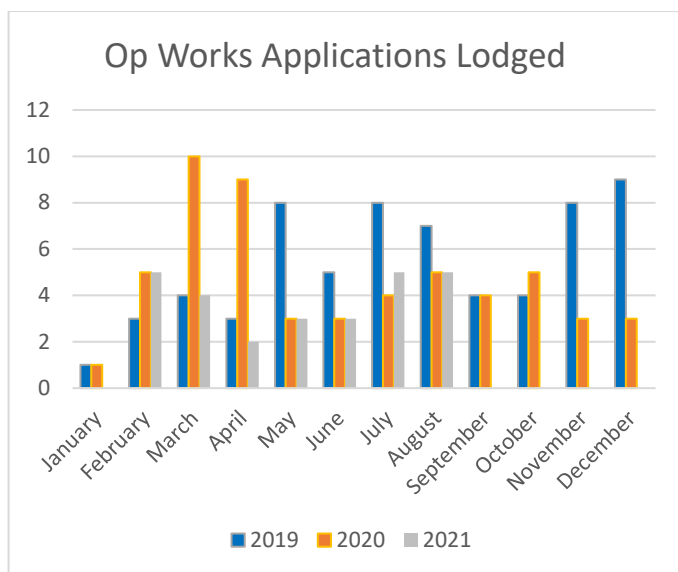
- Responding to the feedback provided by the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government & Planning on the Proposed Major Amendment of the Planning Scheme;
- Finalisation of the Land Register Lot Review;
- Present the Airlie Beach Foreshore Land Management Plan to the Department of Resources;
- Complete the GABA Growth Study, GABA Structure Plan and GABA School Needs Analysis;
- Review of the Local Heritage Register;
- Council adoption and Consultation of the Proserpine Masterplan V2;
- Preparation of the GABA Masterplan;
- Preparation of the Open Space Standards (Development Manual);
- Preparation of the Affordable Housing Study;
- Research Smart City Strategy; and
- Assessment of Façade Improvement Policy Applications.

Development Assessment

The Development Assessment Unit is responsible for assessing development applications, reviewing referrals for state land, environmental impact statements and other material for coordinated projects, activities, preparing planning and development certificates and inspecting developments for compliance with development approvals and other planning requirements.

Development Statistics





Summary of Applications approved by Council

Application #	Applicant & Location	Approval Details
20201087	Hook Island Eco Resort Pty Ltd Hook Island, Whitsundays	Preliminary Approval for Variation Request (Hook Island Master Plan) and Development Permit for Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Nature Based Tourism - Hook Island Eco Resort Stage 1 & 2)
20210184	COHA Group 10 Ocean Road, Airlie Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use - Educational Establishment
20200299	Whitsunday Commercial Centre Pty Ltd 1-21 Central Avenue, Cannonvale	Development Permit for Reconfiguration of a Lot - One (1) Lot into Four (4) Lots

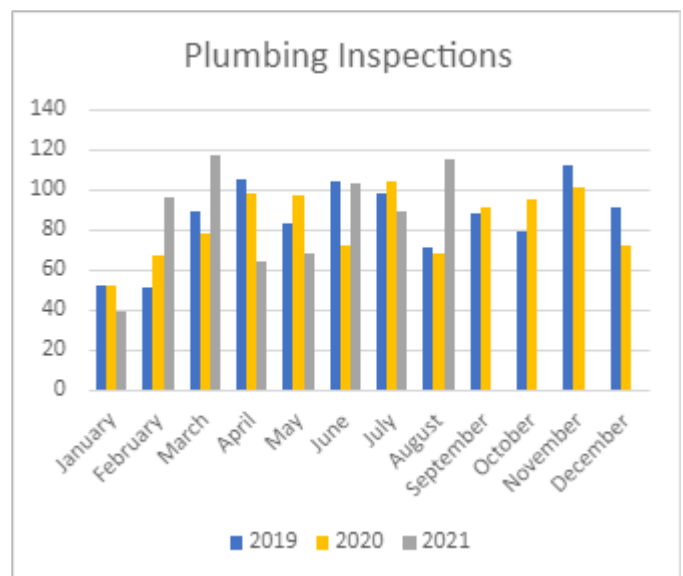
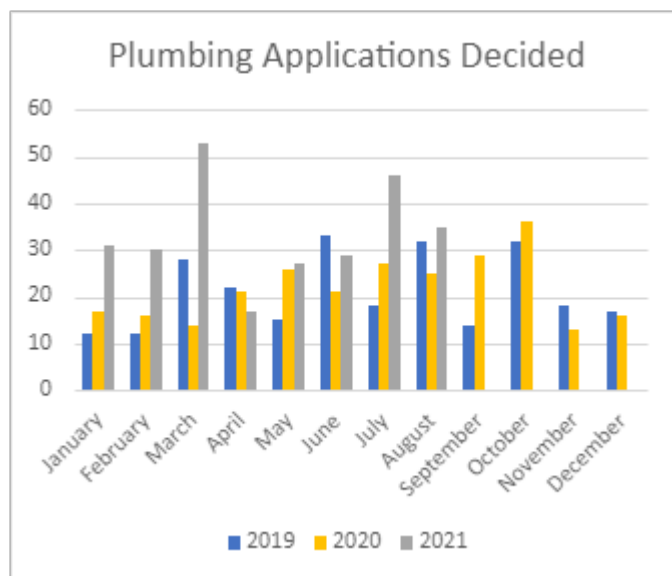
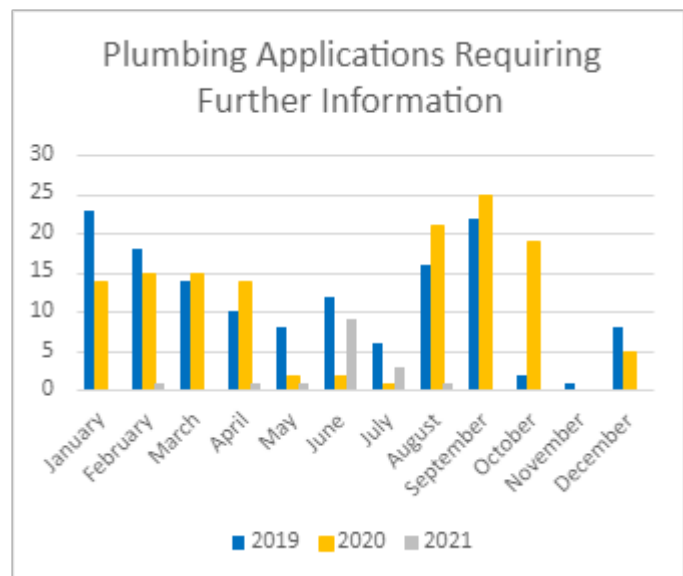
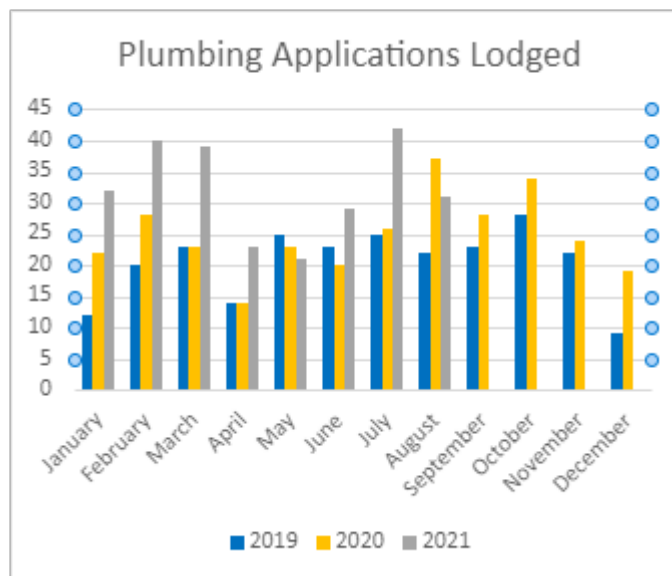
Summary of Applications approved under Delegated Authority

Application #	Applicant & Location	Approval Details
20210187	JC Philp & ME Philp Fig Tree Holding Bowen Development Road, Newlands	Development Permit for Reconfiguration of a Lot - One (1) Lot into Two (2) Lots
20170119	Megee Brendan Francis as TTE & Megee Carmel Mary as TTE	Request to Extend the Currency Period - Development Permit for Reconfiguration of a Lot - One (1) Lot into Nineteen (19) Lots
20210462	Brisbane Prestige Property Developers 47 Leichardt Street, Bowen	Development Permit for Material Change of Use - Service Station & Food and Drink Outlet; and Operational Works - Advertising Devices
20210501	DK Heaver 59 Pringle Road, Woodwark	Development Permit for Reconfiguration of a Lot - One (1) Lot into Three (3) Lots and Access Easement
20210585	CA Zanevra & RC Lightfoot 8 Alice Court, Cannonvale	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Secondary Dwelling)
20210538	PM Hanlon 48 Pitcairn Avenue, Heronvale	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Garage)
20210650	BW Ryan & NM Ryan 11 Airlie Crescent, Airlie Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Pool Cabana)
20210663	T & D Projects Pty Ltd 53 Edwards Esplanade, Heronvale	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Carport)
20210672	J & J Guthrie Pty Ltd 9 Nicole Street, Proserpine	Development Permit for Reconfiguration of Lot (Boundary Realignment)
20210675	Jenk Holdings Pty Ltd 12 Pandanus Drive, Cannonvale	Development Permit for Operational Work (Road Work, Stormwater, Earthworks, Water Infrastructure, Sewerage Infrastructure & Clearing Vegetation)
20210696	KY Burling 10 Tollington Road, Queens Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Garage)
20210698	Dept of Families Youth & Community Care 14-20 Hazelwood Crescent, Cannonvale	Development Permit for Operational Works (Access & Stormwater)
20210566	SA Harris & RO Mathison 18 Woodwark Crescent, Cannonvale	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Patio)
20210739	BM Norman & LA Norman Gillies Road, Strathdickie	Development Permit for Operational Works (Driveway Access & Erosion Sediment Control)
20210741	GA Mannix & KJ Mannix 11 Golf Links Road, Queens Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Dwelling House Deck)
20210773	ER Brockley Orchid Road, Cannon Valley	Development Permit for Operational Works (Driveway Access and Erosion and Sediment Control)
20210772	PJ Brown, J Brown & KT Brown 9 Gregory Street, Bowen	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Indoor Sport & Recreation)
20191050	De Costi Seafood Pty Ltd 15050 Bruce Highway, Gregory River	Development Permit for Minor Change to Existing Approval (Aquaculture)

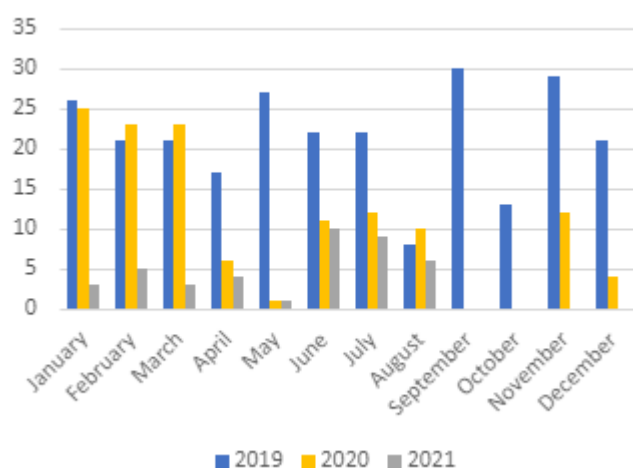
Building, Plumbing & Compliance

The Building, Plumbing & Compliance branch is responsible for assessing/reviewing building and plumbing applications, developing and maintaining various building and plumbing related policies and registers; carrying out Building regulatory functions; and manage and regulate enforcement and compliance procedures.

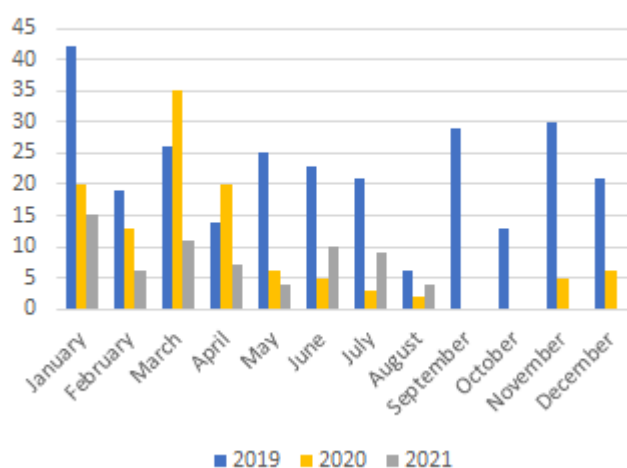
Building, Plumbing & Compliance Statistics



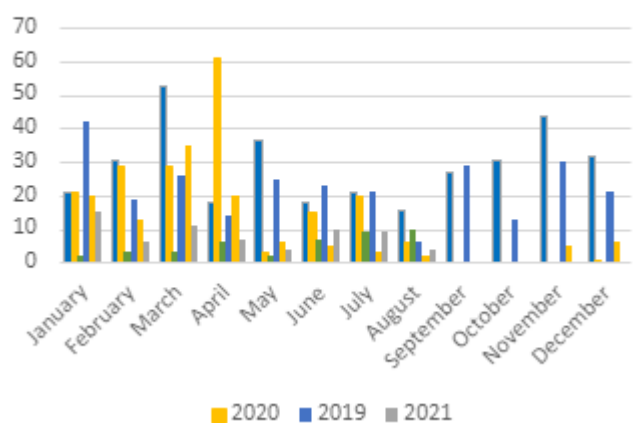
Compliance Complaints Received



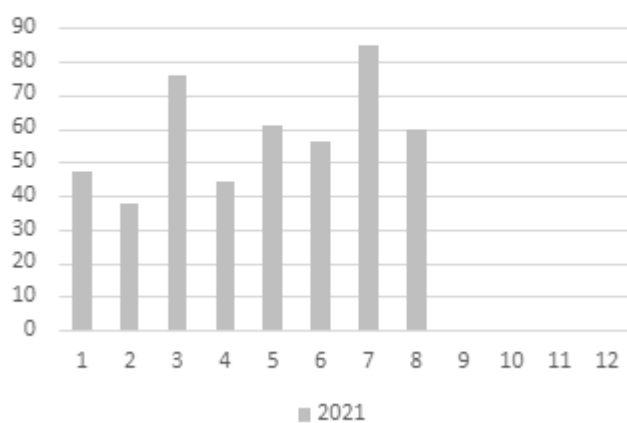
Compliance Complaints Inspected



Compliance Complaints Investigated



Private Certifier Applications Lodged



Economic Development

The Economic development branch undertakes actions that progress the growth and overall prosperity of the region. This includes the provision of support to local businesses, delivery of actions contained within the Economic Development Strategy, stakeholder engagement, facilitation and development of investment enquiries and business cases for targeted investment, advocacy towards issues of regional economic and social importance, and development of research and reports on the economy.

Current Projects

- Economic Development Plan development
- Marine Centre of Excellence
- Annual Investment Prospectus
- Affordable Housing

Stakeholder Meetings

- GW3
- RDA Networking Event
- MIW RDA – Economic Road Map

Funding Submissions

Program	Project	Amount Requested
Resources Community Infrastructure Fund	Choose Collinsville	\$2,500,000
Resources Community Infrastructure Fund	Edgecumbe Heights Recreation Precinct – Walking Trails Upgrade	\$2,100,000
Community Action Plan	Whitsundays Waste Education	\$50,000
Queensland Day	Whitsunday Bake Off	\$10,000
TOTAL		\$4,660,000

Funding Attained

Project	Amount Granted
Regional Airports Program – Bowen Aerodrome Lighting Upgrade	\$285,175
Community Action Plan - Whitsundays Waste Education	\$50,000
TOTAL	\$335,175

Unsuccessful Applications

- Nil

15. Community Services

15.1 POLICY REVIEW - FLYING FOX MANAGEMENT POLICY

AUTHOR: Scott Hardy – Coordinator Natural Resource Management and Climate

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- a) **revoke the Flying Fox Policy LSP_C&ENV_15 - Adopted 28 February 2018; and**
 - b) **adopt the Flying Fox Management Policy.**
-

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 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.

There are no changes to the Flying Fox Policy, except for the title change to include the word 'Management'.

PURPOSE

Council to consider revoking and adopting the Flying Fox Management Policy, due for review, based on the recommendations of Council Officers.

BACKGROUND

The Flying Fox Policy was adopted as per Resolution No: 2018/02/28.25 and is now 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.

The management of flying fox colonies is highly regulated. Flying fox are protected under the *Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992*. In 2012, the Queensland Government modified the Act to grant increased flying fox management powers to local governments. Local governments have an "as-of-right" authority to manage flying fox roosts in Urban Flying Fox Management Areas (UFFMA).

The as-of-right management activities are limited to non-lethal methods and may only be undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice – Ecologically sustainable management*

of flying fox roosts. The Code of Practice ensures acceptable welfare outcomes for flying foxes.

Should a Local Government commit to roost management activities under the Code of Practice, the Council then has a number of actions at its disposal including destroying a roost, dispersing the roost, or modifying a part of the roost through tree trimming and/or removal of roost trees. The Code of Practice and the Flying Fox Roost Management Guideline assists decision-making regarding management options at flying fox roosts.

The Flying Fox Management Policy aims to set the strategic direction for Council's response to flying fox colonies across the region.

There are no changes to the Flying Fox Policy, except for the title change to include the word 'Management'.

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.

Financial Implications – N/A.

Risk Management Implications – The attached Policies enable Council to meet the relevant obligations in accordance with State and Federal legislation and Whitsunday Regional Council Local Laws.

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

It is recommended that Council:

- a) revoke the Flying Fox Management Policy LSP_C&ENV_15 - Adopted 28 February 2018, and
- b) adopt the Flying Fox Management Policy.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Draft Flying Fox Management Policy

Attachment 1 – Draft Flying Fox Management Policy



Flying Fox Management Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

COUNCIL POLICY			
Date Adopted by Council		Council Resolution	
Effective Date	8 September 2021	Next Review Date	8 September 2021
Responsible Officer(s)	Coordinator Natural Resource Management and Climate	Revokes	LSP_C&ENV_15

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to set the strategic direction for Council's response to flying fox colonies across the region.

Over eighty different species of bat occur throughout Australia. Most bats have a diet that consists of insects; however, several species feed primarily on flowers and fruit and are known as fruit bats, or, due to their fox-like faces, flying foxes.

Flying foxes are amongst the world's largest bats (often referred to as megabats) weighing as much as one kilogram with a wingspan stretching over one metre. Flying foxes are also highly adapted for activity at night, with large eyes particularly suited for recognising colour at night and a strong sense of smell; essential senses for finding their food. Four species of flying fox are native to mainland Australia and occur mostly in northern and eastern temperate and sub-tropical coastal areas, these include:

- Little Red Flying fox (*Pteropus scapulatus*),
- Black Flying fox (*Pteropus alecto* subsp. *gouldii*),
- Grey-headed Flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), and
- Spectacled Flying fox (*Pteropus conspicillatus*).

Of these, the Little Red Flying fox and the Black Flying fox are commonly found in the Whitsunday Regional Council (Council) Local Government Area (Table 1).

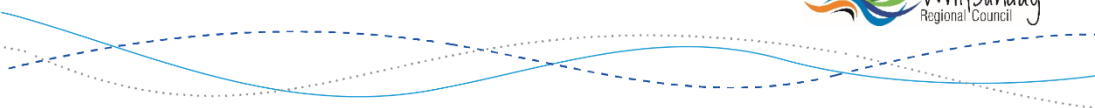
Name	National Status (EPBC Act)	State Status (NCA)	IUCN Status
Little Red Flying Fox	Not listed	Least Concern	Least Concern
Black Flying Fox	Not listed	Least Concern	Least Concern

Table 1: Flying Foxes found within the Whitsunday region.

Flying foxes typically congregate in camps/roosts made up of a large numbers of individuals, however, may also roost singly or in small groups. Camps are found in a range of vegetation types, and are usually close to water and in an area that has a dense understorey.

The activities of flying foxes sometimes bring them into conflict with residents. Primary concerns include noise, odour, droppings, feeding on fruit trees and orchards, human health and disease.

Changes to the *Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992 (QLD)* in 2013 has given Council an 'as-of-right' authority to manage, including disperse, flying fox roosts within an Urban Flying Fox Management Area (UFFMA). An UFFMA encompasses all land that is zoned as urban in a local planning scheme and is inclusive of a one kilometre buffer (Appendix 1).



Flying Fox Management Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

The as-of-right authority does not mean that Council must take action if a roost is located within an UFFMA, but gives Council the ability to undertake non-lethal management actions to manage a flying fox roost, without the need to apply for a Flying Fox Roost Management Authority (permit).

Scope

This policy is applicable to flying fox roosts located within an Urban Flying Fox Management Area UFFMA, within the Whitsunday Region.

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Statement

1. Council management intent for flying fox roosts located on Whitsunday Regional Council controlled land and within an UFFMA:
 - a) Where Council owned or controlled land is within an UFFMA and is inhabited, or affected by flying foxes, and their presence "significantly" impacts residents or the community, Council will consider, after the completion of a Flying Fox Site Assessment (Appendix 2), appropriate non-lethal measures to manage flying fox roosts.
 - b) Management options that Council will consider will be determined on the outcome of a flying fox site assessment and will be based on risk and cost to Council. This is depicted in Figure 1.
 - c) **All management options considered by Council will be in accordance with the relevant code of practices.**

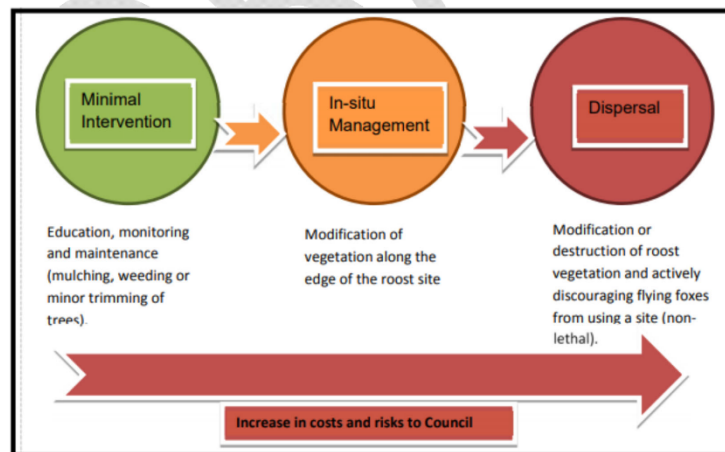


Figure 1: Council's Management Approach to Flying Fox Management

Flying Fox Management Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

2. Council management intent for flying fox roosts NOT located on Whitsunday Regional Council managed land and contained within an UFFMA (ie. on private land):
 - a) Council will coordinate the management of the flying fox roost on private property in consultation with the landholder(s).
 - b) Where private land is within an UFFMA and is inhabited, or affected by flying foxes, and their presence "significantly" impacts residents or the community, Council will consider, after the completion of a Flying Fox Site Assessment (Appendix 2), appropriate non-lethal measures to manage flying fox roosts.
 - c) Management options that Council will consider will be determined on the outcome of a flying fox site assessment and will be based on risk and cost to Council. This is depicted in Figure 1.
 - d) **All management options considered by Council will be in accordance with relevant code of practices.**
 - e) Council will pay for the costs associated with the Council approved flying fox roost management actions on private land within the UFFMA.
3. Council management intent for flying fox roosts located OUTSIDE an UFFMA:
 - a) Council does not have an as-of-right authority for the management of flying fox roosts outside of an UFFMA. All enquiries regarding roosts outside of an UFFMA will be referred to DEHP.

Definitions

CEO refers to the Chief Executive Officer of the Whitsunday Regional Council appointed in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Council refers to the Whitsunday Regional Council

Employee refers to any employee, contractor, volunteer etc. of the Council

UMFFA refers to Urban Flying Fox Management Area – encompasses all land zoned as urban in a local planning scheme and is inclusive of a one-kilometre buffer.

Related Documents

Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1994

Whitsunday Regional Council Flying Fox Management Plan

Appendix 1 – Whitsunday Regional Council UFFMA's

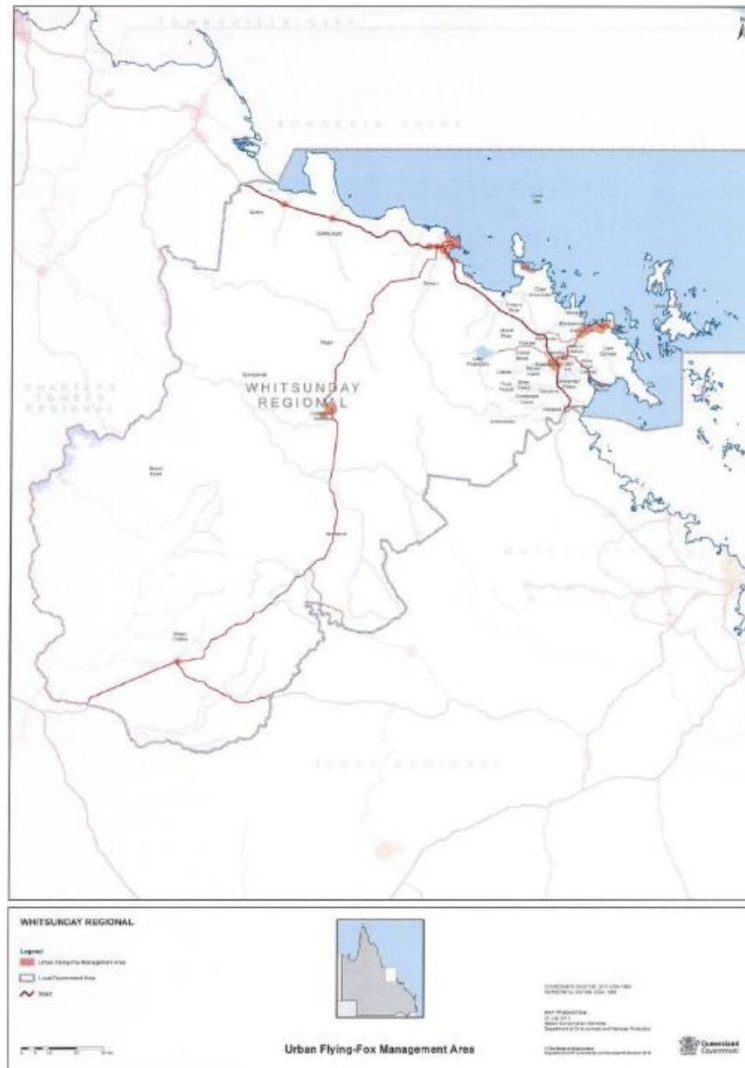
Appendix 2 – Whitsunday Regional Council Flying Fox Site Assessment

Appendix 3 – Whitsunday Regional Council Flying Fox Complaint Approach

Human Rights Compatibility Statement

This Policy has been assessed as compatible with the Human Rights protected under the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

Appendix 1 – Whitsunday Regional Council UFFMA's





Flying Fox Management Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

Appendix 2 – Whitsunday Regional Council Flying Fox Site Assessment

Flying Fox – Site Checklist

LOCATION OF FLYING FOX ROOST (INCLUDE MAP IF NEEDED)

.

FLYING FOX SPECIES

INSPECTION OFFICER DATE

SIGNATURE

Site Assessment Process

Part A – Pre-Checklist

Flying fox roosts are extremely dynamic and can change quickly. It is for this reason that it is important to have a good understanding of the Flying fox population dynamics to make a good judgement about possible future management actions. Part A, helps to gather a good understanding of the flying fox population and can be used to monitor the population over a period of time.

Part B – Site Risk Assessment

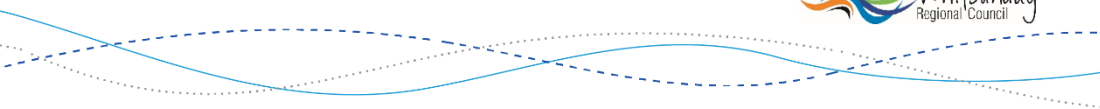
Part B helps to make a decision whether a Flying fox population should be managed. It identifies whether any risks are associated with the Flying fox roost and whether a more in depth evaluation is required.

Part B – Scoring

Yes = 1

No = 0

If the total score for Part B of the site inspection is over 4, Whitsunday Regional Council must undertake an evaluation of the site and determine the most appropriate management approach.



Flying Fox Management Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

Management approaches will be in line with Whitsunday Regional Council's Statement of Management Intent

Part A: Pre-Checklist

Item	Consideration	Assessment
1	Has the full perimeter of the flying fox roost been walked around?	
2	Has a population count been undertaken for the site? Species #1 Count Species #2 Count	
3	Has the population been counted in the past? If so, when	
4	Have GPS locations been taken for the site? GPS Coordinates	

Part B: Site Risk Assessment

1	Does the Flying fox roost have a noticeable noise impact to the surrounding community? If so, explain	
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Flying Fox Management Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

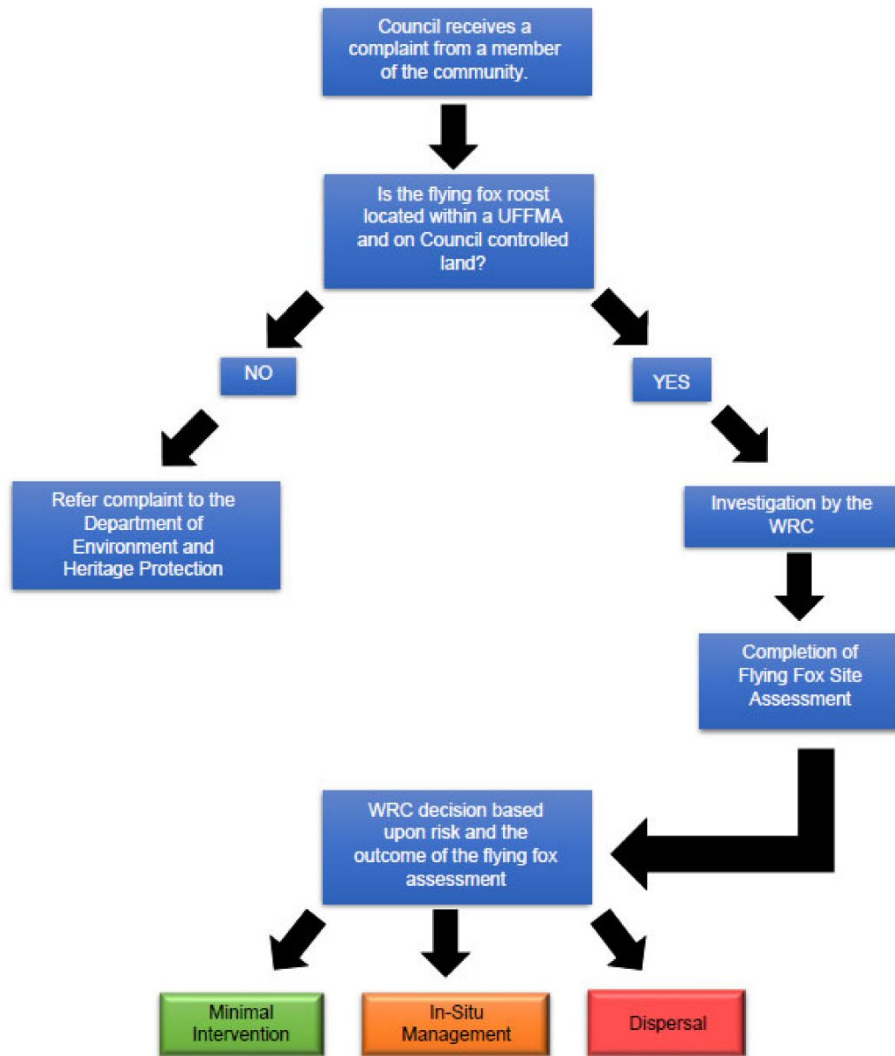
2	Does the Flying fox roost have a noticeable odour impact to the surrounding community? If so, explain	
3	Does the Flying fox roost have a visual impact to the amenity of the surrounding community? If so, explain	
4	Are the droppings from the Flying fox roost impacting the surrounding community and/or located within close proximity of an animal watering point? If so, explain	
5	Is the Flying fox roost impacting the surrounding vegetation? If so, explain	
6	Is the flying fox roost within close proximity of a habitable place and/or community infrastructure? If so, explain	
Score		

Flying Fox Management Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

Appendix 3 – Whitsunday Regional Council Flying Fox Complaint Approach



15. Community Services

15.2 POLICY REVIEW - BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT POLICY

AUTHOR: Scott Hardy – Coordinator Natural Resource Management and Climate

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- a) **revoke the Bushfire Management Policy LSP_C&ENV_13 - Adopted 22 August 2018; and**
 - b) **adopt the Bushfire Management Policy.**
-

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 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.

There are no changes to the Bushfire Management Policy.

PURPOSE

Council to consider revoking and adopting the Bushfire Management Policy, due for review, based on the recommendations of Council Officers.

BACKGROUND

The Bushfire Management Policy was adopted as per Resolution No: 2018/08/22.16 and is now 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 August 2018, Council adopted the Bushfire Management Policy.

The Bushfire Management Policy is designed to define Council's level of commitment on bushfire management themes of bushfire planning, prevention, preparedness, fuel management, response, recovery, monitoring and evaluation.

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.

Financial Implications – N/A

Risk Management Implications – The attached Policy enables Council to meet the relevant obligations in accordance with State and Federal legislation and Whitsunday Regional Council Local Laws.

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

It is recommended that Council:

- a) revoke the Bushfire Management Policy LSP_C&ENV_13 - Adopted 22 August 2018, and
- b) adopt the Bushfire Management Policy.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Draft Bushfire Management Policy

Attachment 1 – Draft Bushfire Management Policy



Bushfire Management Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

COUNCIL POLICY			
Date Adopted by Council		Council Resolution	
Effective Date	8 September 2021	Next Review Date	8 September 2021
Responsible Officer(s)	Coordinator Natural Resource Management and Climate	Revokes	LSP_C&ENV_13

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on Council's role in bushfire management and planning.

Scope

This policy is applicable to all land under the management of the Whitsunday Regional Council.

Whitsunday Regional Council owns, manages and is trustee for over 800 lots of land. The area of land under Council management is approximately 36,000ha which includes the lots and road reserves. Council, as a landowner has an obligation to manage bushfire hazard on public land under its management. The management of bushfire hazard is a priority land management issue in a number of rural, rural residential and urban areas to protect life, infrastructure and maintain biological diversity. The most effective means for Council to manage bushfire hazard on public land is through developing collaborative approaches with bushfire management agencies and local communities.

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2014

Whitsunday Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2014

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990

Queensland Land Act 1994

Policy Statement

1. Council places a priority on the protection of life and infrastructure, whilst recognising the need to consider the ecosystem services which native forests provide.
2. Council acknowledges that planned fire can have a positive influence in reducing the risk of adverse impacts from bushfire.
3. Council acknowledges that bushland provides a range of ecosystem services such as habitat for wildlife, producing water and timber, storing carbon, releasing oxygen and hosting tourism and recreation opportunities.
4. Council will develop a Bushfire Management Plan which will include a list of high priority bushfire management areas.
5. Council shall undertake an active role in bushfire management and planning by:



Bushfire Management Policy

Community Services

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- a) Liaising with local communities and rural fire brigades and developing area specific bushfire management plans in high priority bushfire management areas.
 - b) Attending bushfire management and planning meetings with stakeholders.
 - c) Develop and implement a rural fire levy which can be used to assist in resourcing local rural fire brigades to carry out bushfire mitigation practises in high priority bushfire management areas.
 - d) Assisting the Queensland Fire and Emergency Service to develop regional bushfire management strategies and priorities.
6. Council shall provide financial resources to implement the tasks assigned to it as outlined in the area specific bushfire management plans, this may include the development and maintenance of fire control lines (fire breaks).
7. Council's current level of involvement in bushfire management and planning is reflected in the following table:

Management and Planning Role	Level of Current Involvement	Desired Actions
Bushfire Planning	Medium-high	- Participate in regional bushfire management priority setting. - Assist with developing bushfire management plans for high priority areas. - Write to rural fire brigades to formalise bushfire management arrangements for public lots of land where required.
Prevention	Low-medium	- Council will not undertake hazard reduction burns itself, rather it will request assistance from rural fire brigades to undertake this work. - Council will develop and maintain bushfire fire lines where possible and where agreed to by the relevant stakeholders.
Preparedness	Low	The rural fire brigades are managed by the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) which provides vehicles, training and other equipment. Council will liaise with QFES to ensure rural fire brigades are adequately resourced and trained to respond to local bushfire.
Fuel Management	Low	Council will delegate the lighting of hazard reduction burns to trained rural fire brigade groups or staff from the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
Response	Low	Council does not have the resources to respond readily to bushfire. However, it may be able to provide limited heavy machinery in some instances. The Council will rely on rural fire brigades or urban fire services to respond to fires.
Recovery	Low	Council itself has limited resources to respond to the impacts of large bushfires. However, through the Whitsunday Disaster Management Committee, appropriate government and non-government agencies could be called upon to assist in the event of a large destructive bushfire.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Medium	Council will liaise with Queensland Fire and Emergency Services in monitoring bushfire hazard, bushfire mitigation planning and bushfire priority setting.

Definitions

CEO refers to the Chief Executive Officer of the Whitsunday Regional Council appointed in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Council refers to the Whitsunday Regional Council

Employee refers to any employee, contractor, volunteer etc. of the Council

Related Documents

Whitsunday Regional Council Bushfire Management Plan

Human Rights Compatibility Statement

This Policy has been assessed as compatible with the Human Rights protected under the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

DRAFT

15. Community Services

15.3 POLICY REVIEW - EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL POLICY

AUTHOR: Scott Hardy – Coordinator Natural Resource Management and Climate

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- a) **revoke the Erosion and Sediment Control Policy LSP_C&ENV_16 - Adopted 26 September 2018, and**
 - b) **adopt the Erosion and Sediment Control Policy.**
-

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 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.

There are no changes to the Erosion and Sediment Control Policy.

PURPOSE

Council to consider revoking and adopting the Erosion and Sediment Policy, due for review, based on the recommendations of Council Officers.

BACKGROUND

The Erosion and Sediment Control Policy was adopted as per Resolution No: 2018/09/26.27 and is now 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.

Council has a role in reducing erosion and its impact on coastal waterways and the World Heritage listed Great Barrier Reef. Council is responsible for development control and undertaking large construction projects such as building roads along with an obligation under legislation to minimise erosion from development sites and Council's own construction sites. The most effective way to ensure erosion is minimised from development and construction sites is to ensure developers and Council staff implement appropriate erosion and sediment control practises.

The purpose of the Erosion and Sediment Control Policy is to define the strategic position of Council in aiming to achieve erosion and sediment control best practise on development sites and Council development sites.

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.

Financial Implications – N/A.

Risk Management Implications – The attached Policy enables Council to meet the relevant obligations in accordance with State and Federal legislation and Whitsunday Regional Council Local Laws.

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

It is recommended that Council:

- a) revoke the Erosion and Sediment Control Policy LSP_C&ENV_16 - Adopted 26 September 2018, and
- b) adopt the Erosion and Sediment Control Policy.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Draft Erosion and Sediment Control Policy

Attachment 1 – Draft Erosion and Sediment Control Policy



Erosion and Sediment Control Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

COUNCIL POLICY			
Date Adopted by Council		Council Resolution	
Effective Date	8 September 2021	Next Review Date	8 September 2021
Responsible Officer(s)	Coordinator Natural Resource Management and Climate	Revokes	LSP_C&ENV_16

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is outline Council's position on Erosion and Sediment Control in the Whitsunday Regional Council area, and to provide guidance on the implementation, monitoring and compliance of Erosion and Sediment Control measures associated with development.

Scope

This policy is applicable to all sites where development, construction and soil disturbance is taking place in the Whitsunday Regional Council area, including sites where Council is undertaking works.

This policy aims to reduce erosion from development sites and minimise the loss of sediment into nearby waterways with a proactive, educational and preventative approach to the effective management of Erosion and Sediment and the potential impact on the waterways of the Whitsundays.

Applicable Legislation

Environmental Protection Act 1994
Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1997
Reef Plan 2050
State Planning Policy

All Queenslanders have a legally binding duty under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* to take all reasonable and practicable measures to minimise or prevent environmental harm. Such harm can be caused if sediment enters stormwater drains or waterways. In addition, the *Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1997* defines specific offences for discharging sediment and building wastes to stormwater or placing these materials in a location where they could pollute stormwater.

Policy Statement

1. *Education* - Council will develop an Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline incorporating a training, education and awareness program to guide internal Council officers, the construction and development industry to take greater responsibility in managing water quality flowing into sea grass and coral habitats of the Coral Sea.
2. *Development Planning & Implementation* - Erosion and Sediment Control Plans must be submitted, implemented and monitored with all forms of development applications, including operational works, reconfiguring a lot, material change of use and building applications that involve displacement of soil or vegetation clearing.



Erosion and Sediment Control Policy

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3. *Council-led Best Practise* - Erosion and Sediment Control Plans must be developed, implemented and monitored for all Council lead construction sites involving displacement of soil or vegetation clearing.
4. *Industry Best Practise* - Erosion and Sediment Control Plans by Council or private development must be developed in accordance with the following guidelines:
 - a) ICEA IECA Best Practise Guidelines (2007),
 - b) Urban Stormwater Quality Management Guidelines (2010), and
 - c) Queensland Government Road Drainage Design Manual (2002).
5. *Water Quality Focus* - Erosion and Sediment Control Plans should complement Water Quality Management Plans submitted with development applications, addressing stormwater quality objectives in construction phase within the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme.
6. *Ongoing Support, Training and Compliance* - Council will develop and implement an internal Erosion and Sediment Control Program which will include:
 - a) Which Council Directorate will be responsible for the review of Erosion and Sediment Control Plans submitted to Council,
 - b) Which Council Directorate will be responsible for the compliance of Erosion and Sediment Control Plans on development and construction sites,
 - c) Which Council Directorate will be responsible for the development and implementation of Erosion and Sediment Control Plans for Council work sites, and,
 - d) Identify and provide training on Erosion and Sediment Control.
7. Where these policy actions have not been followed, Council will enforce compliance at a scale that is relative to the seriousness of the breach in accordance with the Whitsunday Regional Council Education, Compliance and Enforcement Policy and Manual.

Definitions

CEO refers to the Chief Executive Officer of the Whitsunday Regional Council appointed in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Council refers to the Whitsunday Regional Council

Employee refers to any employee, contractor, volunteer etc. of the Council

ESC refers to Erosion and Sediment Control.

Related Documents

Erosion and Sediment Control Program

Human Rights Compatibility Statement

This Policy has been assessed as compatible with the Human Rights protected under the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

15. Community Services
15.4 POLICY REVIEW - BUSKING POLICY

AUTHOR: Milton Morsch – Coordinator Health Environment & Local Laws

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- a) **revoke the Busking Policy LSP_C&ENV_08 - Adopted 25 July 2018, and**
 - b) **adopt the Busking Policy.**
-

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 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.

There are no changes to the Busking Policy.

PURPOSE

Council to consider revoking and adopting the Busking Policy, due for review, based on the recommendations of Council Officers.

BACKGROUND

The Busking Policy was adopted as per Resolution No: 2018/07/25.20 and is now 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.

Whitsunday Regional Council recognises the benefits of busking in the region. Buskers contribute to a sense of place; provide entertainment to tourists and members of the general public.

Busking is recognised as a valid means for people to make a living. Buskers play a significant role to the cultural life of an area by reflecting styles, values and cultures of the populace, however busking should not interfere with pedestrian traffic, the conduct of business, or contribute to a lack of safety.

The purpose of this policy is to:

- to encourage activities that contribute vibrancy and life to public areas and to allow opportunities for public performances; and
- to minimise complaints, criticism and other problems associated with buskers operating in the Whitsunday Regional Council area.

This policy is applicable to busking carried out on all Council and state-controlled land within the Whitsunday Regional Council area.

Criteria for assessing a proposed busking activity may include:

- the presentation and appearance of the performer/s;
- the entertainment value and uniqueness of the performer/s, and
- the professionalism of the performer/s.

The following are not considered to be busking under the terms of the Policy and therefore prohibited:

- tarot card and palm readers, fortune readers;
- artists selling their works (such as portrait artists);
- masseurs or masseuses;
- pavement art;
- the use of dangerous materials and substances;
- vendors of any kind; and
- soliciting of funds for any purpose, or, any like act or activity.

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.

Financial Implications – N/A.

Risk Management Implications – The attached Policy enables Council to meet the relevant obligations in accordance with State and Federal legislation and Whitsunday Regional Council Local Laws.

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

It is recommended that Council:

- a) revoke the Busking Policy LSP_C&ENV_08 - Adopted 25 July 2018, and
- b) adopt the Busking Policy.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Draft Busking Policy

Attachment 1 – Draft Busking Policy



Busking Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

COUNCIL POLICY			
Date Adopted by Council		Council Resolution	
Effective Date	8 September 2021	Next Review Date	8 September 2024
Responsible Officer(s)	Coordinator Environmental Health & Local Laws	Revokes	LSP_C&ENV_08

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to:

- to encourage activities that contribute vibrancy and life to public areas and to allow opportunities for public performances; and
- to minimise complaints, criticism and other problems associated with buskers operating in the Whitsunday Regional Council area.

Scope

This policy is applicable to busking carried out on all Council and state-controlled land within the Whitsunday Regional Council area.

Applicable Legislation

This policy refers to the Local Government Act 2009.

Policy Statement

- Council shall permit authorised busking in approved areas on the Airlie Beach Foreshore and in the Bowen Township under the conditions outlined in this policy.
- Whitsunday Regional Council reserves the right to limit the number of approvals at any time and to regulate approvals through the application of fees and charges.
- Criteria**
 - Criteria for assessing a proposed busking activity may include:
 - the presentation and appearance of the performer/s;
 - the entertainment value and uniqueness of the performer/s; and
 - the professionalism of the performer/s.
 - For the purposes of identification, applicants will be required to present or provide the following items at the time of application before a Busking Permit will be issued:
 - proof of identify; and
 - if the applicant is under the age of 18 years, consent forms signed by applicants' parents or guardians.
 - Busking Permits will be issued as a weekly, monthly or annual permit. Permits are not transferable or refundable.
 - The following are not considered to be busking under the terms of this policy and therefore **prohibited**:



Busking Policy

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- a) tarot card and palm readers, fortune readers;
- b) artists selling their works (such as portrait artists);
- c) masseurs or masseuses;
- d) pavement art;
- e) the use of dangerous materials and substances;
- f) vendors of any kind; and
- g) soliciting of funds for any purpose, or; any like act or activity.

4. Conditions

4.1 All applicants for a Busking Permit must abide by the following conditions:

- a) buskers must hold an authorised permit to busk, issued by Whitsunday Regional Council. Permits will be issued by Local Law Services and payment of appropriate Council fees;
- b) buskers must display their Permit to Busk in a prominent, highly visible position in the busking site at all times during their act;
- c) buskers may only perform between the hours of 9:00am and 12:00am inclusive;
- d) no busking between the hours of midnight to 9:00am;
- e) buskers may perform for a maximum of two (2) hours at any one site including designated sites;
- f) buskers must keep the site being utilised clean and tidy while they are working and ensure that their use of the site does not pose a threat to public safety;
- g) buskers may receive voluntary donations from the audience but may not solicit funds;
- h) no form of amplification is to be used during a performance;
- i) buskers may not offer goods and services for sale, display, demonstrate or advertise goods for sale or associate themselves with such advertising in conjunction with their performance;
- j) buskers must not interfere with pedestrian flow or cause obstruction to traders or delivery vehicles, including by way of encouraging audience formation in such a manner as to cause such interference. A minimum two (2) metre pedestrian clearway must be maintained to ensure pedestrians are not adversely obstructed;
- k) the use of percussion instruments is limited to restricted areas;
- l) Council's Authorised Officers are able to revoke permits if the holder is causing public inconvenience, likely to cause harm to public property, or in breach of this Policy;
- m) restricted areas, designated sites and conditions for their use will be recorded in a schedule and provided to all approved buskers;
- n) buskers will be required to take out a public liability insurance policy to the value of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000.00) with the Council being endorsed as an insured party. This policy must be submitted to Council prior to commencing the busking activity; and
- o) buskers must ensure a distance of no less than 50 metres is kept between performers.

5. Restricted Areas

5.1 Busking is not permitted in relation to special events unless busking forms part of that event or specific invitation is granted by Council.

5.2 Busking is not permitted within 20 metres of outdoor dining facilities or Licensed venues during operational hours unless specific invitation has been supplied by management of the business.

Definitions

Busker/s refers to a street entertainer who provides performances for the public by playing a musical instrument, dancing, singing, clowning or juggling, or doing other acts of a similar nature in public places.

CEO refers to the Chief Executive Officer of the Whitsunday Regional Council appointed in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Council refers to Whitsunday Regional Council.

Dangerous materials and substances refer to materials and implements that pose a risk, hazard or uncertain outcomes for people. Dangerous Materials may include flammable materials/chemicals, fire, fireworks, smoke, flairs, heated elements or anything giving off a level of heat or toxicity that poses a threat of harm or damage to members of the public and public property. Dangerous Implements may include knives, spears, swords, spikes and sharp implements of any type that pose a threat of harm to the general public.

Employee refers to any employee, contractor, volunteer etc. of Council.

Offer goods and services for sale refers to the display or demonstration of items, particularly multiples of items, with an implication that they are available for sale or otherwise in exchange for money e.g. CDs or DVDs.

Performance/s refers to musical, dramatic or other entertainment to a large extent involving musical, theatrical or circus performance skills.

Special events refer to an event/s of a public nature utilising wholly or in part public land, public roads and/or footpath areas.

Soliciting of funds/solicit funds refers to the act of asking, begging or requesting money or goods from members of the public.

Restricted areas refer to the specified areas within the Council area that may have restrictions placed on busking activities.

Related Documents

Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014

Whitsunday Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014

Human Rights Compatibility Statement

This Policy has been assessed as compatible with the Human Rights protected under the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

15. Community Services
15.5 POLICY REVIEW - COUNCIL SPONSORSHIP POLICY

AUTHOR: Rod Cousins – Manager Community Development & Libraries

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- a) **revoke the Sponsorship Agreement Policy LSP_C&ENV_11 - Adopted on 22 August 2018, and**
 - b) **adopt the Council Sponsorship Policy.**
-

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 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.

The only changes to the previous policy are:

- Change the name of the policy to better reflect the intent of the policy and acknowledge that only sponsorships over \$5,000.00 require a formal written agreement.
- Change the limits on minor sponsorships to 'up to and including \$5,000.00' and major sponsorships to 'more than \$5,000.00'.

PURPOSE

Council to consider revoking and adopting policies, due for review, based on the recommendations of Council Officers.

BACKGROUND

The Sponsorship Agreement Policy was adopted as per resolution 2018/08/22.08 and is now 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 August 2018, Council adopted the Sponsorship Agreement Policy.

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.

Financial Implications – N/A

Risk Management Implications – 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

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

It is recommended that **Council**:

- a) revoke the Sponsorship Agreement Policy LSP_C&ENV_11 - Adopted on 22 August 2018, and
- b) adopt the Council Sponsorship Policy.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Draft Council Sponsorship Policy

Attachment 1 – Draft Council Sponsorship Policy



Council Sponsorship Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

COUNCIL POLICY			
Date Adopted by Council		Council Resolution	
Effective Date	8 September 2021	Next Review Date	8 September 2024
Responsible Officer(s)	Manager Community Development & Libraries	Revokes	LSP_C&ENV_11

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework that defines the parameters under which Council will provide sponsorship, including measures that ensure risks are managed and commitments do not exceed annual budgetary limits, as well as protecting the reputation of Council.

Scope

This policy applies to all sponsorships where Council is the sponsoring entity. It applies to Councillors, employees of the Council and those organisations wishing to obtain a sponsorship from Council.

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

Policy Statement

- 1.1. Council may invest in a sponsorship which provides identified benefits to the Whitsunday community and aligns with Council's Corporate Plan, statutory requirements and in accordance with budgetary allocations, policies and procedures.
- 1.2 If a request for sponsorship is received by Council, the request is to be assessed against the following key principles:
 - 1.2.1 Community Benefit - sponsorships must provide an identified economic, social, cultural or environmental benefit to the Whitsunday community.
 - 1.2.2 Corporate Plan – sponsorships must align with the Corporate Plan and Council policies.
 - 1.2.3 Risk Assessment – Council must consider issues such as reputational risk, potential conflicts of interest and financial investment versus return.
 - 1.2.4 Fairness and Consistency – sponsorship commitments will take into consideration the need to support activities or programs across all townships in the region.
 - 1.2.5 Not for Profit – Council will have the right to prioritise sponsorship commitments to activities or programs managed by not for profit groups.
 - 1.2.6 Sponsorship is separate from Council's other funding programs stipulated in the Community Grants Policy and the Community Donations Policy as grants and donations are provided to recipients with no expectation of a commercial return for Council and/or the community.
- 1.3 A Sponsorship proposal and associated documents must be submitted to Council for review at least eight (8) weeks prior to the event.



Council Sponsorship Policy

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1.4 For all sponsorship proposals with a value up to and including \$5,000 (including cash and/or in kind contributions), the CEO may approve the sponsorship provided that such sponsorship complies with this policy.

1.5 For all sponsorship proposals with a value over \$5,000 (including cash and/or in kind contributions), approval must be by Council resolution.

Suitable Sponsorship Recipients

2.1 Council shall only enter into sponsorships with potential recipients if the objectives and activities of the potential recipients are compatible with Council's legislative requirements, vision, plans, policies and cultural values.

Eligible Activities/Events or Programs

- 3.1 Council may consider sponsorship for:
- 3.1.1 Major sport/recreation events.
 - 3.1.2 Community/cultural events.
 - 3.1.3 Trade shows.
 - 3.1.4 Business awards/conferences; and
 - 3.1.1 Initiatives from other Government Agencies.

Ineligible Activities/Events or Programs

- 4.1 Council will not consider sponsorship for activities/events or programs that:
- 4.1.1 Are organised by political or religious organisations (not including charities that are run by religious groups);
 - 4.1.2 Conflict with State or Federal legislation or directions.
 - 4.1.3 Excludes or offends minority community groups.
 - 4.1.4 Could present a hazard to the community or the environment.
 - 4.1.5 Promotes gambling, smoking and/or consumption of other addictive substances.
 - 4.1.6 May misrepresent Council's sponsorship motives.
 - 4.1.7 Are held outside the region's boundaries or, where the majority of the audience is external to the region.

Levels of Sponsorship

5.1 For the purposes of this policy, a sponsorship will be defined as:

- 5.1.1 Minor – the sponsorship has a value up to and including \$5,000.00; or
- 5.1.2 Major – the sponsorship has a value of more than \$5,000.00.

The Agreement

- 6.1 For all sponsorships above \$5,000 the sponsorship recipient must enter into a contract with Council, in writing, that sets out:
- 6.1.1 The mutual benefits of entering into this agreement.
 - 6.1.2 The terms and conditions of the sponsorship for both parties.
 - 6.1.3 The financial accountability requirements.
 - 6.1.4 The agreed performance measure for assessment, post the activity/event or program.
 - 6.1.5 The consequences of change of circumstance of either party.
 - 6.1.6 The provision for termination or suspension of the agreement; and
 - 6.1.7 The acquittal requirements.



Council Sponsorship Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

Recognition of Council's Contribution

7.1 As part of any sponsorship, Council will be publicly acknowledged as a contributor. This recognition may include, but is not limited to:

- 7.1.1 Acknowledgement in media releases and promotional activities.
- 7.1.2 Brand exposure at events or associated functions.
- 7.1.3 Opportunities for Council to do onsite promotion during events; and
- 7.1.4 Opportunities for Council participation in formal ceremonies.

The Acquittal Process

8.1 As part of any sponsorship, the successful recipient must acquit the use of Council's contributions in a method determined by Council. The acquittal may require, but is not limited to, the provision of a report to Council detailing:

- 8.1.1 How the sponsorship funds were expended; and
- 8.1.2 Council's recognition at the event.

Definitions

CEO refers to the Chief Executive Officer of the Whitsunday Regional Council appointed in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Council refers to the Whitsunday Regional Council.

Employee refers to any employee, contractor, volunteer etc. of the Council.

Community/cultural events refer to larger sized events, such as festivals and exhibitions, that provide opportunities for the Whitsunday community to enjoy artistic endeavours including the arts, music, performance and/or those events that are of a cultural or heritage nature.

Initiatives from other Government Agencies refers to events/activities that may be of national or state-wide significance that require Council's involvement.

Major sport/recreation events refer to those events that attract significant participation from outside the region and/or raise the profile of the region through the sport/recreation networks.

Sponsorship refers to a contractual business agreement under which a sponsor (Council) provides assistance, either through cash and/or in kind, in return for specified commercial benefits provided by the sponsorship recipient.

Sponsorship recipient refers to an individual or organisation that receives a contribution from Council, cash and/or in kind, as part of a sponsorship.

Trade shows refer to events specific to a particular type of industry or related groups of industries.

Related Documents

Whitsunday Regional Council Sponsorship Agreement
Community Grants Policy
Community Donations Policy





Council Sponsorship Policy

Community Services

[Policy Number]

Human Rights Compatibility Statement

This Policy has been assessed as compatible with the Human Rights protected under the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

DRAFT



15. Community Services
15.6 BIOSECURITY PLAN 2021-2025

AUTHOR: Scott Hardy – Coordinator Natural Resource Management & Climate

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- a) receive the Biosecurity Plan Review 2021 Consultation Report from the community consultation process; and**
 - b) endorse the Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025.**
-

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

On 9 June 2021, Council resolved to place the proposed Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 out for community consultation for 30 days, from 24 June 2021 to 28 July 2021, and provide a report back to Council. Council officers have reviewed the community comments and have made minor changes to the final Biosecurity Plan.

PURPOSE

To present to Council the proposed Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025. The proposed Biosecurity Plan builds on the previous Biosecurity Plan which was approved by Council in April 2017.

BACKGROUND

The current Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan was endorsed by Council in April 2017. Under the *Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014*, each local government is required to have a Biosecurity Plan covering their area which applies to all land tenures. The current Biosecurity Plan was reviewed internally in late 2020 and reviewed with regional land management stakeholders in February 2021. On 9 June 2021, Council resolved to place the proposed Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 out for community consultation for 30 days, from 24 June 2021 to 28 July 2021, and provide a report back to Council. Council officers have reviewed the community comments and have made minor changes to the final Biosecurity Plan.

Nationally, the economic impact of weeds alone is estimated at \$4 billion per year. Biosecurity Queensland estimate that the impact on the Queensland economy is \$600 million a year. More locally recent investigations have shown that feral animals such as feral pigs may be causing over \$12 million/year loss to our agricultural sector. In addition, exotic or declared weeds are reducing grazing property values and decreasing cattle production.

Biosecurity Queensland have provided guidance on what the Local Government Biosecurity Plans should include. The Queensland Government requirements for local Biosecurity Plans are:

- There is no requirement for department approval of biosecurity plans, but the local government may adopt by resolution.

- There is no requirement to review the plan, but best practise is to review periodically.
- Plans should be developed in consultation with the community.
- Plans should re-enforce that local governments are responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter control within their jurisdiction and in accordance with regional plans.
- Plans will include all areas in the region, including State land.
- Plans should prioritise biosecurity matter.
- The Biosecurity Plan should not breach the requirements of other Queensland legislation.

Queensland Local Governments are required under the *Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014* to develop Biosecurity Plans for their area across all land tenures.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Queensland Biosecurity Act 2009

ANALYSIS

The purpose of the Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan is to *bring all sectors of a local community together to manage invasive biosecurity matter in their local government area*. There are many benefits of developing a Biosecurity Plan in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Biosecurity Plans that are developed in consultation with relevant community groups can have more accurate content, are generally accepted by the community, and ensure communities have a common understanding of the future direction of pest management for an area.

The Biosecurity Plan will align with the Queensland Weed and Animal Strategy 2016-2020 and the Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019-2024. The aim of the Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 is to determine how pest management will occur in the region for the next four years and strategically plan for the control and reduction of invasive pest plants and animals to reduce environmental impacts and minimise economic loss. The objectives of the Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 are to:

- Describe the Whitsunday pest framework.
- Prioritise pest plants and animals for the region.
- Incorporate best practise pest management principles and strategies.
- Describe the regional approach to desired pest outcomes.
- Define stakeholder roles and responsibilities.

The current Biosecurity Plan 2017-2021 was endorsed by Council in 2017. The process used to develop the current Biosecurity Plan involved comprehensive community consultation and engagement with the region's land management stakeholders.

In 2020, Council officers reviewed the Biosecurity Plan and audited the tasks and actions. In March 2021, Council coordinated two Land Management Stakeholder Meetings to conduct a review of the Biosecurity Plan. The feedback from the stakeholder meetings and an internal review have been used to update the Biosecurity Plan. Biosecurity Queensland provided advice that the Biosecurity Plan seems to be working and should be built upon rather than rewritten.

The proposed Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 uses the framework and foundation of the current Biosecurity Plan with up-to-date data and information. The main changes to the Biosecurity Plan are:

- A list of the top 15 priority Biosecurity Projects.

- The addition of important pest plants for the three main areas Bowen, Collinsville, and Proserpine/Airlie Beach.
- “Status” and “Priority” fields have been added to the strategic action tables.
- Inclusion of new pest plants and animals, and
- Inclusion of the new Yellow Crazy Ant infestation.

The proposed Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 was placed out for community consultation in June/July 2021. The results of the community consultation were:

- Consultation was open between 24 June 2021 and 28 July 2021 via Your Say Whitsunday. An online survey and factsheet were made available during this time.
- Council officers held a pest management display at the Whitsunday and Bowen Shows during late June, which attracted large numbers of residents. These events helped raise awareness of the Plan and the consultation process, with hardcopy feedback forms made available at the public displays.
- A total of 12 submissions were received during the consultation period, with a range of feedback regarding priorities and concerns for pest management in the region. Feral Pigs and Leucaena were identified as the highest priority by those who completed a survey, and suggestions were put forward as to how Council can improve its pest management.
- The results from the consultation process highlighted residents are either not engaged in pest management or are not happy with Council’s efforts. This suggests that to meet community expectations, Council may need to invest more resources in the future to raise awareness and combat pest plants and animals across the region.
- It is recommended that further education and awareness takes place over the next 12 months, such as a targeted media campaign to tell the success stories behind pest management in the Whitsundays. Council needs to demonstrate to the community that we have listened and are working to improve outcomes for all land managers.

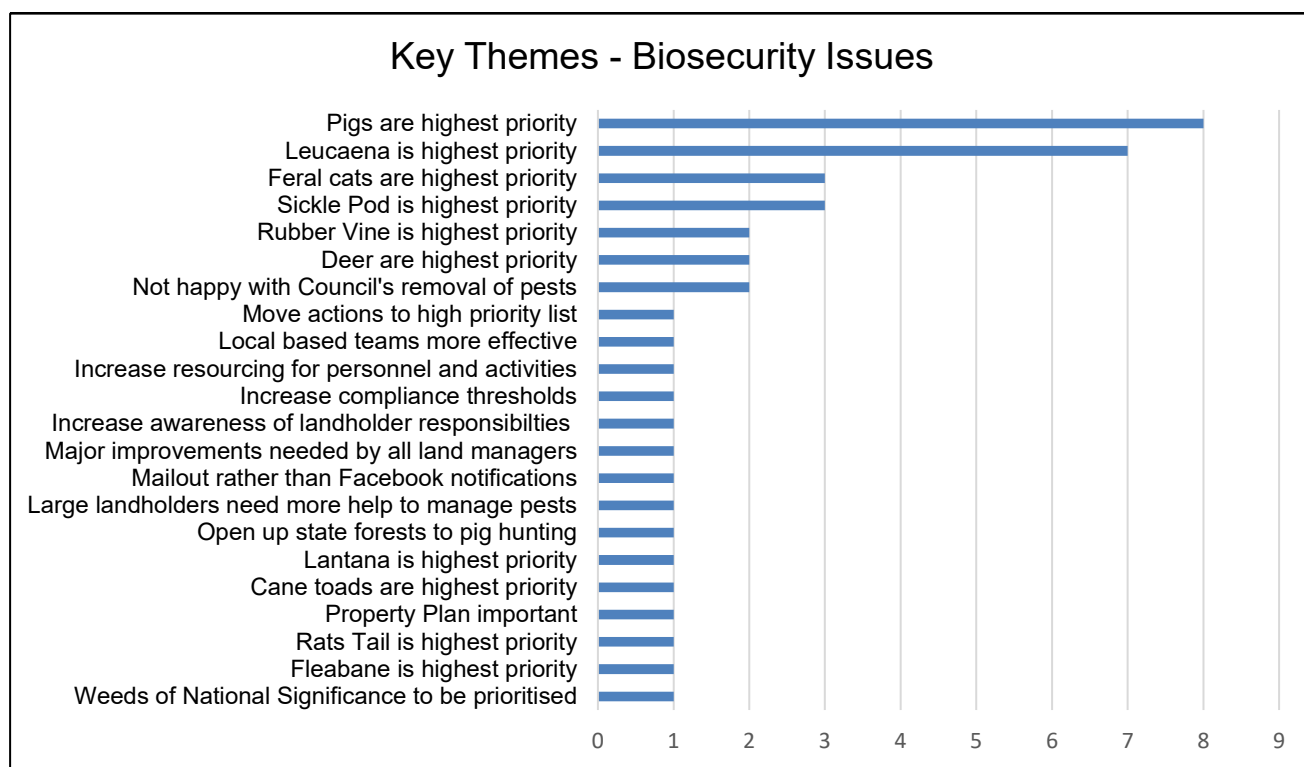


Figure 1: Feedback from Main Biosecurity Issues

The community comments were reviewed and were found to be consistent with the new proposed Biosecurity Plan. The community feedback included comments on the importance of feral pigs and Leucaena management which are listed as priority biosecurity projects. A number of other comments are also covered by the priority project list included in the report.

The proposed Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 is now ready for Council to formally endorse.

Council has the following options:

Option 1 – That Council endorse the Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025.

Option 2 – That Council does not endorse the Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan & Operational 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.

Strategy 3.2.3 – Support and facilitate a variety of community awareness initiatives and programs that promote the Whitsunday Region's natural environment.

Strategy 3.2.4 – Partner with stakeholders to mitigate the effects of pests on the Whitsunday Region's natural environment.

Strategy 3.2.5 – Promote the conservation of environmental assets including the Great Barrier Reef, beaches and wetlands.

Financial Implications – The endorsement of the Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 does not commit Council to additional funding.

Risk Management Implications – The implementation of a Biosecurity Plan could lead to improved economic outcomes for the community. Invasive weeds reduce the productivity of grazing businesses and impact on ecosystems. The control and reduction of invasive weeds will have benefits to the community and the environment. Reducing the feral animal populations such as feral pigs will generally lead to improved economic outcomes for the agricultural sector and reduce social impacts in urban and rural residential areas.

CONSULTATION

Nathan March – Biosecurity Queensland
Whitsunday Pest Management Stakeholder Group (South)
Whitsunday Pest Management Stakeholder Group (North)

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

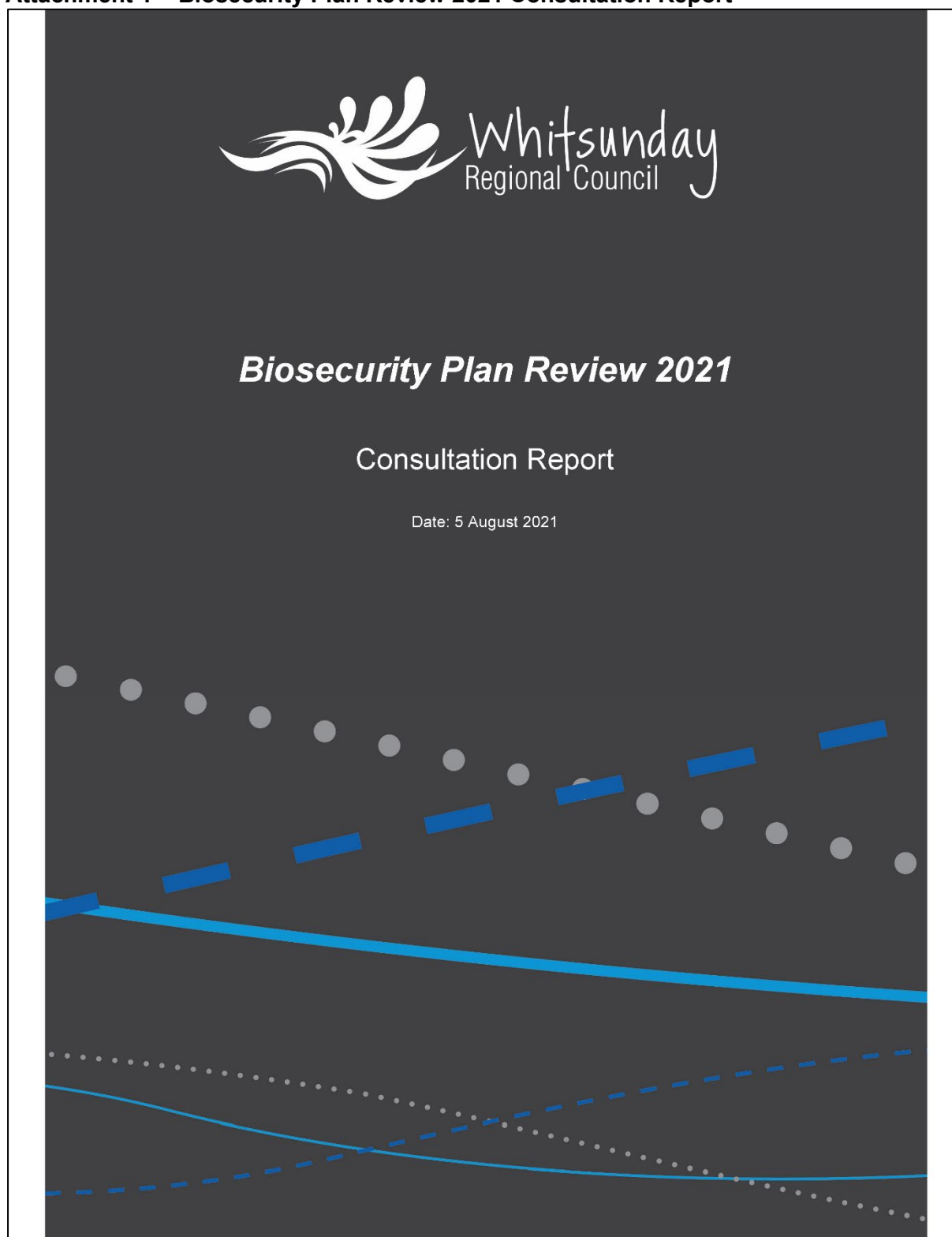
It is recommended that Council:

- a) accept the Biosecurity Plan Review 2021 Consultation Report from the community consultation process, and
- b) endorse the Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Biosecurity Plan Review 2021 Consultation Report

Attachment 2 – Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025



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Attachment A: All Submissions

Document History

Title	Version No.	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approved by
Report	1.0	5 Aug 2021	Joanne Vlismas	Scott Hardy; Greg Martin	Julie 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 updated Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan. The Plan was originally developed in 2017 in consultation with the community and has been reviewed in 2021 to ensure it is still in line with community expectations.

Consultation was open for one month online at our engagement website Your Say Whitsunday between Thursday 24 June and Wednesday 28 July 2021. The consultation period was advertised via the corporate website, a paid Facebook advertisement and newspaper public notices. An online survey and factsheet were made available on Your Say Whitsunday during this time.

Council officers held a pest management display at the Whitsunday and Bowen Shows during late June, which attract large numbers of residents. These events helped raise awareness of the Plan and the consultation process, with hardcopy feedback forms made available at the public displays.

A total of 12 submissions were received during the consultation period, with a range of feedback regarding priorities and concerns for pest management in the region. Feral Pigs and *Leucaena* were identified as the highest priority by those who completed a survey, and suggestions were put forward as to how WRC can improve its pest management. Several unhappy comments were made on the paid Facebook post which have not been included in these results.

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

Under the *Queensland Biosecurity Act (2014)*, local governments are required to have a Biosecurity Plan which covers all private and State land. To help combat the impacts of pest plants and animals, we developed the Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan in 2017. The aim of the Biosecurity Plan is to guide how pest plants and animals will be managed within the Whitsunday Region. The updated 2021 Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan will be reviewed again in five years' time.

The revised Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan 2021 has been updated to include:

- A list of priority pest projects
- A town-specific list of priority pest plants
- A list of priority pest management tasks.

3. Overview of the Consultation

The consultation process occurred over a four-week period from Thursday 24 June through to 5pm, Wednesday 28 July 2021. The consultation period was extended by an extra five days as requested by an engaged resident.

3.1 Purpose of the consultation

Under the Community Engagement Policy and IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum, WRC was seeking to **inform** and **consult** the affected communities.

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3.2 Who was consulted

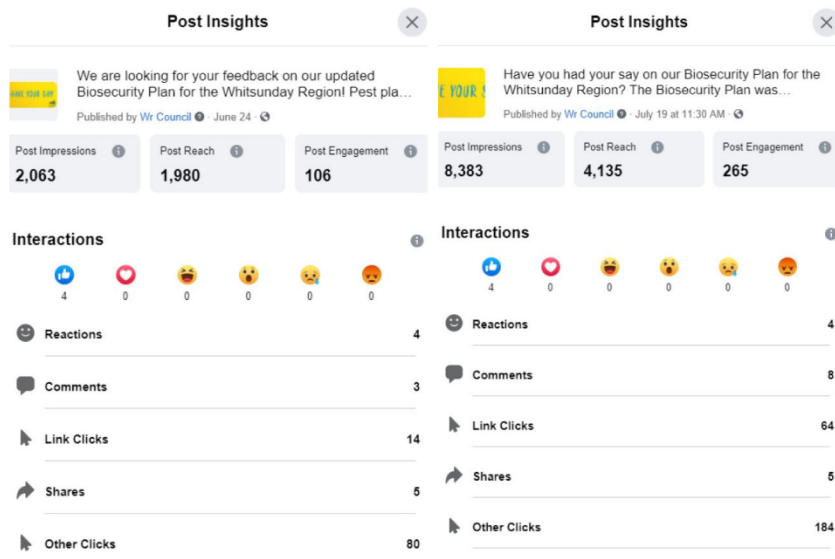
All residents in the Whitsunday Region were invited to participate and the consultation was open to anyone online.

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. 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 24 June. This post had a reach of 2,063 people, 106 post engagements and 14 link clicks through to Your Say Whitsunday.

To increase awareness of the consultation process, a boosted Facebook ad was released on 19 July which saw a reach of 8,383 people and 265 post engagements, including 64 link clicks through to Your Say Whitsunday. The increase in reach and engagement for the paid post is demonstrated in the insights and led to a small increase in survey participants.



Facebook post statistics for 24 June and 19 July

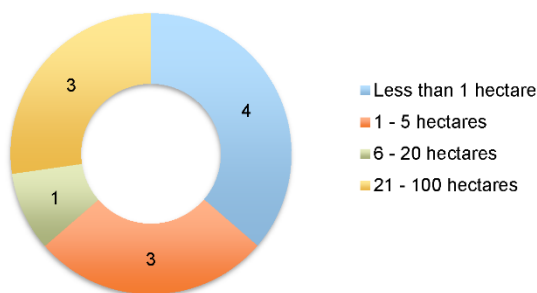
4. Overview of the Responses

Overall, there were 12 formal submissions and surveys were received during the consultation period. All responses are detailed in full in **Attachment A: All Submissions**.

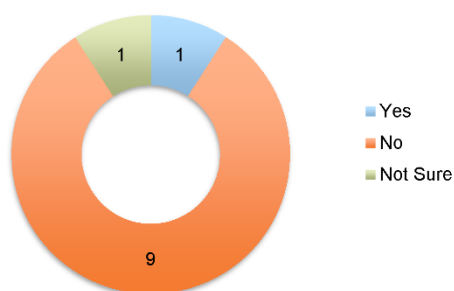
4.1 Analysis of Responses

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

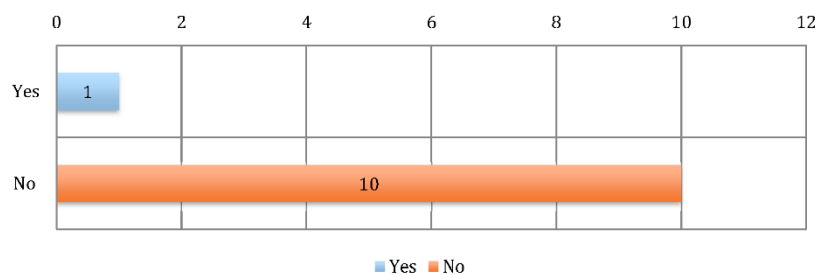
Q: How large is your property?



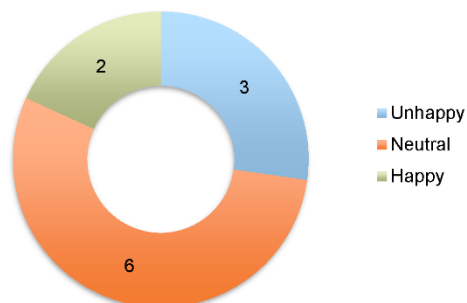
Q: Do you currently have a Council Property Pest Plan?



Q: Have you ever participated in Council's Weed Management Incentive Program which includes a herbicide rebate and machinery rebate?

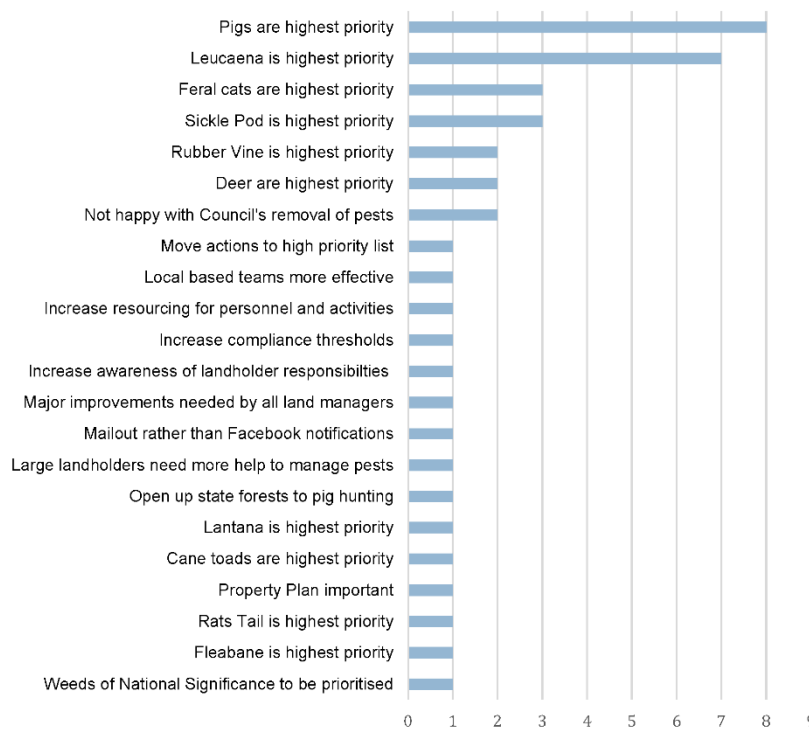


Q: How happy are you with the updated Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan?



All submissions have been collated and analysed into 'Key Themes' from the written feedback received during the consultation process. These are outlined in the table below:

Key Themes



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5. Facebook Comments

Several comments by residents on the paid Facebook post below add to the feedback received formally throughout the consultation period.

The screenshot shows a Facebook post from Whitsunday Regional Council, dated 18 July at 18:30. The post text asks if residents have had their say on the Biosecurity Plan for the Whitsunday Region, mentions the plan was developed in 2017 and is under review, and provides a link to a survey. Below the text is a yellow graphic with the text 'HAVE YOUR SAY!' and the Whitsunday Regional Council logo. The post has 7 comments and 5 shares. The comments are as follows:

- Adrian Morrissey** (5 d): I do not know of 1 feral pig trap owned by council. Lantana is proliferating. No action visible here. What happened to that virus, Rust.
- Leo Radoll** (3 d - Edited): No point having a say you never listen.
- Sandra Flisk** (3 d): There are suddenly over the last 12 months many many Indian Minor Birds. In jubilee pocket. They have now become a flock. These birds a a pest and not native Australia.
- PeteandKaye Nelson-Davis** (5 d): Hope Coun is going to tackle the leukemia problem. A year since the Bowen residents were served notice to remove. No visible action from Council yet.
- Sandy Cleeland** (4 d): PeteandKaye Nelson-Davis no use putting in here, no one will look at it go into survey to hopefully do anything.
- PeteandKaye Nelson-Davis** (2 d): Thanks Sandy. Yup, done the survey and said my piece! Awaiting repercussions, as from previous experience with local councils they can react spitefully to anyone putting their hand up in public and criticising them.
- Dianne O'Donnell** (2 d): Sensitive weed, lychena (sp?) pigs.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended the feedback submitted during the consultation process is considered during the finalisation of the 2021 Biosecurity Plan.

The results from the consultation process highlight residents are either not engaged in pest management or are not happy with WRC's efforts. This suggests that to meet community expectations, WRC may need to invest more resources in the future to raise awareness and combat pest plants and animals across the region.

It is recommended that further education and awareness takes place over the next twelve months, such as a targeted media campaign to tell the success stories behind pest management in the Whitsundays. WRC needs to demonstrate to the community that we have listened and are working to improve outcomes for all land managers.

Future communications to the public will outline the key results of the consultation and address any changes required in the Plan. The final updated version of the Biosecurity Plan 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.

7. Next Steps

This report will be considered by WRC officers during the finalisation of the Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan 2021 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.



Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan

2021-2025

Author: Scott Hardy
Date: 24th of August 2021



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Executive Summary

The purpose of the Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 is to guide pest management within the Whitsunday Local Government Area. This Biosecurity Plan has been written to comply with the *Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014* and applies to all land within the jurisdiction of Whitsunday Regional Council.

In 2016, Whitsunday Regional Council developed the Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2016-2020 with regional stakeholders. In 2020, this Biosecurity Plan was reviewed by Council staff and then further reviewed by stakeholders in March 2021.

The Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 builds on the previous Biosecurity Plan. The new Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 seeks the following outcomes:

- Describe how the extent of pest plants and animals in the region will be mapped and monitored.
- Inform the community of their pest management obligations.
- Describe how the regional pests are prioritised.
- Describe how pests will be managed and reduced across the region.
- Document the roles and responsibilities for pest management stakeholders.

Council has developed this Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 in consultation with regional land management stakeholders. This Plan has focused on pest plants, vertebrates and invertebrate pests but not pathogens and diseases. Council's Pest Management Programs will aim to reduce pest plant and animals across the region.

Acknowledgements

Whitsunday Regional Council would like to thank the following stakeholders who have contributed to this Biosecurity Plan;

- Biosecurity Queensland
- Bowen Gumlu Growers Association Inc.
- Canegrowers
- Ergon Energy
- Growcom
- NQ Dry Tropics
- Queensland Department of Main Roads and Transport
- Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines
- Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
- Reef Catchments
- Sugar Services Proserpine
- Whitsunday Catchment Landcare

Document Control

Title:	Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025
Council Work Unit:	Natural Resource Management
Contact Officer:	Scott Hardy
Email:	info@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au
Version:	2
Date	24 August 2021

1. Introduction

Pest plant and animals impact on the biodiversity of the Whitsunday region and its economy. Pest plants can reduce the available land for farming practises by out-competing native and introduced pasture species, and reducing land available for grazing. The reduction in land available for productive grazing reduces farm income. Pest plants can also interrupt cropping systems where infestations invade horticultural areas and compete with crops for nutrients and soil water. Pest plants can also impact on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Weeds can similarly out compete native plants for soil nutrients and water, and reduce habitat area for native animals. Whitsunday Regional Council estimate that approximately 165,000ha of land is infested with pest plants across the region.

The Whitsunday region is home to a range of feral animals which include; feral pigs, dogs, cats, fox, rabbits, deer and goats. Feral animals have detrimental impacts on the regions ecosystems and the economy. Feral animals such as pigs, dogs and cats feed on native animals and can have detrimental impacts on ecosystem services. Feral pigs and dogs impact on the local economy by spreading disease to cattle and reduce cattle productivity. Feral animal populations can cause accelerated erosion of stream banks and damage downstream ecosystems through sedimentation. It has been estimated that feral animals cost Whitsunday regional landholders \$12.5 million/yr in lost productivity (Synergy, 2020).

Nationally, the economic impact of weeds alone is estimated at \$4 billion per year (Sinden, *et al.*, 2004). Biosecurity Queensland estimate that the impact on the Queensland economy is \$600 million a year (DAFF, 2016). In response to the economic and environmental threats of invasive plants and animals, the Queensland State government has introduced the *Queensland Biosecurity Act (2014)*. The *Biosecurity Act* provides guidance on pest management issues in Queensland. One of the requirements of the *Biosecurity Act* is for local governments to develop a local area Biosecurity Plan with stakeholder input to identify, prioritise and manage pest plants and animals. The purpose of the Biosecurity Plan *is to bring all sectors of a local community together to manage invasive biosecurity matter in their local government area*. There are many benefits of developing a pest plan in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Pest plans that are developed in consultation with relevant community groups can have more accurate content, are generally accepted by the community and ensure communities have a common understanding of the future direction of pest management for an area.

The purpose of the Biosecurity Plan is to determine how pest management will occur in the region for the next four years. The new Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 builds upon the previous Biosecurity Plan 2016-2020. The Biosecurity Plan timeframe will align with the Queensland Weed and Animal Strategy (2016-20), the Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy (2019-24), Queensland Biosecurity Strategy: our next five years 2018–2023. The aim of the Biosecurity Plan is to strategically plan for the control and reduction of invasive pest plants and animals to reduce environmental impacts and minimise economic loss. The objectives of this Plan are to:

- Describe the Whitsunday pest framework.
- Prioritise pest plants and animals for the region.
- Incorporate best practise pest management principles and strategies.
- Describe the regional approach to desired pest outcomes.
- Define stakeholder roles and responsibilities.

Within this plan, pests are defined as plants or animals that are prohibited or restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, are identified under local laws, or are non-declared species that have the potential to cause adverse impacts in the region. These pests include both exotic and native species. This Plan focus on pest plants, vertebrates and invertebrate pests but not pathogens and diseases.

Council will aim to work collaboratively with the residents of the Whitsunday region and relevant land management stakeholders to proactively manage pest plants and animals in region. This Biosecurity Plan will be used to publicise the region's pest management priorities and outline the pest management programs that will be developed.

2. Background

2.1 Whitsunday Regional Council

The Whitsunday Regional Council area has a population of 34,000 and covers 2,376,500 ha (Figure 1). Council is one of the largest land owners in the Region with 36,893 ha under its control and management. Whitsunday Regional Council owns or manages over 820 lots of land and is responsible for managing hundreds of kilometres of road reserves. Pest management is an important land management issue which the Council takes seriously. Pest management has been incorporated into the Whitsunday Regional Council Corporate Plan. The Corporate Plan includes the following strategies for pest management and protecting the areas environment:

- 2.1.3 Implement, enforce and review community health regulations and standards and deliver a timely and effective response to emerging health issues.
- 3.2.1 Develop and implement policies and strategies that protect and enhance the Whitsunday Region's natural environment.
- 3.2.3 Support and facilitate a variety of community awareness initiatives and programs that promote the Whitsunday Region's natural environment.
- 3.2.4 Partner with landholders to mitigate the effects of pests on the Whitsunday Region's natural environment.

It should be noted that Council will be developing a new Corporate Plan in mid-2021.

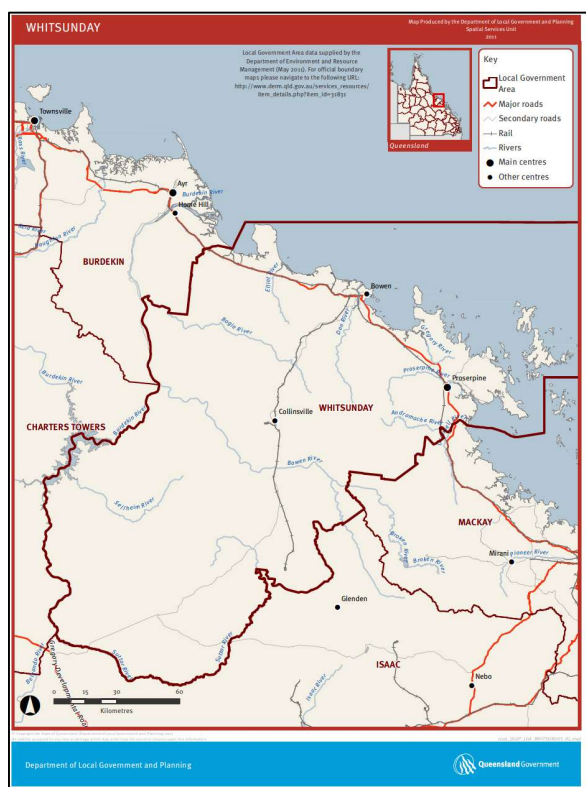


Figure 1: Whitsunday Regional Council Local Government Area

Pest management is the responsibility of all landholders. Pests are not confined by fences or boundary lines. Consequently, it is necessary for Council to work with all land management stakeholders and landholders to manage pest plants and animals.

2.2 Pest Management Stakeholders

Pest management in the Whitsunday Regional Council area has relied upon the cooperation and input from a number of land management stakeholders over many years. The development of this Biosecurity Plan has benefited from stakeholder input. Stakeholders have contributed to the development of this Biosecurity Plan through their involvement in the various past pest management working groups and collaborative projects. The implementation of the Biosecurity Plan will require support from the following stakeholders.

- Agforce and Meat Livestock Australia (MLA)
- Bowen Gumlu Growers Association
- Canegrowers
- Ergon Energy
- GrowCom
- Landholders
- NQ Dry Tropics NRM Group
- Powerlink
- Queensland Biosecurity
- Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines
- Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife service
- Queensland Rail
- Reef Catchments NRM Group
- Sunwater
- Traditional owners
- Whitsunday Catchment Landcare
- Bowen Landcare

2.3 Legislation and Policy

The main legislation which guides pest management in the Whitsunday region is the *Queensland Biosecurity Act (2014)* and the *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment) 2014*. The Queensland Government has introduced the *Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014* to guide the management of invasive plants and animals. The priority invasive pests and associated plans for the region are outlined in Section 4.1 of this Plan.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* introduces the concept of the General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO), which is an overarching obligation that requires all persons who deal with biosecurity matter to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the risk posed by the biosecurity matter. The GBO encourages all relevant parties to take a proactive role in preventing, managing and addressing biosecurity risks that relate to them.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* also introduces prohibited and restricted biosecurity matter. Prohibited matter is not currently present in Queensland and is prohibited because there are reasonable grounds to believe it could have significant adverse effects if introduced to the state. Restricted matter is found in Queensland and may have an adverse effect if restrictions are not imposed. Restricted matter is assigned category numbers from 1-7 based on its characteristics and the risk it poses. Pest plants and animals can be attributed to more than one pest category.

The *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment) 2014* enables Council to identify pest plants. Under Local Law No. 3, a person must not;

- introduce, propagate or breed a declared local pest; or
- provide harbour to a declared local pest.

The *Whitsunday Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment) 2014* contains a list of locally declared pest plants which are not identified as pest plants by the State Government but are recognised locally as invasive and worthy of control and eradication. A list of locally declared pest plants can be found in Appendix 8.1.

2.3.1 Restricted Matter Categories

The following is a list of the restricted categories and a brief explanation from the State government:

- **Category 1** includes red imported fire ants, electric ants, Asian honey bees, and certain animal diseases, aquatic diseases and pathogens. Biosecurity Queensland needs to be made aware of this restricted matter to take action to contain and eradicate it. You must report category 1 restricted matter to a Department of Agriculture and Fisheries inspector within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence.
- **Category 2** restricted matter includes certain noxious fish, weeds and pest animals such as spotted gar and red-eared slider turtle.
- **Categories 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.** These categories relate to restricted matter that is in a person's possession, under their control and is also about not feeding restricted matter.
 - **Category 3** includes weeds, pest animals and noxious fish (e.g. gambusia, dingoes, yellow crazy ants).
 - You must not distribute this restricted matter. This means it must not be given as a gift, sold, traded or released into the environment unless the distribution is authorised in a regulation or under a permit. Deliberate human distribution contrary to the legislation is a key source of spread into other areas of the state.
- **Category 4** includes specific weeds, pest animals and noxious fish such as the bitou bush, feral pig or giant cichlid. You must not move this restricted matter to ensure that it does not spread into other areas of the state.
- **Category 5** includes weeds, pest animals and noxious fish such as Mexican feather grass, rabbits and carp. You must not possess or keep this restricted matter under your control. These pests have a high risk of negatively impacting on the environment. You may only keep this restricted matter under a permit of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* or another Act.
- **Category 6** includes invasive animals such as feral deer, foxes, rabbits and wild dogs and noxious fish such as carp, gambusia and tilapia. You must not feed this category of restricted matter. Feeding this restricted matter may cause their numbers to increase and negatively impact the economy or the environment. Feeding for the purpose of preparing for or undertaking a control program is exempted.
- **Category 7** includes noxious fish such as carp, weather loach, climbing perch, gambusia and tilapia. If you have these noxious fish in your possession, you must kill the restricted matter and dispose of the carcass by burying the whole carcass (no parts removed) in the ground above the high tide water mark or placing it in a waste disposal receptacle (DAFF, 2016).

2.4 Pest Management Planning

2.4.1 Biosecurity Plans

The Queensland Government requirements for local Biosecurity Plans are:

- There is no requirement for department approval of biosecurity plans, but the local government may adopt by resolution.
- There is no requirement to review the plan but best practise is to review periodically.
- Plans should be developed in consultation with the community.
- Plans should re-inforce that local governments are responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter control within their jurisdiction and in accordance with regional plans.
- Plans will include all areas in the Shire, including State land.
- Plans should prioritise biosecurity matter.
- The Biosecurity Plan should not breach the requirements of other Queensland legislation such as:
 - *Vegetation Management Act 1999*

- *Nature Conservation Act 22992*
- *Water Act 2000*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*
- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994*
- *Wild Rivers Act 2005*
- *Land Title Act 1994*
- *Health Act 1937*
- *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution and Control Act 1966* (DAFF, 2016).

2.4.2 Previous and Current Pest Management Plans

The Whitsunday region has had a proactive approach to the planning and management of invasive pest plants and animals over the last 15 years. Land management stakeholders and Council have contributed to the development and implementation of the following previous Pest Management Plans:

- Bowen Shire Council Pest Management Plan 2005-2009
- Whitsunday Shire Council Pest Management Plan 2005-2009
- Whitsunday Pest Management Plan 2010-2015
- Mackay Regional Pest Management Strategy 2008 – 2013
- Burdekin Dry Tropics NRM Group Pest Plan 2008
- Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan (2016-2020)

There are a number of current Natural Resource Management regional plans that guide the management of invasive plants and animals (Figure 2). The regional plans which have a focus on pest management or include pest management are:

- Burdekin Dry Topics NRM Region – Pest Management Plan – 2014-2019 (NQDT, 2014)
- Mackay Whitsunday Isaac Natural Resource Management Plan (2014 – 2024)
- Burdekin Dry Tropics Natural Resource Management Plan -2016-2026
- Regional Pest Management Strategy – Isaac Mackay Whitsunday 2011-2014.

The Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 will aim to reflect the regional pest management priorities. This Biosecurity Plan builds upon and updates the previous Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2016-2020. The Biosecurity Plan will also reflect the objectives and desired outcomes of the Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy (DAFF, 2016) and the Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy (2019-2024).

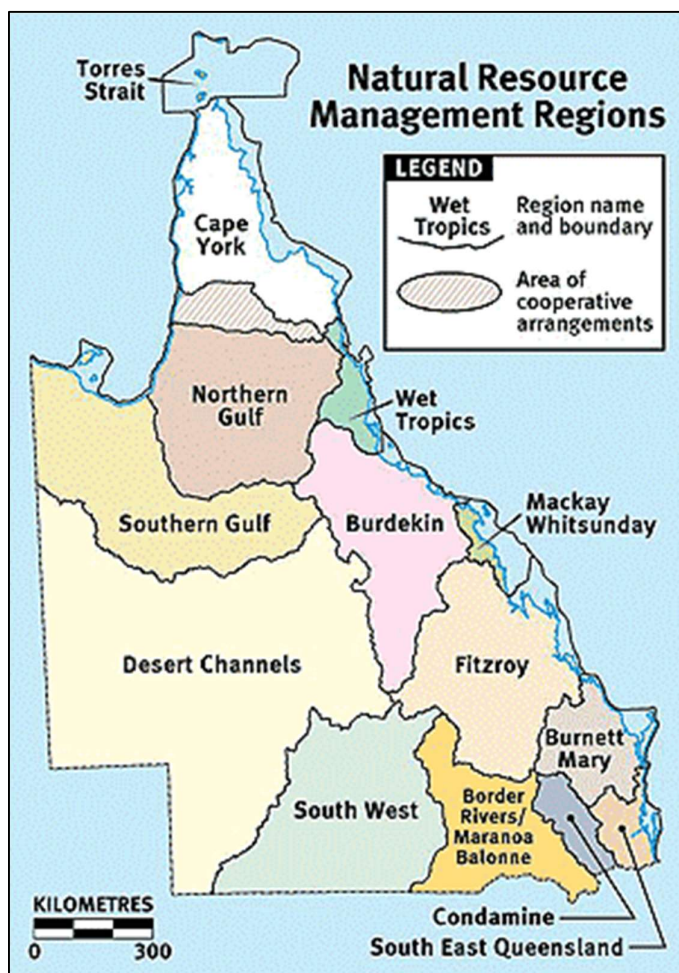


Figure 2: Natural Resource Management Group boundaries

2.4.3 Agricultural Industry Pest Management

Plant Health Australia is the national coordinator of plant biosecurity in Australia. The PHA is a not-for-profit organization which works between government and the industry to manage and prevent pests and disease. The PHA work with industries to develop targeted biosecurity plans. Biosecurity Plans have been developed for the vegetable crop industry and Mango industry (Plant Health Australia, 2007). One of the more important roles of PHA is that it is the custodian of the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed which is a legally binding agreement between the Australian government, State governments, PHA and national industry organizations. The Emergency response deed covers responses to emergency plant pest incidences, decision making and roles and responsibilities.

2.5 Whitsunday Pest Management Framework

Pest management is recognised at a national, state and regional level. The national guiding Pest Management Plans and Strategies include:

- Australian Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030.
- Australian Weed Strategy (2007).
- Australian Pest Animal Strategy (2007).

The Queensland Government Weed and Pest Animal Strategy, the Queensland Biosecurity Strategy (2018-2023) and the Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy (2019-2024) provides the guiding principles for pest management in Queensland. The relationship between the three levels of government and pest management is shown in Figure 3.

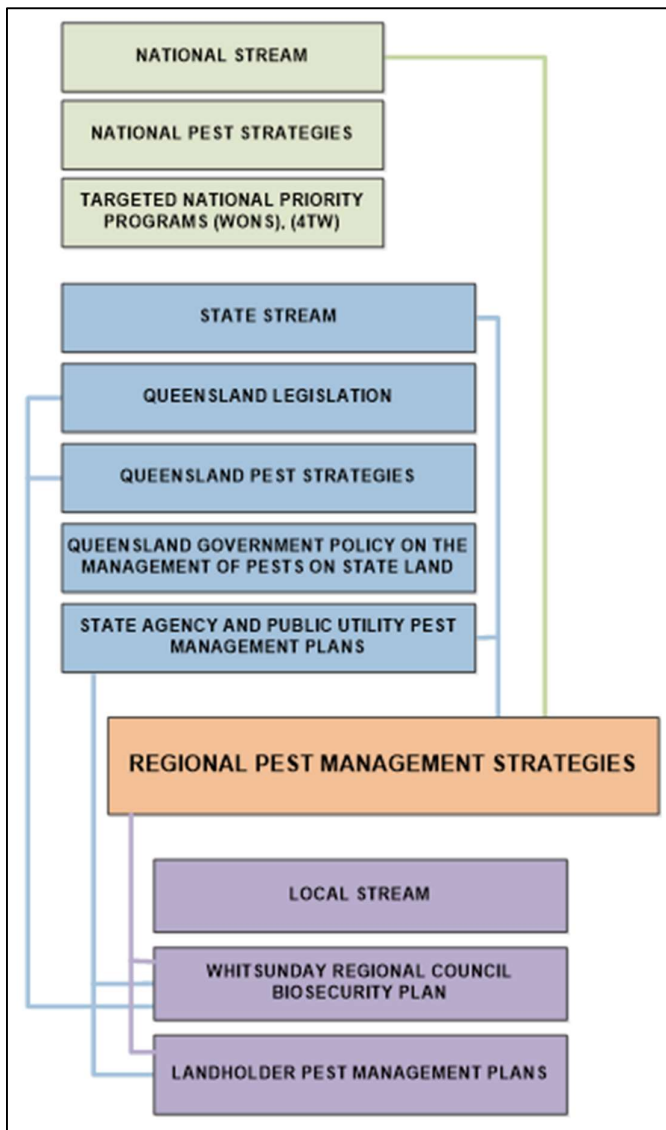


Figure 3: Pest Management Framework

Council coordinates a Feral Animal Control Program and a Weed Management Program. The feral animal control activities are shown in Figure 4. Council also coordinates a Declared Weed Spraying Program, a Weed Management Incentive Program and provides assistance to landholders to develop Property Pest Management Plans.

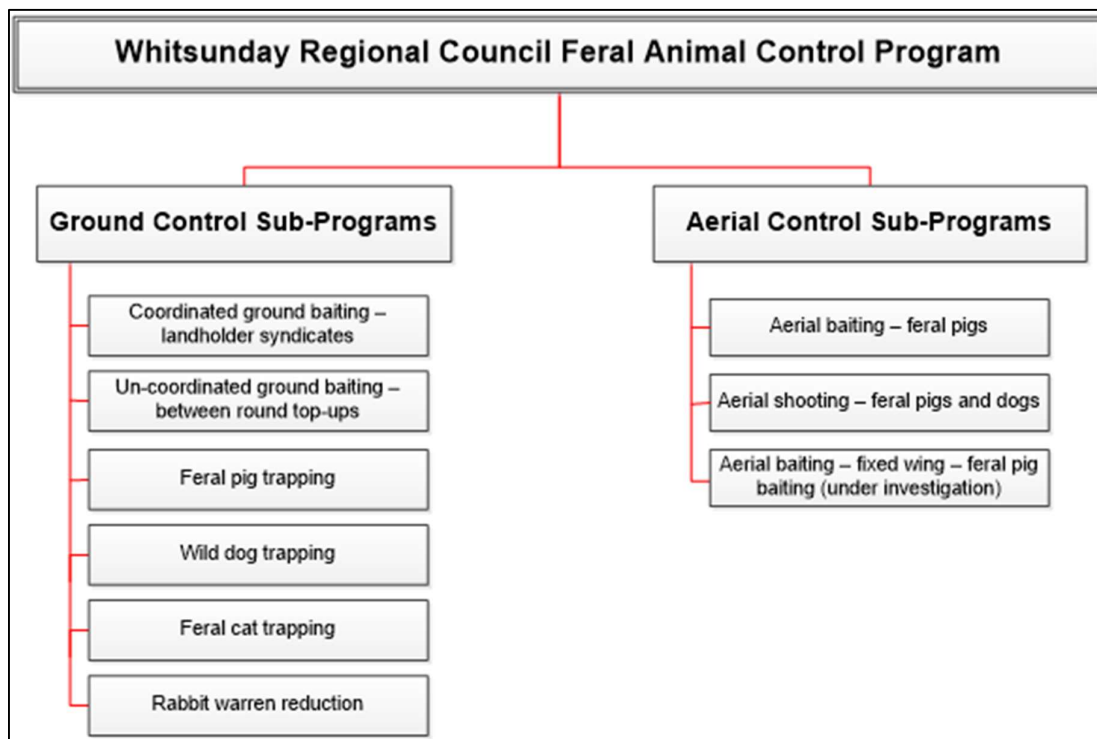


Figure 4: Whitsunday Regional Council Feral Animal Control Activities

3. Strategic Program

3.1 Pest Management Principles

Local Government is encouraged to utilise the pest management principles adopted by the Commonwealth and Queensland Government. The pest management principles are considered by the Queensland government as “critical to the success of pest management planning and implementation” (DAFF, 2016). The pest management principles include:

Essential links		Description
Principles of pest management	Integration	Weed and pest animal management is an integral part of managing natural resources and agricultural systems.
	Public awareness	Public awareness and knowledge of weeds and pest animals must be raised to increase the capacity and willingness of individuals to participate in control.
	Commitment	Effective weed and pest animal management requires shared responsibility, capability, capacity and a long-term commitment by land owners/managers, the community, industry groups and government. Those that create the risks associated with pest species introduction or spread and those that benefit from the pest management should help to minimise the impacts of weeds and pest animals and contribute to the costs of management.
	Consultation and partnership	Consultation and partnership arrangements between land managers, local communities, industry groups, state government agencies and local governments must be established to achieve a collaborative and coordinated approach to management.
	Planning	Planning for weed and pest animal management should be based on risk management to ensure that resources target the priorities identified at local, regional, state and national levels.
	Prevention and early Intervention	Preventive weed and pest animal management is generally more cost effective than other strategies and is achieved by: - preventing the spread of pest species and viable parts of these species, especially by human activity – - early detection and intervention.
	Best practice	Weed and pest animal management must be based on ecologically and socially responsible practices that protect the environment and the productive capacity of natural resources while minimising impacts on the community. It should balance feasibility, cost-effectiveness, sustainability, humaneness, community perceptions, emergency needs and public safety.
	Improvement (research, monitoring and evaluation)	Research about weeds and pest animals and regular monitoring and evaluation of control activities is needed to make evidence-based decisions and improve management practices.

The Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy (DAFF, 2016) identified a number of desired outcomes. The desired outcomes listed in the Strategy need to be reflected in the local government Biosecurity Plans. The desired outcomes are:

- Desired outcome 1: Prevention and early intervention
- Desired outcome 2: Monitoring and assessment
- Desired outcome 3: Awareness and education
- Desired outcome 4: Effective management systems
- Desired outcome 5: Strategic management framework and management
- Desired outcome 6: Commitment, roles and responsibilities

3.2 Regional Pest Plan Priorities

3.2.1 NQDT Pest Management Plan 2014-2019

The North Queensland Dry Tropics Natural Resource Management Group (NQDT) developed a Regional Pest Management Strategy in 2014 (NQDT, 2014). The NQDT Regional Pest Plan has the following four goals:

1. Better participation and cooperation between all stakeholders is achieved for regionally focussed pest management activities.
2. Strategic and robust regional pest management projects are identified, developed and implemented.
3. Leadership in the development of best management practice for pest management.
4. The community is more aware of invasive pest issues and has an increased capacity to perform integrated management techniques.

The regional strategy covers the northern areas of the Whitsunday Regional Council area from Bowen northwards to the Burdekin boundary and west to the boundary with the Charters Towers Regional Council. The pest plants and animals have been categorised as priority or alert species. Pests have been grouped into the following categories:

- Trees
- Shrubs and small trees
- Grasses and sedges
- Forbes and cacti
- Water plants
- Climbers and creepers
- Mammals
- Fish and invertebrates

The full list of priority pest plants and animals identified in the NQDT Pest Plan can be found in the appendix.

It should be noted that the NQ Dry Tropics will be releasing the next Burdekin Pest Plan in Mid-2021.

3.2.2 Whitsunday Horticultural and Cropping Industries

The Bowen-Gumlu horticultural area and the region's sugarcane cropping businesses are guided by national pest management protocols and biosecurity planning. Biosecurity issues are an important consideration for local horticultural and cropping farm businesses. The horticulture and sugarcane industries work with growers on issues such as machinery hygiene, pest and disease identification and notification and pest spread prevention. Growcom promote the need for horticultural growers to develop property biosecurity plans. Similarly, Canegrowers through the local productivity board (or service) work with cane farmers to develop on-farm systems to minimise pest plant and disease spread.

3.3 Pest Impact Rating and Prioritisation Scheme

3.3.1 Risk Management

Risk management is a guiding principle in the *Queensland Biosecurity Act* (DAFF, 2016). Local Governments are encouraged to use a risk-based approach to prioritising pest plants and animals and setting goals and actions. The prioritisation of pest plants and animals will include the assessment of their current and potential impact and likelihood of entry, establishment and spread. The assessment of risk may use the risk assessment matrix shown in table 1 (DAFF, 2016).

Table 1: Matrix used to assess risk

Likelihood		Consequence				
		Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
	Almost certain (5)	Low	Medium	Significant	High	High
	Likely (4)	Low	Medium	Significant	Significant	High
	Neutral (3)	Low	Low	Medium	Significant	Significant
	Unlikely (2)	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Significant
	Rare (1)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium

The risk matrix can be used to prioritise weeds which may have a high impact on the local economy and environment.

3.3.2 Pest Prioritisation Process

The Queensland State Government suggests local governments develop a pest rating and prioritisation scheme. The purpose of the pest impact and prioritisation scheme is to list priority pests to assist in focusing pest management responses. The prioritised list of pests can be useful to focus local government and stakeholder resources.

Biosecurity Queensland suggests that the pest prioritisation process should:

- 1) Assess the impact of the existing or potential threats,
- 2) Assess the likelihood of entry, establishment or likelihood of spread, and,
- 3) Assess the feasibility of response and treatment (DAFF, 2016).

The broad prioritisation process suggested by Biosecurity Queensland involves developing a list of pest species, assess the impacts on the environment and local economy, determine the likelihood of spread and practicalities of control and reduction. There are a range of pest impact prioritisation tools and processes used by local governments. The Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils (FNQROC, 2016) have developed an impact rating and prioritisation tool for pests. The FNQROC impact assessment tool is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils Pest Impact Rating Scheme

Pest Impact	Score
A. Conservation and Biodiversity	
Potential to drastically outcompete native species, transform ecosystems and impact on biodiversity in a broad range of natural areas, including areas of intact and high value vegetation. Preys on many native animals	5
Potential to drastically out-compete native species and impact on diversity with impacts limited to areas of the pest suitable habitat. Might prey on some native animals.	4
Potential to invade forest edges and disturbed systems, and impact on areas/ecosystems that re already disturbed or degraded.	3
Potential to develop a presence in natural areas without the potential to out-compete species or alter ecosystem widespread.	2
Unlikely to establish effectively in conservation areas unless by isolated infestations, dumping or urban escapes. Unlikely to penetrate undisturbed areas.	1
B. Agricultural and Production Areas	
Major threat to productivity by way of reduced output and increased control expenses with potential to lead to a de-valuation of land or forced changes in land use. Management required is significant and impacts on economic viability of the enterprise. Impacts likely to extend to adjoining rivers, creeks and native vegetation and properties.	5
Moderate reduction of output with increased management expenses. Control is added to existing routine pest management practises for crop, pasture and livestock. Benefits of management outweigh costs and are able to be absorbed without significant impacts on profitability. Not likely to impact on land value. Impacts may extend to drainage lines, native vegetation and adjoining properties.	4
Moderate threat to agricultural operations. Increased maintenance including drainage lines, creeks and roadways. Pest threat to crop/pasture and livestock can be reduced or stopped as part of routine pest management practises.	3
Moderate threat to farm assets and visual appearances of property. May impact on native vegetation in non-production areas over time.	2
Not of concern to agricultural endeavours under good land management	1
C. Community and Residential Land Use (Social)	
Potential to form solid stands of weeds or dense populations of pest animals. Can out-compete or destroy gardens/pets a native plants/animal and impacts on community natural area and nearby creeks, rivers, beaches and bushland. Will lead to a decline in vegetation quality in areas which are already threatened by urban pressures. If left untreated will impact on both private and public places and will require high costs to remove, repair or manage.	5
Potential to out-compete native or gardens plants in community areas, roads, parks, gardens, creeks, and beaches. May affect access appearance, or increase management requirements. May provide shelter for vermin and pest animals or reduce recruitment of native species over time.	4
Potential to move into degraded areas in and around the community including riparian areas, bushland, gardens and beach areas. High potential for pest to be replaced with other pests or weeds after treatment. Requires targeted management but threat to community areas can be responded to as part of regular management.	3
Likely to affect appearance or bring about complaints from residents or neighbours. May impact the function, use or appearance of community and residential areas or require a low-level management response.	2
Unlikely to affect community and residential areas due to limited habitat, or may be managed effectively in routine maintenance. May exists in isolated areas due to dumping or urban escapes, but is not able to dominate vegetation and gardens in the community.	1
IMPACT RATING TOTAL (A+B+C)	
D. Potential to Spread	
High	5
Medium	3
Low	1
E. Potential to Control : Achievability and Feasibility of Success	

Infestation is small, isolated and/or contained. Eradication highly achievable if resources and control methods permit	5
Eradication within a particular catchment or geographic region that is unlikely to become reinfested is feasible. Effective management tools and approaches exists and spread-prevention actions can be implemented	4
Potential for land managers to satisfy basic strategic control targets with appropriate resources and support. Effective management tools and approaches exists. May involve buffer spraying or satellite control to limit spread to new areas and raising awareness	3
Management is heavily reliant on coordinated action from all landholders and generally difficult to implement or requires significant external resources. Reinfestation or managed areas is likely but can be reduced.	2
Pest is widespread and is present in most suitable habitats across multiple tenures. There is no universal effective control available for the benefits of control do not outweigh the costs. Resources are directed to maintaining/protecting significant production areas and natural assets.	1
Weed Species, Infestation and Ability to Control (A+B+C+D+E)	

3.4 Pest Baseline Information – Current Extent of Knowledge

Council coordinates a Feral Animal Control Program and a Weed Management Program. The following were the Feral Animal Program Outcomes for 2019-20:

- Feral Animal Baiting:
 - Number of feral animal landholder syndicates = 22
 - Number of landholders in syndicates = 85
 - Number of syndicate rounds/yr = 2-3
 - Number of ground baits delivered = 2125kg pig, 7000kg dog, 160kg fruit
 - Area of land serviced by this program (total land area of participating landholders) = 1,200,000 ha
 - Number of feral pig traps established = 20
 - Number of active feral pig traps = <10
 - Number of pigs trapped in WRC traps = approximately 9-60/pa
 - Estimated land serviced by traps = 1000 ha
- Aerial Baiting:
 - Number of flights = 1
 - Flight distance = 250km
 - Number of baits = 3100
 - Estimated bait treatment area = 1,100,000 ha
- Aerial Shooting:
 - Number of times per year = 18-34 per year currently
 - Length of flight paths = 9678 km per year
 - Estimate land area serviced by the flights = 1,100,000 ha/yr
 - Number of pigs destroyed in 2019-20 = 3229
 - Number of dogs destroyed in 2019-20 = 45
- Estimated pest animal population based on 2016-2017 information (Hardy and Fuller, 2017):
 - Feral pigs = 16,000
 - Wild dogs = 15,000
 - Feral deer = 4,300
 - Feral cats = 13,000
 - Fox = 3,800
- Estimated pest animal impact on agriculture is \$12.5 million/yr in lost productivity (Synergy, 2020).
- Estimated impact on environment is \$28 million/yr (Hardy and Fuller, 2017).

The Whitsunday Regional Council Weed Management Program includes weed mapping, development of property pest plans and spraying noxious weeds. The following were the weed management program outcomes for 2019-20:

- Number of properties with Property Pest Plans (2019-2020):
 - Total number = 104 Plans
 - Number of hectares under Property Pest Plans = 186,757ha
 - Number of landholders participating in herbicide rebate scheme = 49
- Estimated extent of priority pest plants:
 - Chinese apple – 18,900ha
 - Parthenium - 14,900ha
 - Prickly Acacia – 7,120
 - Parkinsonia – 4,200ha
 - Rubbervine – 30,100ha
 - Total area of land infested by pest plants is estimated at 165,000ha.

4. Priority Species Program

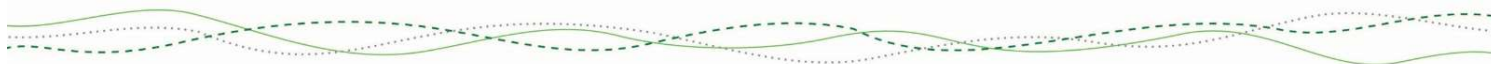
4.1 Pest Species Prioritisation

Whitsunday Regional Council and land management stakeholders have agreed upon a list of pest plant and animals. This pest prioritisation was determined in 2016/2017 in consultation with various regional pest management stakeholders. A review of the pest prioritisation for the region has found that the lists are still relevant and their prioritisation reasonably reflects broad professional opinion. The impact of the pest plants and animals in the region have been assessed and their prioritisation shown in table 3, 4 and 5. The pest plant and animal impact rating is based on the FNQROC impact rating tool (see Section 3.3 of this report). The priority pest plant lists for Bowen, Collinsville and Proserpine/Airlie Beach can be found in the appendix of this report.

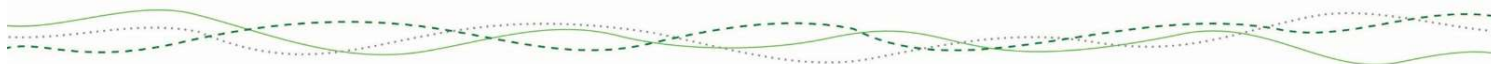
Table 3: Impact Rating and Prioritisation for Pest Plants

Common Name	Scientific Name	Land Protection Act (2003) Status	Biosecurity Act (2014) Status	Present in Whitsunday Region	Relative Infestation Size	Total Impact Rating Score	Priority (2016)
Mimosa pigra	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Class 1	2,3,4,5	Yes	Isolated	11.85	1
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Class 1	3	no	Not present	11.45	2
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Locally declared	N/A	Yes	Low	10.3	3
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Class 3 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium	9.5	4
Navua sedge	<i>Cyperus aromaticus</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	No	Not present	9	5
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium	8.95	6
Itch grass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	Locally Declared BSC LGA	N/A	Yes	Isolated	8.9	7
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica (Vachellia nilotica)</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium	8.85	8
Sicklepods	<i>Senna obtusifolia, Senna hirsuta and Senna tora</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	8.75	9
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia monacantha, O. stricta, O. tomentosa</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Isolated	8.7	10
Harrissia cactus	<i>H. martinii, H. tortuosa and H. pomaneis syn.</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Isolated	8.6	11
Chinee apple	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Medium-high	8.6	12
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	8.6	13

Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low	8.55	14
Miconia	<i>Miconia sp</i>	Class 1	2,3,4,5	No	Not present	8.35	15
Giant sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa diplotricha var. diplotricha</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Isolated	8.25	16
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Not Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	8.05	17
Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	7.85	18
American rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	7.8	19
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	7.6	20
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low - medium	7.55	21
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Isolated	7.35	22
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	7.35	23
Mesquites	<i>Prosopis glandulosa, P. pallida and P. velutina</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low	7.35	24
Singapore daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata syn. Wedelia trilobata</i>	Class 3	3	Yes	Low	7.15	25
Chinese lantern	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Not declared	N/A	Yes	Low	7.15	26
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium - high	7.15	27
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Class 3 WoNS	N/A	Yes	Isolated	6.95	28
Mother-of-millions	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense (syn. B. tubiflorum,</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.85	29
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low	6.85	30
Snake weed	<i>Stachytarpheta spp</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Low	6.7	31
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	6.6	32
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low	6.6	33
Caltrop	<i>(Tribulus cistoides, T. terrestris)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Low	6.55	34
Blue trumpet vine	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Isolated	6.5	35
Giant rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.5	36
White Ball acacia	<i>Acaciella glauca (syn. A. angustissima)</i>	Class 1	3?	Yes	Isolated	6.25	37
Castor Oil Plant	<i>(Ricinus communis)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Low	6.2	38
Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.05	39
Noogoora Burr	<i>(Xanthium strumarium)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Low	5.7	40



Basket asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Class 3 WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	5.5	41
Water mimosa	<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. plena</i>	Class 1	2,3,4,5	Yes	Isolated	5.45	42
Yellow guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Isolated	5.45	43
Japanese Sunflower	<i>(Tithonia diversifolia)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	5.3	44
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	5.2	45
Pennisetum / Elephant grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Low	5.2	46
Milkweed	<i>(Euphorbia heterophylla)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Low	5.15	47
Broad-leaved Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Class 3	3	Yes	Low	5.15	48
Dutchman's pipe (exotics)	<i>Aristolochia spp.</i>	Class 3	3	Yes	Isolated	5.05	49
Kyasuma grass	<i>Cenchrus pedicellatus</i>	Not Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	4.95	50
African fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Class 3	N/A	Yes	Isolated	4.9	51
Yellow oleander	<i>Cascabela thevetiana (syn. Theretia peruviana)</i>	Class 3	3	Yes	Isolated	4.8	52
African tulip tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Class 3	3	Yes	Isolated	4.75	53
Limnocharis	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Class 1	2,3,4,5	Yes	Isolated	4.7	54
Khaki Weed	<i>(Alternanthera pungens)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Low	4.7	55
Glush weed	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Class 1	3	Yes	Isolated	4.65	56
Guinea Grass	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Environmental Weed		Yes	Medium	4.2	57
Neem Tree	<i>(Azadirachta indica)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	4.05	58
Grewia	<i>Grewia asiatica</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Isolated	3.85	59
Mimosa	<i>Acacia farnesiana syn. Vachellia farnesiana v. nilotica</i>	Not Declared	3	Yes	Low	3.7	60
Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys sp. and Bambusa sp</i>	Class 2	N/A	Yes	Isolated	3.65	61
Candle Bush	<i>(Senna alata)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	3.55	62
Swamp foxtail	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Isolated	3.3	63
Coral Vine	<i>(Antigonon leptopus)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	3.3	64
Knob weed	<i>Hyptis capitata</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Isolated	3.25	65
Grey Willow	<i>Salix spp. other than S. babylonica S. x calodendron, S. x reichardtii and S. chilensis syn. S. humboldtiana</i>	Class 1	3	No	Not present	3.2	66



Blackeyed Susan	<i>(Thunbergia alata, T. species)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	3.2	67
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Class 3 WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	2.55	68
Grader Grass	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Low	1.4	69
Mossman river grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Low	1.4	70
Elephant ear vine	<i>Argyreia nervosa</i>	Environmental Weed	3	Yes	Low	1.4	71
Mexican Bean tree	<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i>	Class 1	3	Yes	Isolated	1.4	72
Tree Wisteria	<i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Isolated	1.4	72

Table 4: Impact Rating and Prioritisation for Pest Animals

Common Name	Scientific Name	Land Protection Act Status	Biosecurity Act Status	Present in Whitsunday Region	Relative Infestation Size	Pest Impact Rating				Priority (2016)
						A. Environment (1 to 5)	B. Agriculture (1 to 5)	C. Social (1 to 5)	Total (/15)	
Feral Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Class 2	3,4,6	Yes	Medium	4	3	3	10	1
Wild dog / dingo	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Class 2	3,4,6	Yes	Medium	4	3	3	10	2
Feral Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Class 2	3,4,6	Yes	Low	4	2	3	9	3
European Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Class 2	3,4,5,6	Yes	Very low	3	2	2	7	4
Feral Deer (Chital)	<i>Axis axis</i>	Class 2	3,4,6	Yes	Low	2	2	2	6	5
Feral Deer (Russa)	<i>Cervus timorensis</i>	Class 2	3,4,6,	No	-	2	2	2	6	5
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Class 2	3,4,5,6	Yes	Low	3	3	1	7	6
Feral Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Class 2	3,4,6	Yes	Very low	2	2	2	6	7
Indian Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>			Yes	Very low	2	1	1	4	8
Cane toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>			Yes	Medium - high	3	1	1	5	9
Red ear slider turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>			No		2	1	1	4	10
American corn snake	<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>			No		2	1	1	4	11

Table 5: Impact Rating and Prioritisation for Pest Fish and Invertebrates

Common Name	Scientific Name	Biosecurity Act Status	Present In Whitsunday Region	Relative Infestation Size	Pest Impact Rating				Priority (2016)
					A. Environment (1 to 5)	B. Agriculture (1 to 5)	C. Social (1 to 5)	Total (/15)	
Yellow Crazy Ant	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	3	Yes	Three locations	4	3	3	10	1
European Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	3,5,6,7	No	Not present	4	1	3	8	2
Black mangrove cichlid (tilapia)	<i>Oreochromis mariae</i> syn. <i>Tilapia mariae</i>	3,5,6,7	No	-	3	1	2	6	3
Mozambique mouthbreeder (tilapia)	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	3,5,6,7	Yes	Very low	3	1	2	6	4
Mosquito fish	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	3,5,6,7	Yes	Medium	2	1	2	5	5
Jaguar cichlids	<i>Parachromis Managuensis</i>	3,5,6,7	No	-	3	1	1	5	6

4.2 Biosecurity Management Program (Strategic Program)

The Whitsunday Regional Council Pest Management Strategy aims to utilise the eight pest management principles as outlined in the Queensland Weeds and Pest Animal Strategy (2021-2025). The six desired outcomes that need to be developed and implemented to achieve the management principles include:

1. Prevention and early detection
2. Monitoring and assessment
3. Awareness and education
4. Effective management systems
5. Strategic planning framework and management
6. Commitment, roles and responsibilities.

This Strategy will outline the objectives, actions, targets for each of the six desired outcomes. The status and the priority of the actions are also assessed and listed.

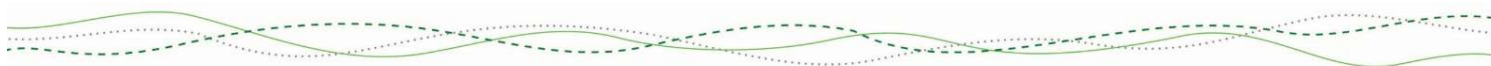
4.2.1 Desired Outcome 1: Prevention and Early Detection

The objectives for desired outcome 1, prevention and early detection are:

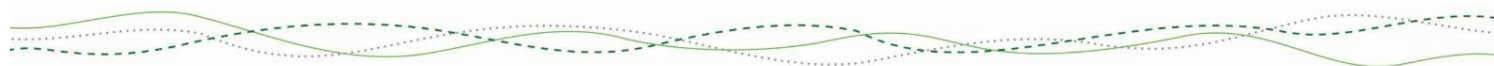
- 1) Management actions are in place to prevent pest species introduction into Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) LGA.
- 2) Pest surveillance programs are developed and implemented to identify and record pest species which are categorised as “under surveillance, eradication and containment.
- 3) The community have good pest species knowledge.
- 4) WRC is involved in regional eradication programs.

Table 6: Desired Outcome 1: Prevention and Early Detection

Objective 1.1: Management actions are in place to prevent pest species introduction into WRC LGA.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
1.1A	A strong relationship is developed between WRC Departments to develop pest prevention protocols	WRC Departments have documented weed hygiene procedures An annual weed hygiene workshop is held for WRC outdoor crews to identify new pest incursions	Underway	WRC	High
1.1B	Pest species prevention protocols are promoted with key Stakeholders	Stakeholders actively implement weed seed prevention protocols. Weed Hygiene Declaration Forms are utilised. Weed hygiene procedures are adopted and incorporated into daily operations.	Not commenced	All stakeholders	Medium
1.1C	A regular surveillance program of major transport corridors is developed for pest species	Major Transport Corridor Surveillance Program is developed. Major Transport Corridor Surveillance Program is implemented.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
1.1D	Regularly communication with neighbouring LG's regarding new pest incursions	Regular communication with neighbouring LG's regarding new pest incursions – via meetings.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
1.1E	Nurseries are regularly monitored to prevent landholders selling, supplying or keeping declared plants	A Nursery Monitoring Program is developed A Nursery Monitoring Program is implemented A commercial seedlings supplier monitoring program is implemented	Underway	WRC Bowen Gumlu Growers Biosecurity Queensland	Medium
1.1F	All locations that keep pests under a permit are monitored	All properties that keep pests under a permit are monitored annually	Underway	DAF (lead)	Medium
1.1G	Funding groups are lobbied for the construction of public wash down facilities	WRC funds at least 1 public wash down facility within WRC LGA	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
1.1H	WRC investigates equipment modification to improve weed hygiene practices (i.e. slasher blowers, covers, etc.)	A review into equipment modifications is undertaken Cost effective equipment modifications are undertaken	Underway	WRC (lead)	Medium
1.1I	Sugarcane harvesters are washed down or blown down between farming entities	100% of harvesters are washed down at designated sites on each farm before moving onto the next property.	Underway	Canegrowers	High



1.1J	Horticultural machinery is washed down before moving into other horticultural districts.	A system is developed and used to document machinery wash down for horticultural machinery.	Year 2	DAF, Growcom, Bowen Gumlu Growers	
Objective 1.2: Pest surveillance programs are developed and implemented to identify and record pest species which are categorised as “under surveillance, eradication and containment.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
1.2A	Regular surveillance programs are undertaken across the region that target <i>Under Surveillance Pest Species</i> or <i>priority pest species</i> (identified in the Strategic Program (Pest Species))	Bi-annual pest survey programs are undertaken across WRC LGA that target <i>Under Surveillance Pest Species (priority pest species)</i> . New <i>Under Surveillance Pest Species</i> infestations are identified through pest survey programs <i>Eradication Pest Species</i> are prioritised <i>Eradication Pest Species</i> are managed under a PMP <i>Containment Pest Species</i> are prioritised Local containment lines for <i>Containment Pest Species</i> are developed <i>Containment Pest Species</i> administrative actions (compliance) are informed by the location of local containment lines. A “reasonable measures” policy is developed for properties within containment lines that have <i>Containment Pest Species</i> infestations	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
1.2B	Processes are in place to consistently and accurately report new <i>Under Surveillance Pest Species</i> infestations.	A pest species reporting form is developed. Stakeholders have access to pest reporting forms through a variety of sources.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
1.2C	A <i>New Pest Species Rapid Response Procedure</i> is developed for new pest incursions which outlines Stakeholders roles and responsibilities	A <i>New Pest Species Rapid Response Procedure</i> is developed. All Stakeholders know their respective roles in a rapid response procedure	Not commenced	WRC (lead)	Medium
Objective 1.3: The community have good pest species knowledge					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
1.3A	WRC incorporates <i>Under Surveillance Pest Species</i> into the <i>Pest Species Awareness and Extension Program</i>	<i>Under Surveillance Pest Species</i> are incorporated into the <i>Pest Species Awareness and Extension Program</i> <i>Under Surveillance Pest Species</i> are identified before becoming established.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
1.3.B	Horticultural growers have access to relevant pest information	A program is developed to deliver pest management information to crop growers	Not commenced	Bowen Gumlu Growers	Medium
1.3.C	Urban and rural residential land owners receive information on small crop and tree crop pests.	A program is developed to inform hobby farmers of pest threats and information is delivered at least annually.	Not commenced	Biosecurity Queensland, WRC, Bowen Gumlu Growers.	Medium
1.3.D	Landholders outside of agricultural industries have access to pest management information.	A pest management extension program is developed which targets landholders, specifically those outside of an agricultural industry.	Not commenced	WRC	Medium



Objective 1.4: WRC is involved in regional eradication programs					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
1.4A	WRC continues to participate in coordinated regional eradication responses for pest species.	WRC Land Protection Officers (LPO's) are available for regional eradication responses.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High

4.2.2 Desired Outcome 2: Monitoring and Assessment

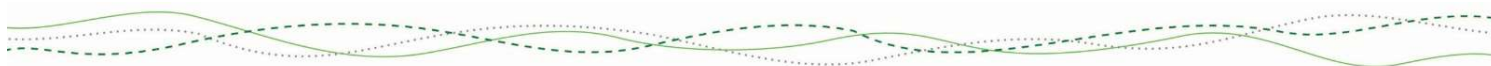
The objectives for desired outcome 2, monitoring and assessment are:

- 1) To undertake activities to map the extent of pest plants
- 2) Undertake activities to monitor pest infestations
- 3) WRC collects and contributes spatial data to inform regional pest management decisions.
- 4) Pest behaviour is incorporated into prioritising pest management actions.

Table 7: Desired Outcome 2: Monitoring and Assessment

Objective 2.1: To undertake activities to map the extent of pest plants and animals					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
2.1A	WRC researches methods to effectively map pest plants and animals	Contact local governments to determine best methods to map weeds. Review information, select best methods.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
2.1B	WRC develops a pest mapping system and stores data in the Councils GIS	WRC uses best practise mapping methods to map spatial extent of weeds with available data.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
2.1C	WRC develops statistics showing the extent of pest infestations	Annual report including maps showing weed infestation areas. A table showing the spatial extent of pest plant and animals.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
2.1D	Stakeholders to collect and collate pest management information to assist with strategic pest management planning	All stakeholders develop a system to collect and store pest information.	Underway	All stakeholders	High
Objective 2.2: Undertake activities to monitor pest infestations					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
2.2A	WRC to develop a program of updating the pest mapping	WRC being able to track the increase or decrease of pest plants and animals.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
Objective 2.3: Collect and contribute spatial data to inform regional pest management decisions.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
2.3A	WRC improves their knowledge of current and changing pest species distribution	A annual pest survey program is undertaken throughout the WRC LGA. Processes for mapping declared species within WRC LGA are developed and implemented. WRC invests in improving its pest species mapping hardware and software	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
2.3B	Pest management activities are mapped (1080 baiting, trapping locations, weed herbicide control areas, etc.)	Processes for mapping pest management activities within WRC LGA are developed and implemented	Underway	WRC (lead)	High

2.3C	WRC establishes processes for NRM groups, community groups and other Stakeholders to contribute to and access data	Processes for sharing spatial data information between NRM groups, community groups and other Stakeholders are developed.	Not commenced	WRC, DNR	Medium
2.3D	WRC to continues to contributing towards the Annual Pest Distribution Survey	WRC contributes data to the Annual Pest Distribution Survey.	Underway	WRC, DAFF	High
Objective 2.4: Pest behaviour is incorporated into prioritising pest management actions.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
2.4A	Pests are organised into management categories, with consideration of available information.	Pest management categories are determined with consideration of available information.	Completed	WRC (lead)	High
2.4B	Pest management activities throughout the Whitsunday region are planned and based upon known pest species information	Pest management activities are planned around known pest species information.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
2.4C	Local social, economic and environmental pest impacts on local areas are recorded and shared with relevant Stakeholders	Processes for recording priority pests local information are developed. Local impacts of priority pests are recorded. Collected pest species information is shared with relevant Stakeholders.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
2.4D	WRC lobbies for research support for adaptive species management for priority pests and situations	Any potential research projects that support adaptive species management for priority pests and situations is relayed to DAF.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High



4.2.3 Desired Outcome 3: Awareness and Education

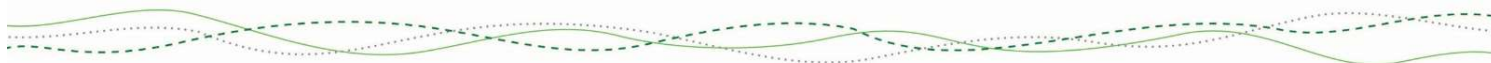
The objectives for desired outcome 3, awareness and education are:

- 1) WRC and key stakeholders establish, maintain and strengthen communication networks.
- 2) Pest species information is easily accessed by the community.
- 3) Pest species data sharing processes are in place with key stakeholders.
- 4) WRC Land Protection Officers are accessible to the community to assist with the distribution of pest species information.
- 5) WRC has a strong extension program that promotes the Pest Plan, its priorities, actions and roles and responsibilities.
- 6) WRC Land Protection Officers have the capacity to manage pest species.
- 7) Promote pest management training opportunities.

Table 8: Desired Outcome 3: Awareness and Education

Objective 3.1. Stakeholders establish, maintain and strengthen communication networks.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
3.1A	Re-establish the WRC Pest Management Working Group to oversee the implementation and review of the WRC PMP	Membership and terms of reference established for the WRC PMWG. Working Group meetings held bi-annually.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
3.1B	All key pest management Stakeholders are identified and a contact database is established and maintained	Key Stakeholders are identified. Contact database is compiled and regularly maintained.	Completed	WRC (lead)	High
3.1C	WRC is represented at regional pest management groups/forums	At least 75% of regional pest management group meetings/forums are attended by WRC LPO's.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
Objective 3.2. Pest species information is easily accessed by the community					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
3.2A	Pest species information is available in print form at all WRC Customer Service Centres and Libraries or internet.	All WRC Customer Contact Centres and Libraries have priority pest species information available in hard copy or via internet.	Underway	WRC (lead)	Medium
3.2B	Pest species information is electronically available on the WRC website.	WRC website has links to biosecurity pest species pages or similar.	Completed	WRC (lead)	High
3.2.C	Crop growers have access to up-to-date pest management information.	A system is established to provide up-to-date pest management and biosecurity information for small crop and tree growers in the region.	Underway	Bowen Gumlu Growers, Growcom.	Medium
Objective 3.3: Pest species data sharing processes are in place with key stakeholders					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
3.3A	Data sharing agreements with key Stakeholders are developed (for sharing	Data sharing agreements are developed and signed by adjoining local government areas and natural resource management groups.	Underway	WRC, LG's and NRM	Medium

	pest related data, i.e. spatial information, local administrative information, etc.).				
Objective 3.4: WRC Land Protection Officers are accessible to the community to assist with the distribution of pest species information.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
3.4A	WRC employs an appropriate number of LPO's.	100% of customer requests are responded to within WRC acceptable timeframes. 100% of WRC PMP strategic actions are completed.	Underway	WRC	High
Objective 3.5. WRC has a strong extension program that promotes the Pest Plan, its priorities, actions and roles and responsibilities.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
3.5A	A Pest Species Awareness and Extension Program is developed and implemented.	Pest Species Awareness and Extension Program developed and implemented.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
3.5B	Local public awareness campaigns to raise awareness of pest species are developed and implemented.	3 annual local public awareness campaigns are developed and implemented.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
3.5C	Regular posts of pest species information on WRC Facebook page.	Monthly Facebook posts concerning pest species information is completed.	Not commenced	WRC (lead)	Medium
3.5C	Submission of regular articles into local newspapers regarding pest species issues.	Quarterly press releases regarding WRC pest management activities.	Not commenced	WRC (lead)	Medium
3.5D	Regular mail outs are undertaken to inform landholders of pest species.	Priority pest mail outs are undertaken.	Not commenced	WRC (lead)	Medium
3.5E	Roadside awareness signage is promoted and maintained.	Current pest species roadside awareness signage is maintained.	Underway	TMR	Medium
Objective 3.6.: WRC Land Protection Officers have the capacity to manage pest species.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
3.6A	WRC LPO's possess the skills and knowledge to effectively fulfil their roles (1080 licence, ACDC)	WRC LPO's attend professional training opportunities. WRC LPO's have necessary certificate/licenses to undertake the roles requirements. WRC LPO's attend a minimum of 2 pest management forums, workshops, conferences a year	Underway	WRC	High
Objective 3.7: Promote pest management training opportunities					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
3.7A	BMP training workshops' for relevant Stakeholders is developed and implemented	BMP training workshops' are developed Yearly 'BMP training workshops' are implemented	Underway	WRC (lead)	High



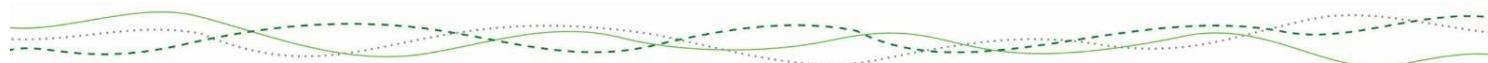
4.2.4 Desired Outcome 4: Effective Management Systems

The objectives for desired outcome 4, effective management systems are:

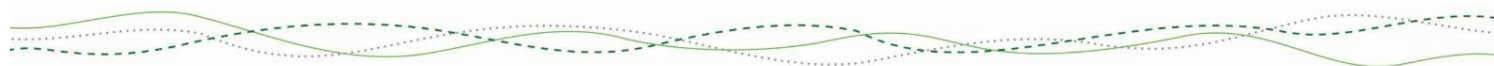
- 1) Best management practises for pest species management are continually improved over time.
- 2) Pest species management actions by stakeholders are improved to align with BMP techniques.
- 3) Best management practises for pest species management are adopted and promoted in WRC LGA.
- 4) Best Management Practises are continually reviewed and where necessary improved.
- 5) To reduce pest impacts throughout the WRC local government area.
- 6) Incentives are used to encourage pest management activities.
- 7) Environmentally significant areas are protected from pest impacts.
- 8) All stakeholders are actively involved in WRC pest management strategy planning and activities.

Table 9: Desired Outcome 4: Effective Management Systems

Objective 4.1: Best management practises for pest species management are continually improved over time.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
4.1A	Inadequacies in existing technology and future research needs are identified and communicated to DAF.	Additional research needs are communicated between WRC and DAF. New or improved technology/practices are adopted in BMP that limit inadequacies.	Underway	WRC, DAF	High
4.1B	BMP's are continually improved through monitoring and reporting control programs successes and failures.	Processes are developed to share BMP monitoring and reporting data with DAF. Information is regularly shared between WRC and DAF regarding BMP.	Underway	WRC, DAF	High
Objective 4.2: Pest species management actions by stakeholders are improved to align with BMP techniques					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
4.2A	The <i>Pest Species Awareness and Extension Program</i> incorporates BMP.	The <i>Pest Species Awareness and Extension Program</i> incorporates BMP. Stakeholder pest management actions are improved to align with BMP.	Underway	WRC and stakeholders	High
Objective 4.3: Best management practises for pest species management are adopted and promoted in WRC LGA.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
4.3A	Pest species BMP publications are available to the community.	WRC Customer Contact Centres and Libraries have BMP publications available to the community or via internet. Community BMP training workshops are developed BMP training workshops are implemented.	Underway	WRC (lead)	Medium
4.3B	A <i>Decision Support System</i> that assists landholders in identifying effective and efficient pest management activities is created.	<i>Decision Support System</i> created. <i>Decision Support System</i> utilised by Stakeholders in planning pest management activities.	Not commenced	All stakeholders	Medium



4.3C	All Stakeholders incorporate BMP into pest species management.	All Stakeholders adopt BMP into daily operations.	Underway	All stakeholders	High
Objective 4.4. Best Management Practises are continually reviewed and where necessary improved.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
4.4A	Local perspectives are contributed to the development of regional/State wide BMP manuals.	Local perspectives are incorporated into BMP publications.	Underway	All stakeholders	High
Objective 4.5. To reduce pest impacts throughout the WRC local government area.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
4.5A	Pest management programs for pest animal species are coordinated and are undertaken at a regional scale.	Pest animal control programs are coordinated throughout the region.	Underway	All stakeholders	High
4.5B	Pest management programs for established pest weed species are coordinated and undertaken at a regional scale.	Pest weed control programs are coordinated throughout the region.	Underway	All stakeholders	High
4.5C	Promote and coordinate integrated pest management programs through strategic use of incentives.	WRC incentive programs are integrated into coordinated pest management programs.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
4.5D	Biological control agents are utilised for the management of pest species.	Biological control agents are distributed. Biological control agents are monitored for their effectiveness and reported to DAF.	Underway	DAF (lead)	Medium / High
Objective 4.6: Incentives are used to encourage pest management activities.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
4.6A	Incentive programs are promoted to Stakeholders	WRC incentive programs are promoted WRC incentive programs are continued (Whitsunday Weed Partnerships, Herbicide Rebate Scheme)	Underway	WRC	Medium
4.6B	Incentive programs are assessed to determine their effectiveness at encouraging Stakeholders to undertake pest management activities	A review is undertaken into current incentive programs and identifies strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats A review into potential incentive programs that could be incorporated into WRC pest management incentive programs is undertaken. Alternative incentive programs are identified	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
Objective 4.7: Environmentally significant areas are protected from pest impacts.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
4.7A	ESA's are identified and prioritised	ESA's are identified. ESA's are prioritised	Completed	WRC (lead)	High
4.7B	Pest species adjacent to ESA's are identified and recorded	Pest survey programs target areas that are adjacent to ESA's. Pest species adjacent to ESA's are identified and mapped.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High



4.7C	Mechanisms for the management of the impacts from Pest species on ESA's are developed	Landholders adjacent to ESA's have PPMP's for pest species Landholders adjacent to ESA's have the capacity to manage pest species Compliance framework incorporates procedures for pest species adjacent to ESA's.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
4.7D	Distribution of funds to community groups to undertake pest species management on areas adjacent to ESA's	WRC develops and implements a grants program to distribute funds to community groups for the management pest species adjacent to ESA's	Not commenced	WRC (lead)	Medium
Objective 4.8: All stakeholders are actively involved in WRC pest management strategy planning and activities.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
4.8A	A <i>Compliance and Enforcement Plan</i> that guides administrative actions under the <i>Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014</i> is developed and implement	<i>Compliance and Enforcement Plan</i> developed. <i>Compliance and Enforcement Plan</i> implemented.	Not commenced	Working group	Medium
4.8B	A <i>Register of Pest Compliance Actions</i> under the <i>Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014</i> is developed and implemented	<i>Register of Pest Compliance Actions</i> is developed. <i>Register of Pest Compliance Actions</i> is maintained	Not commenced	WRC	Medium
4.8C	A <i>Reasonable Measures for Priority Pest Species Policy</i> that provides a 'baseline' for acceptable control activities is developed and implemented	A <i>Reasonable Measures for Priority Pest Species Policy</i> is developed. A <i>Reasonable Measures for Priority Pest Species Policy</i> is implemented.	Not commenced	WRC (lead)	Medium
4.8D	Only delegated WRC Officers administer the <i>Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	WRC LPO's are trained in compliance actions under the <i>Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014</i> . WRC LPO's are delegated under the <i>Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	Underway	WRC	High
4.8E	Procedures are developed and maintained for communicating with State and Council land managers and those leasing such land	Communications procedures are developed for State and Council land managers and those leasing such land. Communications procedures are implemented for State and Council land managers and those leasing such land	Not commenced	WRC (lead)	Medium

4.2.5 Desired Outcome 5: Strategic Planning Framework and Management

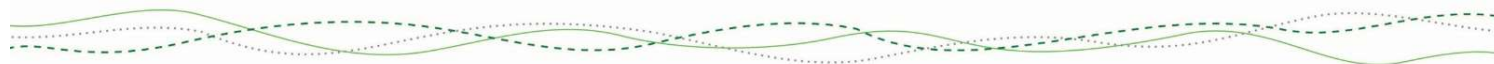
The objectives for desired outcome 5, strategic planning framework and management are:

- 1) The development of a pest management framework that aligns with other local, regional, State and national pest management strategies.
- 2) Pest management strategies are implemented, evaluated and reviewed.
- 3) Pest management is efficiently and effectively resourced.
- 4) Pest species within the WRC LGA are managed through appropriate Property Pest Plans and are used to guide WRC resources and administrative actions.
- 5) WRC is involved in stakeholder pest management planning to ensure that the WRC PMP is integrated into other relevant PMPs and pest species strategies.
- 6) Pest species are considered in all relevant WRC projects, plans, policies and strategies.

Table 10: Desired Outcome 5: Strategic Planning Framework and Management

Objective 5.1: The development of a pest management framework that aligns with other local, regional, State and national pest management strategies.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
5.1A	The WRC PMP is regularly reviewed to ensure that it reflects relevant local, regional, State and National pest management strategies	The WRC PMP reflects all relevant local, regional, State and National pest management strategies	Underway	Working group	High
Objective 5.2: Pest management strategies are implemented, evaluated and reviewed.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
5.2A	Pest species are managed on WRC land through PMP's	PMP's are developed for pest species located on WRC land.	Underway	WRC	High
5.2B	Property PMP's are developed for Stakeholders affected by pest species	Property PMP's are developed for Stakeholders affected by pest species	Underway	WRC (lead)	Medium
Objective 5.3: Pest management is efficiently and effectively resourced.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
5.3A	Sufficient internal resources are allocated to WRC pest management operations to achieve the strategic objectives of the WRC PMP	Achievement of strategic actions outlined in the WRC PMP are not compromised by reduced funding.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
5.3B	WRC develops mechanisms to distribute funding to aid the management of pest species	A review is completed to identify mechanisms to direct funding to priority pest species.	Underway	WRC (lead)	High
5.3C	Identify potential projects that could attract resources from funding bodies (State Government, NRM Groups, industry, etc.)	Mechanisms are in place to attract funding from other sources (species specific projects, catchment plans, etc.) Funding partnerships are developed between WRC and funding bodies.	Underway	WRC and DAF	High

5.3D	Seek private sector sponsorships for pest management activities.	Partnerships developed with the private sector	Not commenced	WRC	Medium
Objective 5.4: Pest species within the WRC LGA are managed through appropriate Property Pest Plans and are used to guide WRC resources and administrative actions.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
5.4A	Pest species are managed on WRC land through PMP's	PMP's are developed for pest species located on WRC land.	Underway	WRC	High
5.4B	Property PMP's are developed for Stakeholders affected by pest species.	Property PMP's are developed for Stakeholders affected by pest species.	Underway	WRC (lead)	Medium
Objective 5.5: WRC is involved in stakeholder pest management planning to ensure that the WRC PMP is integrated into other relevant PMPs and pest species strategies.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
5.5A	All Stakeholders incorporate strategies and themes identified in the WRC PMP into relevant PMP's and strategies.	Stakeholders involve WRC in pest management planning throughout the WRC LGA. Stakeholder pest management strategies/plans reflect strategies and themes outlined in the WRC PMP.	Underway	All stakeholders	Medium
Objective 5.6: Pest species are considered in all relevant WRC projects, plans, policies and strategies.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
5.6A	Development applications under the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i> consider pest species	Pest species are assessed in development applications	Underway	WRC (lead)	Medium
5.6B	WRC Business Plans incorporate commitments to pest species management	Business Plans incorporate pest management planning where relevant.	Not commenced	WRC	Medium
5.6C	Consider pest management issues during planning and delivery of major projects (includes construction and infrastructure)	Advice is provided to development assessment and Council capital works officers. Advice provided on Queensland Government major projects.	Underway	WRC	Medium
5.6D	Review codes, policies, management plans and operational procedures to ensure compliance with the WRC PMP	Provide advice during the development of WRC codes, policies, management plans and operational procedures	Underway	WRC	Medium



4.2.6 Desired Outcome 6: Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities

The objectives for desired outcome 6, commitment, roles and responsibilities are;

- 1) All stakeholders take a long term approach to pest management activities.
- 2) All stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities for pest management within WRC.

Table 11: *Desired Outcome 6: Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities*

Objective 6.1: All stakeholders take a long term approach to pest management activities					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
6.1A	The development of a Whitsunday Pest Management Advisory Group to advise Stakeholders on the progress of the Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan.	Two Whitsunday Pest Management Advisory Group Meetings are held annually. Invited Stakeholders attend at least 75% of Whitsunday Pest Management Advisory Group Meetings.	Underway	WRC / all stakeholders	High
6.1B	The Pest Management Working Group to review and evaluate the Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan and advise Council on its effectiveness at meeting the strategic objectives of the plan.	Pest Management Working Group meet annually to review and evaluate the Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan.	Not commenced	WRC / all stakeholders	High
6.1C	WRC continues its involvement as a member of the Mackay Regional Pest Management Group and the North Queensland Dry Tropics Regional Pest Management Group	A WRC representative attends all Mackay Regional Pest Management Group meetings. A WRC representative attends all North Queensland Dry Tropics Regional Pest Management Group meetings.	Underway	WRC	High
6.1D	All Stakeholders maintain open communication channels	Stakeholders use a variety of communication channels regularly	Underway	WRC / all stakeholders	High
Objective 6.2: All stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities for pest management within WRC.					
Action No.	Action description	Success indicator	Status	Responsibilities	Priority
6.2A	Stakeholder roles and responsibilities are incorporated into the <i>Pest Species Awareness and Extension Program</i>	Roles and responsibilities are incorporated into the <i>Pest Species Awareness and Extension Program</i> Stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities in regards to pest management All landholders manage and control pests on their property.	Not commenced	WRC	Medium

4.3 Implementation and Action Plan

4.3.1 General approach and strategic direction

The pest management actions of the Whitsunday Regional Council area will be guided by the following principles:

- 1) Council will manage declared plants and animals on its own land using management plans and an annual maintenance schedule. Priority will be given to prohibited pests, priority pests, Weeds of National Significance, State significance, followed by weeds declared under local laws.
- 2) Council will encourage landholders to control prohibited pests, priority pests, Weeds of National Significance, State significance followed by weeds declared under local laws.
- 3) Council will develop community education and awareness strategies to assist landholders to control pest plant and animals.
- 4) Council will direct its pest management resources based on the identification of priority weed control areas.
- 5) Council will control priority pests on stock routes under its control.
- 6) Council will use compliance and enforcement actions in the control of declared pests where required.
- 7) Council will develop or assist in the development of incentive programs to assist landholders in controlling pests on their property.
- 8) Council will use property pest management plans or a similar mechanism to work with landholders in controlling weed spread.
- 9) Council will involve stakeholder organisations and other relevant community groups in pest management decisions via committees and other forms of communication.
- 10) It is recognised that some weed species cover extensive areas of the Shire and eradication in the short to medium term will be extremely difficult. The Council in consultation with relevant State government personnel, and the Council pest management group will develop weed specific containment lines within the region. These containment lines will be used to guide property pest plans and enforcement actions.
- 11) Efforts will be made to reduce the impact of declared pests on environmentally sensitive areas. A list of environmentally significant areas is shown in the Appendix.
- 12) The Whitsunday Regional Council Annual Operational Pest Management Plan must be achievable and reflect human and financial resources at the time.
- 13) There will be a priority list of regionally important pest management projects developed to focus resources and funding.

4.3.2 Determining Priority Areas for Pest Management

Council and the community will need to focus resources on priority weeds in priority parts of the catchment. Priority areas will be assessed on the following attributes:

- 1) Pest priority – as identified in local, State and National priority lists.
- 2) Risk to environmentally significant areas such as; creeks, wetlands and other remnant vegetation.
- 3) Density and total area of infestation.
- 4) Capacity of land owner to contain.
- 5) Ease of access.
- 6) Location in the catchment. Weed infestations in the upper catchment will be prioritised higher than those in the lower landscape.

5. Community Engagement

5.1 Biosecurity Plan 2016-2020

The Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan 2016-2020 was developed in consultation with regional land management stakeholders and the broad community. The Whitsunday Regional Council consulted with land management stakeholders in the development of this plan from mid-December 2016 through to mid-February 2017. Land management stakeholders were asked to review the initial draft of Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan and provide feedback. Further feedback from land management organisations occurred in two stakeholder meetings held in mid-February 2017. The land management stakeholders who participated in the land management organisation consultation included:

- Bowen Gumlu Growers Association
- Canegrowers
- Ergon
- GrowCom
- Landholders
- NQ Dry Tropics NRM Group
- Queensland Biosecurity
- Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
- Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines
- Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife service
- Queensland Rail
- Reef Catchments NRM Group

The feedback from the land management stakeholders were used to develop the final draft of the Biosecurity Plan. The final draft Biosecurity Plan was released to the public for consultation from 3 March 2017 to 10 April 2017. During the broad public consultation period, the Plan was placed on the Council website and landholders were asked to complete a survey on pest priorities and pest management service levels. Council provided information stalls at Collinsville, Bowen, Cannonvale and Proserpine during this consultation period to promote the proposed plan. Comments from the broad community consultation were incorporated into the Whitsunday Biosecurity Plan.

5.2 Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025

The previous Biosecurity Plan 2016-2020 involved an extensive engagement process with stakeholders and the public. Most of the issues and necessary activities are unchanged since 2017, consequently, it is considered that there is no need to re-write the Biosecurity Plan or make large modifications.

The Biosecurity Plan 2016-2020 was reviewed in 2020 by Council staff. In March 2021, the Council sought comments from land management and pest management stakeholders on the Biosecurity Plan. The comments which were gathered from the stakeholder's have been incorporated into this version of the Whitsunday Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025. This new Biosecurity Plan was placed on public notification from the 24th of June to the 28th of July 2021. The results of the community consultation process are summarised in the appendix of this report.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Biosecurity Plan 2021-2025 will be reviewed annually by Council staff in consultation with regional land management stakeholders. The review of the Pest Plan will involve:

- a review of pest plant and animal species,
- a review of pest priorities, and,
- a review of the annual operating plan.

Council will develop an annual report highlighting the outcomes achieved for each financial year. The report will be provided to the pest management committee before the end of September each year for the preceding financial year. The Pest Plan review will be discussed in a stakeholder meeting and reported to Council. If changes to the Plan are required, a new version of the Plan will be developed with the changes. The revised plan will have a new publication date placed on the front of the report to indicate the new version.

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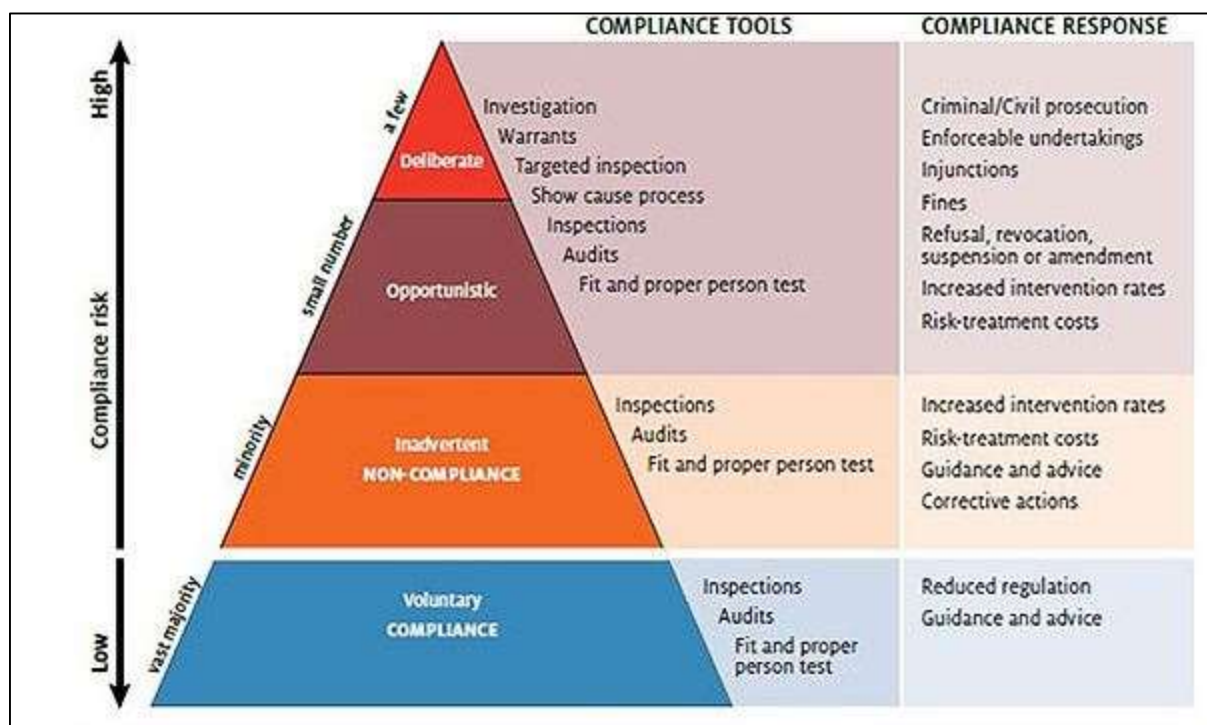
8. Appendix

8.1 Locally Declared Weeds

The following is the list of locally declared pest plants listed under the *Whitsunday Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment) 2014*:

- Milkweed (*Euphorbia heterophylla*)
- Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*)
- Japanese Sunflower (*Tithonia diversifolia*)
- Caltrop (*Tribulus cistoides*, *T. terrestris*)
- Coral Vine (*Antigonon leptopus*)
- Khaki Weed (*Alternanthera pungens*)
- Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium strumarium*)
- Blackeyed Susan (*Thunbergia alata*, *T. species*)
- Neem Tree (*Azadirachta indica*)
- Leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala*)
- Itch Grass (*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*)
- Candle Bush (*Senna alata*)

8.2 Compliance Flow Chart – Pest Plant and Animals



8.3 Regional Pest Priority Lists

8.3.1 NQDT Pest Management Plan Priority Pests

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority Category	Land Protection Act Status	Biosecurity Act Status
Miconia	<i>Miconia sp</i>	Trees	Class 1	2,3,4,5
Chinee apple	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Trees	Class 2	3
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	Trees	Class 2 WoNS	3
Mesquites	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> , <i>P. pallida</i> and <i>P. velutina</i>	Trees	Class 2 WoNS	3
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Trees	Class 2 WoNS	3
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Trees	Class 2 WoNS	3
African tulip tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Trees	Class 3	3
Broad-leaved Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Trees	Class 3	3
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Trees	Class 3 WoNS	3
Yellow guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Trees	Environmental Weed	N/A
Mimosa	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> syn. <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> v. <i>nilotica</i>	Trees	Not Declared	3
White Ball acacia	<i>Acaciella glauca</i> (syn. <i>A. angustissima</i>)	Shrubs and small trees	Class 1	3
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Class 1	3
Grey Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp. other than <i>S. babylonica</i> <i>S. x calodendron</i> , <i>S. x reichardtii</i> and <i>S. chilensis</i> syn. <i>S. humboldtiana</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Class 1	3
Giant sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> var. <i>diplotricha</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Class 2	3
Sicklepods	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> , <i>Senna hirsuta</i> and <i>Senna tora</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Class 2	3
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Class 2 WoNS	3
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Class 2 WoNS	3
Yellow oleander	<i>Cascabela thevetiana</i> (syn. <i>Theretia peruviana</i>)	Shrubs and small trees	Class 3	3
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Class 3 WoNS	3
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Environmental Weed	N/A
Grewia	<i>Grewia asiatica</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Environmental Weed	N/A
Snake weed	<i>Stachytarpheta</i> spp	Shrubs and small trees	Environmental Weed	N/A
Noogoora burr	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Environmental Weed	N/A
Chinese lantern	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Shrubs and small trees	Not Declared	N/A
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Class 2 WoNS	3
American rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Class 2	3
Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Class 2	3

Giant rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Class 2	3
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Class 2 WoNS	3
African fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Class 3	N/A
Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys</i> sp. and <i>Bambusa</i> sp	Grasses and Sedges	Class 2	N/A
Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Class 2	3
Pennisetum / Elephant grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Environmental Weed	N/A
Swamp foxtail	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Environmental Weed	N/A
Itch grass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Locally Declared BSC LGA	N/A
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Not Declared	N/A
Kyasuma grass	<i>Cenchrus pedicellatus</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Not Declared	N/A
Navua sedge	<i>Cyperus aromaticus</i>	Grasses and Sedges	Environmental Weed	N/A
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia monacantha</i> , <i>O. stricta</i> , <i>O. tomentosa</i>	Forbes and cacti	Class 2	3
Mother-of-millions	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> (syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>), <i>Bryophyllum x houghtonii</i> (syn. <i>B. daigremontianum</i> x <i>B. delagoense</i> , <i>Kalanchoe x houghtonii</i>)	Forbes and cacti	Class 2	3
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Forbes and cacti	Class 2 WoNS	3
Singapore daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Forbes and cacti	Class 3	3
Knob weed	<i>Hyptis capitata</i>	Forbes and cacti	Environmental Weed	N/A
Harrissia cactus	<i>H. martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>	Forbes and cacti	Class 2	3
Glush weed	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Water plants	Class 1	3
Limnocharis	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Water plants	Class 1	2,3,4,5
Water mimosa	<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. plena</i>	Water plants	Class 1	2,3,4,5
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water plants	Class 2	3
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Water plants	Class 2 WoNS	3
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water plants	Class 2 WoNS	3
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Water plants	Class 2 WoNS	3
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Water plants	WoNS	3
Thunbergia	<i>Thunbergia annua</i> , <i>T. fragrans</i> and <i>T. laurifolia</i>	Climbers and creepers	Class 1	3
Blue trumpet vine	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Climbers and creepers	Class 2	3
Dutchman's pipe (exotics)	<i>Aristolochia</i> spp.	Climbers and creepers	Class 3	3
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Climbers and creepers	Class 3 WoNS	N/A
Basket asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Climbers and creepers	Class 3 WoNS	3
Feral Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Mammals	Class 2	3,4,6

European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Mammals	Class 2	3,4,5,6
Feral Deer (Chital)	<i>Axis axis</i>	Mammals	Class 2	3,4,6
Feral Deer (Russa)	<i>Cervus timorensis</i>	Mammals	Class 2	3,4,6,
Feral Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Mammals	Class 2	3,4,6
European Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Mammals	Class 2	3,4,5,6
Feral Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Mammals	Class 2	3,4,6
Wild dog / dingo	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Mammals	Class 2	3,4,6
European Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>		Noxious	3,5,6,7
Mosquito fish	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>		Noxious	3,5,6,7
Mozambique mouthbreeder (tilapia)	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>		Noxious	3,5,6,7
Black mangrove cichlid (tilapia)	<i>Oreochromis mariae</i> syn. <i>Tillapia mariae</i>		Noxious	3,5,6,7
Yellow Crazy Ant	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>		Class 1	3
Australian plague locust	<i>Chortoicetus terminifera</i>		Class 2	N/A
Migratory Locust	<i>Locusta migratoria</i>		Class 2	N/A
Spur-throated locust	<i>Austracris guttulosa</i>		Class 2	N/A

8.3.2 Reef Catchments Pest Management Priority Pests

Common Name	Scientific Name	Land Use	Priority Category	Land Protection Act Status	Biosecurity Act Status
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Grazing	23/35	2	3
Giant rats tail grass	<i>Sporobolus sp</i>	Grazing	24/35	2	3
Lantana	<i>Lantana camera</i>	Grazing	23/35	3	3
Tobacco weed	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	Grazing	21/35	N/A	3
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Grazing	23/35	1	2,3,4,5
Sicklepods	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> , <i>S. tora</i> , <i>S. hirsuta</i>	Grazing	23/35	2	3
Red convolvulus	<i>Ipomea hederifolia</i>	Intensive agriculture	15/15	N/A	N/A
Milkweed	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Intensive agriculture	15/15	N/A	N/A
Pink convolvulus	<i>Ipomea triloba</i>	Intensive agriculture	15/15	N/A	N/A
Itch grass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	Intensive agriculture	15/15	N/A	N/A
Feral pigs	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Intensive agriculture	15/15	2	3,4,6
Sicklepods	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> , <i>S. tora</i> , <i>S. hirsuta</i>	Intensive agriculture	15/15	2	3
Thunbergia	<i>Thunbergia sp.</i>	Urban	25/30	2	3
Giant Rats tail	<i>Sporobolus sp</i>	Urban	22/30	2	3
Parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Urban	20/30	2	3
Rubbervine	<i>Crptostegia grandiflora</i>	Urban	22/30	2	3
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Urban	18/30	2	3
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	2	3
Broadleaf pepper tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	3	3
Rubbervine	<i>Cryptotegia grandiflora</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	2	3
Feral cats	<i>Felis catus</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	2	3,4,6
Foxes	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	2	3,4,6
Guinea grass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	N/A	N/A
Molasses grass	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	N/A	N/A
Feral pigs	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	2	3,4,6
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	3	3
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	2	3
Salvina	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	2	3
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	2	3
Mimosa pigra	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	1	2,3,4,5

Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	N/A	3
Cats claw creeper	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	3	3
Yellow oleander	<i>Cascabela thevetia / Thevetia peruviana</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	3	3
Grader grass	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	N/A	N/A
Lantana	<i>Lantana camera</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	3	3
Thatch grass	<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	N/A	N/A
Penny leaf	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	N/A	N/A
Wild dogs	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	2	3,4,6
Feral goats	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Environmentally sensitive areas	High	2	3,4,6

8.3.3 Priority Pest Plants – Bowen Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Land Protection Act (2003) Status	Biosecurity Act (2014) Status	Present in Whitsunday Region	Relative Infestation Size	Total Impact Rating Score
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Class 1	3	no	Not present	11.45
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Locally declared	N/A	Yes	Low	10.3
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium	8.95
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium	8.85
Sicklepods	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> , <i>Senna hirsuta</i> and <i>Senna tora</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	8.75
Chinee apple	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Medium-high	8.6
Miconia	<i>Miconia sp</i>	Class 1	2,3,4,5	No	Not present	8.35
Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	7.85
American rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	7.8
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low - medium	7.55
Mesquites	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> , <i>P. pallida</i> and <i>P. velutina</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low	7.35
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium - high	7.15
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low	6.85
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	6.6
Caltrop	(<i>Tribulus cistoides</i> , <i>T. terrestris</i>)	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Low	6.55
Giant rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.5
Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.05
Broad-leaved Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Class 3	3	Yes	Low	5.15
Yellow oleander	<i>Cascabela thevetiana</i> (syn. <i>Theretia peruviana</i>)	Class 3	3	Yes	Isolated	4.8
Guinea Grass	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Environmental Weed		Yes	Medium	4.2
Neem Tree	(<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	4.05
Grewia	<i>Grewia asiatica</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Isolated	3.85
Grader Grass	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Low	1.4

8.3.4 Priority Pest Plants – Proserpine/Airlie Beach Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Land Protection Act (2003) Status	Biosecurity Act (2014) Status	Present in Whitsunday Region	Relative Infestation Size	Total Impact Rating Score
Mimosa pigra	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Class 1	2,3,4,5	Yes	Isolated	11.85
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Class 1	3	no	Not present	11.45
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Locally declared	N/A	Yes	Low	10.3
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Class 3 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium	9.5
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium	8.95
Itch grass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	Locally Declared BSC LGA	N/A	Yes	Isolated	8.9
Sicklepods	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> , <i>Senna hirsuta</i> and <i>Senna tora</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	8.75
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia monacantha</i> , <i>O. stricta</i> , <i>O.</i> <i>tomentosa</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Isolated	8.7
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	8.6
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low	8.55
Miconia	<i>Miconia sp</i>	Class 1	2,3,4,5	No	Not present	8.35
Giant sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> var. <i>diplotricha</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Isolated	8.25
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Not Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	8.05
Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	7.85
American rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	7.8
Singapore daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Class 3	3	Yes	Low	7.15
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium - high	7.15
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Class 3 WoNS	N/A	Yes	Isolated	6.95
Mother-of-millions	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> (syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> ,	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.85
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	6.6
Blue trumpet vine	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Isolated	6.5
Giant rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S.</i> <i>natalensis</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.5
White Ball acacia	<i>Acaciella glauca</i> (syn. <i>A. angustissima</i>)	Class 1	3?	Yes	Isolated	6.25
Castor Oil Plant	<i>(Ricinus communis)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Low	6.2
Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.05
Yellow guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Isolated	5.45
Milkweed	<i>(Euphorbia heterophylla)</i>	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Low	5.15

Broad-leaved Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Class 3	3	Yes	Low	5.15
Dutchman's pipe (exotics)	<i>Aristolochia spp.</i>	Class 3	3	Yes	Isolated	5.05
Yellow oleander	<i>Cascabela thevetiana</i> (syn. <i>Theretia peruviana</i>)	Class 3	3	Yes	Isolated	4.8
African tulip tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Class 3	3	Yes	Isolated	4.75
Guinea Grass	<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	Environmental Weed		Yes	Medium	4.2
Neem Tree	(<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	4.05
Grader Grass	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Low	1.4
Mossman river grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Low	1.4
Mexican bean tree	<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i>	Class 1	3	Yes	Isolated	1.4

8.3.5 Priority Pest Plants – Collinsville Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Land Protection Act (2003) Status	Biosecurity Act (2014) Status	Present in Whitsunday Region	Relative Infestation Size	Total Impact Rating Score
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Locally declared	N/A	Yes	Low	10.3
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Class 3 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium	9.5
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium	8.95
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium	8.85
Sicklepods	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> , <i>Senna hirsuta</i> and <i>Senna tora</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	8.75
Chinee apple	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Medium-high	8.6
Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	7.85
American rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	7.8
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low - medium	7.55
Mesquites	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> , <i>P. pallida</i> and <i>P. velutina</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low	7.35
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Medium - high	7.15
Mother-of-millions	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> (syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i>),	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.85
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Class 2 WoNS	3	Yes	Low	6.85
Giant rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.5
Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Class 2	3	Yes	Low	6.05
Pennisetum / Elephant grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Low	5.2
Yellow oleander	<i>Cascabela thevetiana</i> (syn. <i>Theretia peruviana</i>)	Class 3	3	Yes	Isolated	4.8
Neem Tree	(<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Locally Declared	N/A	Yes	Isolated	4.05
Grewia	<i>Grewia asiatica</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Isolated	3.85
Mimosa	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> syn. <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> v. <i>nilotica</i>	Not Declared	3	Yes	Low	3.7
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Class 3 WoNS	3	Yes	Isolated	2.55
Grader Grass	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Low	1.4
Tree Wisteria	<i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i>	Environmental Weed	N/A	Yes	Low	1.4

8.4 Annual Operating Plan

Council staff resources:

- Whitsunday Regional Council Technical Officer – 1FTE (Proserpine) (158 days/yr) – (0.8 FTE feral animals and 0.2 FTE vector control)
- Whitsunday Regional Council Land Protection Officer – 0.2 FTE (Collinsville) – 0.2 FTE (31 work days /yr)
- Whitsunday Regional Council Land Protection Officer – 1 FTE (Bowen) – 1 FTE (158 work days /yr)
- Whitsunday Regional Council Weed Control Officer – 1 FTE (Bowen) – 1 FTE (158 work days /yr)
- Number of work days available = 505 days/yr

Pest Management Program Activities

The following is the proposed list of annual tasks and approximate days allocated to each:

Weed Management Task	Description	Staff Days Allocated – Target 380 Days	% Of Total Time
Weed control council land	Spraying of declared weeds on Council land and road reserves	130	20
Property pest management plans	The development of PPMP with landholders	110	20
Pest management incentive program	Agreed incentive programs/projects to encourage landholders to control declared weeds and animals	20	5
Education and awareness	Promotion – eg Weed buster week	30	5
Data acquisition and management	Mapping weeds	70	10
Weed planning, strategic management and meetings	Attending meetings and writing plans	20	5
Total		380 days	(65)

Feral Animals Task	Description	Staff Days Allocated – Target 130 Days	% of Total Time
1080 baiting (ground)	1080 baiting schedule and syndicates	30	10
Aerial baiting	This is a once a year operation delivered in partnership with QPWS, DNR, WCL, Canegrowers and landholders	20	5
Trap management	Feral animal traps to landholders to work and trap animals.	20	5
Education and awareness	Promotion – eg field days	20	5
Aerial shooting	Two aerial shoots a year - Coordinated by Council	40	10
NRM projects - joint	These are projects which grants/funding occurs throughout the year.		
Total		130 days	(35)

8.5 List of Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally significant areas in the Whitsunday Regional Council area are the following areas:

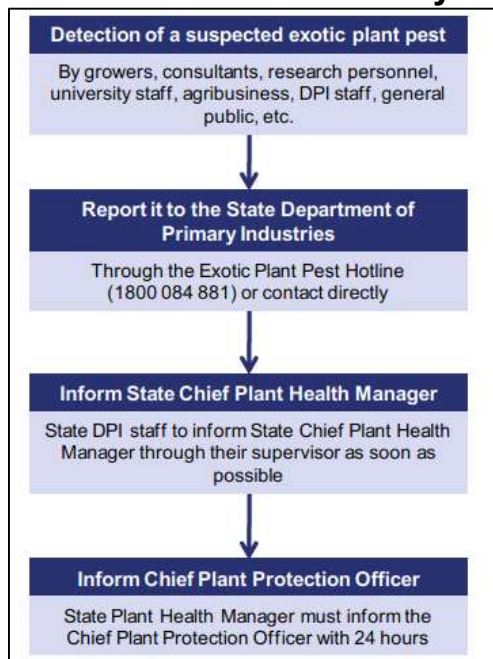
- National Parks, State Forest, Nature reserves
- Waterways with remnant vegetation
- Waterways with vegetation regrowth
- Proserpine Rock Wallaby habitat
- Wetland areas mapped by the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency
- Coastal dune systems with remnant vegetation
- Remnant vegetation – Endangered
- Remnant vegetation – Of Concern
- Remnant vegetation – Not of Concern

8.6 Annual Reporting Form

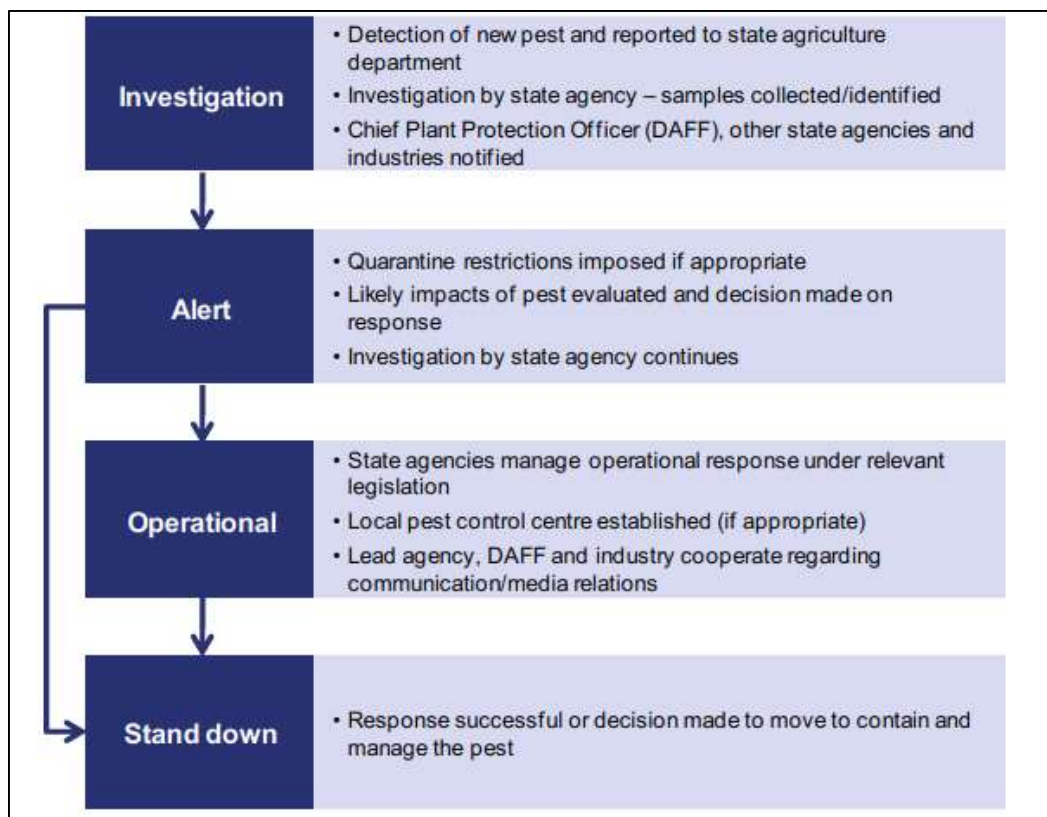
The following is the format for the Whitsunday Regional Council annual statistics report:

Item No.	Activity	Number
	Feral Animal Program	
	Number of coordinated 1080 baiting days	
	Number of landholders who participated in a Coordinated 1080 baiting day	
	Number of pigs caught in pig traps coordinated by Council officers	
	Number of feral dogs caught in traps coordinated by Council officers	
	Number of feral cats caught in traps coordinated by Council officers	
	Number of rabbits caught in traps coordinated by Council officers	
	Number of aerial baits delivered	
	Number of feral animals destroyed via aerial operations	
	Number of ground baits delivered	
	Weed Management Program	
	Number of property weed management plans developed	
	Area of declared weeds mapped	
	Number of infringements issued under the Act	
	Number of clear and enters approved by Council officers	
	Number of pest plant notices issued	
	Number of new plants observed in council area • Prohibited • Restricted	
	Number of pest plants which have been eradicated from the Council area	
	Number of landholders who have benefited and participated in Council incentive programs.	
	Number of field days which were coordinated or participated in to promote best practise pest management	
	Number of landholders who participated in herbicide rebate scheme	

8.7 Horticultural Industry Pest Response Flow Chart

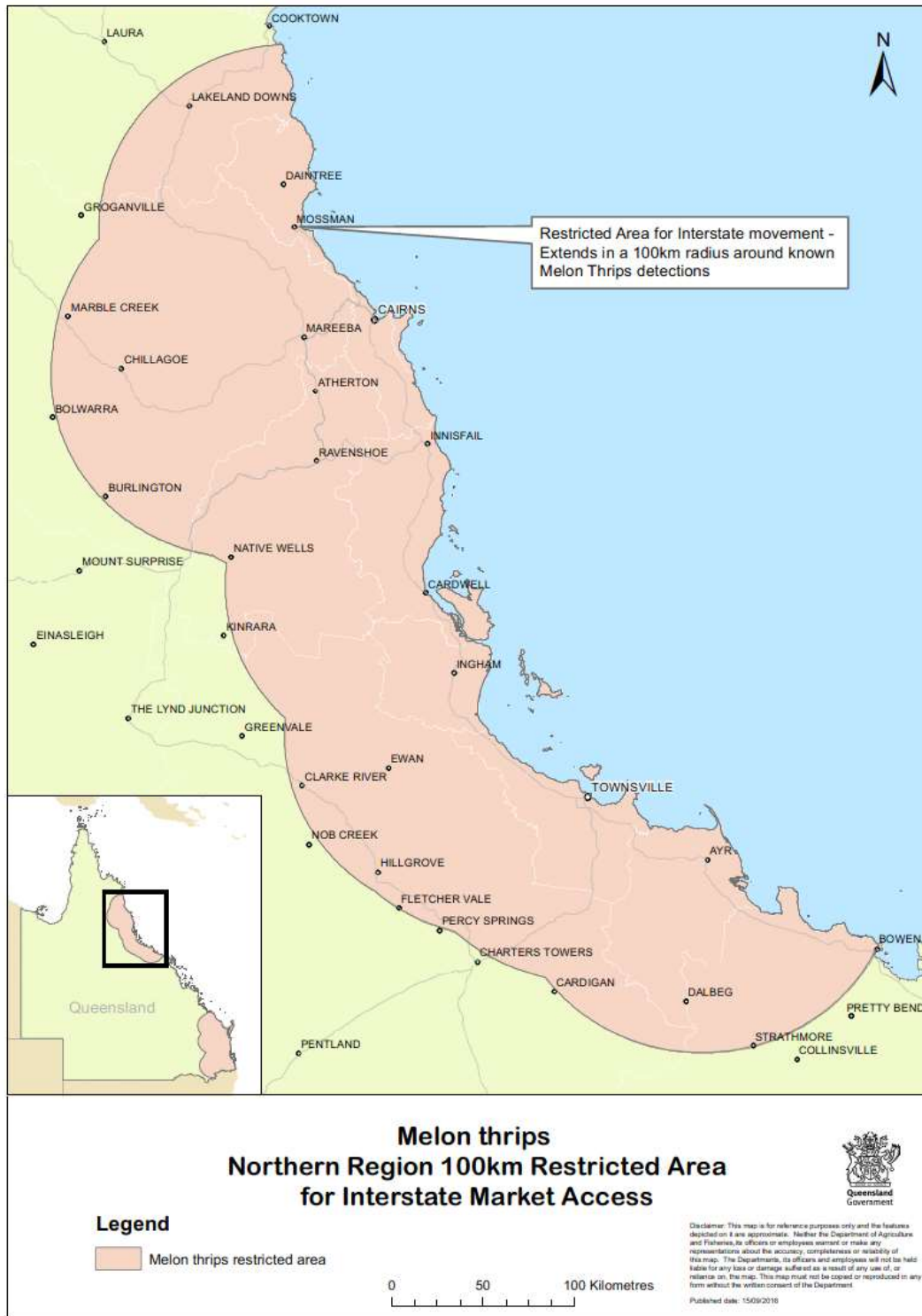


Source: Plant Health Australia Ltd (2007) *Industry Biosecurity Plan for the Vegetable Industry (Version 2.0 - 2011)*. Plant Health Australia, Canberra, ACT.



Source: Plant Health Australia Ltd (2007) *Industry Biosecurity Plan for the Vegetable Industry (Version 2.0 - 2011)*. Plant Health Australia, Canberra, ACT.

8.8 Melon Thrip Restriction Areas



8.9 Priority Pest Management Projects

The purpose of the following table is to list the Priority Pest Management Projects to undertake between 2021 and 2025.

No.	Project Description	Priority
1	Coordinating the Council roadside slashing and weed spraying schedules	High
2	Develop and promote the weed containment lines	Medium
3	Start implementing the weed washdown sites	High
4	Implement the pest surveillance program and schedule	High
5	Review wild dog bounties	Medium
6	Review weed incentive program – e.g. consider diesel	Medium
7	Review Horticulture pest projects	Medium
8	Develop and implement the Chinese apple bio-control project	High
9	Economic modelling of weed impacts on grazing industry and environment	High
10	Review community involvement in pest surveillance – e.g. use of Aps	Medium
11	Continue and expand feral animal aerial shooting program	High
12	Implement and drive the Whitsunday Yellow Crazy Ant eradication program.	High
13	Develop an improved method of mapping weeds	High
14	Remove Leucaena from urban areas	Medium
15	Review pest management compliance processes and actions	Medium

8.10. Results from the community consultation process

The proposed new Biosecurity Plan (2021-2025) was placed out for community consultation in June/July 2021. The results of the community consultation were:

- Consultation was open for one month online at our engagement website Your Say Whitsunday between Thursday 24 June and Wednesday 28 July 2021. The consultation period was advertised via the corporate website, a paid Facebook advertisement and newspaper public notices. An online survey and factsheet were made available on Your Say Whitsunday during this time.
- Council officers held a pest management display at the Whitsunday and Bowen Shows during late June, which attract large numbers of residents. These events helped raise awareness of the Plan and the consultation process, with hardcopy feedback forms made available at the public displays.
- A total of 12 submissions were received during the consultation period, with a range of feedback regarding priorities and concerns for pest management in the region. Feral Pigs and Leucaena were identified as the highest priority by those who completed a survey, and suggestions were put forward as to how WRC can improve its pest management.
- The results from the consultation process highlight residents are either not engaged in pest management or are not happy with WRC's efforts. This suggests that to meet community expectations, WRC may need to invest more resources in the future to raise awareness and combat pest plants and animals across the region.
- It is recommended that further education and awareness takes place over the next twelve months, such as a targeted media campaign to tell the success stories behind pest management in the Whitsundays. WRC needs to demonstrate to the community that we have listened and are working to improve outcomes for all land managers.

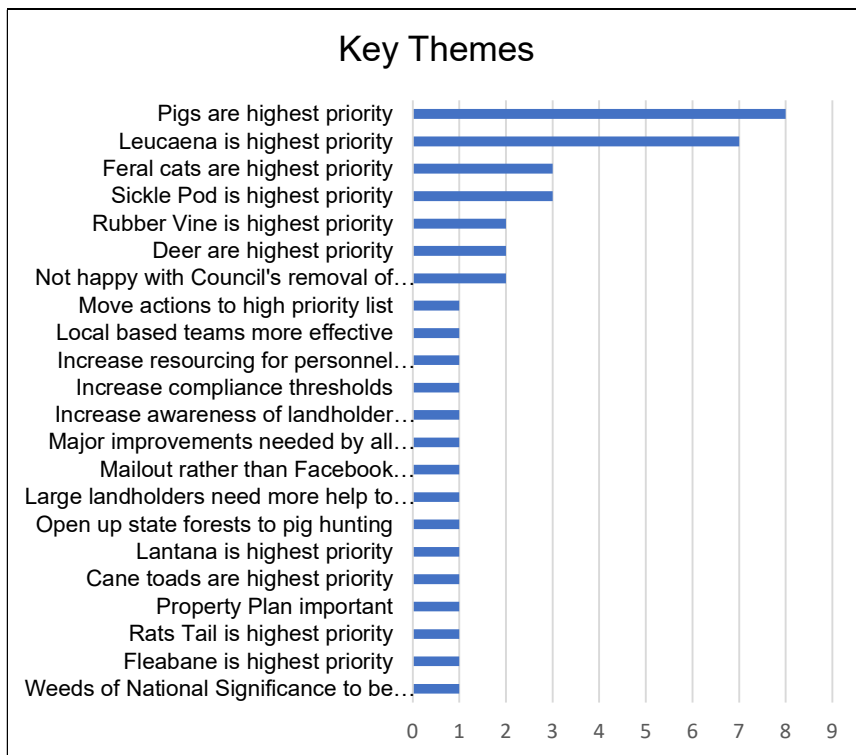


Figure 1. Showing the feedback on the main biosecurity issues.

15. Community Services

15.7 CLIMATE HUB ADVISORY PANEL TERMS OF REFERENCE AND CLIMATE HUB ADVISORY PANEL MEMBER INVITATION

AUTHOR: Olivia Brodhurst – Climate Change Innovation Hub Coordinator

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- a) receive the proposed Climate Hub Advisory Panel Terms of Reference (ToR); and
 - b) write to the proposed Climate Hub Advisory Panel (CHAP) members inviting each to participate in the Climate Change Innovation Hub Advisory Panel.
-

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

The Whitsunday Climate Change Innovation Hub (WCCIH) was formed in 2018. The Hub is guided by a Terms of Reference (ToR) and is advised by the Climate Hub Advisory Panel (CHAP) which consists of a range of Climate Change and related discipline experts. The CHAP provides the Hub with advice, networks and collaboration from both a scientific and community perspective.

PURPOSE

To seek Council endorsement for the Climate Change Innovation Hub Terms of Reference and invite a list of climate change and community experts to the to participate in the Climate Hub Advisory Panel.

BACKGROUND

The Whitsunday Climate Change Innovation Hub (WCCIH) was formed in 2018 and opened in 2019. The Hub is guided by the Climate Hub Advisory Panel (CHAP) which is a collective of Climate Change industry experts who volunteer their time to assist the Hub. The Climate Change Hub Panel meet four times a year.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

N/A

ANALYSIS

The Climate Hub Advisory Panel Terms of Reference (ToR) were put in place in 2018 and set out the purpose and operational guidelines for the CHAP. The Hub has proposed updates to the CHAP ToR. The Hub would now like to the recommend the three below updates to the ToR for Council endorsement:

1. Membership Structure

To acknowledge the formal membership of LGAQ on the Panel the Hub recommends that an addition is made to the membership structure to include for:

- *A minimum of one (1) representative from the Local Government Association of Queensland or other relevant State Government Department.*

The recommended addition will bring the CHAP numbers to ten.

2. Associate Advisors and Observers

The original ToR do not provide for Observers or Advisors to the CHAP. The Hub regularly has additional persons outside of the CHAP attend CHAP meetings. The Hub recommends a new section is included in the ToR:

4.5 Associate Advisors and Observers

The Hub recognises that, at times, advice may be needed to be sought from other experts in addition to the CHAP. These advisors can be invited to attend meetings as Observers.

In the instance that advisors are attending meetings more frequently the CHAP may appoint advisors with a position as an Associate Advisor to the CHAP. Associate Advisors will be invited to attend relevant meetings and provide input into CHAP discussion. The CHAP may have a network of Associate Advisors however no more than four (4) may attend a CHAP meeting at any one time. Although their advice is valued Observers and Associate Advisors hold no voting rights.

3. Reporting

The original ToR state that the Hub will provide reports to Councillors on a minimum six monthly basis. To reflect the existing reporting the Hub recommends this section is updated accordingly to:

The Hub representative will provide the Councillors of the Whitsunday Regional Council with quarterly reports on the Hub, including CHAP advice and recommendations.

The ToR state that the Panel is formed for an agreed term, not exceeding three years. In keeping with this commitment, it is recommended that Council invite the current panel members to renew their membership on the Panel for another term. There has been some movement in the Panel since the original six members were endorsed with the addition of four new members and substitution of a couple primarily due to changes in employment circumstances.

The current panel members represent Council, LGAQ, local business/industry and specific areas of expertise including climate, insurance/risk, law, sustainable tourism and environment. The Climate Hub Advisory Panel members are:

- Chris Porter – General Manager Central QLD, Premise Engineering
- Crystal Baker – Lead, Planning and Development, LGAQ
- Donovan Burton – Climate Change Adaptation Specialist, Climate Planning
- Doreen Erhart – Director Linden Climate Advisory and Program Manager, Queensland Climate Resilient Councils
- Dr Justine Bell-James (Chair) – Senior Lecturer, TC Beirne School of Law, The University of Queensland
- Dr Susanne Becken – Prof of Sustainable Tourism and Director of Griffith Institute for Tourism and New Zealand Department of Conservation
- Michael Porter – Manager, Canegrowers Proserpine
- Prof. Stephen E. Williams – College of Science & Engineering, James Cook University

- Rodney Ferguson – Chief Executive Officer, Whitsunday Regional Council
- Sharanjit Paddam – Principal Climate Risk, Finity

The Hub would like to extend the current Panel into a new term. On Council endorsement letters of invitation will be presented to each panel member. The letter signatory will be Council's Chief Executive Officer, Mr Rodney Ferguson.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan – N/A

Operational Plan – N/A

Financial Implications – N/A

Risk Management Implications – The Hub's mission is to Lead the collaboration required to maximise the resilience of the Whitsunday's and communities everywhere to climate change. The Hub will look to ensure the Whitsunday's is well positioned to deal with the economic, environmental and social impacts of a changing climate.

CONSULTATION

Scott Hardy – Coordinator Natural Resource Management & Climate

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:

- a) accept the proposed Climate Hub Advisory Panel Terms of Reference (ToR), and, write to the proposed Climate Hub Advisory Panel (CHAP) members inviting each to participate in the Climate Change Innovation Hub Advisory Panel.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Proposed Climate Hub Advisory Panel Terms of Reference (ToR)

Attachment 1 – Proposed Climate Hub Advisory Panel Terms of Reference (ToR)



Climate Hub Advisory Panel

Terms of Reference

1. Purpose

The role of the Climate Hub Advisory Panel 'the CHAP' is to aid the Whitsunday Climate Change Innovation Hub 'the Hub' in identifying and realise opportunities and initiatives that align with the Hub's goals and objectives.

The Hub mission is to lead the collaboration required to maximise the resilience of the Whitsunday's and communities everywhere to climate change. The Hub looks to ensure the Whitsunday's and other regions are well positioned to deal with the economic, environmental and social impacts of a changing climate.

2. Scope/Objectives

The CHAP provides an important forum for identifying potential subject matter and topics to inform of the Hub's activities (such as projects and events) and also as a conduit to entities that the Hub can engage to ensure activity and event success.

CHAP advice will help steer the Hub's activities and help build constructive relationships with relevant third parties and key stakeholders.

The CHAP will consider local, state, national and international issues, opportunities and entities relevant to the Whitsunday Region within the scope of its advice. Advice beyond these limits is welcome however, where the CHAP considers it appropriate to realising the Hub's goals.

3. Deliverables

The Panel will provide timely advice in response to Hub requests for information and will actively contribute to enable the success of the Hub.

The Hub representative will provide the Whitsunday Regional Council 'the Council' with quarterly reports on the Hub, including CHAP advice and recommendations.

The terms of reference will be reviewed on a two (2) yearly basis unless required to through a resolution of Council or a CHAP membership request.

4. Membership

4.1 Criteria for Membership

Requirements of CHAP membership are:

- An ability to constructively participate in an advisory capacity;
- Good knowledge and understanding of, or a genuine willingness to learn about, climate change or related issues, topics and industries;
- A willingness to contribute positively to meetings in a fair and unbiased manner;



Climate Hub Advisory Panel

Terms of Reference

- d) An ability to look beyond personal interests for the benefit of the Whitsunday community and communities everywhere;
- e) A capacity to commit to the CHAP for the required duration including a commitment to attend CHAP meetings.

4.2 Appointment of Members

Appointment to the CHAP is by invitation. A Council representative (who is also a representative of the Hub) will identify potential CHAP candidates from the Whitsunday Region and approach them directly on behalf of the Council and the Hub. The Hub representative will seek advice from current CHAP members in the identification of candidates but any decision to offer membership is retained by the Whitsunday Regional Council.

Candidates may be recruited from a cross-section of the global public and private sectors. Candidates will be selected with a view of ensuring membership that represents, but is not limited to, research organisations, climate change specialists, business and industry.

Appointment is by written notice from the Hub.

4.3 Term of Appointment

Appointment will be formalised by an invitation letter from the Hub countersigned by the appointee.

Appointments will be for an agreed term, but not exceeding three (3) years. After this time, members will be eligible for re-appointment in accordance with the process detailed in these Terms of Reference.

The Council at its discretion may terminate membership should the Council determine that there is a failure to comply with criteria detailed in this Terms of Reference or for any other reason that it deems appropriate.

Should a member wish to resign they must notify the Hub representative in writing with a resignation date of no more than four (4) weeks from the date the notice is provided.

Appointment and termination of members (unless by resignation) will be ratified by Council resolution.

4.4 Membership Structure

The CHAP will consist of the following membership structure:

- a) A minimum of one (1) representative from Whitsunday Regional Council; and
- b) A minimum of one (1) representative from the Local Government Association of Queensland or other relevant State Government Department; and
- c) A minimum of one (1) community member that resides in the Whitsunday Region; and
- d) A maximum of seven (7) climate change related experts that may (but not necessarily) represent climate change relevant and associated institutions from both the public and private sectors.

Climate Hub Advisory Panel

Terms of Reference

The CHAP must consist of at least five (5) members and one (1) Chairperson.

The CHAP may only function with fewer than five members for a period not exceeding six (6) months.

Membership of the CHAP is voluntary and is an unpaid position.

4.5 Associate Advisors and Observers

The Hub recognises that, at times, advice may be needed to be sought from other experts in addition to the CHAP. These advisors can be invited to attend meetings as Observers.

In the instance that an advisor is attending meetings more frequently, the CHAP may appoint an advisor with a position as an Associate Advisor.

Associate Advisors are invited to attend relevant meetings and provide input into CHAP discussion.

The CHAP may have a network of Associate Advisors however no more than four (4) may attend a CHAP meeting at any one time.

Observers and Associate Advisors are to provide expertise only and do not hold voting rights.

4.6 Chairperson

A CHAP member shall be elected to the role of Chairperson through a vote or consensus among CHAP members.

The appointed Chairperson is responsible for the conduct of meetings, ensuring fair and equitable opportunities for views and opinions to be voiced and discussed by the CHAP.

A deputy Chairperson is to be elected to chair meetings in the absence of a Chairperson.

In the absence or incapacity of a Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson, an appropriate Hub or Council representative shall act as Chairperson.

4.7 Conflict of Interest and Confidentiality

The *Local Government Act 2009* 'the Act' identifies direct and indirect conflicts of interest which require disclosure as and when they arise.

Members of the CHAP are responsible for the management of their own interests in relation to the executing their duties as a member of the CHAP.

Any matter deemed by a member to represent a Conflict of Interest shall be disclosed in writing, to the Chairperson and a Hub representative either prior to a meeting or before the specific item is addressed in accordance with the Act and any other relevant Council policies or guidelines.

The CHAP will be a forum for discussing proposed policies and actions that may impact the Whitsunday Community.

Climate Hub Advisory Panel

Terms of Reference

During the course of their membership, members will be provided with information that is confidential in nature.

As a CHAP member, you agree and undertake to keep all information and material confidential and will not use for your own purposes and will not without the prior written approval of the Council disclose to any third party, any confidential information which may become known as a result of your membership.

Confidential discussions must not be disclosed without the Chair and the Hub representative's prior approval.

The Consultant must immediately notify Council on becoming aware of any breach of confidential information.

5. Meetings

4.1 Meeting Arrangements

Meetings of the CHAP will be held quarterly or more often by arrangement with CHAP members and the Chairperson. A schedule of meetings will be developed and agreed to annually. Under special circumstances a meeting may be cancelled or re-scheduled. All members shall be advised in writing of any changes to the schedule.

The nominated venue for meetings is the Whitsunday Climate Change Innovation Hub space located in the Whitsunday Regional Council Administration Building, 83-85 Main Street, Proserpine.

Members will also be able to attend meetings electronically via a medium that will be communicated by the Hub representative prior to each meeting.

Each member of the CHAP shall attend a minimum of three (3) meetings each year, unless agreed upon with the Hub representative and Chair.

4.2 Quorum and Voting

The CHAP will operate with 'one third plus one' of the total membership.

Decisions of the CHAP are made by consensus however, there may be circumstances where a matter is decided by a vote.

Each member is entitled to one vote, except the Chairperson who may exercise a casting vote should this be necessary.

Climate Hub Advisory Panel

Terms of Reference

6. Executive Support

The Hub will provide the following Secretariat support to the CHAP for official meetings:

- a) Working with the Chair to set the agenda; and
- b) Distributing meeting documents and papers; and
- c) Recording and distributing minutes and action lists; and
- d) Coordinating official meetings, including invitations, venue (including digital details for remote attendance), flights, and reimbursements; and
- e) Coordinating appointments to the CHAP; and
- f) Preparing and distributing induction materials to new members; and
- g) Facilitating a review process for the CHAP and its Terms of Reference in accordance with these Terms of Reference.

A representative of the Council's Community Services Directorate and nominated Council Officers will attend meetings and provide professional advice to the CHAP as required.

7. Authority

The CHAP is an advisory body. The CHAP has no delegated decision power from the Hub or the Council. While the CHAP will play an important role in setting the direction of the Hub it does not have the authority to approve or refuse any of the Hub's activities or make policy related decisions.

15. Community Services

15.8 SPORT & RECREATION CLUB GRANTS - SEPTEMBER 2021

AUTHOR: Jacqueline Neave – Arts & Community Programs Officer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the payment of a Sport & Recreation Club Grant to the following recipients:

1. Proserpine Junior Cricket Association Inc. – Band 2 - \$3,000.00
2. Bowen Tennis Association Inc. – Band 2 - \$3,000.00
3. Whitsunday Junior Rugby Union Inc. – Band 2 - \$3,000.00
4. Whitsunday Weightlifting Association Inc. – Band 2 - \$3,000.00
5. Tennis Whitsunday Inc. – Band 3 - \$1,500.00
6. Cannonvalley Pony Club Inc. – Band 4 - \$1,000.00

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

Council offers funding to grass roots sport & recreation clubs across the region to support the general functions of the club.

PURPOSE

Council to consider the payment of the Sport & Recreation Club Grants for September 2021 in accordance with Council's Sport & Recreation Grants Guidelines.

BACKGROUND

To be eligible for the sport & recreation grant a club must meet the following criteria:

- Is incorporated and meets its obligations with the Office of Fair Trading
- Is covered with the appropriate level of public liability insurance (\$20 million); and
- Provides membership data (as defined by Council) to the Council on an annual basis

The level of funding available to clubs will be based on a progressive scale, the large the participation rate, the large the support to the club. Participation is defined as being the total number of active members within the club.

The Sport & Recreation Club Grants are allocated based on the following:

Band Level	No. of Active Participants	Grant Allocation (\$)
Band 1	> 250	\$5,500.00
Band 2	101 - 250	\$3,000.00
Band 3	51 - 100	\$1,500.00
Band 4	4 - 50	\$1,000.00

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

LSP_COMM_03 – Community Grants Policy

ANALYSIS

Organisation Name	Junior Members	Senior Members	Total Members	Grant Type/ Band	Amount Requested
Proserpine Junior Cricket Association Inc.	135	0	135	Club / 2	\$3,000.00
Bowen Tennis Association Inc.	42	63	105	Club / 2	\$3,000.00
Whitsunday Junior Rugby Union Inc.	120	35	155	Club / 2	\$3,000.00
Whitsunday Weightlifting Association Inc.	110	46	156	Club / 2	\$3,000.00
Tennis Whitsunday Inc.	3	49	52	Club / 3	\$1,500.00
Cannonvalley Pony Club Inc.	16	23	39	Club / 4	\$1,000.00
Total					\$14,500.00

Council has the following options:

Option 1 – That Council approve the payment of the Sport & Recreation Club grants.

Option 2 – That Council decline the Sport & Recreation Club Grants and defer the decision to a later date.

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.

Financial Implications – The funds will be taken from budget code JC: 2967.10250 – Community Donations (2967) / Club Grants (10250).

Description	Amount
2021/22 Budget	\$150,000.00
Actual + Commitment	\$20,000.00
YTD Remaining Budget	\$130,000.00

Risk Management Implications – Reputational Risk – Providing funding support to the community and recognising the efforts of local Sport & Recreational Clubs is a positive outcome for Council.

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 the payment of Sport & Recreation Club Grants for the month of September 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A

15. Community Services

15.9 DONATIONS FOR 2021 ANNUAL SCHOOL AWARDS NIGHTS

AUTHOR: Emily Hart – Community Development Officer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council provide a donation to all schools in the Whitsunday region, in support of their 2021 Annual School Awards Nights as outlined below:

- a) \$100.00 to each Primary School,
- b) \$200.00 to each Secondary School, and
- c) \$300.00 to each Combined College.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

Council is approached by local schools for donations towards their annual Awards Nights.

PURPOSE

For Council to consider providing donations towards the annual Awards Nights for all schools in the Whitsunday region.

BACKGROUND

In previous years, Council has supported the local schools via financial contribution towards the prizes presented to students in recognition of their achievements throughout the schooling year.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009

Local Government Regulation 2012

ANALYSIS

The list below identifies the schools in the Whitsunday region that are eligible for a donation.

Primary Schools:

- Bowen State School
- Cannonvale State School
- Collinsville State School
- Gumlu State School
- Hamilton Island State School
- Hayman Island State School
- Merinda State School

- Proserpine State School
- Queens Beach State School
- St John Bosco Catholic School, Collinsville
- St Mary's Catholic School, Bowen
- Scottville State School

Secondary Schools:

- Bowen State High School
- Collinsville State High School
- Proserpine State High School

Combined Colleges - Grade's 1 to 12:

- Whitsunday Christian College
- St Catherine's Catholic College, Proserpine

Providing a donation of \$100.00 to primary schools, \$200.00 to secondary schools and \$300.00 to the combined colleges, will be a total cost of \$2,400.00 to Council. The proposed contributions are equivalent to the amount allocated to each school in 2020.

Council has the following options:

Option 1 – That Council approve the donations to the local schools for their 2021 Annual School Awards Nights.

Option 2 – That Council decline the donations to the local schools.

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.

Risk Management Implications – The financial assistance of organisations will ensure Council is portrayed in a positive manner.

Financial Implications – 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	\$17,138.50
YTD Remaining Budget	\$82,861.50

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 provide a donation to all schools in the Whitsunday region, in support of their 2021 Annual School Awards Nights as outlined below:

- a) \$100.00 to each Primary School,
- b) \$200.00 to each Secondary School, and
- c) \$300.00 to each Combined College.

ATTACHMENTS

N/A

15. Community Services
15.10 DONATION ON COUNCIL FEES - AUGUST 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 for the following applicants:

- a) Proserpine Nursing Home – Food Licence Renewal Fee - \$536.00**
 - b) Proserpine & District Respite Services – Food Licence Renewal Fee - \$536.00**
-

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 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
Proserpine Nursing Home	Category 1 – High Risk Food Business Invoice due 24 September 2021	Food Licence Annual Renewal Fee	\$536.00
Proserpine & District Respite Services	Category 1 – High Risk Food Business Invoice due 24 September 2021	Food Licence Annual Renewal Fee	\$536.00
		Total	\$1,072.00

Council has the following options:

Option 1 – That Council approve the payment of fee donations for August 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.

Financial Implications – 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	\$17,138.50
YTD Remaining Budget	\$82,861.50

Risk Management Implications – 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 received in the month of August 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Donation on Council Fees Application - Proserpine Nursing Home
Attachment 2 – Donation on Council Fees Application - Proserpine & District Respite Services

Attachment 1 – Donation on Council Fees Application - Proserpine Nursing Home



Donation on Council Fees Application Form Community Development

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.qld.gov.au or in person at any of Council's Customer Service Centres.

Section 1 – Applicant Details

Applicant Name	Proserpine Nursing Home	Contact Person	[REDACTED]
Postal Address	PO Box 764 Proserpine Qld 4800		
Phone Number	[REDACTED]	Mobile Number	
Email Address	[REDACTED]		

Section 2 – Details of Donation on Council Fees

☐ Class 1 Application Fee:	\$ 946.00	☐ Local Law Licence Fee:	\$
☐ Class 2 Application Fee:	\$ 677.00	☐ Building Application Fee:	\$
☐ Class 3 Application Fee:	\$ 407.00	☐ Planning Application Fee:	\$
☒ Category 1 Food Licence Fee:	\$ 536.00	☐ Other:	\$

Section 3 – Linked Applications

Is this Donation on Council Fees linked to an Event Application? If yes, please complete below:

Event Name	Not applicable	Location	Not applicable
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Please Note:

*If the fee has been paid, please attach the receipt and complete Council's EFT Form for a refund.

*If you are in receipt of an invoice, please attach a copy to this application.

Signature	[REDACTED]	Date	19/08/2021
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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 will 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:	262.2021.53/100.2010.866	Date:	19/08/2021
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Correspondence: Chief Executive Officer, Whitsunday Regional Council, PO Box 104, Proserpine, QLD 4800
P: 1300 WRC QLD (1300 972 753) F: (07) 4945 0222 E: info@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au www.whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au

Bowen
Cnr Herbert & Powell Streets
Bowen QLD 4805

Proserpine
83-85 Main Street
Proserpine QLD 4800

Collinsville
Cnr Stanley & Conway Streets
Collinsville QLD 4804

Cannonvale
Shop 23, Whitsunday Plaza
Shute Harbour Road, Cannonvale QLD 4802

Application created 30/06/2021

[Handwritten signature and stamp area]

Attachment 2 – Donation on Council Fees Application - Proserpine & District Respite Services



Donation on Council Fees Application Form Community Development

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.qld.gov.au or in person at any of Council's Customer Service Centres.

Section 1 – Applicant Details



Clear Form

Applicant Name	Proserpine and District Respite Services	Contact Person	[REDACTED]
Postal Address	PO Box 470 Proserpine Qld 4800		
Phone Number	[REDACTED]	Mobile Number	
Email Address	[REDACTED]		

Section 2 – Details of Donation on Council Fees

☐ Class 1 Application Fee:	\$ 946.00	☐ Local Law Licence Fee:	\$
☐ Class 2 Application Fee:	\$ 677.00	☐ Building Application Fee:	\$
☐ Class 3 Application Fee:	\$ 407.00	☐ Planning Application Fee:	\$
☒ Category 1 Food Licence Fee:	\$ 536.00	☐ Other:	\$

Section 3 – Linked Applications

Is this Donation on Council Fees linked to an Event Application? If yes, please complete below:

Event Name	Location
------------	----------

Please Note:

*If the fee has been paid, please attach the receipt and complete Council's EFT Form for a refund.

*If you are in receipt of an invoice, please attach a copy to this application.

Signature	[REDACTED]	Date	24/8/21
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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 will 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:
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Correspondence: Chief Executive Officer, Whitsunday Regional Council PO Box 104, Proserpine, QLD 4800
P: 1300 WRC QLD (1300 972 753) F: (07) 4945 0222 E: info@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au www.whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au

Bowen
Cnr Herbert & Powell Streets
Bowen QLD 4805

Proserpine
83 85 Main Street
Proserpine QLD 4800

Collinsville
Cnr Stanley & Conway Streets
Collinsville QLD 4804

Cannonvale
Shop 23, Whitsunday Plaza
Shute Harbour Road, Cannonvale QLD 4802

Application created 30/06/2021

15. Community Services
15.11 APPROVED INSPECTION PROGRAM 2021 - DOG & CAT REGISTRATION AUDIT

AUTHOR: Milton Morsch – Coordinator Health Environment & Local Laws

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council approves:

- a) to conduct a Selective Inspection Program in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, from Monday, 27 September 2021 to Friday, 17 December 2021 for the purposes of:
 - Inspecting residential properties to ensure animals or multiple animals requiring registration or approval to be kept are registered with and approved by the local government;
 - Upgrading of the dog and cat registration register in accordance with the *Animal Management (Cats & Dogs) Act 2008* and *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2014*;
 - Identifying compliance and non-compliance with the *Animal Management (Cats & Dogs) Act 2008* regarding registration of dogs;
- b) the public notification of the program in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

Council Local Law Officers undertake an annual approved selective inspection program involving the inspection of properties for animals (dogs and cats) including multiple animals not currently registered with or approved to be kept by Council.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the program is to inspect residential properties in the Whitsunday Regional Council area to identify the number and registration of dogs and cats kept at each property to determine compliance with the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* and *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2014*.

BACKGROUND

Approved Inspection Programs - Dog and Cat Registration Audits have been conducted by Council in the past. The program generally assists in increasing the number of dogs and cats registered in the Council region as the figures below indicate:

Animal/Year	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Dogs	4,530	4,786	4,619	4,733	4,788

Cats	585	581	552	550	572
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As of 31 August 2021, Council has received 3,777 dog and 468 cat registrations for the current financial year.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 Sections 133 & 134

Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008

Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2014

ANALYSIS

The registration of a cat or dog with the local government is required in accordance with the *Animal Management (Cats & Dogs) Act 2008* and *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2014*. The number of animals, including dogs and cats, permitted to be kept on a property is also regulated by Council.

Animal registration makes identification of an animal and their owner readily available, when investigating animal related incidents/complaints e.g. wandering animals, attacks, dog barking etc. Council approval for multiple animals is also necessary to reduce impacts on community health and safety.

Animal registration and approval to keep multiple animals are vital in ensuring animal related matters are resolved in an effective and efficient manner.

Option 1 – Council approves the Inspection Program for 2021.

Option 2 – Council declines the Inspection Program for 2021.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan

Outcome 2.1 – Our region is active, healthy, safe and resilient.

Strategy 2.1.3 – Implement, enforce and review community health regulations and standards and deliver a timely and effective response to emerging health issues.

Operational Plan

Action 2.1.3.2 – Ensure Prescribed Activities under the Local Law are audited annually.

Measure – Annual audit complete.

Financial Implications – There is potential for a decrease in revenue from unregistered animals in the region. The animal registration and renewal funds will be placed into: GL: 01580.0105.0079 – Local Law Revenue (01580) / Statutory Fees & Charges (0105) / Dog Registration & Renewal (0079).

Risk Management Implications – It is difficult for Local Law Officers to identify unregistered dog owners, should there be an attack in a public place or wandering at large. A Council registration tag or microchip enables Council Officers to locate animal owners to ensure compliance is undertaken in an effective and efficient manner.

CONSULTATION

Local Laws Team

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 approves:

- c) to conduct a Selective Inspection Program in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, from Monday, 27 September 2021 to Friday, 17 December 2021 for the purposes of:
 - Inspecting residential properties to ensure animals or multiple animals requiring registration or approval to be kept are registered with and approved by the local government;
 - Upgrading of the dog and cat registration register in accordance with the *Animal Management (Cats & Dogs) Act 2008* and *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2014*;
 - Identifying compliance and non-compliance with the *Animal Management (Cats & Dogs) Act 2008* regarding registration of dogs;
- d) the public notification of the program in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Approved Inspection Program - Dog & Cat Registration Audit

Attachment 2 – Proposed Advertisement

Attachment 1 – Approved Inspection Program - Dog & Cat Registration Audit

***Selective Inspection Program
Dog/Cat Registration Audit
Local Government Act 2009
Part 2 Division 1 Subdivision 3 Section 134 –
Approved Inspection Programs***

Whitsunday Regional Council program for inspection of properties for compliance with:

- (i) *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*
- (ii) *Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2014*

Purpose of Program

The purpose of the program is to inspect selected residential properties in the Whitsunday Regional Council area to identify registration and the number of dogs and cats kept at each property to determine compliance with the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* and *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2014*.

Premises to be Inspected

Residential properties within the Whitsunday Regional Council Local Government area.

Start of Program

The approved inspection program will commence on Monday, 27 September 2021 and conclude on Friday, 17 December 2021.

Additional Information

Inspections will be carried out between 8:00am and 4:00pm Monday to Friday.

Inspections will be carried out by Council's Local Law Officers.

The Authorised Officers will be carrying identification badges at all times.

Attachment 2 – Proposed Advertisement

***Whitsunday Regional Council Approved Inspection Program
Part 2 Division 1 Subdivision 3 Section 134 –
Approved Inspection Program
Local Government Act 2009
Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008
Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2014***

Whitsunday Regional Council will be carrying out an approved inspection program in accordance with *Part 2 Division 1 Subdivision 3 Section 134 Local Government Act 2009*. The purpose of the program is to inspect selected residential properties in the Whitsunday Regional Council area to identify registration and the number of dogs and cats kept at each property to determine compliance with the *Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008* and *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2014*, and

The program will be conducted for a period of three (3) months commencing Monday, 27 September 2021 and conclude on Friday, 17 December 2021.

Council Local Law Officers will be clearly identified by way of Whitsunday Regional Council's Uniform and Identification Badge.

A copy of the program is available for inspection at the following Whitsunday Regional Council Offices:

- Bowen – 67 Herbert Street, Bowen
- Cannonvale – Whitsunday Plaza, Cannonvale
- Collinsville – Corner Stanley & Conway Street, Collinsville
- Proserpine – 52 Main Street, Proserpine

Copies of the program may be purchased from Whitsunday Regional Council.

15. Community Services

15.12 COMMUNITY SERVICES - MONTHLY REPORT - AUGUST 2021

AUTHOR: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Julie Wright – Director Community Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Community Services Monthly Report for August 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 2021.

SUMMARY

To provide an overview of the Community Services Directorate for the month of August 2021.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to set out an account of statistics pertaining to the functions of each branch within Community Services.

BACKGROUND

The Community Services Directorate has a departmental vision of a prosperous, liveable, and sustainable Whitsundays. The directorate's purpose is to lead the delivery of economic, social, environmental, and recreational outcomes for the Whitsundays through services in partnership with stakeholders.

The directorate's vision is delivered by bringing together the functions of Community Development & Libraries, Aquatic Facilities & Caravan Parks, Environmental Health & Local Laws, Natural Resource Management & Climate, Customer Service, Cultural Heritage and Proserpine Entertainment Centre.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

N/A

ANALYSIS

This report provides an overview of Whitsunday Regional Council's Community Services Directorate for the 2021/2022 financial year with particular focus on the month of August 2021.

Council has the following options:

Option 1 – Receive the Community Services Monthly Report.

Option 2 – Decline the Community Services Monthly Report.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Corporate Plan

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

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

Operational Plan – N/A

Financial Implications – N/A

Risk Management Implications – Regular reporting on the Directorate's progress and achievements ensures accountability and fosters a positive culture.

CONSULTATION

Rod Cousins – Manager Community Development & Libraries
Shane Douglas – Manager Customer Service
Scott Hardy – Coordinator Natural Resource Management & Climate
Milton Morsch – Coordinator Environmental Health & Local Laws
Katie Boyd – Manager Proserpine Entertainment Centre
Monique Stevens – Administration Coordinator Community 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

It is recommended that Council receive the Community Services Monthly Report for August 2021.

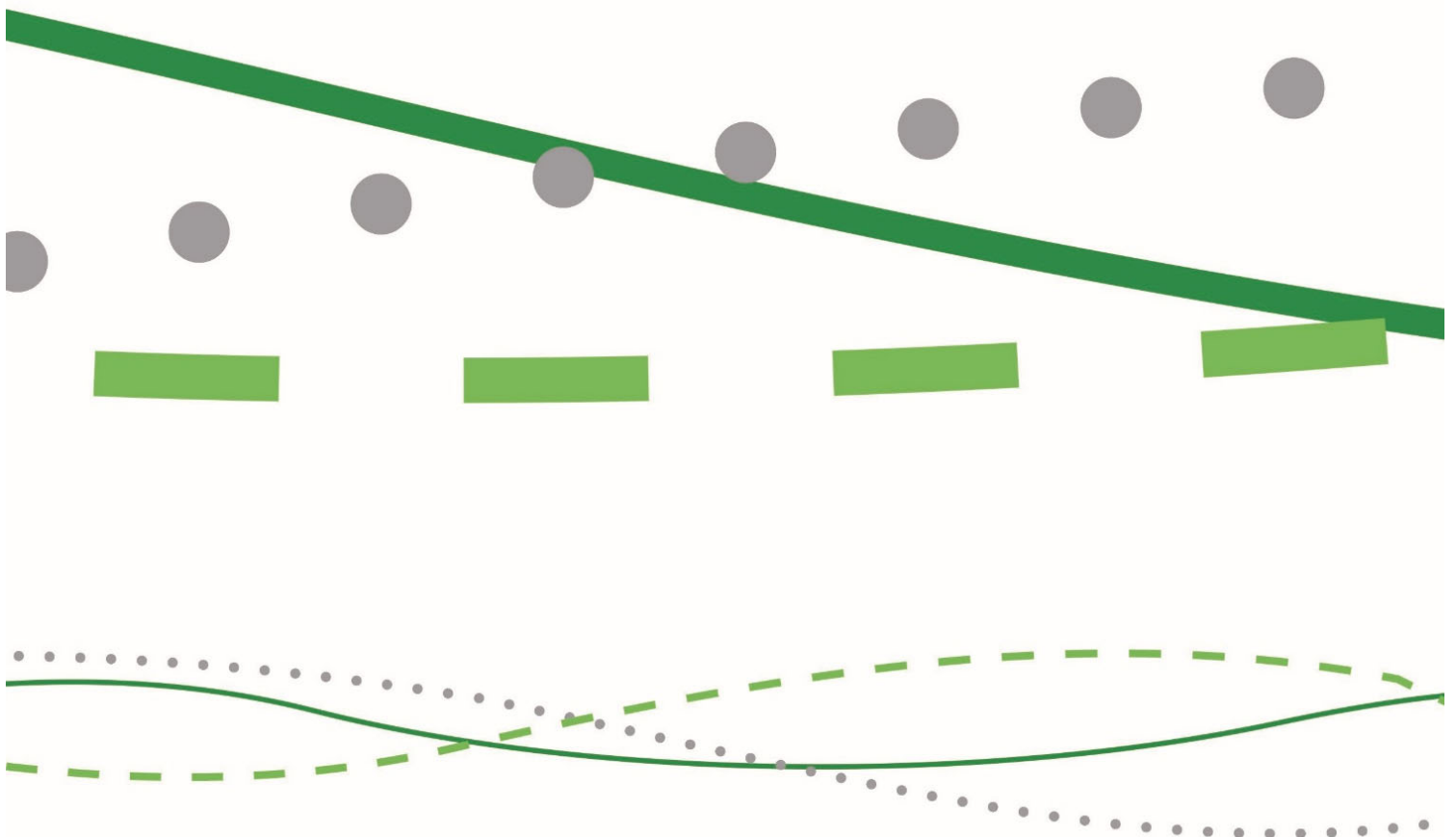
ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Community Services Monthly Report - August 2021

Community Services

Community Development & Libraries
Aquatic Facilities & Caravan Parks
Environmental Health & Local Laws
Natural Resource Management & Climate
Customer Service
Cultural Heritage

Monthly Report | August 2021



Director's Report

August 2021 saw the Community Services Team undertake several events, activities and projects.

On Friday, 6 August staff wore their favourite jeans to support the annual Jeans for Genes Day. 1 in 20 children face birth defect or genetic disease, such as cancer, cystic fibrosis, and life threatening metabolic disorders. That equates to 12 children born every minute worldwide.

Sponsorship approval of \$3,000 was granted to the Central Rodeo Cowboys Association Inc. to host the 2021 CRCA Airlie Beach 4B's Rodeo in early October.

Council contributed towards major annual community events during the month of August including the Great Barrier Reef Festival, 2021 Airlie Beach Race Week and Collinsville Bacon Busters, with all events being well attended.

Whilst the 2021 Airlie Race Week - Festival of Sailing was considered successful entry numbers were low due to the current pandemic.



Figure 1: 2021 Airlie Beach Race Week

The first Baby and Child First Aid Class was held in the Bowen Library on Monday, 23 August 2021. Council has provided funding for Parent Medic NQ to deliver free Baby and Child First Aid Classes in all Council Libraries over the coming months, covering topics including baby CPR, choking, fevers, allergies and more. The class was well attended, and the information presented to the parents in the room was invaluable. Classes may still be booked for Collinsville, Cannonvale, and Proserpine with the link on Council's Facebook page.



Figure 2: Baby and Child First Aid Class - Bowen Library

The following are the average monthly occupancy rates at each of Council's Caravan Parks:

- Proserpine Tourist Park – 74.1% a 17.37% increase from August 2020.
- Wangaratta Caravan Park – 96.8% a 20.74% increase from August 2020.

The Bowen Work Camp ladies have returned from the Townsville Correctional Facility and have contributed a total of 610 hours during August for mowing, landscaping and both Community and Council assistance.

The Community Services Team received 337 CRMs for August (one less than July), (275 completed) with the Environmental Health and Local Law units receiving 295 complaints/requests for the month.

Council's Off-Street Carparks generated \$80,436 for the month with 10,179 transactions. The decrease in revenue + tickets purchased can be attributed to the closure of the Airlie Creek Carpark to enable the Great Barrier Reef Festival to utilise the area for several days plus the issue of parking permits associated with Airlie Beach Race Week in the Coconut Grove Carpark.

The Community Services Administration Officers' statistics for August 2021 include the following:

- Correspondence Generated – 1,150 items
- Civica & ECM Registrations – 4,025 tasks
- 1,679 Telephone Calls (internal and external).

Customer Service saw 2,258 visitors through the service centres, a decrease of 19.84% attendance to the previous month. The main enquiries were Water Charges and Rates Searches.

Telephone calls received decreased by 8.34% from the previous month to 6,513 calls, with 86.22% resolved at the first point of contact. The After Hours Call Centre

fielded 271 calls for the month of July, an increase of 5.85% from the previous month.

Customer Requests submitted across the organisation for August 2021 was 961 (97.6% completed) a decrease of 2.73% from July 2021.

The Region's Libraries monthly attendance and borrowings have increased from July 2021 including e-Library.

- Attendance 7,904 – 1.85% increase
- Borrowings 13,561 – 32.1% decrease
- e-Library 4,962 – 19.6% decrease

The Cannonvale Library hosted Annie Seaton for an author visit. 12 attendees enjoyed listening to Annie speak about her books and her journey as an author.



Figure 3: Annie Seaton Visit - Collinsville Library

The library also celebrated Children's Book Week, with special stories and activities at F5F, MakerSpace and Mini Makers sessions to tie in with this year's theme of Old Worlds, New Worlds, Other Worlds. 131 children and 77 adults participated in children's activities at Cannonvale during the month.

The Bowen Library held an Adult Art Workshop where 4 participants collaborated together with local artist, Pam Finlay to create a Visual Art Montage quadtych. The paintings will soon be displayed in Bowen Library for the community to enjoy.



Figure 4: Adult Art Workshop - Bowen Library

All swimming pools have remained closed during August due to the on-going W4Q projects continuing.

Attendance to the Airlie Beach Lagoon was 7,413 a decrease of 37.74% from the previous month.

The Climate Hub Facebook Page continues to increase with a reach of 6,170 for August (three fold from the previous month) + 518 Facebook Followers and 574 Website Visitors (272% increase).

Climate Hub staff attended the Clean Energy Forum in Yeppoon during August with Cr Grundy presenting on the Hub's establishment and objectives. A quarterly Advisory Panel meeting was held and members were provided a presentation on the Hubs Enabling Mitigation to Reduce Loss from Disasters project. The Whitsunday Healthy Heart Project has engaged 15 tourism operators to date to become project partners plus Earthcheck have completed the rapid appraisal for the regions Sustainable Destination accreditation.

Natural Resource Management's Pest Management Projects for August 2021 include:

- Collinsville Washdown Facility was officially opened – Partnership between NQ Dry Tropics Land Holders Driving Change Project & WRC.
- NRM Officers attended the Mackay Regional Pest Management Group AGM and the quarterly NQDT Pest Management Group meetings.
- Street Tree Mapping is currently being undertaking.
- Flying fox roost management work was carried out in Pelican Park Collinsville.
- Completed the Yellow Crazy Ant population monitoring at Shute Harbour, Funnel Bay and Hamilton Island. Positive results note the YCA numbers at all three sites are very low with only isolated YCA and small nests found. The next round of aerial and ground baiting is towards the end of September.
- Feral pig program continues with 450kgs of bait laid.
- The Cannonvale Lake aquatic ecosystem study has now been completed. The study will inform a Management Plan and Maintenance program for the Lake.
- LGAQ have a "Cleaner rural roads" project where a consultant has been engaged to work with both the Whitsunday and Gladstone Councils to gather information on sediment loss from rural roads and how to minimise loss and maximise longevity out of these roads.

Julie Wright
Director Community Services

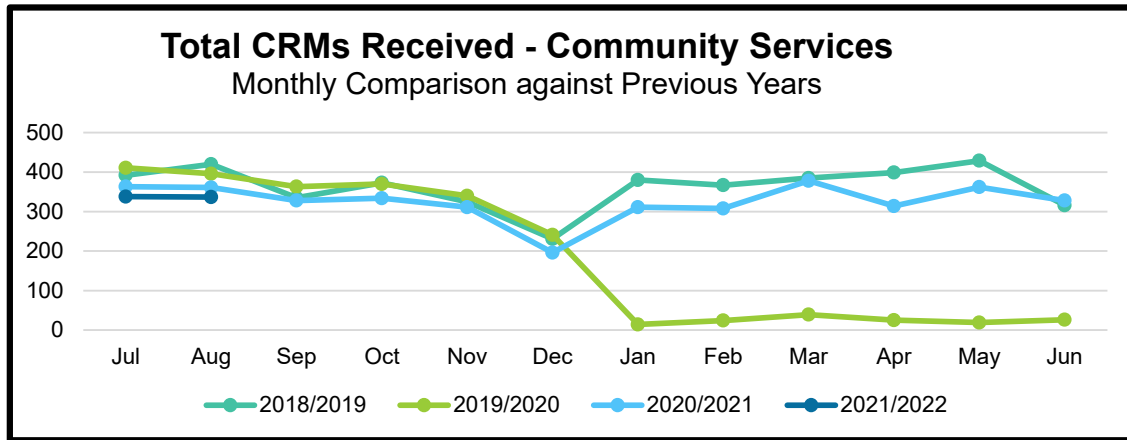
General

The Community Services Directorate has a departmental vision of a prosperous, liveable, and sustainable Whitsundays. The directorate's purpose is to lead the delivery of economic, social, environmental, and recreational outcomes for the Whitsundays through services in partnership with stakeholders.

The directorate's vision is delivered by bringing together the functions of Community Development & Libraries, Aquatic Facilities & Caravan Parks, Environmental Health & Local Laws, Natural Resource Management & Climate, Customer Service, Cultural Heritage & Collinsville Independent Living Facility.

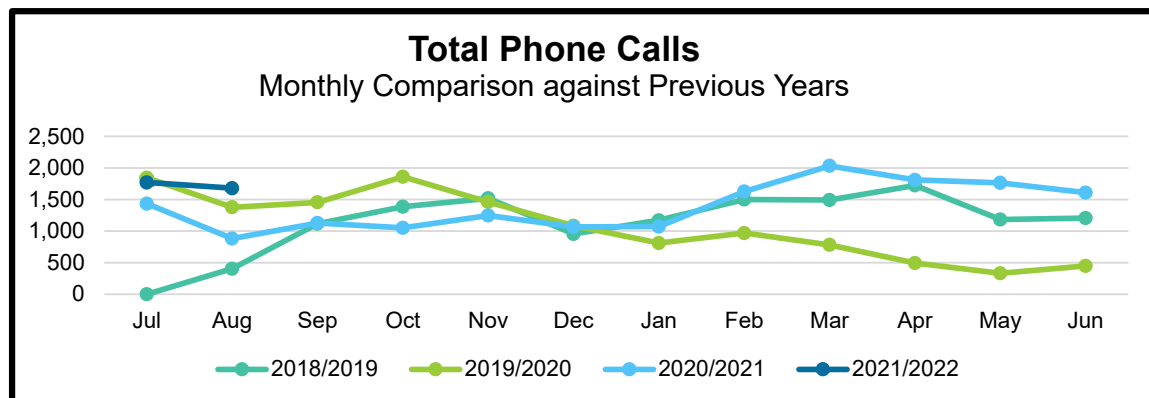
Customer Request Management (CRM)

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Community Development					
CRM Received	12	3	9		↑
CRM Completed	9	3	6		↑
Library Services					
CRM Received	1	0	1		↑
CRM Completed	0	0	0		–
Aquatic Facilities					
CRM Received	2	0	2		↑
CRM Completed	2	0	2		↑
Caravan Parks					
CRM Received	4	2	2		–
CRM Completed	3	1	2		↑
Environmental Health & Local Laws					
CRM Received	600	305	295		↓
CRM Completed	503	256	247		↓
Parking					
CRM Received	8	5	3		↓
CRM Completed	8	5	3		↓
NRM & Climate					
CRM Received	39	18	21		↑
CRM Completed	23	11	12		↑
Customer Service / E-Services					
CRM Received	9	5	4		↓
CRM Completed	7	4	3		↓
Total CRMs for Community Services					
CRM Received	675	338	337		↓
CRM Completed	555	280	275		↓



Administration Officers

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Correspondence Generated	3,243	2,093	1,150		↓
ECM Task List	1,657	693	964		↑
Civica Registers	2,058	879	1,179		↑
Data Input	1,822	786	1,036		↑
CRMs Generated	141	62	79		↑
CRMs Closed	267	201	66		↓
Phone Calls - Internal	2,201	1,138	1,063		↓
Phone Calls - External	1,250	634	616		↓
Phone Calls - Total	3,451	1,772	1,679		↓
ECM Registering	1,750	904	846		↓
Purchase Orders	155	86	69		↓
Receipt Invoices	190	89	101		↑
Reports	158	81	77		↓



Julie

Community Development

The Community Development branch is responsible for assessing and acquitting community grants, developing and maintaining various community development related policies and registers, developing, and implementing various community programs such as cultural and recreational programs as well as maintaining various community facilities.

Operations

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Grant Applications					
Facility Management - Approved	0	0	0		–
Facility Management - Approved (\$)	0	0	0		–
Junior Elite Athlete - Approved	7	5	2		↓
Junior Elite Athlete - Approved (\$)	1,100	600	500		↓
RADF - Received	1	1	0		↓
RADF - Approved	1	1	0		↓
RADF - Approved (\$)	2,920	2,920	0		↓
RADF - Acquittals	0	0	0		–
Special Projects - Received	1	0	1		↑
Special Projects - Approved	0	0	0		–
Special Projects - Approved (\$)	0	0	0		–
Special Projects - Acquittals	3	0	3		↑
Sport & Rec Club - Received	13	7	6		↓
Sport & Rec Club - Approved	16	9	7		↓
Sport & Rec Club - Approved (\$)	26,500	15,000	11,500		↓
Donation & Sponsorship Requests					
Donation Requests - Received	5	1	4		↑
Donation Requests - Approved	12	7	5		↓
Donation Requests - Approved (\$)	19,050	11,500	7,550		↓
Fee Waivers - Approved	10	3	7		↑
Fee Waivers - Approved (\$)	7,246	1,725	5,521		↑
Sponsorships - Received	3	2	1		↓
Sponsorships - Approved	2	1	1		–
Sponsorships - Approved (\$)	3,001	1	3,000		↑
Sponsorships - Approved (in kind)	0	0	0		–
Sponsorships - Acquittals	0	0	0		–
Events					
Council Events - External - Completed	1	1	0		↓
Council Events - External - Participants	500	500	0		↓
Council Events - Internal - Completed	1	0	1		↑
Council Events - Internal - Participants	50	0	50		↑

Junior Elite Athlete Recipients for August:

- Harper Henderson Feldman – Selected for North Queensland U12 Rugby Union State Championships held in July 2021
- Emily McDiarmid – Selected for North Queensland U12 Girls Rugby League State Championships to be held in September 2021

Events:

External:

- Nil

Internal:

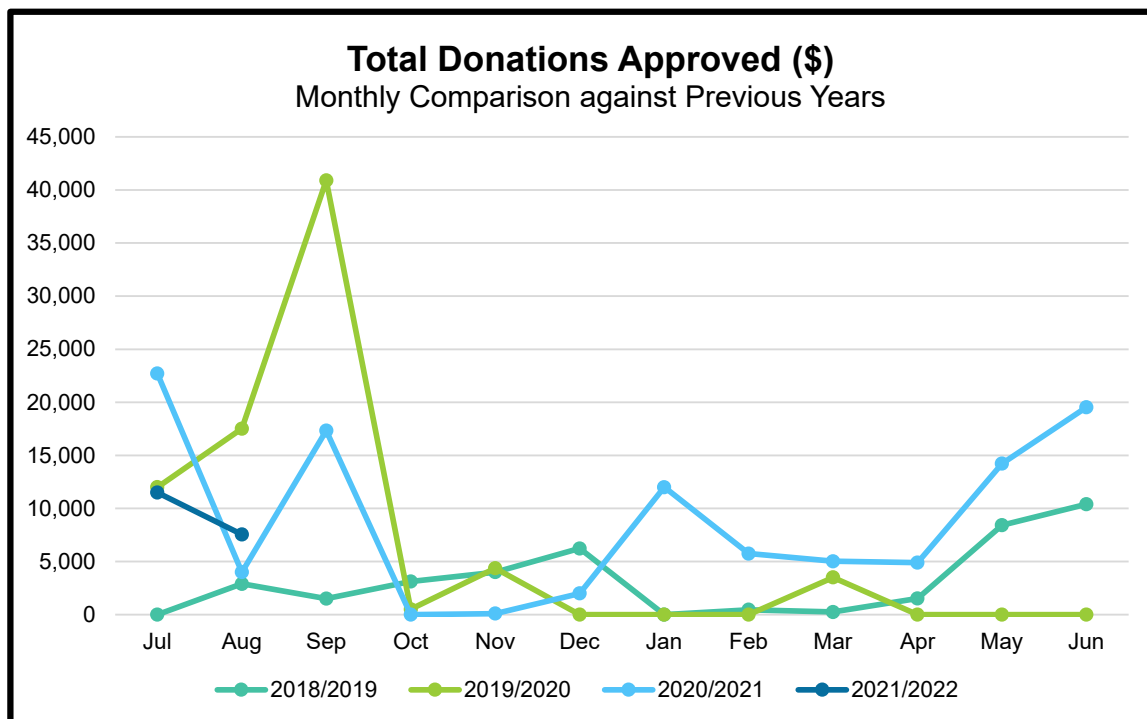
- Jeans for Genes Day – 6 August 2021

Event Postponed due to COVID-19:

- 2021 Mayor's Charity Ball

Special Project Grants Successful Recipients:

- Round 1 opened 12 July 2021 – closes 15 October 2021

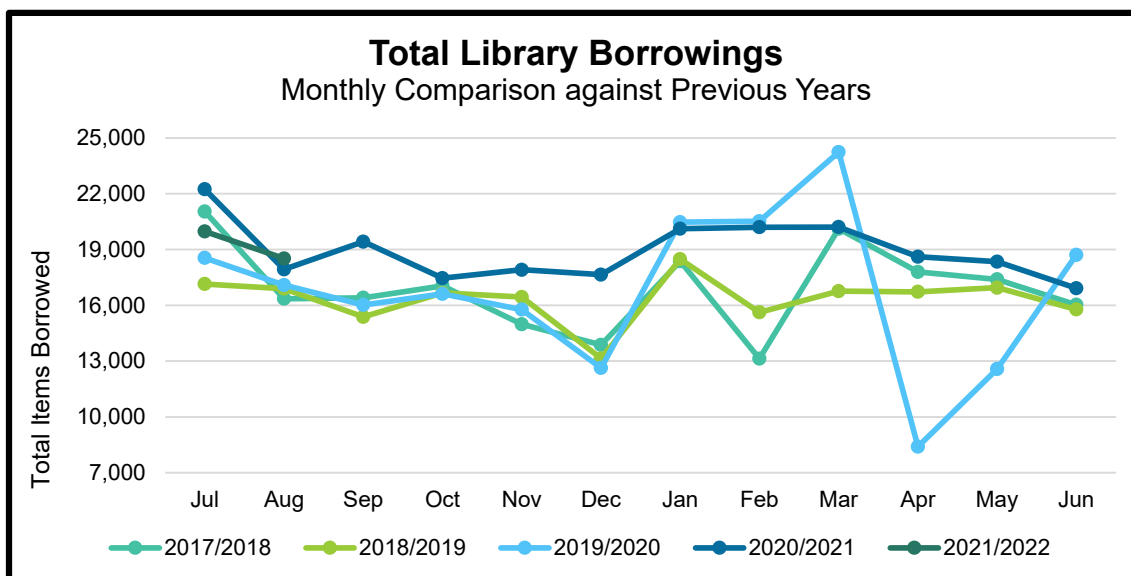


Library Services

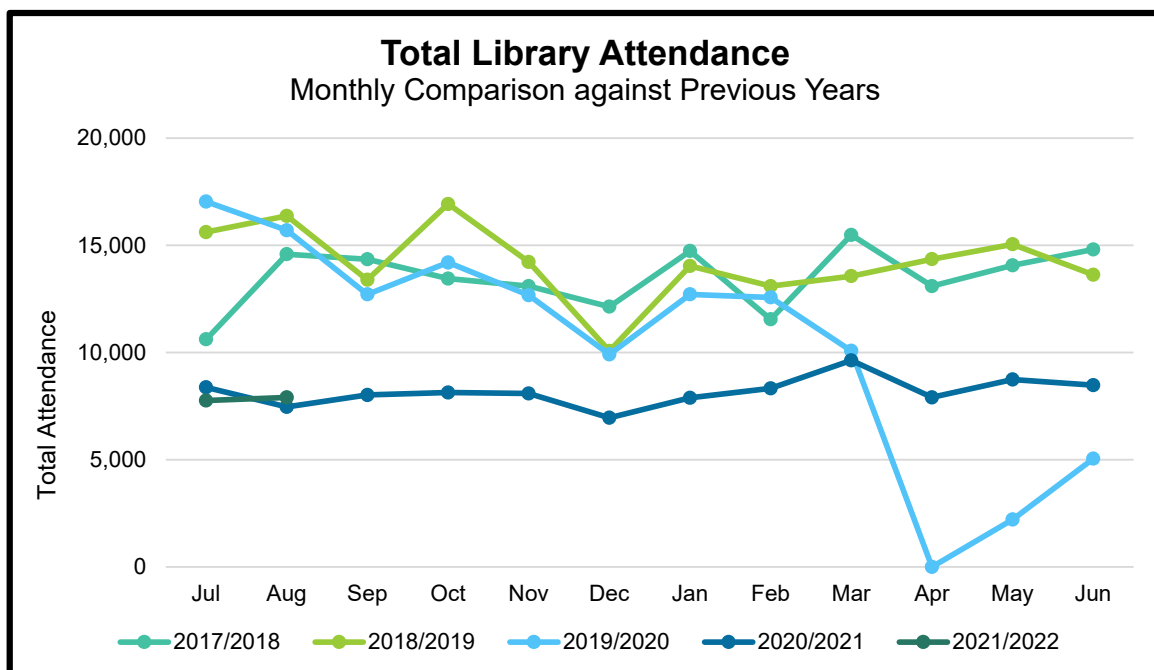
The Library Services branch is responsible for the provision of customer-centric services and resources to meet the information, recreation, cultural and lifelong learning needs of individuals and groups within the Whitsundays. The branch responsibilities include the design and delivery of library programs, promotion and marketing, collection development and maintenance, information/digital literacy opportunities, outreach, and service extension.

Operations

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Library Resources Acquired					
Bowen & Collinsville Libraries	689	360	329		↓
Cannonvale Library	852	391	461		↑
Proserpine Library	214	59	155		↑
e-Library	82	50	32		↓
Library Resources Borrowed					
Bowen Library	7,475	3,851	3,624		↓
Cannonvale Library	15,154	7,477	7,677		↑
Collinsville Library	1,174	567	607		↑
Proserpine Library	3,558	1,905	1,653		↓
e-Library	11,137	6,175	4,962		↓
Mobile Library	0	0	0		–
Library Attendance					
Bowen Library	6,103	2,987	3,116		↑
Cannonvale Library	8,378	4,205	4,173		↓
Collinsville Library	1,183	568	615		↑
Proserpine Library	0	0	0		–
Library Website					
Website Visits	4,893	2,497	2,396		↓



Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
First 5 Forever (F5F)					
Resources - Acquired	18	9	9		–
Resources - Borrowed by Branches	91	24	67		↑
Community Partnership Interactions	52	22	30		↑
Toolkits Distributed	50	17	33		↑
F5F In Library - Activities Held					
Bowen Library	15	6	9		↑
Cannonvale Library	22	9	13		↑
Collinsville Library	7	3	4		↑
Proserpine Library	22	9	13		↑
F5F In Library - Activities Attendance					
Bowen Library	154	53	101		↑
Cannonvale Library	418	148	270		↑
Collinsville Library	44	9	35		↑
Proserpine Library	210	87	123		↑
F5F Community Outreach - Events Held					
Bowen Library	5	0	5		↑
Cannonvale Library	3	1	2		↑
Collinsville Library	1	0	1		↑
Proserpine Library	1	1	0		↓
F5F Community Outreach - Events Attendance					
Bowen Library	95	0	95		↑
Cannonvale Library	1,584	775	809		↑
Collinsville Library	12	0	12		↑
Proserpine Library	28	28	0		↓



Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
In Library Programs - Events Held					
Bowen Library - Adults	3	0	3		↑
Bowen Library - Children	14	9	5		↓
Cannonvale Library - Adults	5	2	3		↑
Cannonvale Library - Children	27	15	12		↓
Collinsville Library - Adults	1	0	1		↑
Collinsville Library - Children	5	5	0		↓
Proserpine Library - Adults	1	0	1		↑
Proserpine Library - Children	1	1	0		↓
In Library Programs - Events Attendance					
Bowen Library - Adults	40	0	40		↑
Bowen Library - Children	151	82	69		↓
Cannonvale Library - Adults	38	14	24		↑
Cannonvale Library - Children	377	169	208		↑
Collinsville Library - Adults	8	0	8		↑
Collinsville Library - Children	14	14	0		↓
Proserpine Library - Adults	4	0	4		↑
Proserpine Library - Children	14	14	0		↓
Community Outreach - Events Held					
Bowen Library - Adults	10	5	5		–
Bowen Library - Children	0	0	0		–
Cannonvale Library - Adults	10	4	6		↑
Cannonvale Library - Children	0	0	0		–
Collinsville Library - Adults	0	0	0		–
Collinsville Library - Children	0	0	0		–
Proserpine Library - Adults	8	4	4		–
Proserpine Library - Children	0	0	0		–
Community Outreach - Events Attendance					
Bowen Library - Adults	46	25	21		↓
Bowen Library - Children	0	0	0		–
Cannonvale Library - Adults	61	28	33		↑
Cannonvale Library - Children	0	0	0		–
Collinsville Library - Adults	0	0	0		–
Collinsville Library - Children	0	0	0		–
Proserpine Library - Adults	95	43	52		↑
Proserpine Library - Children	0	0	0		–
Public Computer Usage					
Bowen Library	954	515	439		↓
Cannonvale Library	1,561	814	747		↓
Collinsville Library	30	16	14		↓
Proserpine Library	0	0	0		–

Bowen Work Camp

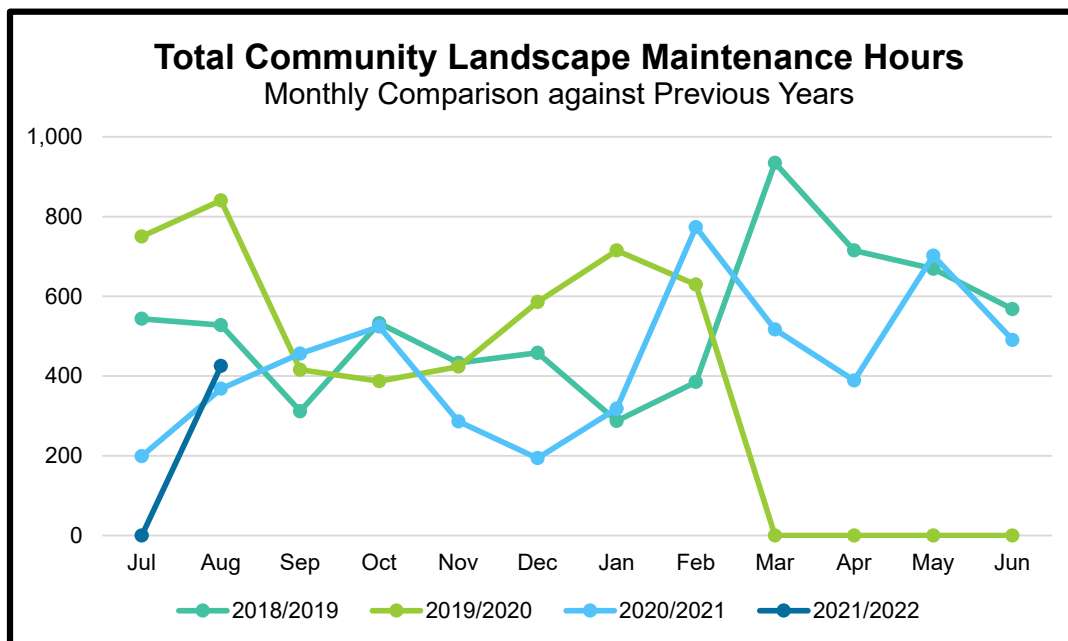
Council partners with Queensland Corrective Services to provide beneficial works projects for the community and rehabilitate offenders with their return to society. They perform a multitude of tasks including maintenance of fences, cemeteries, sportsgrounds and showgrounds, propagation of plants and they also participate in many restoration and general maintenance projects.

Operations

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Community Landscape Maintenance Hours	425	0	425		↑
Community Indoor Tasks Hours	66	0	66		↑
New Project Assessment Hours	1	0	1		↑
WRC Landscape Maintenance Hours	139	0	139		↑
WRC Nursery Maintenance/Propagation Hours	0	0	0		–
WRC Indoor Tasks Hours	40	0	40		↑
QCS Compound Duties Hours	135	0	135		↑

Projects

Project	Status	% Complete	Budget
Whitsunday Moto Sports Club	In Progress	75%	✓
Collinsville Bacon Busters	Complete	100%	✓



Aquatic Facilities & Caravan Parks

The Recreation Services branch is responsible for delivering recreation and youth programs that activate our public and open spaces, supporting recreation groups to secure funding for projects, maintaining Council's caravan parks and aquatic facilities, and master planning for future sport and recreation assets.

Aquatic Facilities – Operations

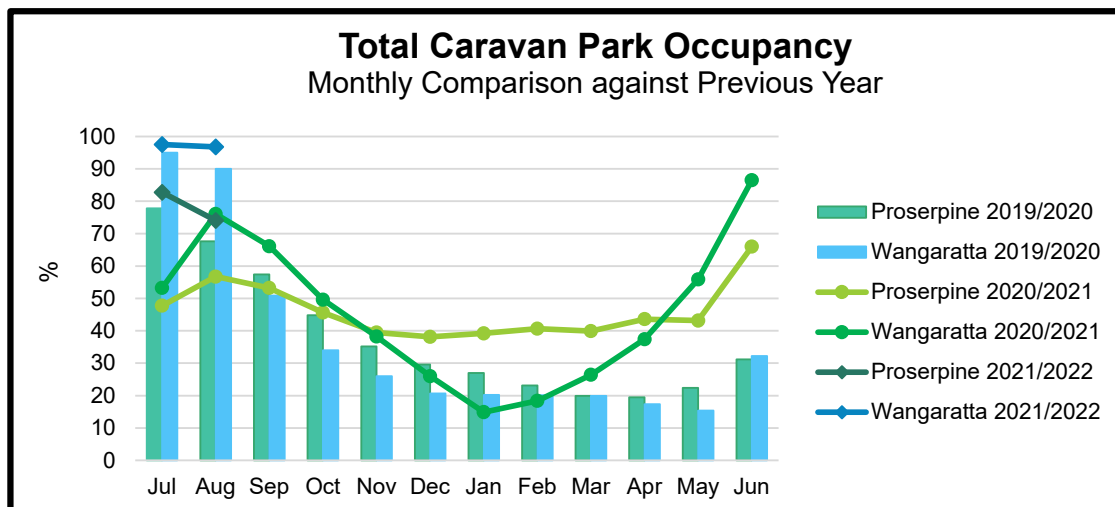
Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Airlie Beach Lagoon – Total Users	19,320	11,907	7,413		↓
Airlie Beach Lagoon – Total Offences	1,460	757	703		↓
Pool Attendance – Bowen	0	0	0		–
Pool Attendance – Collinsville	0	0	0		–
Pool Attendance – Proserpine	0	0	0		–

Caravan Parks – Operations

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Proserpine Tourist Park					
Occupancy (%)	78.4	82.8	74.1		↓
Revenue (\$)	87,792	44,396	43,396		↓
Accumulated Revenue - Laundry Service (\$)	1,645	1,254	391		↓
Wangaratta Caravan Park					
Occupancy (%)	97.2	97.5	96.8		↓
Revenue (\$)	200,647	115,382	85,265		↓
Accumulated Revenue - Laundry Service (\$)	1,916	901	1,015		↑

Caravan Parks Occupancy – Yearly Comparison for August

Service	2018	2019	2020	2021	Yearly Trend
Occupancy (%)					
Proserpine Tourist Park	58.0	67.6	56.7	74.1	↑
Wangaratta Caravan Park	91.5	90.0	76.1	96.8	↑

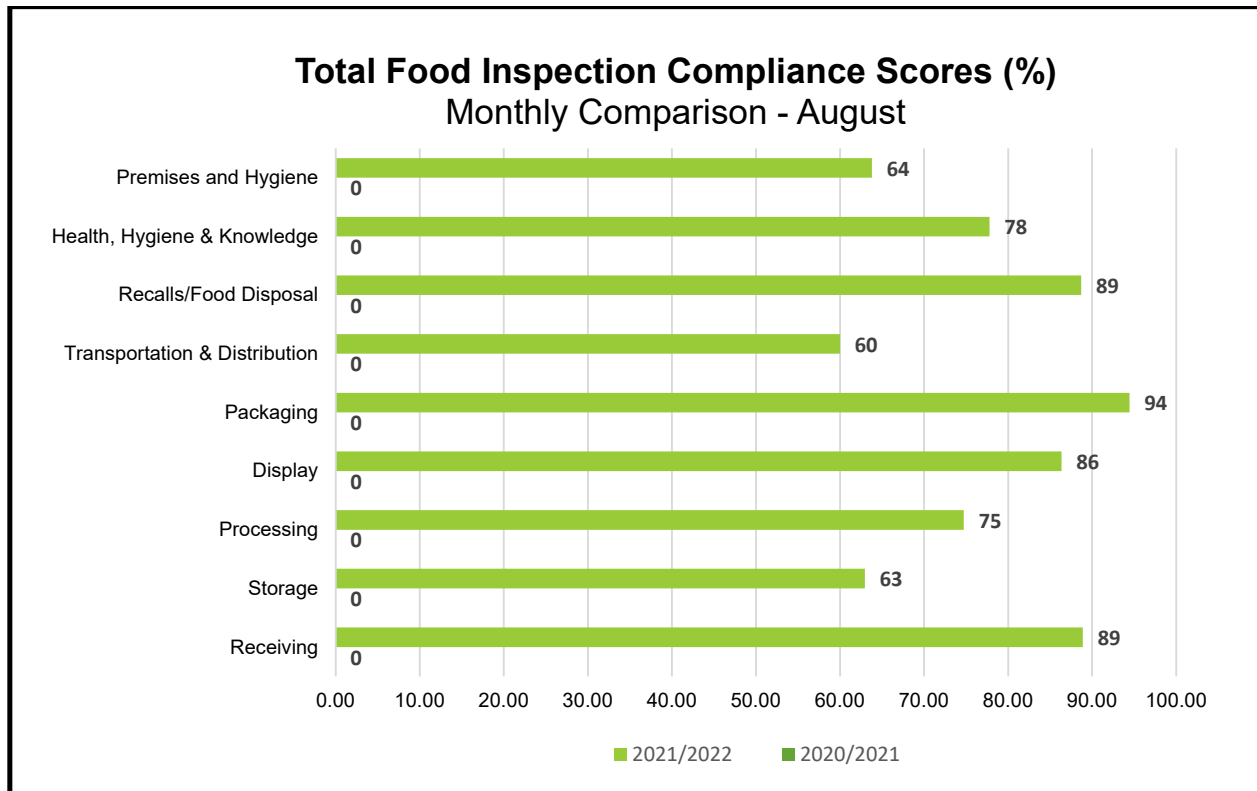


Environmental Health & Local Laws

The Environmental Health & Local Laws branch is responsible for regulation of all local laws and laws associated with Environmental Protection and Public Health. The Environmental Health Unit is responsible for licensing and inspection of food and accommodation premises, assessment of liquor licensing referrals, provides development conditions and the protection of the environment and public health. The Local Laws unit licenses prescribed activities and addresses all breaches of Local Laws including animal control and property compliance involving vegetation, accumulation and temporary homes. Local Laws is also responsible for maintaining the animal impoundment facility, on/off-street car parking compliance and commercial parking operations. The branch is active in development, review and maintenance of related policies and registers.

Environmental Health – Operations

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Environmental Health					
Environmental Health – Plan Approval Applications Received	22	10	12		↑
Environmental Health Applications Received	25	10	15		↑
Food Safety Programs Received	0	0	0		–
Liquor Licence Referrals Received	1	0	1		↑
Food Business - Inspections	54	31	23		↓
Food Business - Re-Inspections	28	17	11		↓
Food Safety Programs Audit Reports Reviewed	4	4	0		↓
Personal Appearance Services - Inspections	3	2	1		↓
ERAs - Inspections	0	0	0		–
Development Applications Referrals Received	2	1	1		–
Accommodation - Inspections	16	7	9		↑
Accommodation - Re-inspections	2	1	1		–
Erosion Sediment Control - Inspections	4	3	1		↓
Complaints Received - Asbestos	1	1	0		↓
Complaints Received - Litter & Dumping	0	0	0		–
Complaints Received - EH General	30	14	16		↑
Event Application Assessment	5	4	1		↓
Food Inspection Compliance Categories					
Receiving (%)	91.11	93.33	88.89		↓
Storage (%)	68.58	74.19	62.96		↓
Processing (%)	79.31	83.89	74.73		↓
Display (%)	80.85	75.34	86.36		↑
Packaging (%)	92.22	90.00	94.44		↑
Transportation & Distribution (%)	70.91	81.82	60.00		↓
Recalls/Food Disposal (%)	89.35	90.00	88.69		↓
Health, Hygiene & Knowledge (%)	79.80	81.82	77.78		↓
Premises and Hygiene (%)	70.70	77.61	63.79		↓

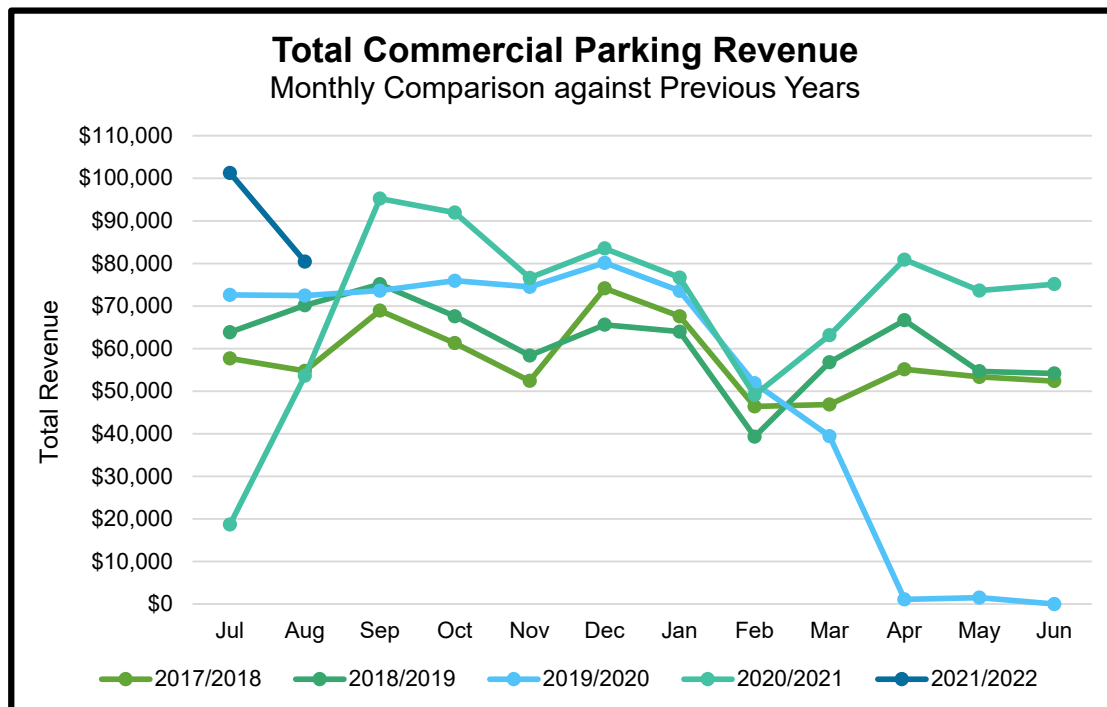


Local Laws – Operations

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Local Laws					
Local Law Applications Received	138	111	27		↓
Complaints Received - Animal Management	239	131	108		↓
Complaints Received - Other Local Law	249	125	124		↓
Compliance Notices Issued	48	33	15		↓
Renewal/Reminder/Final Notices	92	75	17		↓
Infringement Responses	367	131	236		↑
Dog Registrations	3,604	2,885	719		↓
Cat Registrations	454	387	67		↓
Parking Infringements - Issued	874	419	455		↑
Parking Infringements - Waived	120	62	58		↓
Other Infringements - Issued	217	156	61		↓
Other Infringements - Waived	57	42	15		↓
Infringement Reminder Notices Sent	429	231	198		↓
COVID-19 Inspections	919	478	441		↓
Lake Proserpine & RV Park Inspections	2,586	1,800	786		↓

Commercial Parking – Operations

Car Parks	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Heart of the Reef Transit Facility					
Occupancy (no.)	1	0	1		↑
Revenue (\$)	28	0	28		↑
Port of Airlie					
Average Spend (\$)	12.27	11.49	13.05		↑
Tariff (most selected)	12-24hr	12-24hr	12-24hr		–
No. of tickets purchased	6,129	3,413	2,716		↓
Revenue (\$)	74,672	39,217	35,455		↓
Airlie Lagoon Precinct					
Average Spend (\$)	5.13	5.10	5.16		↑
Tariff (most selected)	4-12hr	4-12hr	4-12hr		–
No. of tickets purchased	11,024	6,151	4,873		↓
Revenue (\$)	56,544	31,387	25,157		↓
Abell Point Marina					
Average Spend (\$)	8.23	8.04	8.42		↑
Tariff (most selected)	4-12hr	4-12hr	4-12hr		–
No. of tickets purchased	3,968	2,338	1,630		↓
Revenue (\$)	32,531	18,805	13,726		↓
Coconut Grove					
Average Spend (\$)	6.04	5.72	6.35		↑
Tariff (most selected)	4-12hr	4-12hr	4-12hr		–
No. of tickets purchased	3,032	2,072	960		↓
Revenue (\$)	17,957	11,859	6,098		↓



Natural Resource Management & Climate

The Natural Resource Management & Climate branch is responsible for developing and implementing various environmental and community health and safety programs such as pest, weed and water quality programs as well as maintaining stock routes and implementing the Biosecurity Plan.

Natural Resource Management – Operations

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Complaints Received - Pest & Weed	26	11	15		↑
Complaints Received - Environmental	13	7	6		↓
Property Pest Management Plan (PPMP) Implemented/Reviewed	4	2	2		–
PPMP Annual Reviews Completed	8	5	3		↓
Notices Issued - Biosecurity	0	0	0		–
Notices Issued - Penalty Infringement	0	0	0		–
Landholder Access - Herbicide Rebate	5	2	3		↑
Landholder Access - Mechanical Rebate	1	0	1		↑
Letters/Emails to Landholders - Weeds	93	72	21		↓
Property Visit/Inspections - Weeds	149	66	83		↑
Property Visit/Inspections - Feral Animals	11	7	4		↓
Feral Animals - Traps Set	7	2	5		↑
Feral Animals - Trapped	2	2	0		↓
Aerial Shooting - Flights	4	4	0		↓
Aerial Shooting - Feral Animals Shot	568	568	0		↓
Properties Baited	2	0	2		↑
Baits Laid (kg)	450	0	450		↑
Length of Road Reserve Sprayed (km)	0.0	0	0		–
No. of Council Lots Sprayed/Inspected	5	3	2		↓
Mixed Chemicals Used (L)	800	600	200		↓
Pest Workshops	0	0	0		–
Field Days Run/Involved	1	0	1		↑
Landholder Contacts	0	0	0		–
Project Reports - not to Council	7	5	2		↓
Briefing / Council Reports	5	2	3		↑
Bushfire Hazard Reduction Burns	0	0	0		–
Environmental Planning Projects Completed	0	0	0		–
DA's Assessed (including RFI & Conditions & Advice) Completed	23	9	14		↑

Projects

Project	Status	% Complete	Budget	Time
Bushfire Management Program	In Progress	50%	✓	✓
Reef Guardian Council Action Plan	Complete	100%	✓	✓

Climate Hub – Operations

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Media Releases	0	0	0		–
Facebook Post Reach	8,173	2,003	6,170		↑
Facebook Followers	921	403	518		↑
Instagram Post Reach	1	0	1		↑
Instagram Followers	225	113	112		↓
Website Views	728	154	574		↑
Projects Underway	20	10	10		–
Projects in Developments	22	11	11		–

Update

Pest Management Projects:

- The Aerial Shooting Program has continued in the region with good feral pig numbers being controlled.
- The Collinsville Small Vehicle Automatic Washdown Facility was completed and launched. The facility was paid for the NQ Dry Tropics Landholders Driving Change Project to the tune of \$15,000 with Council paying for the installation.
- Council has completed Yellow Crazy Ant population monitoring at Shute Harbour, Funnel Bay and Hamilton Island. The good news this time around is that the YCA numbers at all three sites are very low with only isolated YCA, and small nests found. The next round of aerial and ground baiting is towards the end of September.
- The Mackay Pest Group and the Burdekin Pest Group met this month.
- The Biosecurity Plan has now been updated following the recent community consultation process and is ready to be received by Council.
- Council is getting more complaints regarding Leucaena.

Other Natural Resource Management Projects:

- Council has been allocated a grant to train 50 landholders in the Community Bushfire Plan areas on basic Bushfire management and planning processes. This training has not yet started.
- Norris Street reserve will be burnt in the next 2 weeks.
- There have been some initial discussions regarding the development of a “Go Slow” project plan to reduce impacts on dugongs and marine turtles in Pioneer Bay.

Environment Projects:

- The Cannonvale Lake aquatic ecosystem study has now been completed. The study will inform a Management Plan and Maintenance Program for the lake.
- The development application for the Dingo Beach-Hydeaway Bay Walking Track has commenced.
- A contractor has been engaged to clear the 1ha of land at Cape Gloucester Sporting Complex.
- The LGAQ have a “Cleaner rural roads” project where a consultant has been engaged to work with Whitsunday and Gladstone councils on gathering more information on sediment loss from rural roads and how to minimise loss and maximise longevity out of these roads.
- The Marine turtle nest project has now finished. There are 12 marine turtle nesting signs now installed to alert people to nesting areas.
- The Frog Rock Foreshore Plan is starting to be implemented. Planning is underway to engage a contractor to more rocks to block vehicle access points to the beach and starting to develop site signage.

- The Mackay-Whitsunday Healthy Rivers Partnership program will present to Council in the next few weeks. In addition, the program will also present on the Urban Stormwater Stewardship Program.

Climate Hub Projects – Underway/Completed:

- Whitsunday Healthy Heart project had the second Steering Group meeting at the end of August. The purpose of the project is to develop accreditation for the Whitsunday's as a Sustainable Destination
- Whitsunday Industry Resilience Project
- Funding and Financing Adaptation – A Case Study
- Proserpine Heat Reduction Plan – Implementation
- Enabling mitigation to reduce losses from disasters
- Whitsunday Water treatment and pumping optimisation
- Regional biodiversity assessment for prioritised conservation investment under climate change
- Climate Hub Annual Survey
- Developing Local Carbon Offsets Options assessment

CCAT Projects:

- The Coastal Councils Adaptation Taskforce (C-CAT) program is being reviewed. Council currently hosts the C-CAT Officer in the Hub.

Customer Service

The Customer Service branch is responsible for providing excellence to Council's customers and stakeholders in their interactions with Council.

Call Centre – Operations

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Business Hours Call Centre					
Calls Received – Total	13,619	7,106	6,513		↓
Calls Received – 1300 WRC QLD	7,670	3,877	3,793		↓
Calls Answered	6,969	3,516	3,453		↓
Calls Overflowed	453	227	226		↓
Calls Abandoned	212	110	102		↓
Calls Abandoned (%)	2.76%	2.83%	2.68%		↓
Untracked Calls	36	24	12		↓
*ASL - Average Service Level (%)	78.9%	78.9%	78.8%		↓
*ASA - Average Speed of Answer	21	20	22		↑
*AHT - Average Handle Time/Secs	198	198	198		–
After Hours Call Centre					
Calls Received– Total	527	256	271*		↑
Calls Answered– (Charged)	489(215)	239(99)	250(116)*		↑
Calls Abandoned (%)	7.21%	6.64%	7.75%*		↑
ASL - Average Service Level (%)	80.08%	80.86%	79.34%		↓
ASA - Average Speed of Answer	20	19	20		↑
AHT - Average Handle Time/Secs	87	87	87		–

*Reporting accurate to 30/08/21

Customer Transactions

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Receipts	22,228	10,441	11,787		↑
eServices Receipts	533	211	322		↑
eServices Receipts (%)	2.40%	2.02%	2.73%		↑
CRMs	1946(1858)	988	958		↓
eServices CRMs	7	4	3		↓
eServices CRMs (%)	.36%	.40%	0.31%		↓

Payments:

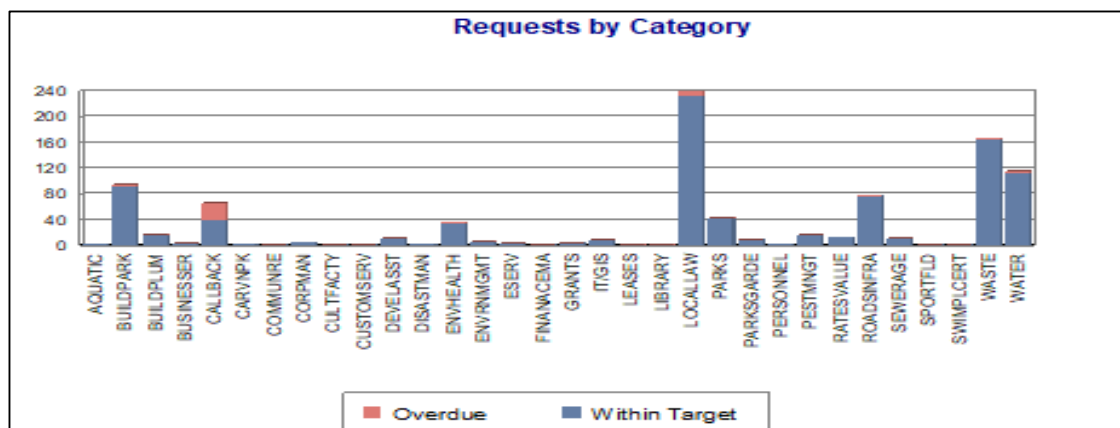
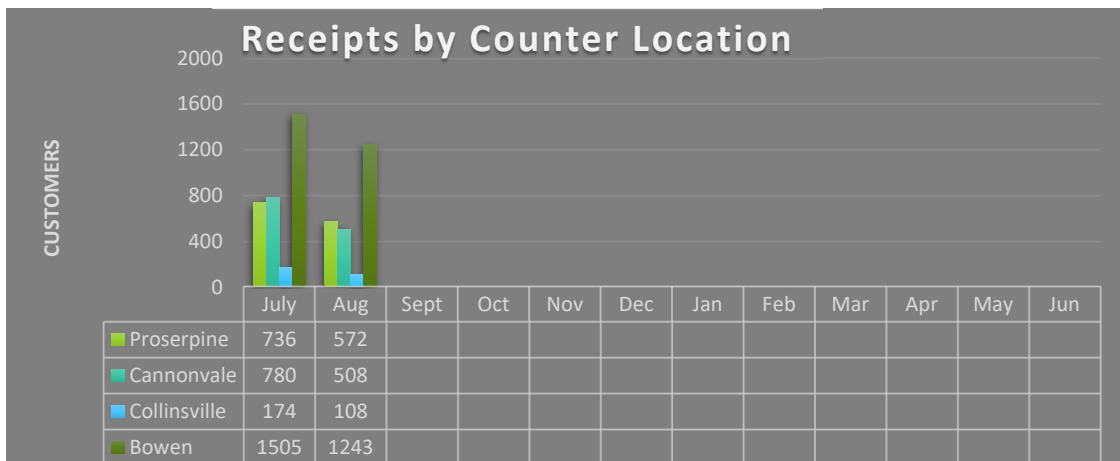
- Total BPay, Austpost, Direct Deposits & EServices payments at **64.59%** of total payments.

Incoming Calls & Requests:

- CRM completion was **97.6%** (**95.1%** including call backs).
- Total of **2,258** visitors through the service centres.
- WRC Call Statistics at **78.80%** of calls answered in 25 seconds.
- First Point of Contact (FPOC) resolution was at **86.22%** for **August**.

Top Issues

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Counter Receipts					
Water Charges	581	27	554		↑
Rates Search	449	225	244		↑
Animal Tag Renewal	1,620	1,426	194		↓
Rates Receipt	267	150	117		↓
Infringements	222	114	108		↓
Telephone (First Point of Contact)					
Rates/Water Billing	664	233	431		↑
General Information	405	152	253		↑
Local Laws/Compliance and Environment	297	124	173		↑
Waste (Bins/Recycling/Refuse Centres)	149	69	80		↑
Payments	114	52	62		↑
After Hours					
Water Supply Issue	46	7	39		↑
General Information	22	7	15		↑
Wandering Animals	22	9	13		↑
Public Amenities/Pool	6	0	6		↑
Sewerage/Septic	9	4	5		↑



Cultural Heritage

Our Cultural Heritage includes all the elements of our cultural way of life which have gone before us, and which exist now. Cultural Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions, and values.

Cultural Heritage includes the Reconciliation Act Plan (RAP) for increased recognition of the Indigenous People in the Whitsunday Region and the Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) sets out activities and communications with all Traditional Owners in the region. The ILUA will ensure Council is compliant and provide the community with knowledge on the Traditional Owners within our region.

Operations

Service	YTD	Jul	Aug	Sep	Monthly Trend
Meetings with Traditional Owners	1	1	0		↓

Projects

Project	Status	% Complete	Budget	Time
Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP)	Complete	100%	✓	✓
Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA)	In Progress	80%	✓	✓

16. Infrastructure Services

16.1 WHITSUNDAY WATER AND WASTE OPERATIONAL REPORT JULY 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 July 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 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 28 July 2021 which detailed the month of June 2021. Resolution 2021/07/28.32.

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 July 2021.

A total of three hundred and twenty-six (326) requests were received in July 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	1	-
Water planned interruption	-	-	-	1
No water	5	3	-	-
Fire Hydrants	1	-	1	-
Water unplanned interruption	2	4	-	-
Dirty Water/Quality	6	1	-	2
Water Main Broken/Leaking	2	3	-	2
Water other	6	10	4	-
Water Meter Damaged/Leaking	2	2	-	4
Water Service Broken/Leaking	22	23	1	17
Water Connections	1	18	1	-

	Scheme			
Category Sewer	Bowen	Coastal	Collinsville	Proserpine
House pump alarm	-	2	-	-
Manholes	1	-	-	-
Pump stations	-	-	-	-
Sewer mains	-	-	-	-
Sewer odour	-	1	-	-
Sewer overflows and blockages	1	3	-	4
Sewer other	1	1	-	-

	Scheme			
Category Waste	Bowen	Coastal	Collinsville	Proserpine
Additional Bin Service - Recycling	-	-	-	-
Additional Bin Service - Waste	-	1	-	2
Missed Bin Service - Recycling	17	6	11	4
Missed Bin Service - Waste	53	5	5	1
New Bin Service – Waste & Recycling	8	7	-	6
Repair Replacement Bin - Recycling	-	3	-	2
Repair Replacement Bin – Waste	14	11	2	6

The following **Top 3** prioritised current projects for each work section in the WW business unit is summarised below:

Asset Management

- Development application review and comments
- Shute Harbour Road – progress service relocations. TMR road upgrade, review and comment.
- Design of projects for 2021/22 – progressed major scopes - Landfills

Management Accountant

- Progressed waste price path modelling reviewing and adapting to cater for self-haul statistics, reviewed and updated capital costs then provided costs for LDMP.
- Progress the review and capture of Customer Service Standard data for 2020-21, complete final quarter KPI and benchmarking for water and sewer. Contribute to WIM Alliance benchmarking projects and finalise 2019-20.

- Reviews the communications from strategic finance on the new plant hire system. Consult with manager to decide on process and implementation and set up weekly ELT template.

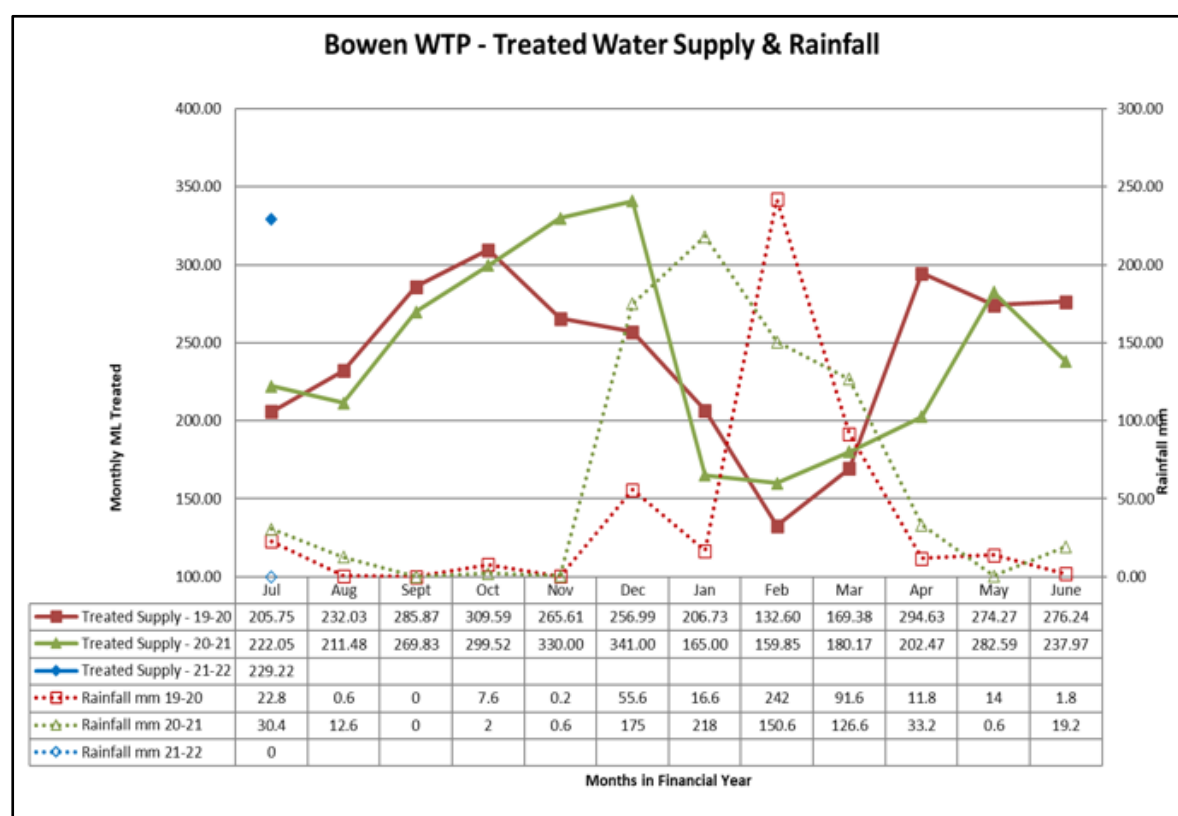
Network Operations

- Chris Stafford commenced the role of the Network Operations Coordinator.
- Assisted the Capital Works Project Manager plan upcoming works e.g. sewer relining and jump up relining program.
- Planned to flush the Proserpine to Beaches 559 Mild Steel trunk water main, to make operational and plan to air scour and swab the raw water main supplying raw water to the Coastal Water Treatment Plant.

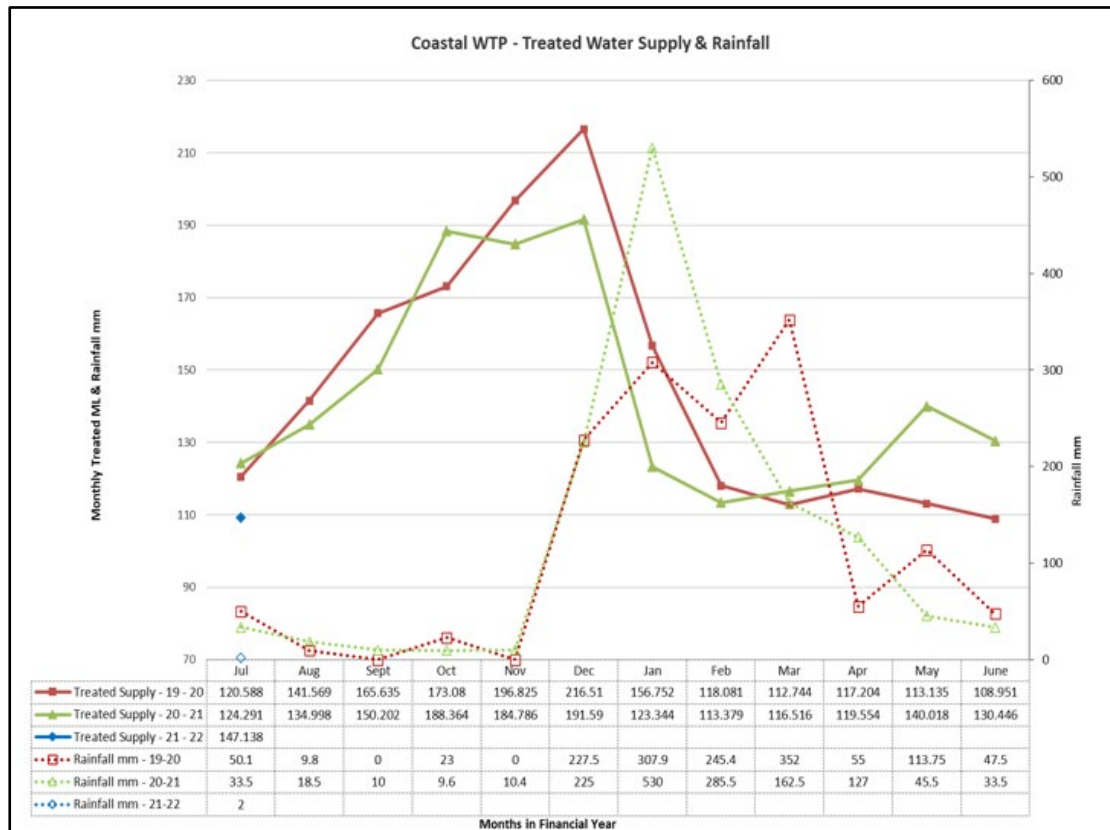
Treatment Operations

- New Cannonvale Pump Station – recommissioning of this pump station has been completed giving Cannonvale/Airlie Beach improved water security, with further work on network reconfiguration to commence this FY.
- Drinking Water Quality Management Plan External Audit – a review was conducted on our current plan with several non-conformances and improvement suggestions provided that the team is working through completing in the coming months.
- Bowen STP – operations staff working through numerous and challenging plant defects during the defects and liability period such as replacing the screw-wash press brushes that have been contributing to bypass events.

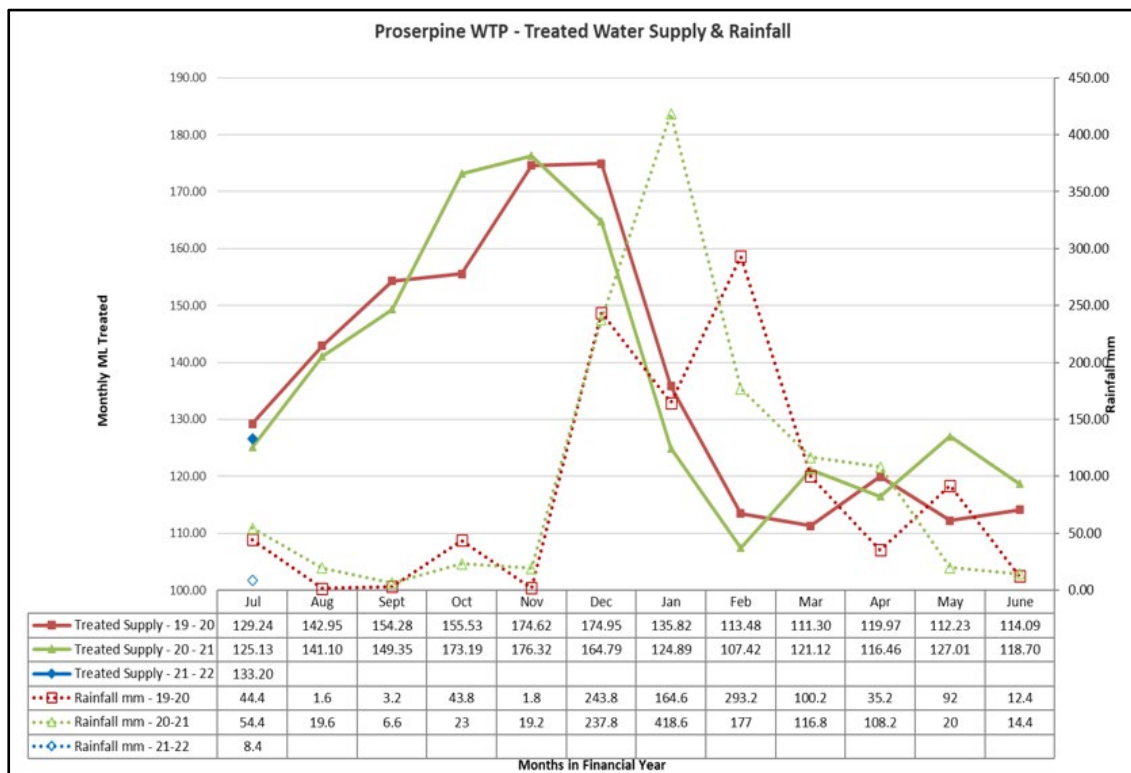
Water Demand Statistics July 2021



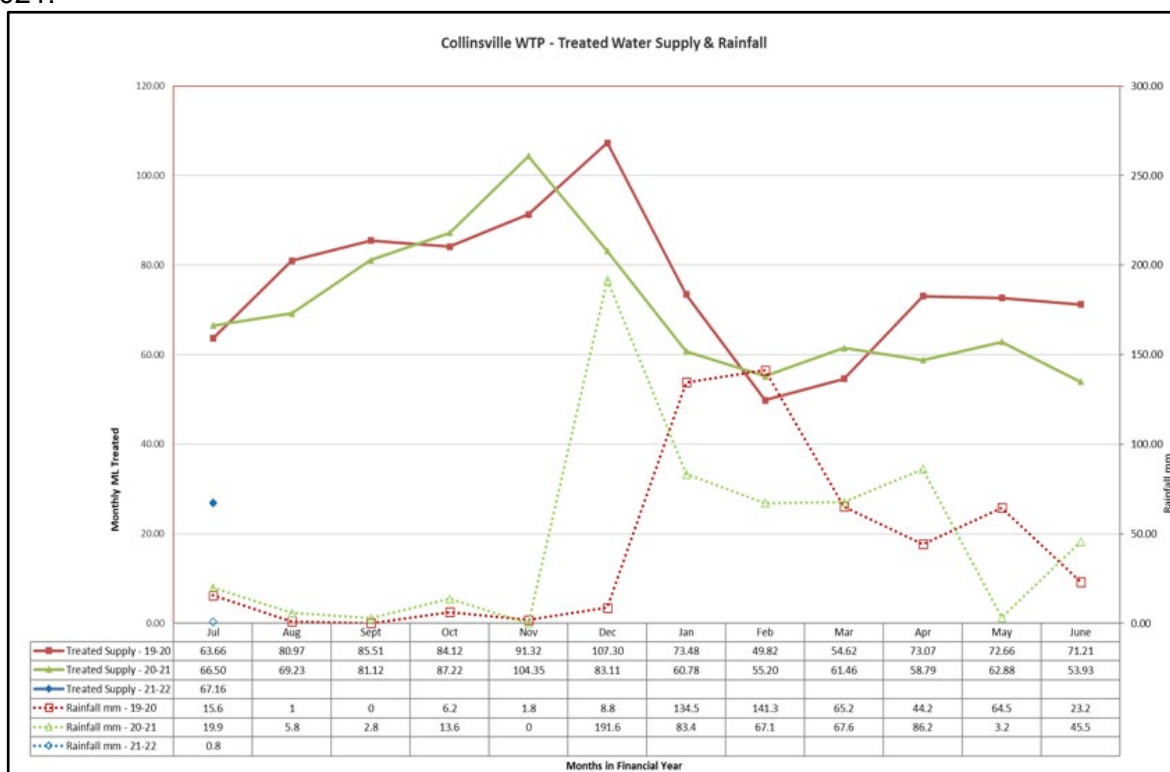
The Bowen WTP has produced an estimated average of **7.39 ML/day** of treated water during July 2021.



The Coastal WTP has produced an average of **4.75 ML/day** of treated water during July 2021.



The Proserpine WTP has produced an average of **4.3 ML/day** of treated water during July 2021.



The Collinsville WTP has produced an average of **2.17 ML/day** of treated water during July 2021.

Waste Management

In July 2021, total waste handled in the region was 4,490 tonnes.

- **3,153** tonnes were landfilled at Kelsey Creek & Bowen Landfills.
- **1,337** tonnes of waste were diverted from landfills (**30%** diversion achieved from Operational plan target of **20%**).
- **117** tonnes kerbside recycling collection - (disposed at Materials Recycling Facilities - MRFs).

Waste Top 3:

- Community engagement for the proposed closure of the Lethebrook and East Euri Waste Transfer Station in progress.
- Cannonvale Transfer Station green waste area bulk fill project using fill from the Cannon Valley Reservoir project in final stage of completion.
- Environmental Protection Order inspection and report outcome for Kelsey Creek Landfill received from the Department of Environment and Science. Response to matters of concern and information requested due by 13 August 2021.

Capital Works Projects – WS&W

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 August for a September 2021 completion.

The Design and Construct Tender has been awarded and the project has commenced. The expected completion date 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 mid August 2021.

Total expenditure to date \$1,643,922.52 being 101.91% of the project budget \$1,613,056.91. 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 account for the 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 August for a September 2021 start date. Material lead time may slow project completion.

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 August 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.

5539 Sewer Pump Capacity Upgrades Combined Rising Main:

This project has been 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.

JC8843 + JC8915 W4Q Sewer relining PFAS – Proserpine area.

Scheduling for this project has commenced with an expected start date of 23 August 2021. Works will include council network staff raising the existing sewer IO interface within Proserpine residents' properties to the surface to allow for CCTV inspection of the connections and subsequent relining. The project is part of the annual sewer relining program and targets catchments within the potential PFAS area.

Financials - Operational

In general budget expectation at the end of July 2021 equals **8.33%**

Water and Sewerage

Operating Revenue:

- Total actual operating revenue Year to Date (YTD) is **\$3,096,782**.
- Which achieved a revenue level achievement of **8.5%**; Current Budget projection of **\$36,443,599**.
- The target for this period was **8.33%**; therefore, operational revenue is confirmed at **0.16% or 59,815 above** current budget expectation to the end July 21 of the **21/22** financial year.

Operating Expenses:

- Total operating costs Year to Date (YTD) is **\$2,477,875** (including corporate overhead expenditure).
- Which demonstrates an **7.36%** expenditure of the Current Budget of **\$33,657,100**.
- The target expenditure for this period was **8.33%**; therefore, this operational expenditure is **-0.97% or (\$326,883) below** budgeted expectations to the end of July 21 of the **21/22** financial year.

Operating Profit and Loss in Summary:

Whitsunday Regional Water and Sewerage

Monthly performance report year to 31st July 2021



	2021/22		2020/21
	Actual	Current Budget	Actual
Operating revenue			
Total operating revenue	3,096,782	36,443,599	35,382,943
Operating Expenses			
Total operating costs	(2,184,749)	(30,139,593)	(27,713,398)
Surplus (deficit) from operations Exl.Overheads	912,033	6,304,006	7,669,545
<i>Internal Corporate Overheads</i>	(293,126)	(3,517,507)	(5,909,643)
Surplus (deficit) from operations	618,907	2,786,499	1,759,902
Capital cash contributions received	-	-	571,656
Capital cash revenue from government sources	-	5,571,006	5,768,916
Physical assets contributed	-	-	-
Other capital income	-	-	-
Other capital expenses	-	(934,374)	(703,665)
Net result for the period	618,907	7,423,131	7,396,809

Waste

Operating Revenue:

- Total actual operating revenue Year to Date (YTD) is **\$ 788,449**.
- Which obtained a revenue level achievement of **8.96%**; against the Current Budget of **\$8,800,232**.
- The target for this period was **8.33%**; therefore, operational revenue is confirmed at a **0.63% or (\$55,096) above** current budget expectation to the end of July 21 in the **21/22** financial year.

Operating Expenses:

- Total operating costs Year to Date (YTD) is **\$ 405,628** (including corporate overhead expenditure).
- Which demonstrates **4.51%** expenditure of the Current 21/22 Budget of **\$9,002,554**.
- The target expenditure for this period was **8.33%**; therefore, operational expenditure is **4.51% or (\$344,585) below** budgeted expectations for the July 21 period of the **21/22** financial year.

Operating Profit and Loss in Summary:

Whitsunday Waste Facilities



Monthly performance report year to 31st July 2021

	2021/22		2020/21
	Actual YTD	Current Budget	Actual
Operating revenue	788,449	8,800,232	8,447,968
Operating Expenses			
Total operating costs	(322,373)	(8,003,495)	(7,426,626)
Surplus (deficit) from operations Excl. Overheads	466,076	796,737	1,021,342
<i>Internal Corporate Overheads</i>	<i>(83,255)</i>	<i>(999,060)</i>	<i>(655,230)</i>
Surplus (deficit) from operations	382,821	(202,322)	366,112
Other capital income/(expenses)	-	-	-
Net result for the period	382,821	(202,322)	284,012
Retained surplus (deficit) brought fwd from prior year	68,993	(184,843)	263,954
Net result from above	382,821	(202,322)	284,012
Transfer from capital for unfunded depreciation	-	-	-
From (to) capital - items of capital income & expense	-	-	216,665
Adj From (to) capital to adjust working capital cash			(1,900,000)
Transfer (to) capital general revenue expended	30,667	(518,893)	214,665
Internal Program Contributions	-	906,058	1,900,000
Surplus/(deficit) available for transfer to reserves	-	-	-
Net transfers from (to) capital reserves	-	-	(910,302)
Retained surplus (deficit) funds at period end	482,482	(0)	68,993

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 Lorroway – 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 July 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - Monthly Performance Report and Balance Sheet as at 31st of July 2021
Attachment 2 - Capital Delivery Financial up to 31st July 2021

Attachment 1 - Monthly Performance Report and Balance Sheet as of 31st July 2021

Whitsunday Regional Water and Sewerage 			
Monthly performance report year to 31st July 2021			
	2021/22		2020/21
	Actual	Current Budget	Actual
Operating revenue			
Rates and utility charges	3,098,403	36,724,013	35,418,717
Less: Discounts & pensioner remissions	(123,705)	(1,485,100)	(1,420,203)
Statutory fees and charges, rental and levies	15,641	323,472	305,111
Sale of goods and major services	56,580	381,174	463,988
Interest	18,074	230,000	260,489
Operational Government grants and subsidies	-	21,102	22,203
Internal service provider revenue	-	-	-
Other operating revenue	31,787	270,041	332,638
Total operating revenue	3,096,782	36,443,599	35,382,943
Operating Expenses			
Employee benefits	(450,289)	(6,576,637)	(6,064,759)
Materials and services	(677,022)	(10,973,559)	(8,639,456)
Internal service provider expenditure (Exl.Overheads)	(72,880)	(834,914)	(960,546)
Depreciation	(832,466)	(9,989,583)	(10,140,452)
External finance costs	(152,092)	(1,764,900)	(1,908,184)
Total operating costs	(2,184,749)	(30,139,593)	(27,713,398)
Surplus (deficit) from operations Exl.Overheads	912,033	6,304,006	7,669,545
<i>Internal Corporate Overheads</i>	<i>(293,126)</i>	<i>(3,517,507)</i>	<i>(5,909,643)</i>
Surplus (deficit) from operations	618,907	2,786,499	1,759,902
Capital cash contributions received	-	-	571,656
Capital cash revenue from government sources	-	5,571,006	5,768,916
Physical assets contributed	-	-	-
Other capital income	-	-	-
Other capital expenses	-	(934,374)	(703,665)
Net result for the period	618,907	7,423,131	7,396,809
Competitive Neutrality Adjustments			
Income Tax Equivalent (30%)	185,672	2,226,939	2,219,043
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	(8,890,570)	(4,127,613)	(4,146,039)
Retained surplus (deficit) brought fwd from prior year	5,643,125	807,221	461,266
Net result from above	618,907	7,423,131	7,396,809
Transfer from capital for unfunded depreciation	-	1,048,757	1,376,512
From (to) capital - items of capital income & expense	-	934,374	703,665
Adj From (to) capital to adjust working capital cash	-	-	-
Transfer (to) capital general revenue expended	779,162	(1,602,695)	7,891,585
Internal Program Contributions	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) available for transfer to reserves	-	-	-
Net transfers from (to) capital reserves	(252)	(6,563,412)	(12,575,502)
Retained surplus (deficit) funds at period end	7,040,941	2,047,375	5,254,334

Whitsunday Regional Water and Sewerage

Monthly performance report year to 31st July 2021



Continued	2021/22		2020/21
Capital Funding Sources			
General revenue used (excess funds provided)	(779,162)	1,602,695	(7,502,794)
Government Grants and Subsidies	-	5,571,006	5,768,916
Loans for capital purposes	-	-	-
Physical assets contributed	252	522,985	2,406,025
Disposal proceeds of capital assets	-	469,421	3,818
Movement in Inter-functions capital loans	-	(4,500,000)	-
Funds Held in Capital Reserves	8,805	4,232,843	2,811,155
Funded depreciation & amortisation expended	832,466	8,108,201	8,375,150
Total capital funding sources	62,361	16,007,151	11,862,270
Capital Funding Applications			
Non-current assets	(154,268)	13,343,451	9,310,889
Loan redemptions	216,629	2,663,700	2,551,381
Total capital applications	62,361	16,007,151	11,862,270
Reserve balances held at beginning of period			
Capital reserve balances	10,953,851	-	9,364,444
Total reserve cash held at beginning of the period	10,953,851	-	9,364,444
Reserve balances held at the end of period			
Capital reserve balances	10,945,045	6,745,670	10,953,851
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-	-
Retained Surplus (Deficit)	7,040,942	2,047,375	5,254,334
Total reserve cash held at the end of the period	17,985,987	8,793,045	16,208,185

Whitsunday Regional Water and Sewerage

Balance Sheet as at 31st July 2021



	2021/22 Actual	2020/21 Actual
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	17,985,987	16,208,185
Trade and other receivables	2,365,054	2,635,645
Prepayments	1,950,010	1,950,010
Inventories	85,868	85,868
Other Assets	3,511,209	3,511,209
Total Current Assets	25,898,128	24,390,918
Non-current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	275,452,469	276,294,983
Closing WIP Balance	45,519,367	45,673,635
Total Non-current Assets	320,971,837	321,968,618
TOTAL ASSETS	346,869,965	346,359,536
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(1,998,751)	637,332
Borrowings	2,885,281	2,885,281
Inter-function Capital Loan payable	24,934,018	24,934,018
Other Liabilities	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	25,820,547	28,456,631
Non-current Liabilities		
Borrowings	40,036,570	40,253,199
Total Non-current Liabilities	40,036,570	40,253,199
TOTAL LIABILITIES	65,857,118	68,709,829
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS	281,012,848	277,649,706
Community Equity		
Capital	188,480,513	186,895,175
Asset revaluation surplus	74,546,347	74,546,347
Capital reserve balances	10,945,046	10,953,851
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-
Retained surplus (deficiency)	7,040,942	5,254,334
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY	281,012,847	277,649,707

Whitsunday Waste Facilities



Monthly performance report year to 31st July 2021

	2021/22		2020/21
	Actual YTD	Current Budget	Actual
Operating revenue			
Rates and utility charges	593,224	6,338,910	5,731,053
Less: Discounts & pensioner remissions	(28,564)	(342,900)	(311,716)
Statutory fees and charges, rental and levies	-	53,000	51,987
Sale of goods and major services	221,024	2,554,827	2,515,443
Interest	2,766	30,700	34,123
Operational Government grants and subsidies	-	-	218,054
Other operating revenue	-	165,695	209,024
	788,449	8,800,232	8,447,968
Operating Expenses			
Employee benefits	(52,023)	(667,831)	(617,632)
Materials and services	(205,415)	(6,558,557)	(6,012,804)
Internal service provider expenditure	(61)	-	(4,919)
Depreciation	(62,975)	(755,707)	(761,922)
External finance costs	(1,898)	(21,400)	(29,350)
Total operating costs	(322,373)	(8,003,495)	(7,426,626)
Surplus (deficit) from operations Exl.Overheads	466,076	796,737	1,021,342
<i>Internal Corporate Overheads</i>	<i>(83,255)</i>	<i>(999,060)</i>	<i>(655,230)</i>
Surplus (deficit) from operations	382,821	(202,322)	366,112
Other capital income/(expenses)	-	-	-
Net result for the period	382,821	(202,322)	284,012
Retained surplus (deficit) brought fwd from prior year	68,993	(184,843)	263,954
Net result from above	382,821	(202,322)	284,012
Transfer from capital for unfunded depreciation	-	-	-
From (to) capital - items of capital income & expense	-	-	216,665
Adj From (to) capital to adjust working capital cash	-	-	(1,900,000)
Transfer (to) capital general revenue expended	30,667	(518,893)	214,665
Internal Program Contributions	-	906,058	1,900,000
Surplus/(deficit) available for transfer to reserves	-	-	-
Net transfers from (to) capital reserves	-	-	(910,302)
Retained surplus (deficit) funds at period end	482,482	(0)	68,993

Whitsunday Waste Facilities



Monthly performance report year to 31st July 2021

Continued	2021/22		2020/21
Capital Funding Sources			
General revenue used (excess funds provided)	(30,667)	518,893	(214,665)
Government Grants and Subsidies	-	-	134,565
Loans for capital purposes	-	-	-
Physical assets contributed	-	-	-
Disposal proceeds of capital assets	-	-	-
Funds held in capital reserves	6,121	617,518	32,795
Funded depreciation & amortisation expended	62,975	755,707	761,922
Total capital funding sources	38,429	1,892,118	714,617
Capital Funding Applications			
Non-current assets	13,170	1,587,518	413,839
Total capital asset acquisitions	13,170	1,587,518	413,839
Loan redemptions	25,259	304,600	300,779
Total capital applications	38,429	1,892,118	714,617
Reserve balances held at beginning of period			
Capital reserve balances	1,842,505	-	1,099,563
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-	-
Recurrent reserve balances	-	-	-
Total reserve cash held at beginning of the period	1,842,505	-	1,099,563
Reserve balances held at the end of period			
Capital reserve balances	1,821,814	1,076,028	1,842,505
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-	-
Retained Surplus (Deficit)	482,482	-	68,993
Total reserve cash held at the end of the period	2,304,296	1,076,028	1,911,498

Whitsunday Waste Facilities



Balance Sheet as at 31st July 2021

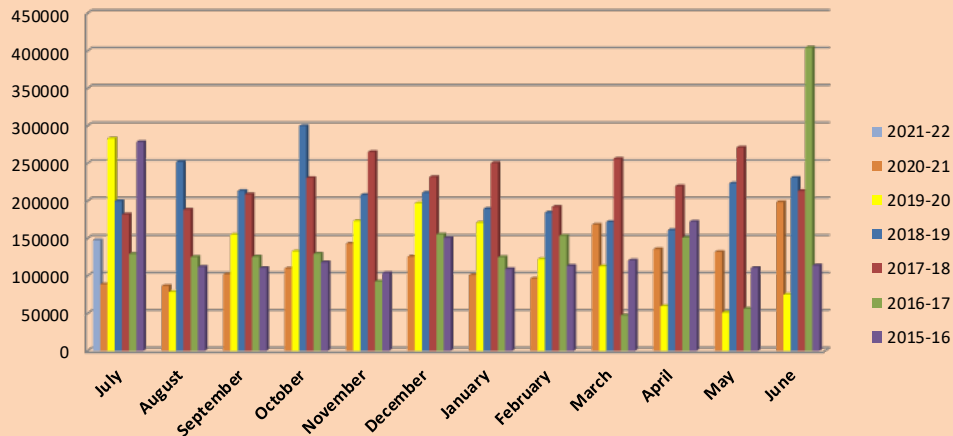
	2021/22 Actual	2020/21 Actual
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,718,866	5,311,498
Trade and other receivables	479,377	540,532
Prepayments	16,163	16,163
Total Current Assets	6,214,406	5,868,193
Non-current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	7,726,474	7,789,450
Closing WIP Balance	409,362	396,193
Total Non-current Assets	8,135,836	8,185,642
TOTAL ASSETS	14,350,242	14,053,835
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(63,090)	885,779
Borrowings	147,108	147,108
Other Liabilities	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	84,017	1,032,887
Non-current Liabilities		
Borrowings	2,026,855	2,052,392
Other Provisions	7,091,339	7,091,339
Total Non-current Liabilities	9,118,194	9,143,731
TOTAL LIABILITIES	9,202,211	10,176,618
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS	5,148,032	3,877,217
Community Equity		
Capital	(621,291)	(1,484,736)
Asset revaluation surplus	50,455	50,455
Capital reserve balances	1,836,384	1,842,505
Provision Cash	3,400,000	3,400,000
Unspent loan and depreciation cash held	-	-
Retained surplus (deficiency)	482,482	68,993
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY	5,148,030	3,877,217

Whitsunday Waste Facilities

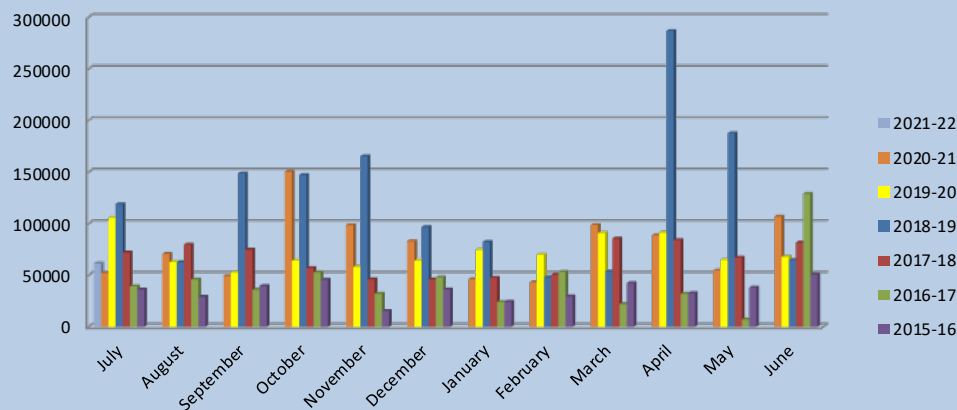
Performance Data for the year to date to 31st July 2021



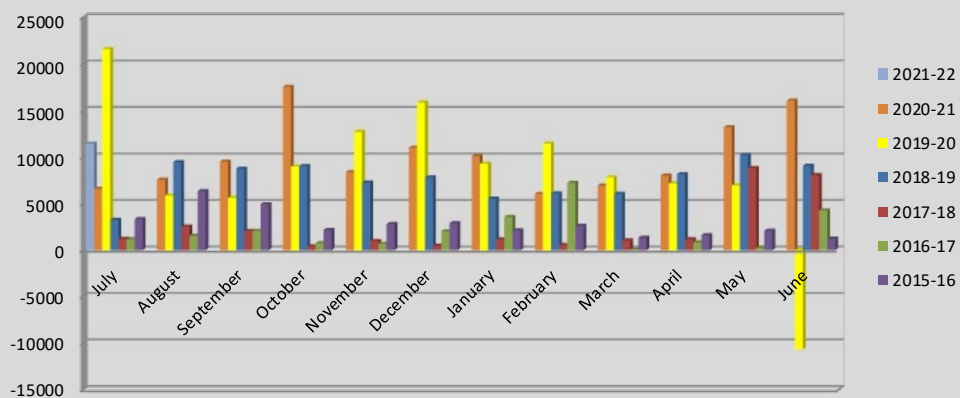
Kelsey Creek Landfill - Revenue



Bowen Landfill - Revenue



Cannonvale Transfer Station- Revenue



Attachment 2 - Capital Delivery Financial up to 31st July 2021

Capital Projects as at 31st July 2021		2,855,844	(145,674)	3,001,518
Grouping	Description	Total Annual Current Budget	Actuals to Date	Remaining Budget \$
Water & Waste Water	Assets Renewal Parks and Gardens	352,150	4,099	348,051
Water & Waste Water	Cannonvale Bulk Potable Pipeline - Stage 1 - CW 18-19 (requires LGIP Funds)	-	(165,327)	165,327
Water & Waste Water	Cape Creek Road - ID 33015 - Cattle Road Resheeting - JC 7946	-	-	-
Water & Waste Water	Lake Proserpine Recreation Hub - Stage 1 - CW 18-19	-	1,767	(1,767)
Water & Waste Water	LGGSP Grant Project - Delivery of CWNA Stage 1B, Coyne Road	-	943	(943)
Water & Waste Water	Pros. Main Street Upgrade - Dobbins Lane CW	-	-	-
Water & Waste Water	Pros. Main Street Upgrade - Herbert & Blair St CW	-	-	-
Water & Waste Water	Reseal Program	-	7,669	(7,669)
Water & Waste Water	Reynolds Street Drain	-	-	-
Water & Waste Water	Soartwater Road Collinsville - Cattle resheet - CW 19-20 - JC7946	-	-	-
Water & Waste Water	Tech 1 ERP Annual Software Upgrade - Version 2020B	55,000	-	55,000
Water & Waste Water	Unsealed Roads Resheeting Program	1,200,948	3,113	1,197,835
Water & Waste Water	Up River Road Culvert Crossing	-	-	-
Water & Waste Water	W4Q - Cannonvale Playground Upgrade - CW 1920	-	-	-
Water & Waste Water	W4Q - Park (Tree) Lighting - CW 1920	-	-	-
Water & Waste Water	W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920	437,808	-	437,808
Water & Waste Water	CVilleResHL_OldInsW&STPlant	380,341	2,063	378,278
Water & Waste Water	Replacement Program - Desktop PC's and Laptop Computers	120,000	-	120,000
Water & Waste Water	New Initiative - BNE DC Hardware Design Modification for Additional Services	52,428	-	52,428
Water & Waste Water	Replacement Program - CCTV Network Hardware Upgrade	136,000	-	136,000
Water & Waste Water Total		2,734,675	(145,674)	2,880,349
Waste	New Initiative - Data Warehouse for Improved BI & Reporting	38,000	-	38,000
Waste	New Initiative - Disaster Resilience - NADI - Radio Network Bowen Landfill	43,169	-	43,169
Waste	Backflow - QR code identification and compliance reporting	40,000	-	40,000
Waste Total		121,169	-	121,169
Grand Total		2,855,844	(145,674)	3,001,518

16. Infrastructure Services

16.2 DRFA & SHUTE HARBOUR PROJECT CAPITAL PROGRESS REPORT – JULY 2021

AUTHOR: Trevor Williams – Project Director Disaster Recovery

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Adam Hagy – Director Infrastructure Services

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Disaster Recovery Funding Authority & Shute Harbour Project capital progress report for the month of July 2021.

The following report has been submitted for inclusion into Council's Ordinary Meeting to be held on 8 September 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:

DRFA – Flood Event 2019 – Expenditure of \$42,662,455.60 to date, including emergency works of \$176,781.94. Ten submissions have been closed and reimbursed 100% with 10 now acquitted, waiting for final 10% payment from QRA.

Shute Harbour – Expenditure to date is \$52,872,108 with a forecast of a further \$10,794,089 budgeted for completion of the project. This result in a total project expenditure of \$63,926,197M.

The project has a current funding deficit based on the QRA budget of \$48.7M, of approximately \$12.4M as detailed in the May 2021 briefing Report.

	Million (\$)
Forecast Total	63.92
QRA Approved	48.75
Council Insurance	2.84
Additional Category	6.5
Extra Funding Required	5.9

Qld Monsoonal Flood Event 2020 – Expenditure of \$5,446,019 to date with a forecast of a further \$15,804,119 budgeted by the end of 21/22 Financial Year. Proserpine Roads submission has been completed. All submissions have been awarded, with work proceeding on three packages.

2021 Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon Event – The Trigger Point for this event is \$357,788. There has been \$217,462 emergency works expenditure, of which \$5,024 is not eligible for claim. Emergency works claim of \$222,486 was lodged to QRA in June. Proserpine Roads submission with value of \$6,819,015 has been approved, and is currently out to tender.

PURPOSE

To inform Council on Progress of Capital Projects being undertaken during the 2020-2021 Financial Year up to 31st July 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 **TC Debbie**, 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 **Flood Event 2019**, 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 **2021 – Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon**. Proserpine Packages X4, H4, J4 submitted and approved by QRA with approved amount of \$5,352,915.71. Council is being considered for package on Station Road North.

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 Project Milestones 2019						
Status	Activity	% Complete Last period	% Complete This Period	Original Due Date	Act/F'cast Due Date	Comment
●	Road Package Y2 - Collinsville West	100%	0%	03-Mar-2021	17-Jun-2021	Works completed 08/06/2021.
●	Road Package R2 - Proserpine Sealed Rds	100%	0%	29-Mar-21	28-Jun-21	Works completed 26/06/2021.

The Following <u>2019 Packages</u> are presently being assessed and Recommendation Letters completed, awaiting signing: - Nil		Programme
The following packages are under construction:- NA	The following packages have been Completed:- • Road Package C2 - Collinsville • Road Package V2 - Bowen / Gumlu • Road Package G2 - Gloucester Ave • Road Package Q2 - Strathalbyn Rd • Road Package K2 - Collinsville Gravel / Collinsville Airport • Road Package X2 - Proserpine Gravel Roads • Road Package F2 - Rutherford Rd	All 2019 February Flood Event works programmed to be finalised by 30th June 2021.

	• 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 • Sealed Roads Package R2 - Proserpine	
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DRFA - Flood Event 2019	
Project Commencement Date	31-July-2019
Project Budget	\$ 45,798,179.09
Project Contingency	\$ 2,521,190.04
Variations to Date	\$ 715,471.50
Contingency Remaining	\$ 1,805,718.54
Total Expenditure to: 11-Aug-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 have completed Myuna and Glendoo Roads and have commenced on 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 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	80%	20%	23-Apr-22	01-Jun-22	Work commenced 27/01/2021
	Road Package B3 - Bowen Gravel Roads - Thurso Rd	100%	0%	30-Jun-21	30-Jun-21	Works completed 23/06/2021.
	Road Package D3 – Collinsville Gravel Roads – Weetalaba Rd	0%	100%	30-Jun-22	30-Jun-22	Works commenced 08/06/2021
	Road Package T3 – Bowen Gravel Roads – Tondarra Rd	0%	10%	30-Jun-22	30-Jun-22	Works commenced 20/07/2021.

The Following 2020 Packages are presently being assessed and Recommendation Letters completed, awaiting signing: - Nil		Programme
The following packages are under construction:- • Road Package T3 - DJ Brazil Pty Ltd • Road Package C3 - Hillery Group The following packages are awaiting Tender Release:- Nil The following packages have been awarded:- • Bowen Packages x 3 • Collinsville Package x2 • Strathalbyn Road	The following submission is awaiting Council Approval:- Nil The following packages have been Completed:- • Road Package J3 - WRC • Road Package H3 - Copp & Co • Road Package X3 - Copp & Co • Road Package B3 - WRC • Road Package N3 - DJ Brazil Pty Ltd • Road Package D3 - Hillery Group	All 2020 February Flood Event works programmed to be finalised by 30th June 2022.

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: 11-Aug-21	\$ 5,404,372.47
Project Management not disbursed	\$ 41,647.26
Expenditure - July 21	\$ 1,010,488.05
Project forecast completion date	Mar-2022

2021 – Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon Event

Proserpine Packages X4, H4, J4 submitted and approved by QRA with approved amount of \$5,352,915.71. Council is being considered for package on Station Road North.

Key Project Milestones 2021						
Status	Activity	% Complete Last period	% Complete This Period	Original Due Date	Act/F'cast Due Date	Comment
●				30-Jun-23		Tenders for Proserpine have been released to market.

DRFA - 2021 Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon Event	
Project Commencement Date	12-January-2021
Project Budget	\$ 7,033,511.40
Project Contingency	\$ 408,962.97
Variations to Date	\$ -
Contingency Remaining	\$ 408,962.97
Total Expenditure to: 11-Aug-21	\$ 444,339.58
Project Management not disbursed	\$ 209,969.83
July 21 - Expenditure	-\$ 5,024.71
Project forecast completion date	Jun-2023

Shute Harbour Project

Terminal Building

- Wall framing is complete.
- Roughing in of services is complete.
- External cladding is 50% complete.
- Internal wall sheeting is 20% complete.

Pontoons

- Finger 1 and 3 pontoons have been installed.
- Finger 2 pontoon refurbishment is ongoing in Townsville due to be delivered to site at end of August / early September.

Carpark and civil works

- 75% of Concrete kerbing is complete.
- 95% of subbase gravel has been laid.
- Fuel facility slab has been constructed.
- Watermain from site boundary to terminal building has been constructed.

Fuel Facility

- Pipe work from fuel facility to wharf has been constructed.
- Both diesel and ULP fuel tanks have been installed.

There are current delays in procurement of baggage handling system due to Covid19, there are also delays in procurement of the terminal building switchboard due to a lack of componentry in Australia:-

- Baggage handling system: Late October + installation 1 week;
- Terminal Building Switchboard: 28 September + 6 weeks for commissioning of elect and comms systems.

Based on the above and the current Covid19 environment it is recommended WRC plan for an opening date of mid-November at the earliest.

Below table relates to Shute Harbour current Dashboard Report on the status of the Shute Harbour Project.

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	91%	92%	30/09/2018	19/07/2021	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	42%	58%	30/06/2019	23/09/2021	Pontoons on Fingers 1 and 3 have been installed. Terminal Building rough in of services is complete.





The Council is working with the QRA to secure additional funding to complete in-scope items allocation for this project as these funds will be required for the completion of the project.

Shute Harbour	
Project Commencement Date	30-March-2018
Project Budget	\$ 63,926,197.00
Project Contingency	\$ 4,366,500.58
Variations to Date	\$ 5,964,206.93
Contingency Remaining	-\$ 1,597,706.35
Total Expenditure to: 19-Aug-21	\$ 52,993,506.49
July 21 - Expenditure	\$ 54,592.59
Project forecast completion date	Sep-2021
Revised Forecast to Completion	\$ 10,932,690.51

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

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

FINANCIAL IMPACTS

DRFA - Flood Event 2019	
Total Project Budget	\$ 45,798,179.09
Total Project Expenditure	\$ 42,662,455.60
Total Payments received	\$ 37,436,323.74
Total Claims outstanding	\$ 5,226,131.86
Costs not recovered	\$ 352,416.39
Trigger Point	\$ 334,088.00
Council Contributions	\$ 16,677.00
Ineligible emergency works expenditure	\$ 1,651.39
Shute Harbour Redevelopment	
Total Project Budget	\$ 63,926,197.00
Total Project Expenditure	\$ 52,993,506.49
Total Payments received	\$ 34,424,975.37
Total Claims outstanding	\$ 18,568,531.12

DRFA - Qld Monsoonal Event 2020	
Total Project Budget	\$ 19,202,632.10
Total Project Expenditure	\$ 5,404,372.47
Total Payments received	\$ 5,676,088.54
Total Claims outstanding	-\$ 271,716.07
Costs not recovered	\$ 349,118.00
Trigger Point	\$ 349,118.00
Council Contributions	\$ -
DRFA - 2021 Ex TC Imogen & Monsoon Event	
Total Project Budget	\$ 7,033,511.40
Total Project Expenditure	\$ 444,339.58
Total Payments received	\$ 1,797,152.34
Total Claims outstanding	-\$ 1,352,812.76
Costs not recovered	\$ 357,788.00
Trigger Point	\$ 357,788.00
Council Contributions	\$ -

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

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 receive and note the progress in Capital Projects up to 31st July 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 – DRFA – 2021 – Proserpine North
Attachment 8 – DRFA – 2021 – Proserpine Central
Attachment 9 – DRFA – 2021 – Proserpine South
Attachment 10 – 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 & A2	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		

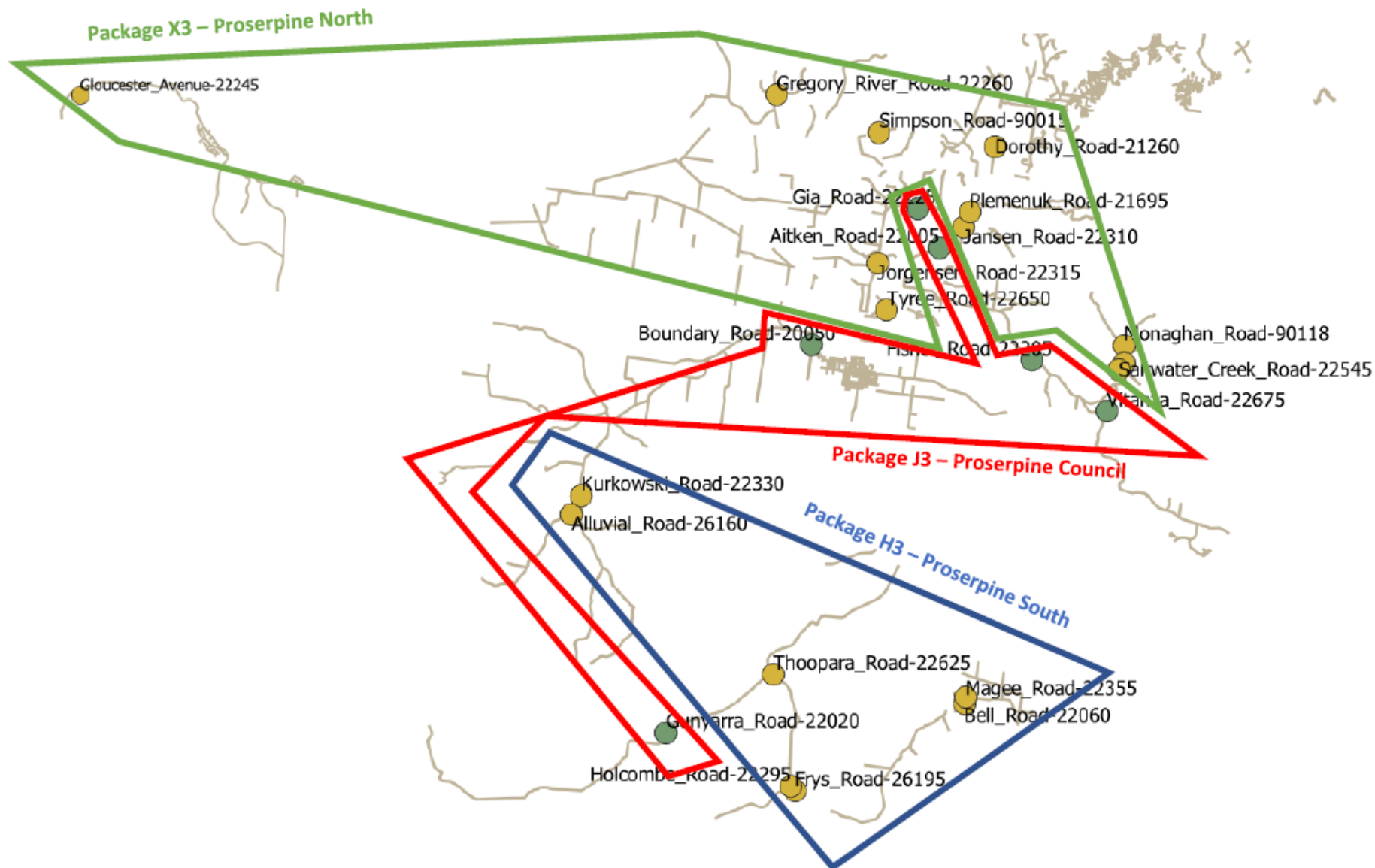
Attachment 2 – DRFA – Qld Monsoonal Event 2020 (Disaster Recovery Financial Reporting)

DRFA - Qld Monsoonal Event 2020													
	Description	Status	Amt Submitted to QRA - Benchmark	Amt Submitted to QRA - Market Rates	Variations	Contingency	Expenditure to Date	April 21 - Exp	May 21 - Exp	June 21 - Exp	Expenditure - July 21	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	\$ 1,250,735.83	\$ 186,486.13	\$ 2,259.60	\$ 6,668.27	\$ 959.45	12/10/2020	30/06/2021
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	\$ 2,959,995.72	\$ 37,474.08	\$ 548,944.54	\$ 642,278.22	\$ 1,002,822.52		
0041.1920	REPA - Bowen Roads - Packages V3, T3, U3 & B3	In Progress	\$ 7,380,496.56	\$ 7,380,496.56		\$ 442,829.79	\$ 626,143.55	\$ 58,227.08	\$ 118,066.65	\$ 231,745.06	\$ 5,301.33		
0043.1920	REPA - Strathalbyn Road - Package Q3	In Progress	\$ 2,242,153.82	\$ 2,242,153.82		\$ 154,708.61	\$ 58,646.64	\$ 2,958.70	\$ 3,319.19	\$ 695.33	\$ 1,404.75		
			\$ 19,778,263.85	\$ 19,202,632.10	\$ 66,254.74	\$ 1,142,695.92	\$ 5,404,372.47	\$ 285,145.99	\$ 672,589.98	\$ 881,386.88	\$ 1,010,488.05		

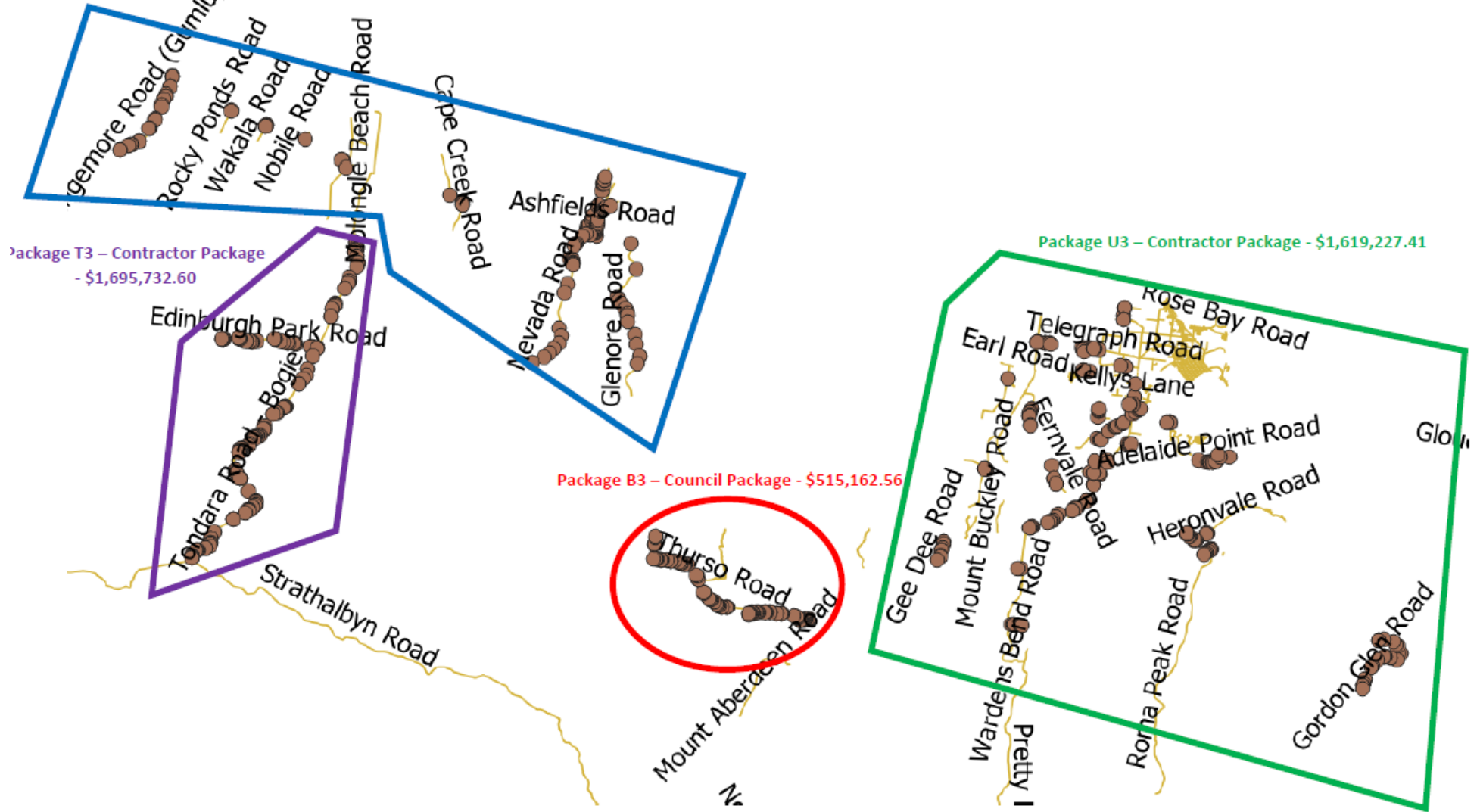
Attachment 3 – DRFA – 2021 Ex TC Imogen & Monsson Event (Disaster Recovery Financial Reporting)

DRFA - 2021 Ex TC Imogen																
	Description	Status	Amt Submitted to QRA - Benchmark	Amt Submitted to QRA - Market Rates	Variations	Contingency	Expenditure to Date	Jan 21 - Expenditure	Feb 21 - Expenditure	Mar 21 - Expenditure	April 21 - Expenditure	May 21 - Expenditure	June 21 - Expenditure	July 21 - Expenditure	Start Date	End Date
0045.2021	Emergency Works - Inspection Costs	Activated	\$ 70,673.73	\$ 70,673.73			\$ 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	\$ 7,365.85	\$ 7,365.85			\$ 7,365.85	\$ -	\$ 227.17	\$ 957.89	\$ 6,666.11	\$ -	\$ 4,539.39	\$ 5,024.71	02/01/2021	12/04/2021
0045.2021	Emergency Works - Bowen	Activated	\$ 65,100.41	\$ 65,100.41			\$ 65,100.41	\$ 23,965.17	\$ 42,887.62	\$ 2,025.00	\$ -	\$ 3,777.38	\$ -	\$ -	02/01/2021	12/04/2021
0045.2021	Emergency Works - Proserpine	Activated	\$ 45,128.57	\$ 45,128.57			\$ 45,128.57	\$ 30,583.02	\$ 17,801.91	\$ 6,683.86	\$ 1,523.50	\$ 11,463.72	\$ -	\$ -	02/01/2021	12/04/2021
0045.2021	Emergency Works - Collinsville	Activated	\$ 29,193.32	\$ 29,193.32			\$ 29,193.32	\$ 6,008.01	\$ 20,485.31	\$ 2,700.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	02/01/2021	12/04/2021
0044.2021	REPA - Proserpine Roads - Packages X4, H4 & J4	Submitted	\$ 5,352,915.71	\$ 6,816,049.52		\$ 408,962.97	\$ 226,877.70	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	00/01/1900	00/01/1900
0		0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	00/01/1900	00/01/1900
0		0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	00/01/1900	00/01/1900
0		0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	00/01/1900	00/01/1900
			\$ 5,570,377.59	\$ 7,033,511.40	\$ -	\$ 408,962.97	\$ 444,339.58	\$ 60,556.20	\$ 113,184.08	\$ 41,725.51	\$ 17,722.51	\$ 15,241.10	\$ 4,539.39	\$ 5,024.71		

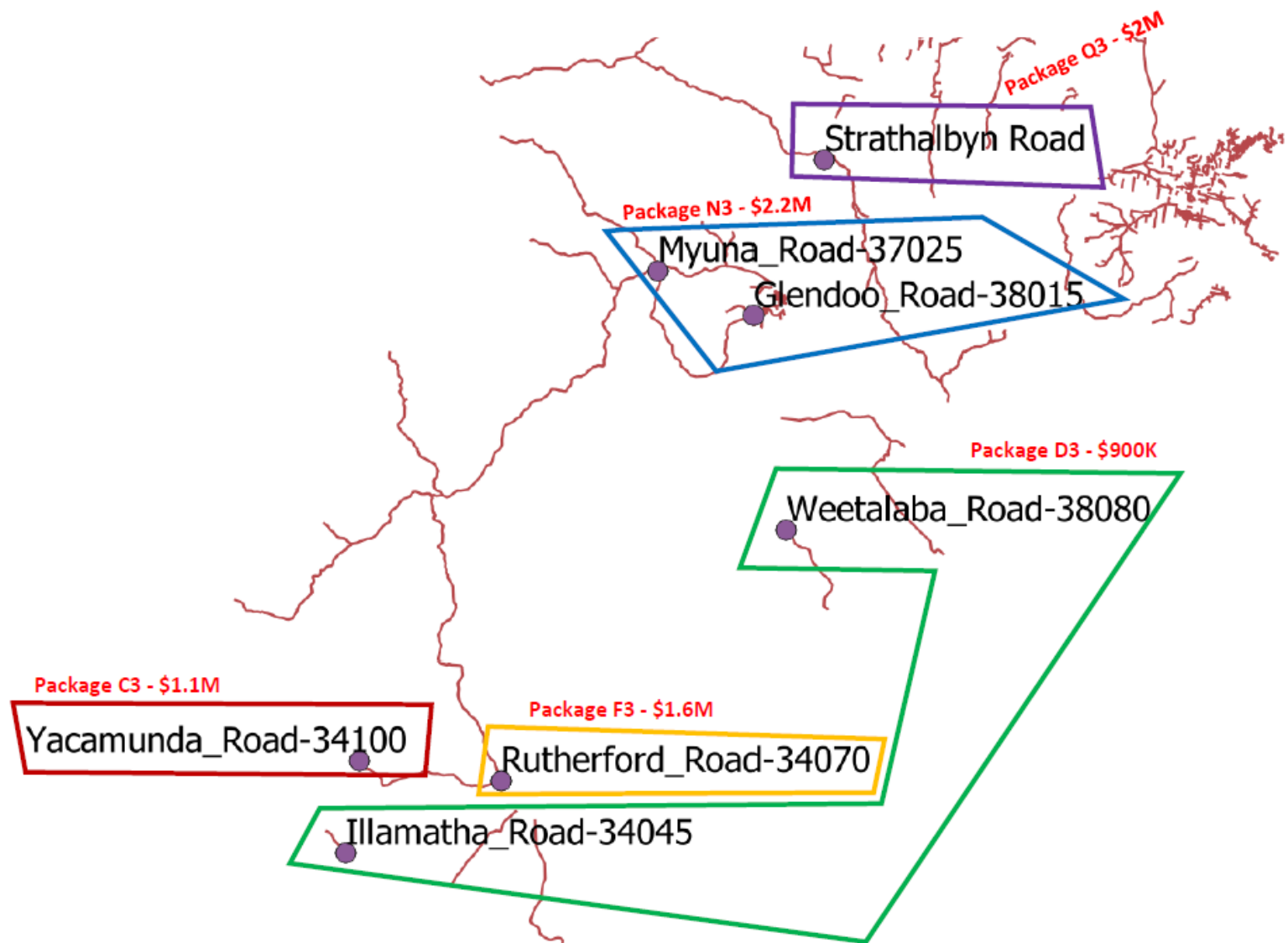
Attachment 4 – DRFA – 2020 – Proserpine Gravel Roads Packages



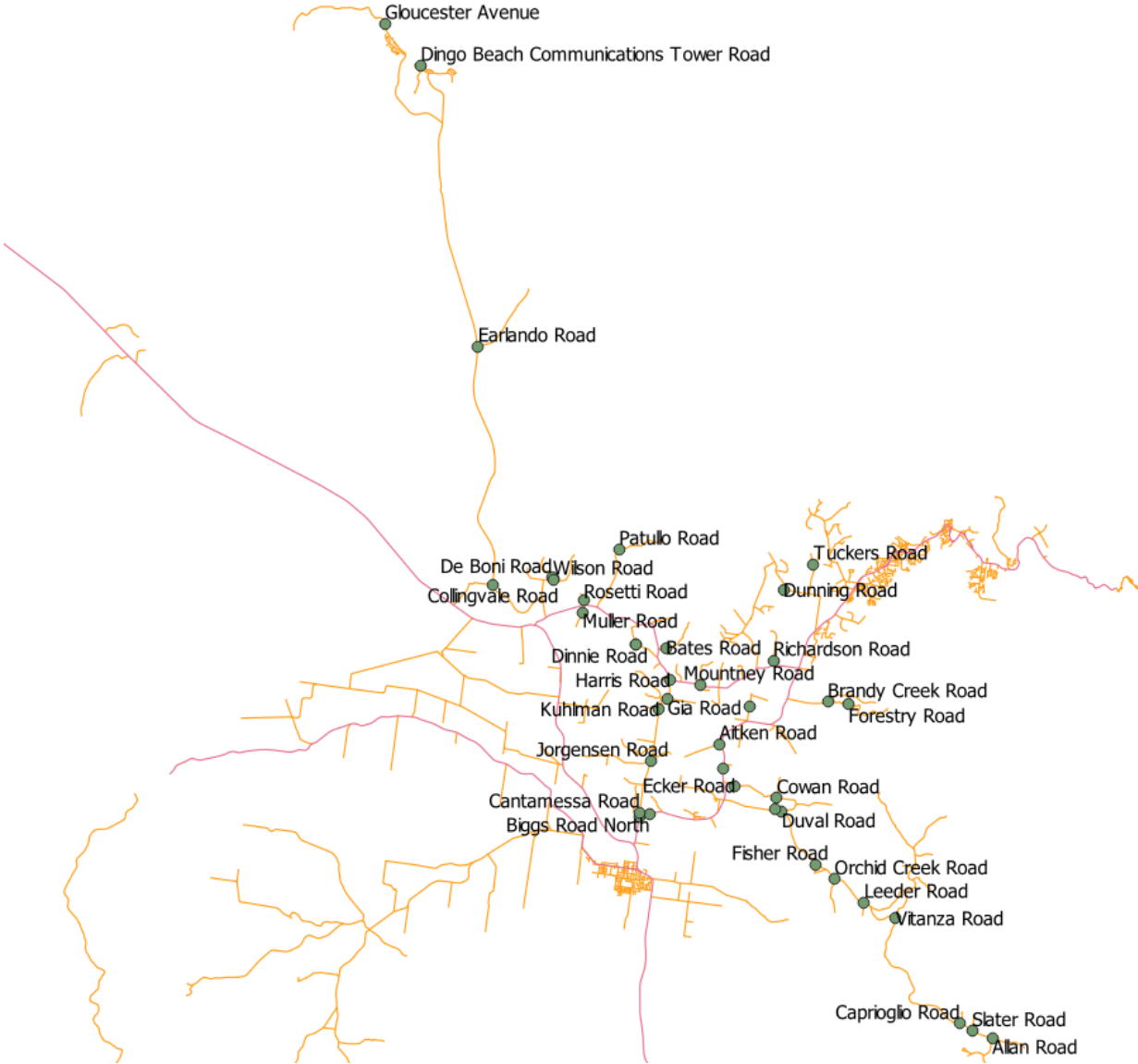
Attachment 5 – DRFA – 2020 – Bowen Gravel Roads Package



Attachment 6 – DRFA – 2020 – Collinsville Gravel Roads Package



Attachment 7 – DRFA – 2021 – Proserpine North



Attachment 8 – DRFA – 2021 – Proserpine Central



Attachment 9 – DRFA – 2021 – Proserpine South



Attachment 10 - Shute Harbour Project

Shute Harbour														
	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	July 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	\$ 33,715,933.87	\$ 1,858,407.54	\$ 1,250,438.31	\$ 2,594,583.57	\$ 9,182,258.29	\$ 54,592.59	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	\$ 19,156,173.64	\$ 684,705.47	\$ 768,148.38	\$ 1,078,454.22	\$ 357,871.22	\$ -	30/03/2018	30/09/2021
			\$ 17,061,000.00	\$ 48,752,534.07	\$ 5,964,206.93	\$ 4,366,500.58	\$ 52,872,107.51	\$ 2,543,113.01	\$ 2,018,586.69	\$ 3,673,037.79	\$ 9,540,129.51	\$ 54,592.59		

Revised Forecast

		Expenditure (prev years)	Expenditure 20/21/22 to date	Forecast PM Costs	Committed	Forecast to end of project	QRA Approved
41.17 - Seawall	4908	\$ 2,430,700.54	\$ 16,705,854.31	\$ 318,731.01	\$ 1,138,439.84	\$ 20,593,725.70	\$ 15,291,000.29
	7399		\$ 63,419.55	\$ 2,008.90	\$ 2,065.64	\$ 67,494.09	\$ 162,792.59
48.17 - Terminal & Struc	4909	\$ 4,585,870.87	\$ 23,039,687.74	\$ 405,536.71	\$ 4,528,632.66	\$ 36,589,727.98	\$ 33,298,741.19
	8273		\$ 6,167,973.48	\$ 62,381.68	\$ 444,893.61	\$ 6,675,248.77	
		\$ 7,016,571.41	\$ 45,976,935.08	\$ 788,658.30	\$ 6,114,031.75	\$ 63,926,196.54	\$ 48,752,534.07
	Project Total YTD		52,993,506.49				

17. Matters of Importance

No agenda items for this section.